

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CXLIII.—New Series.

POLICE REPORTS

OF THE

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN DIVISIONS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Year 1873.

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Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1874.

[Price, Report Two and Annex Eight.]

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To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

BOMBAY.

Poona, 31st July 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the state of crime, and working of the Police, in the several Districts of the Southern Division for the year 1873.

2. The Statements A to G, prescribed by the Government of India to accompany this Report, are annexed together with the two statements,

1.—Statement showing the total expenditure on Police Buildings in the Southern Division.

2.—Statement of dismissals and resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Southern Division.

as per margin, also required to be submitted with this Report; by the further orders of the Government of India, received with the Government Endorsements Nos. 2633 and 4283, dated respectively the 8th July and 30th October 1871.

3. The dates on which the Reports were received from the District Superintendents of Police, as well as the dates of their final replies to the references made to them for the correction of inaccuracies, &c., are shown in the margin, in compliance with the instructions in para. 1 of the Government Resolution No. 684,

Ahmadnagar.

Report received with the Magistrate's letter No. 595, dated 11th March 1874.

Last reply to reference from this office received with the Magistrate's letter No. 1132, dated 22nd May 1874.

Belgaum.

Report received with the Magistrate's letter No. 275, dated 10th March 1874.

Last reply to reference from this office is No. 345 dated 17th May 1874.

Dharwar.

Report received with the Magistrate's letter No. 227, dated 9th March 1874.

Last reply to reference from this office received with Magistrate's memorandum No. 1549, dated 25th May 1874.

Kaladya.

Report received with the Magistrate's endorsement No. 935, dated 14th April 1874.

Last reply to reference from this office received with Magistrate's memorandum No. 1319, dated 16th May 1874.

Kanara.

Report received with Magistrate's memorandum No. 888, dated 14th March 1874.

Poona.

Report received with Magistrate's memorandum No. 749, dated 25th April 1874.

Last reply to reference from this office received with Magistrate's memorandum No. 947, dated 1st June 1874.

Ratnagiri.

Report received with the Magistrate's letter No. 648, dated 25th February 1874.

Last reply to reference from this office received with Magistrate's memorandum No. 1870, dated 9th June 1874.

Satara.

Report received with the Magistrate's letter No. 1211, dated 14th March 1874.

Sholapur.

Report received with Magistrate's endorsement No. 741, dated 20th March 1874.

Last reply to reference from this office No. 257, dated 19th May 1874.

1 Policeman to 1,111.68 population. Deducting, however, that portion of the constabulary employed solely on duties not directly connected with the detection and correction of crime, such as guarding jails and treasuries, and as orderlies, personal escorts, &c., from the total strength, the proportion of Police is, as regards area, 1 to 8.37 square miles; and as regards population, 1 to 1,456.81 souls only.

5. The difference of 51 men in the total strength of the year, as compared with that of the preceding year, is attributable to the following changes, namely:—

Reduction of 5 men in the Police employed at the Khadakwasla water works, at an annual saving of Rs. 612 to the Public Works Department.

Reduction of 7 men in the Water Police at Poona, with an annual saving of Rs. 672 to the Municipality of that city; and reduction of 11 men in the late Cantonment Police of Sholapur, with an annual saving of Rs. 840 to the Municipality of that town.

dated 9th February 1874.

4. The total strength of the Police of all grades employed in the Southern Division, which, according to the figures given in the Administration Report of this Presidency for 1872-73, contains an area of 43,781 square miles, and a population of 7,620,575 souls, was 6,855 on the last day of the year under review. This gives a proportion of 1 Policeman to 6.38 square miles, and

On the other hand, there have been the following additions, namely:—

Forty men, who were added to the Dharwar Police for employment in the Savanur State, have, this year, been brought on the returns for the first time.

Twenty-four men were added to the Sholapur District Police for employment within the former cantonment limits, at an annual cost to the State of Rs. 2,804, as sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2485, dated 2nd May 1873.

Three men were sanctioned for employment within cantonment limits at Sholapur at a cost of Rs. 324 to the Cantonment Fund, as intimated in the Government Resolution, Military Department, No. 1413, dated 26th March 1873.

Three men were added to the Kaladgi Police, and 4 men to Sholapur, to aid as Preventive Police in guarding against infringements of the Abkari Regulations. This increase was sanctioned in 1872, but the men were not actually entertained till the year 1873.

6. The Returns of the year under review show a slight increase in crime of all descriptions, as compared with the previous year. For 1873, the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences ascertained to have been committed is 28,703. In 1872 the number was 27,535; the increase being 1,168 against the year reported on. The subjoined table exhibits the number of crimes and the proportion it bears to the area and population of the several Districts of this Division:—

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1873 ...	13,912	14,791	28,703
Proportion of crime to area in miles...	1 to 3.14	1 to 2.96	1 to 1.53
Proportion of crime to population ...	1 to 547.75	1 to 515.21	1 to 265.49

7. In connection with the above offences, the total number of persons arrested during the year was 50,602; and of these 32 per cent. only were convicted on trial by the various Criminal Courts. In 1872 the convictions amounted to 34 per cent., thus showing a result which is, to some extent, unfavourable to the year under review.

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

Cognizable

District	Cases.						Number of Persons arrested.						Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.		Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.		Total.		During the year.		Pending at the close of previous year.		Total.			
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Ahmadnagar	1,394	2,103	25	28	1,919	2,137	3,205	3,466	38	20	3,243	3,486	1	6
Belgaum	1,154	1,327	31	35	1,185	1,362	1,810	2,029	37	77	1,847	2,106	..	1
Dharwar	1,735	1,770	32	35	1,767	1,805	1,673	1,586	59	74	1,732	1,660	..	4
Kaladgi	1,098	1,091	83	101	1,181	1,192	1,875	1,863	56	56	1,931	1,919	..	1
Kanara	916	831	15	39	931	870	1,270	1,200	18	7	1,297	1,207	..	..
Poona	2,323	2,935	29	30	2,352	3,035	3,750	4,012	84	38	3,834	4,050	6	3
Ratnagiri	857	758	21	15	878	801	1,306	1,316	16	5	1,411	1,321	..	2
Satara	1,053	1,697	45	59	1,101	1,756	2,600	2,253	49	37	2,739	2,320	6	1
Sholapur	1,653	1,366	26	15	1,650	1,321	2,156	1,653	89	23	2,345	1,676	4	2
Total	13,965	13,913	310	357	13,973	14,269	19,533	19,404	446	337	20,279	19,741	17	20

Cases.

Released without trial.		In custody of the Police awaiting trial.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted and discharged.		Otherwise disposed of, i. e., died, &c. after commencement of trial.		Pending at the close of the year.		Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
592	733	4	2	2,630	2,740	1,594	1,649	1,035	1,089	1	2	16	5	60	60
207	196	42	8	1,563	1,871	1,073	1,161	400	710	..	..	35	30	63	62
714	701	38	31	944	900	764	761	180	139	..	..	36	24	80	85
236	114	7	22	1,639	1,739	904	709	734	1,030	1	..	49	43	55	41
140	182	2	13	1,148	993	724	727	424	266	..	..	7	14	63	73
679	856	1	16	3,109	3,146	1,456	1,519	1,651	1,626	2	..	39	30	47	48
227	129	1	4	1,179	1,167	587	570	592	596	..	1	4	19	50	49
496	442	12	2	2,200	1,840	1,335	1,153	865	695	..	2	25	35	60	63
498	173	3	9	1,757	1,479	1,075	797	680	691	2	1	13	13	61	54
3,799	3,526	110	112	16,169	15,874	9,512	9,046	6,651	6,822	6	6	224	213	58	57

9. The foregoing statement shows that, though there is a slight falling off in the percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial for the entire Division; yet, looking at each District separately, there is fair improvement in Kanara and Dharwar, and slight in Satara and Poona. In Ahmदनगर there is neither increase nor decrease. The other Districts show a falling off; Kaladgi showing the greatest: Sholapur and Belgaum being next in order, and the decrease in Ratnagiri being 1 per cent. only. The number released without trial is 3,526 in 1873, against 3,759 in the previous year.

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

Districts.	Cases ascertained to have occurred.		Number of persons arrested.		Convicted.		Acquitted and Released.		Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Ahmदनगर ..	3,735	4,083	7,216	7,854	2,400	2,418	4,774	5,417	36	34	33	31
Belgaum ..	2,248	2,386	4,509	4,432	1,645	1,857	2,786	2,534	39	44	36	42
Dharwar ..	3,372	3,356	5,203	5,010	1,462	1,521	3,658	3,413	33	36	28	30
Kaladgi ..	2,464	2,365	4,748	4,456	1,679	1,325	3,005	3,148	57	29	55	27
Kanara ..	1,898	1,600	3,316	2,933	1,268	1,216	2,089	1,681	39	45	38	41
Poona ..	6,392	6,817	9,673	11,885	2,681	3,006	6,913	8,822	20	27	27	25
Ratnagiri ..	2,317	2,202	4,827	4,442	1,368	1,297	3,051	3,113	30	30	29	29
Satara ..	3,419	3,417	5,935	5,536	2,430	2,350	2,562	3,146	54	46	48	42
Sholapur ..	2,790	2,477	4,681	4,054	1,746	1,372	1,148	2,657	41	36	37	34
Total ..	27,535	29,703	48,708	50,602	16,579	16,262	29,986	33,931	37	35	34	32

11. From the above table it will be seen that in the year under report, there is a slight falling off in the percentage of convictions to arrests in cognizable and non-cognizable cases taken together, as well as in the percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial.

12. The subjoined tables, Nos. I. and II., show the non-cognizable cases in which the Police were employed, separately from those in which they were not employed. As pointed out in previous year's Reports, it is chiefly in these cases in which the Police act under directions from the Magistrates that the proportion of convictions and acquittals to the arrests is not generally satisfactory; and improvement in this respect must, in a great measure, depend on the discretion exercised by the Magistracy in ordering arrests. I would invite attention to the remarks on this subject of the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, Captain Brown, which seem deserving of consideration by Magistrates generally. Any modification in procedure must, of course, depend upon the force the observations made may have upon individual

minds; for the question is not one "easily" susceptible of precise direction on the part of a District Magistrate or other high judicial authority:—

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

Districts.	Number of cases ascertained to have occurred.		Number of persons arrested or summoned.		Number of persons acquitted.		Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.		Otherwise disposed of including persons pending at the close of the year.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of acquittals to arrests.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Ahmadnagar..	1,922	1,962	3,921	4,343	3,139	3,582	762	757	20	4	20	17	80	82
Belgaum ..	1,085	1,026	2,651	2,290	2,085	1,622	565	606	1	2	21	29	79	71
Dharwar ..	76	65	139	128	91	73	46	54	2	1	34	42	66	57
Kaladgi ..	1,360	1,274	2,811	2,537	2,035	2,004	769	516	7	17	27	20	73	79
Kanara ..	14	11	19	28	7	19	12	9	..	..	63	32	37	68
Poona ..	3,034	3,807	5,794	7,188	4,578	6,339	1,185	1,471	31	8	21	19	79	81
Ratnagiri ..	1,355	1,404	2,945	3,101	2,231	2,378	671	717	3	6	23	23	77	77
Satara ..	90	46	127	72	37	32	90	40	..	..	71	55	29	44
Sholapur ..	1,157	1,171	2,436	2,378	1,765	1,898	671	575	..	..	28	24	72	70
Total ..	9,993	10,766	20,803	22,695	15,968	17,852	4,771	4,805	64	38	23	21	77	79

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

Districts.	Number of cases ascertained to have occurred.		Number of persons arrested or summoned.		Number of persons acquitted.		Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.		Otherwise disposed of including persons pending at the close of the year.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of acquittals to arrests.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Ahmadnagar..	19	12	52	26	8	13	44	12	..	..	85	48	15	52
Belgaum ..	9	33	11	36	4	6	7	30	..	..	36	83	64	17
Dharwar ..	1,561	1,521	3,332	3,222	2,673	2,500	652	706	7	16	20	22	80	78
Kaladgi ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Kanara ..	968	758	2,050	1,698	1,518	1,214	532	480	..	4	26	28	74	71
Poona ..	35	15	45	17	5	1	40	16	..	..	88	94	12	6
Ratnagiri ..	5	12	11	20	1	10	10	10	..	..	91	50	9	50
Satara ..	1,276	1,674	2,169	3,144	1,164	1,987	1,005	1,157	..	..	46	37	54	63
Sholapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,879	4,025	7,676	8,162	5,373	5,731	2,296	2,411	7	20	30	30	70	70

13. The following is a comparative statement for the Division, and shows the number of the more serious offences in which the Police were employed during the years 1872 and 1873, with the results obtained :—

Offences.	1872.											1873.																
	Cases.						Number of persons arrested.					Cases.						Number of persons arrested.										
	Occurred during the year.			Reported in previous years.			Total.	Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated.				Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Occurred during the year.			Reported in previous years.			Total.	Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated.				Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.		During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	During the year.				Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	During the year.		Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.					
Murders	86	19	105	47	214	26	210	67	136	34	92	13	105	54	269	34	303	123	163	11	4							
Culpable homicide	33	3	36	30	99	4	103	28	65	7	27	3	30	52	38	7	45	25	16	4	4							
Dacoities	61	13	74	38	332	71	403	169	217	18	54	9	63	37	347	24	371	93	211	35	35							
Robberies	259	14	273	23	403	28	431	101	316	13	217	15	232	24	378	17	395	96	269	30	30							
Thefts	6343	105	7047	46	3324	120	3444	484	4669	85	523	114	637	41	8213	73	8286	427	3881	97	97							
Receiving stolen property	468	15	483	64	746	16	762	434	813	15	472	42	514	68	851	19	870	480	373	16	16							

14. Compared with the preceding year, the above statement shows a decrease in all the crimes specified with the exception of murders and receiving stolen property, in which there is an increase. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated is, however, favourable to the year under report in respect to all but cases of theft and dacoity, in which there is a slight falling off.

15. I am far, however, from admitting that the record of Police exertion and its result during the year is unfavourable in respect to the worst form of crime—that is, murder. I regret that, out of the large number of murders reported, in Belgaum the Police have succeeded in obtaining a very small porportion of convictions. There was, however, one marked instance of success, in which the Chief Constable, Mr. Ramchandra Vinayak Velankar, received the marked approval of Government and a substantial reward. The absence of even a single case of murder in Ratuagiri, a District of more than a million inhabitants, however much it is a reason of congratulation, afforded in that District little scope for the detective abilities of the Police under that head. But in Ahmadnagar, Kaladgi, and Satara, there was a large proportion of convictions, while out of the total of 92 cases for the Division there was entire acquittal in only 20 ; convictions of the whole or a portion of the accused were secured in 52 cases ; 12 cases only remained entirely undetected, and the remaining cases awaited disposal.

16. With respect to the serious offence dacoity, I cannot write so favourably except to notice the happy decrease in Sholapur Zilla. There was fair success in dealing with the large number of cases in Poona. Increase of offences of this nature in the Karnatik has led to a reference to the head of the Thuggee Department which had done so much for the suppression of dacoity in former years. Colonel Hervey has promised to depute some detectives, and the District Superintendents have been enjoined to co-operate. There is a marked diminution in the number of robberies of the more serious kind not included under the head of dacoity.

17. The value of property stolen during the year 1873 amounts for the Division to Rs. 4,23,763. In the preceding year it amounted to Rs. 4,35,134. The following table shows the value of property stolen and recovered, and the percentage proportion which the latter bears to the former, in each of the Districts of the Division, as compared with the year 1872:—

Districts.	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to value of property stolen.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Ahmadnagar	18,420	25,936	13,839	12,242	75	47
Belgaum	72,176	39,506	39,056	19,594	54	50
Dharwar	78,715	73,291	11,889	16,912	15	23
Kaladgi	36,841	44,712	15,915	14,943	43	33
Kanara	29,949	23,132	14,909	11,619	50	50
Poona	90,651	1,09,805	54,455	57,043	60	52
Ratnagiri	9,020	17,324	4,976	11,561	55	67
Satara	61,478	57,003	19,723	5,6888	32	47
Sholapur	37,684	33,054	10,994	17,478	29	53
Total...	4,35,134	4,23,763	1,85,756	1,88,280	43	44

18. It will be observed that there is a considerable falling off in the Ahmadnagar, Kaladgi, and Poona Districts, and to some extent in Belgaum also, in the value of stolen property recovered.

during the year ; and that there has been, on the other hand, improvement in the other Districts, among which Ratnagiri stands foremost as regards the highest percentage attained ; though, as compared with the preceding year, Sholapur shows greatest improvement, the Districts next in order being Satara and Dharwar.

19. The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmadnagar, Captain Daniell, attributes the falling off in that District partly to the weakness of the Police Force, and partly to the exaggeration by complainants of the value of property lost. And in Kaladgi, Captain Hay, though unable to account for the unsatisfactory result owing to his being new to the District, thinks it is due, in some measure to a case, which he regards as one of cheating having been treated by the Magistrate as one of theft ; thus swelling the amount of actual loss for which the Police are responsible. In Belgaum, the District Superintendent of Police records that the value of property lost is greatly exaggerated by complainants, to which he chiefly attributes the unsatisfactory results under this head shown by the Returns. The District Superintendent of Police, Poona, has not assigned any reason for the falling off in this District. One of the reasons put forward by the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmadnagar, viz., weakness of the Police Force, has been recognized, and measures have been taken to supplement the Police Force of this District to some extent ; but as regards the other reason given by Captain Daniell and some of the other Police Superintendents, I cannot think it altogether satisfactory. No doubt there is exaggeration ; but, whatever property is recovered is set down doubtless at the same valuation as that assigned to it by the complainants, and both sides of the account are rectified : the proportion ought, therefore, to be the same, whether the value be exaggerated or not ; and it can hardly be otherwise in any cases, except those comparatively rare ones in which property is alleged to be stolen with the view of depriving the rightful owner of the same. In all such cases, the vigilance and detective ability of the Police, if the circumstances be duly urged at the proper time, ought to provide a sufficient safeguard against the acceptance by the Magistrates of untrustworthy or false returns.

20. During the year under report it was found expedient to establish 5 Punitive Police Posts, namely,

* (1) Mugbassawa.	3 in the Belgaum District,* 1 in Dharwar,†
(2) Eksambi.	and 1 in Kanara.‡ That in the Kanara
(3) Kurli.	District was placed at Sirsi, where a similar
† (1) Arlikatti.	punitive measure was found necessary, owing
‡ (1) Sirsi.	to the misconduct of some of its residents, on a former occasion.

The removal of this punitive post having resulted in a repetition of crimes of theft, personal violence, &c., its re-establishment was strongly recommended by the local officers of the District, as well as by the Sessions Judge, and was duly sanctioned by Government.

21. Besides the above, there was a punitive post continued from the previous year at Bettigeri in the Dharwar District, and at Nerla in the Satara District. 3 others, as per margin, that existed at the beginning of the year, were withdrawn during the year, on the expiration of the periods for which they were sanctioned.
- | | |
|--|---|
| Kaladgi District.
(1) Guladgnd.
(2) Ayiwalli
Satara District.
(1) Kapuskhed. | Dharwar District, and at Nerla in the Satara District. 3 others, as per margin, that existed at the beginning of the year, were withdrawn during the year, on the expiration of the periods for which they were sanctioned. |
|--|---|

22. The District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, has again reverted to the subject of Mounted Police for that District; and the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, again urges the appointment of a Third Inspector of Police for this District. On both these questions I have nothing at present to add to the remarks in my Report for last year. The District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, is not quite accurate in saying there are no Village Police within his charge; for the Village Ugranis and Shetsanadis, of whom there are a few, are used for carrying information. There has also been a complete revision in those talukas brought under survey of Police Patels, and a reasonable remuneration has been provided in each case.

23. Some progress was made in the course of the year in having the Police at the Taluka stations and small outposts, showing the advantages derivable from the system of placing small sums annually at the disposal of the Superintendents of Police for this purpose. Much still remains to be done, which can only be expected to be accomplished gradually, as means permit. The question resolves itself almost entirely into the practical ability and zeal of the District Superintendent, who, in a matter of this kind affecting the personal comfort of the men, is sure to receive

* Captain Daniell.

† Colonel Harpur.

‡ Captain Hay.

§ Major McGillivray.

the willing assistance of his subordinates, if it be sought. I have specially to commend the District Superintendents of Police, Ahmadnagar,* Satara,† Sholapur,‡ and Kanara,§ for the attention paid by them to this subject.

24. Towards the close of the year much uneasiness was caused among the people of the Ghaut Districts of Poona and Ahmadnagar by the depredations committed on property and person by the Kolie leader, Honya, and his gang, of whom more particular mention will be made in the section of this Report

relating to the Poona District. The active measures taken for the capture of this gang have led to the restoring of some confidence among the people, though up to date only a few of Honya's immediate followers have been accounted for.

AHMADNAGAR.

25. The following statistics pertain to the Ahmadnagar District :—

Area	...	...	...	Square Miles	6,647
Population	...	...	...	...	773,938
Strength of Police on 1st January 1874	...	...	...	...	601
Police to Area	...	...	...	...	1 to 11·05
Police to Population	...	...	...	...	1 to 1,287·74

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1873.	2,109	1,974	4,083
Proportion of crime to area in miles.	1 to 3·14	1 to 3·36	1 to 1·6
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 367	1 to 392	1 to 190

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.						
1872	1,591	25	1,616	3,205	38	3,243	1,591	592	1,035	2	20	60
1873	2,109	28	2,137	3,496	20	3,486	1,949	733	1,089	2	7	60

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1872...	18,420	13,839	75
1873...	25,936	12,242	47

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrests.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1872	3,735	7,216	2,400	4,774	36	33
1873	4,083	7,854	2,418	5,417	64	31

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1872.									1873.														
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.			Acquitted and released.			Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.			Acquitted and released.		
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.						
Murders	8	1	9	16	1	17	6	6	3	10	1	11	21	3	24	17	6	..						
Culpable Homicides	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1				
Dacoities	9	1	10	17	7	24	13	12	..	5	2	7	42	..	42	13	29	..						
Robberies	21	..	21	45	..	45	13	29	3	16	1	17	60	3	63	10	53	..						
Thefts	719	10	729	1332	18	1350	766	579	5	734	5	739	1390	5	1395	675	710	4						
Receiving Stolen Property	68	1	69	99	2	101	79	22	..	60	..	60	81	..	81	51	30	..						

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

27. The total number of cognizable offences reported to have occurred during the year is 2,109, being an increase of 215 as compared with the previous year. The percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial in cognizable and non-cognizable cases is 34 in the year under report, against 36 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests is 31 in the year reported on, against 33 in the previous year.

28. The value of property stolen is Rs. 25,936, being more by Rs. 7,516 than that of the preceding year; and there is a

decrease in the amount recovered, the percentage of recoveries having fallen off from 75 in 1872 to 47 in 1873. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that "this great falling off is due, in great measure, to 3 large house robberies from Marwarees' shops; 1 of these occurred at Bhat Kotgaom in the Newassa Taluka, where Rs. 2,966 was stolen, and Rs. 778 only recovered. It is believed that in this case every farthing of the stolen property was recovered; but the Marwaree claims to have been robbed of the full amount named by him; and as we have no absolute proof to the contrary, the balance remains on the register.

"The other 2 robberies in question occurred in the town of Ahmadnagar. In one Rs. 3,427 was reported stolen, and in the second case an English fireproof safe was removed from the owners' shop. If the property really stolen in these 3 robberies were entered at its true value, the percentage of recoveries would stand much as it did in 1872."

29. There were 10 cases of murder during the year under report, against 8 in 1872. The result of the Murders. operations of the Police in these cases was satisfactory, and only 1 murder remains undetected. The following is a brief account of each of these murders :—

I.—On the 14th March 1873, a Mhar and a Head Constable of Police were murdered by 3 sepoys of the 13th Regiment N. I., in the Ahmadnagar Cantonment. This case was fully reported to Government at the time of its occurrence. 2 of the sepoys made off into the country, and being fully armed and accoutred, resisted apprehension until 1 of them was severely wounded. He died of his wounds before trial. The sepoy who accompanied him was convicted and hanged. The third sepoy was apprehended in the regimental lines. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

II.—On the 8th April 1873, the body of Motichand Manchand, Marwaree, was found lying near a road in the limits of the village of Pimpalgaum, Taluka Ankola. His head was smashed in by a stone or some blunt instrument; the deceased was returning to Pimpalgaum from Kotul. A gold neck ornament he was known to have been wearing was missing; but the murder was probably not committed for the sake of this ornament, but on account of ill-feelings on the part of one or more of the debtors of the deceased. The Police, up to the close of the year, had entirely failed in obtaining any clue to the perpetrators of this crime.

- III.—On the 20th April 1873, at Rajapur, Taluka Sangamner, a woman named Vithi mixed some arsenic in sugar and gave it to her husband, Vithu wallad Hybatti, on pretence that it was Sherni, or food which, after presentation to a god, is distributed to any person who cares to take it. One Raoji wallad Ranu, who was on terms of intimacy with Vithi, was implicated in this murder. Vithi was hanged, and Raoji wallad Ranu was transported for life.
- IV.—On the 23rd April 1873, at Gulnimb, Taluka Rahuri, a shepherd named Bhau wallad Habba, excited to fury by the infidelity of his wife Rakhama, murdered her by smashing her head with a ploughshare. He was convicted and hanged.
- V.—On the 28th June 1873, the body of a Marwaree, named Gangaram Maginram, was found, with the head smashed in, lying under a tree within the limits of the village Chibbut, Taluka Parner. It appears that a debtor of the deceased, by name Dawal wallad Manabhai, had induced Gangaram to accompany him to receive the money due to him. On the road the deceased was attacked by Dawal, who killed him by knocking him on the head with a stone. Dawal was convicted and hanged.
- VI.—On the 26th July 1873, at Kote, Taluka Sangamner, Bala wallad Vithu, Kunbi, murdered his wife, Tai, by breaking her head with a stone, on account of her infidelity. Bala was convicted and hanged.
- VII.—On 7th August 1873, a Bramin woman, named Chimna, killed her new-born infant by strangling, and buried the body in the floor of her house. She was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.
- VIII.—On the 22nd August 1873, at Takli, Taluka Nagar, one Namdeo wallad Bala, carpenter, killed his wife with a hatchet, and then committed suicide by hanging himself from a beam inside his house. The wife's bad character and constant domestic quarrels were the cause of this crime.
- IX.—A party of ten men, composed of Mangs of bad character from Kowdgaum and some villages of the Nizam's territory in the neighbourhood of the scene of the crime, laid in wait for travellers on the evening of the 1st October 1873, at the head of the Karanji Ghaut between Nagar and Sheogaum, in a wild and hilly part of the

country. They attacked three travellers from Pathardi, robbed them of about Rs. 48, and inflicted such injuries from sword-cuts on one of the three, named Manikbhai wallad Manabhai, that after the occurrence he had only strength to return to Karanji, a mile below the Ghaut, where he died within a few minutes of his arrival. The ten offenders were apprehended—of these, one was hanged, five were transported for life, and the remaining four were acquitted and discharged.

X.—On the 11th October 1873, at Nimoli, Taluka Sangamner, a woman named Ghan poisoned her husband, Kanu wallad Shivaji, by mixing arsenic with his food. She committed the crime with the desire of replacing her husband by one Gangu wallad Ramji, who was implicated in the offence. Ghan was convicted and hanged; but there was not sufficient proof against Gangu, who was acquitted and discharged.

30. Two cases of culpable homicide occurred during the year 1873, the particulars of which are as follows:—

I.—On the 28th August 1873, in the town of Nagar, a child, aged 4 years, met his death by drowning in a gutter, which had been opened in an unauthorized manner by one Bhawani, who was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

II.—On the 24th December 1873, a fight occurred at Koregaon, Taluka Karjat, between 2 boys, named Babia wallad Raoji and Sawalia wallad Rama. Sawalia died from the effects of a blow from a stone thrown by Babia, who was in custody pending trial at the close of the year.

31. In the year under report 5 dacoities occurred as against 9 in the previous year. The particulars relating to these are as follows:—

I.—On the 5th May 1873, near Aswi, Taluka Sangamner, 3 women travelling along the highway were attacked by five men and robbed of property valued at Rs. 212. 5 persons were apprehended, of whom 3 were discharged by the trying Magistrate, and the remaining 2 were committed for trial, but acquitted by the Sessions Court.

II.—On the night of the 30th June 1873, some Kunbis who were resting for the night in the open country within the limits of Karadgaon, were assailed by 5 persons and robbed of property of the value of Rs. 20. The offenders

were convicted and sentenced each to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

III.—On the 8th September 1873, in the lands of Pimpri, Taluka Srigonda, a shepherd was attacked in his sheep-fold by 5 men, who tied him and his servant, and robbed them of property of the value of Rs. 156. The offenders were convicted and sentenced each to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

IV.—This was a dacoity committed on the 16th October 1873, by that portion of Honaja Khenglia's gang which has always been led in this District by Vithu wallad Yesu Aswalia. The dacoits (7 in number) appeared at Ambit, Taluka Ankola, fired off guns, beat the Patel, and carried off food valued at Rs. 12. Further details regarding this gang are given below.

V.—On the 9th November 1873, the house of one Raghu wallad Baba, situated 2 miles away from the village of Chimbli in the Shrigonda Taluka, was attacked, during the absence of the owner and while only occupied by women, by a gang of Ramosis. They carried off property amounting to Rs. 341. 19 men were apprehended, of whom 10 were placed before the Magistrate; but in the absence of any of the stolen property, they were discharged. It is stated, however, that since the close of the year under report, the offenders have been re-apprehended with most of the stolen property.

32. In connection with certain of these dacoities, the District Superintendent of Police observes as follows:—

“Honaji Khenglia and Vithu Aswalia's gang of dacoits from time to time infested the ghaut jungles in the Ankola District during the year under report. They made their presence manifest by the dacoity at Ambit, and by occasionally demanding articles of food from villagers. That they did no more damage in the Ankola Taluka is entirely due to the Police arrangements, which throughout the year were under the personal supervision of Rao Saheb Hari Narayan, Inspector of Police, B Division. This officer has almost, without intermission, lived in the Ankola Taluka since August 1872, when Honaji's gang began to give trouble on being joined by Vithu Aswalia, then just released from prison.

“The measure I have found most effective in preventing the occurrence of dacoities by this gang, was the constant moving about of 3 or 4 small parties of armed Police.

“As these parties passed the night now at one village and now at another, never staying in one place for more than 2 days, the dacoits could never be sure of attacking a village without opposition by the Police.

“The people of the District are glad to have the Police constantly moving about their villages, as it prevents their being robbed, and, probably, ill-treated. But they have no objection whatever to the reputed presence of the dacoits in their neighbourhood; and, on this account, have carefully abstained from giving, on any one occasion, any information to the Police regarding the dacoits, until the gang has left their neighbourhood.

“The reason of this is, that so long as the dacoits are reported to be in the Ankola jungles, no Marwaree creditor will venture into a Dang village, having the fear of Honaji, Vithu Aswalia, and their gang, before his eyes.

“Hardly any Civil Court processes have been served in the Ankola Dangs during the past year. The Marwarees are waiting till the dacoits have been accounted for. This arrangement suits the Kolie debtors, who prefer an outside chance of being beaten and looted by the dacoits, to the certainty of being stripped at the suit of a Marwaree.

“I am glad to be able to report the death of the dacoit leader Vithu wallad Yesu Aswalia, at the hands of the Police, on the 24th November 1873.”

33. Four cases of kidnapping occurred in the year under review. In three of these, the accused were charged with the kidnapping of girls for the purpose of prostitution. The 4th case was the abduction of a boy by a man who wished to adopt him as his son. In none of these cases were convictions obtained, proof of criminal intent being wanting.

34. The percentage of officers and men in the Force who can read and write has risen from 34 to 35. Education. A great number of officers and men were under instruction in 1873; but the time at their disposal is very limited, and the progress of education in the Force is necessarily slow.

35. The conduct of the members of the Force was generally good, and not a single Policeman was judicially punished in the year under report. General Conduct of the Police.

36. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the services of Rao Saheb Hari Narayan, Inspector, B. Division, are worthy of being brought to the notice of Government, with a view to his being rewarded with the title of Rao Bahadur—a recommendation which is supported by the District Magistrate. Captain Daniell observes that the presence of Rao Saheb Hari Narayan in the Ankola District throughout the year under report, in spite of repeated attacks of fever caused by the malaria of the Dangs, his constant movement along the Ghaut range, and his active supervision of the men at his disposal, were as effectual as a score more Constables would have been in keeping the District free from dacoity. Mr. John Sequeira, Inspector, A. Division, has also given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties.

37. During the year under report 5 lines for the Police Buildings. were completed. 5 others were commenced at the close of the year.

38. The District Superintendent of Police closes his Report with the following general remarks :—

“The Police of this District is weaker than any other Police force in the Presidency, and the inhabitants of this Zilla have proportionately less Police protection than the more favoured inhabitants of other Districts.

“During the past year it was necessary to double the strength of Police in the Ankola Taluka, as a precautionary measure against the raids of Honaji Khenglia and Vithu Aswalia’s daring gang of dacoits, who still infested the Ghaut jungles. To carry out this necessary measure Police had to be called from every Taluka, as there was no reserve from which the requisite number of men could be supplied.

“The result was an unavoidable delay in the investigation of cases by the Police, and everything fell into arrears. The necessary consequence has been a falling off in the working of the Police, as is apparent from the figures and percentages accompanying this Report.

“During the year under report I was incessantly occupied in carrying out detailed measures to economise the working power of the Police; but the figures of the accompanying Returns—for instance, Statement A, Part II., serial number 13, will show the amount of absolutely unnecessary work

thrown on the Police, for which neither a Superintendent nor a Chief Constable can be held responsible; but which, on the other hand, he is utterly powerless to prevent.

“From the figures to which I refer, you will see that the Police had to serve summonses on 2,614 persons accused of ‘hurt’ alone. Of these 2,614 persons, only 300 or less than 12 per cent. were convicted. These figures surely prove an extraordinary want of caution and discrimination on the part of the Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes in dealing with *ex parte* complaints made to them.”

39. With regard to these remarks, the District Magistrate observes :—

“I consider that the Force is far too weak for the duties it is called upon to perform; and I would strongly recommend that, in addition to the recent draft from Belgaum, at least 25 more men be added to the strength.

“The want of discrimination in granting summonses displayed by the Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes, which is commented on by Captain Daniell in his 7th paragraph, is much to be deplored. The Magistrates concerned will be directed to be more careful in future, but no fixed rules can be laid down on this point.”

40. There were 21 cases of suicides in 1873 against 15 in the previous year, and 136 cases of accidental deaths against 113 in 1872. The following are the details of the cases relating to the year under report :—

Suicides and accidental deaths.

Suicides	{	By drowning... ..	16	}	21
				„ hanging	2		
				„ other means	3		
Accidental deaths..			{	By drowning... ..	86	}	136
				„ snake-bites	15		
				„ other means	35		

BELGAUM.

41. The following table relates to the Belgaum District :—

Area... ..	..	Square Miles	4,591
Population ... ..	..	..	938,750
Strength of Police on the 1st January 1874	..	..	696
Police to Area	..	..	1 to 6.59
Police to Population	..	..	1 to 1,348.77

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1873.	1,327	1,059	2,386
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 3.45	1 to 4.33	1 to 1.92
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 707.42	1 to 886.3	1 to 393.44

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i. e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of the previous year.	Total.						
1872 ..	1,154	31	1,185	1,810	37	1,847	1,073	207	490	..	77	68
1873 ..	1,327	35	1,362	2,029	77	2,106	1,161	196	710	1	38	62

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1872... ..	72,176	39,056	54
1873... ..	39,506	19,594	50

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrests.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1872	2,248	4,509	1,645	2,786	39	36
1873	2,386	4,432	1,857	2,534	44	42

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1872.									1873.								
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.						Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.					
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
Murders	13	2	15	30	3	33	8	8	17	19	4	23	78	17	95	17	76	3
Culpable Homicides .. .	4	..	4	5	..	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacoities .. .	6	2	8	48	9	57	44	13	..	5	1	6	30	1	31	7	23	..
Robberies.. .	40	1	41	51	2	53	11	41	1	32	..	33	47	..	47	12	32	3
Thefts .. .	539	10	549	834	5	839	497	329	13	671	12	683	918	13	931	671	347	12
Receiving Stolen Property ..	18	1	19	28	1	29	18	8	3	34	2	36	67	3	70	36	34	..

42. Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Thomas was in charge of the Police of this District during the entire year.

43. In the number of cases of murder there is an increase of 6, there being 19 in 1873 against 13 in the previous year. The number of cases of dacoity and of culpable homicide show a decrease of 1 in the former, and of 4 in the latter, as compared with the year 1872. There has been an increase of 173 cases in cognizable crime as compared with the previous year, in which the number was 1,154 against 1,327 in the year reported on. This increase is chiefly in petty thefts, and is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to distress among the poorer classes during the later months of the year, caused by a want of rain and consequent failure of crops. The percentage of convictions to men brought to trial has fallen from 68 to 62, and there is also a falling off in the percentage of stolen property recovered, which stood at 54 in 1872 against 50 in the year under report.

44. Nineteen cases of murder are reported for the year under notice, as against 13 in the preceding year. The particulars of these cases are as follows:—

I.—At Belowdee, Taluka Sampgaum, on the 28th January 1873, 3 men murdered a woman by strangulation and carried away her ornaments. The stolen property was

- recovered, but the 3 accused were discharged, for want of sufficient proof, by the Sessions Court.
- II.—At Kétur, Taluka Sampgaum, the widow of one Shivalingapa was delivered of a child on the 12th January 1873, and through shame and fear of the consequences of her misconduct, she threw herself with the child into a well. She was taken out alive, but the child was found dead. The widow was committed to the Sessions Court, but was there discharged.
- III.—At Koorlee, Taluka Chikodi, on the 19th February 1873, one Rama Aba was killed by 16 men, who inflicted on him several wounds with clubs and a sword. All the men were apprehended and committed to the Sessions Court, but were discharged.
- IV.—At Chicknandihalli, Taluka Sampgaum, a man through jealousy killed his wife by cutting her throat in his field with a sickle, on the 28th February 1873. The prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life.
- V.—At Yelapur, Mahal Aukeri, a man missed his son aged about 7 or 8 years old. On inquiry, the boy's corpse was found in the neighbouring hills, a good deal mutilated by vultures and kites. Both the boy's hands had been cut off with an axe, and 2 silver bracelets which he had worn were wanting. The boy was murdered by 2 men, with a sickle, on the 4th March 1873. Two persons were apprehended, but were discharged, the evidence being weak.
- VI.—At Hudli, Taluka Belgaum, a boy was missed by his relations on the 11th May 1873. On inquiry, it was discovered that a man of the same village had enticed him away into the neighbouring jungles under promise of giving him honey, and killed him with a sickle, stealing the ornaments off his person. 1 person was apprehended, but was discharged by the Magistrate.
- VII.—At Itgi, Taluka Bidi, one Girewa was murdered by a Sanadi peon, named Shidubin Balapa, with a sword on the 24th May 1873, in consequence of her having demanded the return of her ornaments, which were borrowed by him from her. The accused was apprehended, but was discharged by the Magistrate.
- VIII.—At Bhivashi, Taluka Chikodi, one Naru was kicked and beaten to death, on the 3rd September 1873, for having married a divorced woman. 14 persons were apprehended, but were all acquitted by the Sessions Court.

IX.—At Padshapur, Taluka Chikodi, a man named Durganna, through jealousy killed his wife by beating her with a stone and an axe on the 9th September 1873. He was apprehended, and sentenced by the Sessions Court to death, which was commuted to transportation for life by the High Court.

X.—At Jugal, Taluka Athani, one Birapa was murdered by his wife and her paramour, on the 9th September 1873, with a hoe; both the accused were apprehended, but they were discharged by the Sessions Court.

XI.—One Sakhoba and 2 others, while watching the crop at their field near Gundekopi, Taluka Chikodi, on the night of the 28th September 1873, were severely wounded by one Babia and 4 others of the same village. Of the 3 wounded men, 1 died the next day. The cause of murder appears to have arisen out of a quarrel about one Balwant's cattle trespassing in the field of one of the accused. 5 persons were apprehended, convicted under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Court.

XII.—At Sulegali, Taluka Bidi, one Kihru, of Sulegali, was murdered on the 26th October 1873. The circumstances of this case are as follows :—

The deceased's son Laxuman, on his way to a village Bholki, saw his father under a tree, crying out for assistance. He told his son that he was severely beaten by his son-in-law and others, as he was going to petition against him to the authorities for the ill-treatment of his daughter. The deceased died while he was being carried home by his son. 6 persons were apprehended and placed before the Magistrate, by whom they were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

XIII.—On the 31st October 1873, a boy named Rama was murdered at Muchandi, Taluka Belgaum, by one Balsheti and 5 others, with an axe and a sickle. 6 persons were apprehended, but were discharged. Further investigation resulted in the prisoners' recapture, and the case was pending before the Magistrate at the close of the year.

XIV.—On the 8th November 1873, a prostitute named Santi was murdered, within the cantonment limits of Belgaum, by a sepoy of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry. The murderer was apprehended and sentenced to death.

XV.—On the 21st November 1873, one Adapa bin Balapa was killed at Jainapur, Taluka Chikodi, by 6 men who cut his throat with a sickle, on account of certain disputed land, the possession of which was to be given to Adapa. 6 persons were apprehended, but they were discharged by the trying Magistrate. An appeal had been urged against the decision, but the result was not known up to the close of the year.

XVI.—At Parsanhatti, Taluka Sampgaum, one Fukerapa, while watching his crops by night, on the 1st December 1873, was murdered by 2 men, Shivia and Danapa, with clubs and a hatchet, on account of his intrigues with the wife of one Fakira. The accused were arrested, convicted on trial, and sentenced to death.

XVII.—On the 23th December 1873, at Bagewadi, Taluka Belgaum, one Ghulya murdered his wife Dyami and a boy named Yellya, aged about 7 years, by cutting them with a sickle. The cause of the murder was that his wife had an intrigue with one Chanbasapa. He wanted to kill Chanbasapa also; but not finding him, he killed his near relative Yellya in his stead. The accused was arrested and committed to the Sessions Court, where he was awaiting his trial at the end of the year.

XVIII.—On the 27th November 1873, in the compound yard of one Ramchandra Tuko Mutalik, Desai of Chachadi, Taluka Parasgad, the corpse of one Balgowda was found, tied up in a bundle. It was sent to the Civil Surgeon, who certified that the deceased might have met his death either from a blow on his head from some sharp instrument, or by being dashed against some hard substance. Enquiries were in progress at the end of the year.

XIX.—On the 19th June 1873, three men of Madakanhatti, Taluka Gokak, who were returning after market at Deshnur, were, within the limits of Wannur, pelted with stones, from the effects of which 1 man died. 8 persons were apprehended, and each of them was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

45. There were 5 cases of dacoity during the year under
Dacoities. report, against 6 in the previous year. The
details of them are as follows:—

I.—In the lands of Katabali, Taluka Chikodi, one Jairia bin Hanmanta was pinioned and robbed of his cattle, worth about 110 rupees, by some Berads on the 11th January

1873. 1 person was apprehended and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. The whole of the property was recovered.

II. At Yergatti, Mahal Murgod, at about midnight on the 4th February 1873, complainant, Baslingapa and others, while sleeping in their fields, were beaten and robbed of their tobacco, of the value of Rs. 60, by a number of persons. 14 persons were apprehended, of whom only 3 were sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each. The whole of the property stolen was recovered.

III.—In the lands of Nilji, Taluka Belgaum, a woman named Bayama, and her husband, Fakarudin, were going along the road, when the husband was pinioned to a tree, and Bayama's nose was cut, and her property, worth about Rs. 56, was robbed by one Babia and 4 others of Shapur. 5 persons were apprehended, but they were discharged by the Magistrate. No property was recovered.

IV.—In the lands of Ranjvanhatti, Taluka Gokak, one Irya bin Chambasapa of Murgod was beaten and robbed of his property, of the value of Rs. 103-3-6, by 5 men, who were apprehended and committed to the Sessions Court, where they were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

V.—On the 19th August 1873, in the lands of Hosur, Taluka Parasgad, one Shidapa bin Basapa and another were pelted with stones and robbed of a small portion of their field produce, of the value of Rs. 2, by 5 persons who were apprehended. Of these, 2 were sentenced each to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

46. There were 5 cases of attempt at murder, the particulars Attempts at murder. of which are as follows:—

I.—On the 23rd January 1873, at Malapur, Taluka Parasgad, one Budyia wallad Ali Saheb was poisoned by Malapa and others, but death did not ensue. Two persons were arrested, but were released by order of the Magistrate without being brought to trial.

II.—On the 9th February 1873, in the town of Belgaum, an Eurasian woman, wife of a pensioner, was severely assaulted by her servant, who inflicted several wounds with a sword or sharp instrument. For some time she was in a precarious state, but ultimately recovered. The culprit was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

III.—At Gudamkeri, Taluka Parasgad, one Malapa bin Naga was severely beaten by Ningapa and 2 others on the 5th July 1873. The case was sent to the Magistrate under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, but was discharged by him.

IV.—On the 11th September 1873, at Hosur, Taluka Parasgad, one Rachapa bin Shivapa bought the house of Subhana bin Shivalingapa of the same village, sold by order of the Civil Court, at a public auction. Enraged at this, Subhana, with the intention of killing Rachapa, inflicted several wounds on him with a sickle. 5 persons were committed to the Sessions Court, where only 1 prisoner was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for grievous hurt.

V.—On the 16th October 1873, in the town of Belgaum, Subhana bin Shahaji and Vithu bin Shivaba quarrelled over some money matters, and Vithu flung a large stone at, and wounded, Subhana on the head. The offender was apprehended, but he was discharged by the Sessions Court.

47. There are 3 criminal classes of people in this District, viz.:—Berades, Kaikaris, and Korvis, whose Criminal Tribes. movements require to be constantly watched.

48. Detective ability is stated to be not wanting among the Police of this District, but the men have also great temptations to withstand. A few men have displayed superior zeal and intelligence in this respect, and have been encouraged. Detective ability.

49. Police lines are greatly needed almost throughout the Buildings. District.

50. A school is established at the Head Quarters, where the men and their children are taught to read and write. 210 men can read and write well; others moderately. Education.

51. The general conduct of the Police has been good. 6 officers and 7 constables were punished judicially, and 60 departmentally. Of these, some have been degraded and some fined. Ten have been dismissed for wilful neglect of their duties. General conduct.

52. All the Talukas were visited, and almost every Police post was inspected by the District Superintendent of Police during the year. Inspectors.

53. The District Superintendent of Police states that during the year under report, no charges of torture have been brought against the Police of this District. The District Magistrate, however, observes that the Superintendent has fallen into a slight error, as a complaint of torture was made against some of the Belgaum City Police in the course of the year; although no formal charge was framed, owing, it appears, to want of sufficient proof.

54. Inspector Gopalrao Subrao is stated to have rendered efficient and valuable assistance to the District Superintendent of Police. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas also favourably mentions the following officers:—

Subordinate officers
deserving of special notice.

First Class Chief Constable Ramchandra Vinayak, in charge of the town, has done very well in keeping order in the town; and specially distinguished himself in detecting a murder committed in the Lines of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, by a sepoy of that Corps. Government have recorded that he is deserving of substantial reward. 3rd Class Head Constable Sardarkhan wallad Madarkhan admirably seconded the Chief Constable in the above case. His name has been recorded for promotion. Chief Constables Shekh Jamal and Narayan Diwakar; Saidu Bhai, 1st Class Head Constable; Shekh Budhan, 2nd Class Head Constable; 3rd Class Chief Constable Hassan Khan, and Schoolmaster Head Constable Ramchandra Rango, have all done conspicuously well, and are stated to be active and energetic officers.

55. There were 84 cases of suicide, and 229 cases of accidental death during the year 1873, against 66 and 249 respectively in the preceding year. The following are the particulars of the cases pertaining to the year under report:—

Suicides and accidental deaths.

Suicides	{ By drowning.....45 }	84
		{ „ other means ...39 }	
Accidental Deaths	{ By drowning... ..98 }	229
		{ „ wild beasts ... 1 }	
		{ „ hydrophobia ... 0 }	
		{ „ snake-bite ...40 }	
		{ „ other causes ...90 }	

DHARWAR.

56. The following particulars relate to the Dharwar District :—

Area... ..	Square Miles	4,564
Population		988,037
Strength of Police on the 1st January 1874		793
Police to Area		1 to 5.75
Police to Population		1 to 1,245.94

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases,	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1873...	1,770	1,586	3,356.
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 2.57	1 to 2.87	1 to 1.28
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 558.83	1 to 622.97	1 to 294.4

Cognizable cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, escaped or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Total.						
1872 ..	1,735	32	1,767	1,673	59	1,732	764	714	180	..	74	80
1873 ..	1,770	35	1,805	1,586	74	1,660	761	701	139	4	55	85

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1872	78,715	11,889	15
1873	73,291	16,912	23

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrests.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1872 ...	3,372	5,203	1,462	3,058	33	23
1873 ...	3,356	5,010	1,521	3,413	36	30

Comparative Statement.

Years.	1872.										1873.												
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.							Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.									
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.		Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.		Pending.	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.		Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.		Pending.	
					F.	M.			F.	M.						F.	M.			F.	M.		
Murders	15	4	19	23	7	30	10	17	3	16	1	17	49	3	52	24	24	4					
Culpable Homicides .. .	2	..	2	22	..	22	13	9	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dacoities	2	..	2	11	..	11	..	11	..	7	..	7	32	..	32	6	26	..					
Bobberies	49	1	50	44	8	52	12	33	7	35	3	38	45	7	52	21	33	1					
Thefts	909	12	921	957	22	979	488	470	21	518	14	532	754	21	775	367	388	20					
Receiving Stolen Property .. .	34	..	34	45	1	46	28	17	1	53	1	54	80	1	81	51	28	1					

57. Major F. P. Bartholomew was in charge of the Police of this District throughout the year.

58. In the year under report there is an increase of 1 case of murder as compared with 1872. In cases of dacoity there is also an increase of 5 cases, there being 7 in 1873 against 2 in 1872. But considerable decrease is observable in cases of robbery and theft, the number during the year under review being 35 and 818 against 49 and 909 in 1872. There is on the whole a decrease of 16 cases both in cognizable and non-cognizable crimes.

59. The total number of persons arrested during the year was 5,010 against 5,203 in 1872. The percentage of convictions to arrests is 30 against 28 in 1872.

60. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 73,291, of which only Rs. 16,912, or 23 per cent. were recovered. In the year 1872 the recoveries amounted to 15 per cent., only. Though considerably better than the preceding year, this percentage is not satisfactory, and the District Superintendent of Police remarks by way of explanation that the statements of the complainants are hardly to be ever relied upon.

61. There were 16 cases of murder during the year under review against 15 in 1872. Of these 1 is a
 Murders. supposed murder, as nothing but the bones of the murdered woman were found. There are no grounds to go upon beyond the disappearance of the ornaments which were worn by the deceased. There are thus 15 cases to be accounted for, the details of which are thus stated:—

I.—On the 28th of January 1873, at Havasbhavi, Taluka Kode, one Holiapa was watching his field, where a large quantity of chillies had been collected. At midnight shouting was heard, when the Police Patel and a Constable went to see what was the matter. They found the deceased dying from a blow on the head. A large quantity of chillies and the cambli of the deceased were missing. In the morning it was discovered that the murderers had, while running, dropped the chillies all along the road. They were traced by this mark up to the village Koligiri, in the Mysore territory, and even up to their houses, where chillies of the same description were found, and also 2 clubs stained with blood, 1 of them being broken. Nine persons were apprehended, and committed to the Sessions Court, where they were acquitted.

II.—On the 28th January, at Arlikatti, Taluka Kalghatgi, a gang of men attacked the house of Halgapa, and beat him and his relation Fakeera to death. Another man, named Sankalapa, was also very severely beaten, but recovered. 10 men were apprehended. The cause of this affray was that the deceased had beaten 1 Moorgeppa, who had an intrigue with the daughter of Hulgeppa. Moorgeppa, being servant of the Desai of Arlikatti, was thereupon threatened with revenge. The 10 men above mentioned were duly convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court; but the sentence was mitigated to transportation for life. On reporting the circumstances of the case, Government ordered that a punitive post of 2 Policemen should be placed at this village.

III.—On the morning of the 10th February 1873, at Mulgund in the Dambal Taluka, Beerapa of Mulgund was found dead, his hands were tied together, a leathern rope was tied round his neck so as to produce strangulation, and his face smashed with a stone. On enquiry, it was discovered that the deceased was murdered by his younger brother Balia and others on account of the intrigues the deceased had with Balia's wife. 5 persons were apprehended and committed to the Sessions Court. Of these, 2 were sentenced to death, and 1 to transportation for life, the others being acquitted.

IV.—At 3 P.M. of the 10th March 1873, at Chickkanasy, Taluka Hangal, a quarrel took place between 2 men named Rama and Malia, the particulars of which are as follows :—

Rama of Kyasiwar was selling toor in the bazaar, and had with him 2 seer measures, 1 of which was supposed to be smaller than the other. Malia came to purchase toor, and warned him to use the correct measure. On hearing this, Rama got angry and beat Malia with his sandal. For this insult, Malia fetched a durathi or sickle from his house and cut down Rama, who died immediately. Malia was at once apprehended with his sickle. He admitted the commission of the offence, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

V.—On the night of the 31st March 1873, at Dharwar, a Chambar called Damlya was severely hurt by some one throwing a heavy weight on him while he was asleep in front of his house. Damlya died at 3 P.M. of the 1st April. His deposition was taken, in which he stated that nobody bore any ill-will against him, and his relations assert the same. In the absence of all reasons for the injury caused, the Police Superintendent considers it may have been the result of a practical joke under the influence of intoxication.

VI.—On the 9th of April 1873, the body of a woman was found in a nulla near Konjgehri, Taluka Roan; she had apparently been killed. It was discovered that the deceased belonged to Asoti in the Ramdurg Ilakha. On enquiry it was brought to light that on the 8th April 1873, Luxman and his wife Balawa left Asoti to go to the Jatra at Yemnur. The next morning they were seen quarrelling near Konjgehri. The man had an axe in his hand. A man saw him beat her with a stick, and asking

him why, he replied that he wanted her to go with him to Yemnoor, and she refused. Shortly afterwards he was seen going alone. The body of Balawa was afterwards found with the skull smashed by an axe. The man has absconded. A reward of Rs. 100 has been offered for his apprehension.

VII.—At Aray-Mallapur, Taluka Ranibednur, one Chowra of that village was sleeping in his verandah, and during the night some one dropped a stone, weighing 50 lbs., on him. He died after two days. Previous to his death he stated before some men of the village that Rayah had thrown the stone at him to revenge himself, as deceased was carrying on an intrigue with Rayah's wife. Rayah was apprehended. He declared that two more persons were concerned in the offence, and they too were apprehended. They were all convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

VIII.—On the 14th May 1873, four men of the Kanara District came to purchase cattle in the Alur bazaar (Hangal Taluka). On the road they stopped within the limits of the village of Hanmankoss. During the night they were attacked by 6 men, who beat them severely and robbed them of 50 rupees. One of them died of the beating. The complainants gave no account of what the robbers were like, nor did they know whether they belonged to Kanara. No clue has been found. A reward of Rs. 100 has been offered for the detection of the murderers.

IX.—On the night of the 18th June 1873, at Singapur, Taluka Hangal, a boy, 7 years of age, named Fakeera, was murdered. He was sleeping in his house with his sister, and in the night some person or persons struck him on the stomach with a durathi or sickle. 5 persons were apprehended on suspicion, and of them 1 was convicted under Section 176 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

X.—On the morning of the 4th July, at Anigeri, Taluka Nowlgund, a woman named Sidrami was found dead in her house. Her sari was twisted round her neck, which however showed no bruises, and her tongue was protruding, as if she had been strangled by means of a soft cloth such as a sari. There were scratches on her arms and hands. After enquiry it was pronounced erroneously, as the result proved, that death had resulted from snake-bite.

The Civil Surgeon of Dharwar could not decide the cause of death, as the body was much decomposed. Further careful enquiry, however, led to the apprehension of one Chen Basaya, who was convicted of the offence of murder, and sentenced to death.

- XI.—On the 19th July 1873, the body of a man was found in the Benny Nulla within the Yawgal limits. Its head was severed from the body by some sharp cutting instrument, and there was a deep wound from the same kind of instrument on the back of the head. The head was tied in a cambli and fastened to the chest; the feet were tied. The salt water of the nulla had prevented putrefaction, and the body was easily recognized as that of Kalapa of Kangwad. On enquiry it was found that he had not been seen for 7 days, and 2 persons deposed to having last seen him go into the house of one Hanmi (a woman of bad character). The cambli in which he was wrapped was recognized as belonging to one Ningapa, a connection of the woman Hanmi. 5 men were apprehended and sent up to the Magistrate, who discharged them, and further enquiry has not resulted in bringing the crime home to them, though there is little doubt that they are the guilty parties.
- XII.—The body of a newly-born child was found on the 1st August 1873 in a well near Dumevad, in Taluka Kalghatgi. The mother of the dead child was discovered. She stated that her paramour, Hanma, took away the child and strangled it, saying that if the matter came before the public, he would lose his caste. The mother of the child and her paramour were apprehended, and Hanma was sentenced to transportation for life.
- XIII.—The body of a boy named Chanbasaya of Sutkot, in Taluka Kode, was found in the river which runs close by that village. There was a mark of a sickle wound on the hand, and the throat had been compressed. Ornaments to the value of Rs. 18 had been stolen. 2 men, Kalapa and Mahomed, were apprehended; the former confessed the commission of the crime, and pointed out the stolen ornaments. The instruments with which the wounds were inflicted was also found and recognized to be that of Kalapa. They were committed to the Sessions Court, where Kalapa was sentenced to death.
- XIV.—On the 28th November 1873, the body of a man was found in a tank near Hanmapur, in Kalghatgi Taluka, wrapped up in a cambli. The body was recognized as that of Basaya of Yelowdhal. It was said that he was

last seen on the 20th, going to his field. His relatives made search for him, but did not find him. They recognized the body by his clothing. Suspicion rested on Ningapa and Sangapa, relatives of the deceased, in consequence of a dispute regarding some landed property. 5 men apprehended, with 1 of whom a silver ring belonging to the deceased was found. 3 of them acknowledged the crime, and showed the tank into which they had thrown the axe with which they had murdered the deceased. The tank was searched and the axe was found. This case was pending trial before the Sessions Court at the close of the year.

XV.—On the 4th December 1873, a quarrel took place between 3 men, Putshida, Kanna, and Shivanna, in consequence of some cattle belonging to the 2 former having been driven into the field of the latter in which the other 2 were sharers. Shivanna caught 1 and was taking it to the village pound, whereupon Putshida and Kanna rushed on him and cut him down with a sickle. Both the men were apprehended and committed to the Sessions Court, where they were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

XVI.—On the 11th March 1873, a woman named Kalawa left her house in the village of Kurandgi with a lota in her hand and about 30 rupees worth of jewelry on her person. She was a married woman, but was living apart from her husband in her father's house, and was common to all who called her. On the 17th March, her father reported to the Patel, that he had found bones in his field, and that he recognized the lota and the sari found there as those of his daughter. The place was $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the village. The bones were sent to the Civil Surgeon, who said he could not determine the cause of death. The only person on whom suspicion rests is a man called Basapa, who came to her house about noon, but left immediately by himself. He was not seen in company with the deceased, but it is supposed he had made an assignation with her. The ornaments not being found, is the only reason for supposing this to be a murder. Several detectives were employed in the case, but have all failed in obtaining any trace of the ornaments.

62. There were 7 cases of dacoity during the year reported on against 2 in the year preceding. The Dacoities. offenders in 2 cases only have been detected, as the following particulars will show :—

- I.—On the 19th February 1873, at about 12 P.M., some 12 robbers attacked a shepherd outside the village of Dew-giri, Taluka Dharwar, and robbed him of 3 sheep, worth Rs. 11, and cash Rs. 5. 12 persons were apprehended, of whom 6 were committed to the Sessions Court, and were duly convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each.
- II.—On the 11th of April 1873, at about 7 P.M., 12 persons were going from the Anigeri market to Badrapur. They were attacked by 10 robbers, supposed to be Lamanees. The amount stolen in this case is stated to be Rs. 185. No clue was obtained, as none of the robbers were recognized.
- III.—On the 16th April 1873, 13 men and women were returning with cotton from the fields to Hadguli, in Taluka Roan, when they were attacked by 8 or 10 Lamanees and robbed of ornaments of the asserted value of Rs. 200. The Police Superintendent arrived at the place next day, but no trace of the robbers could be obtained.
- IV.—On the night of the 18th May 1873, 2 merchants and their servants slept in the village Chowri of Nandihalli, in Ranibednur Taluka. These men have large money dealings with the people there, and were collecting their debts. During the night they were attacked by about 20 robbers, Koorvees and some men of the village, who robbed them of property to the amount of Rs. 657. A few days after some of the stolen property, consisting of 2 sarces, was found in the possession of 2 Koorvee women, and they were accordingly convicted and sentenced under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code. Some 9 persons were apprehended on a second occasion, but they were discharged by the Magistrate for want of proof.
- V.—On the 16th August 1873, 15 men and women were proceeding from Bettigeri Bazaar to their village Hul-gole. Between their village and Chickhalli they were attacked by 20 robbers (Lamanees) and property of the value of Rs. 153 is alleged to have been stolen. None of the assailants were recognized.
- VI.—On the 12th September 1873, 4 cartmen, who had gone into the territory of His Highness the Nizam to get karbi, were, while returning, attacked by 25 or 30 men

in the bounds of the village of Hallikeri, in the Dambal Taluka, and robbed of a dhotar worth annas 8. The robbers belonged to the Moglai, and were not recognized.

VII.—On the 19th September 1873, some Lamanees attacked the house of one Murgi Muri in Kode, and robbed him of Rs. 24. 11 robbers were apprehended, of whom 3 were convicted and sentenced each to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

63. Three cases of kidnapping are recorded for the year under report. In one of these, the offender was convicted and punished; in the other, the prisoners were awaiting trial at the end of the year, but have since been convicted; and in the third case, the accused were discharged, as the offence was not proved to be one of kidnapping.

64. Six Head Constables, 3rd Class, 6 Head Constables, 4th Class, and 3 Constables are stated to possess fair detective ability. This number, it must be observed, is excessively small in a Force consisting of close upon 800 men of all grades.

65. Stables for Mounted Police, and 2 sheds for sick horses near the lines of the Foot Police, have been constructed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 250; the ordinary petty repairs have been effected, and also the construction of some smaller Police buildings.

66. The conduct of the Force bore much the same features as in former years. The principal faults of the men are stated to be absenting themselves without leave, culpable delay when sent on duty with summons, &c. 12 officers and 81 men were punished departmentally by fines, &c. 2 officers and 24 men were dismissed, and 1 officer and 2 men punished judicially. The total gives 15 per cent. as the number who have been punished, which is a large proportion. It is explained by Major Bartholomew that, owing formerly to a difficulty in obtaining efficient recruits, much laxity was put up with, and that severe punishment is now found necessary for the restoration of proper discipline. My own observations confirm this opinion.

67. No cases of torture occurred during the year under report.

68. Two hundred and twenty-eight men attended the school during the year. Of these, 52 had learnt to read and write fairly before they were admitted into the school, but they have since made much improvement in acquiring a knowledge of the regulations connected with the duties of Policemen. 131 men were able to read a little when admitted, and they have since slightly improved. The remaining 45 men out of the 228 men can only read and sign their names.

69. The out-posts are the same in number as last year. The men have all been drilled in manual and squad drill, so as to enable them to move in a body without confusion.

70. The District Superintendent reports that one or more dispensaries in the southern part of the Dharwar District are essentially necessary, as great difficulty is experienced in getting the opinion of a medical man in cases of violent and suspected deaths. The District Magistrate has not noticed the suggestion, owing, probably, to want of funds for the establishment of more institutions of the kind at present.

71. There were 95 cases of suicide, the same as in the preceding year, and 211 cases of accidental deaths against 170 in 1872. The details relating to these cases for the year under report are as follows:—

Suicides	{	By drowning.....66.	} 95
		„ other means .....29	
• Accidental Deaths ...	{	By drowning.....93	} 211
		„ other means ...91	
		Killed by wild beasts.. 1	
		Died of snake-bite ...26	

: KALADGI.

72. The subjoined tables relate to the Kaladgi District:—

Area	Square Miles...	5,695
Population ... ..	...	816,037
Strength of Police on 1st January 1874 ...	...	655
Police to Area ... ..	...	1 to 8.69
Police to Population... ..	...	1 to 1,245.85

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1873.	1,091	1,274	2,365
Proportion of crime to area in miles.	1 to 5-22	1 to 4-47	1 to 2-4
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 747-97	1 to 640-53	1 to 345-05

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, <i>i.e.</i> , died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.						
1872 ...	1,098	83	1,181	1,875	66	1,931	904	236	734	1	66	55
1873 ...	1,091	101	1,192	1,863	56	1,919	709	114	1,030	1	65	41

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	-Recovered.	Percentage.
1872 ...	36,841	15,915	43
1873 ...	44,712	14,943	33

Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrests.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1872 ...	2,464	4,748	1,679	3,005	37	35
1873 ...	2,365	4,456	1,225	3,148	29	27

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1872.							1873.										
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.				Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.							
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
Murders	15	15	42	42	20	19	3	9	2	11	21	3	24	17	7	..		
Culpable Homicides	5	1	6	13	1	13	2	7	4	9	1	10	9	5	14	9	5	..
Dacoities	9	3	12	62	19	71	48	16	8	9	4	13	85	13	78	7	66	6
Robberies	15	4	19	31	1	32	10	21	1	16	5	21	19	1	20	5	14	1
Thefts	510	33	543	847	10	857	486	352	19	471	34	505	626	15	641	335	291	22
Receiving stolen property ..	68	8	74	113	10	123	61	57	5	74	2	76	130	5	135	52	72	11

73. The following officers were in charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Kaladgi, during the year 1873 :—

Mr. C. M. Hogg, District Magistrate, from 1st to 19th January.

Lieutenant C. F. Baugh from 19th January to 14th October.

Captain C. Hay from 14th October to 31st December 1873.

74. There is a decrease of 7 in the total number of cognizable cases, there being 1,091 in 1873 against 1,098 in 1872. The percentage of convictions to men brought to trial shows a considerable falling off, being only 41 in 1873 against 55 in 1872. The value of property stated to have been stolen is Rs. 44,712, an increase of Rs. 7,871 as compared with the preceding year. The percentage of recovery is unsatisfactory, being 33 against 43 in 1872. Captain Hay states he is unable to account for this, as he has been so short a time in the District. He observes, however, that it has been brought to his notice that "in 1 case the sum of Rs. 5,000 has been entered by order of the Magistrate as stolen, whereas the offence would seem to be more of the nature of cheating under Section 417, Indian Penal Code. Had this item not been entered, the percentage for the year would have been 40."

75. There are 9 cases of murder in 1873 against 15 in 1872.
Murders. The particulars of these cases are as follows:—

- I.—On the night of the 6th January 1873, at Haveli, Taluka Bagalkot, the body of a woman, by name Ameenbi, was found concealed in a pit, with marks of violence upon it. On inquiry, it appeared that the deceased had been murdered by two men for the sake of her ornaments. The accused were convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court.
- II.—On the night of the 17th January, at Zambzi, in Beejapur, a man named Oomanna, when asleep in his field, was attacked by 3 men named Damia wallad Shidapa, Mala, and Gurbassia, who beat him with sticks till he died. The 3 accused were convicted and sentenced to death.
- III.—At Kaligud, in Hungund Taluka, a woman named Hanmawa, a widow, had for some years been carrying on an intrigue with one Sangaya Matputee, of the same village, and had during that time lent him money in sums amounting in all to Rs. 100. On the night of the 23rd March the woman Hanmawa went to Sangaya's house, to ask for the repayment of part of the debt. She returned to her house on the morning of the 24th March, and told her son that Sangaya had hurt her very much internally in the night; the same morning she hanged herself. The body was forwarded to the Hospital Assistant at Bagalkot, who was of opinion that death had been caused by hanging, but that previously she had been brutally violated by a stick or other instrument inserted into her private parts. Sangaya was apprehended and committed for trial to the Sessions Court, where, however, he was acquitted.
- IV.—On the 12th May 1873, the body of a girl was found near the village of Anagwadi, Taluka Bagalkot. The body was identified as that of Sangawa of Anagwadi. A woman named Fakeerwa, of Murwal, was found in possession of certain ornaments which were by chance recognized to be those of the deceased. The woman was apprehended, and on conviction was sentenced to death.
- V.—At Magi, in Hungund, on the 11th June, a woman named Bhagawa killed her newly-born illegitimate child. Bhagawa and her mother Yellawa, who assisted her daughter, were arrested, convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

VI.—On the 24th June 1873, at Wadwulgi, in Bagewadi, a woman named Nundawa was murdered for the sake of her ornaments, valued at Rs. 170, by 3 persons named Sangas, Ladia, and Bhima, by strangling. Ladia turned Queen's evidence, and the other 2 were convicted and sentenced to death.

VII.—At Nimbalkhurd, in Taluka Indi, on the 22nd July 1873, a girl aged 3 years, the daughter of one Malapa, was missing. On inquiry it was found that on that day the girl had been seen with a woman named Sidi of the same village. Sidi was apprehended. She confessed that she had robbed the girl of her ornaments and drowned her in a well. She pointed out the well, where the body was found, and also produced the ornaments. Sidi was convicted and sentenced to death.

VIII.—In the jungle of Nagendragad, Taluka Badami, on the 2nd August 1873, while some people were trying to extinguish a fire in a stack of karbi, the body of a man was found, which could not at first be identified. On inquiry, suspicion fell on one Hanma Mang, who was absent from the village. Search was made for him, and on being questioned he confessed that he and 5 others had murdered one Sangia. Of the 6 offenders, 1 was sentenced to death, and the others to transportation for life.

IX.—On the 20th August 1873, a man named Basappa, of Oblapur, Taluka Badami, died suddenly, after much vomiting and purging; the body was buried without any inquiry. On the 22nd August the deceased's wife complained that her husband on the day of his death had eaten "kanji", which was given to him by a man named Erapa, with whom the deceased was at enmity. On the 1st September, a portion of the matter vomitted, and also of the kanji, together with the liver of the deceased were forwarded to the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, for examination, who stated that he had found poison in the vomit and the liver. Steps were taken to apprehend Erapa, but he has absconded.

76. The number of dacoities is the same as in the preceding year, viz., 9, the details of which are as follows:—

I.—On the night of the 20th January 1873, the house of one Erbasapa of Soonag, Taluka Bagalkot, was attacked

- by 15 men, who carried away grain of the value of Rs. 50. The offenders were arrested, but were discharged by the Magistrate for want of proof.
- II., III., and IV.—On the 14th February, at about 7 P.M., as 3 separate parties of villagers were returning from a fair at Aminghur, on the road between Kelur and Gudur, 9 or 10 Lamanees armed with sticks attacked them and beat severely 1 man in each of the 3 parties, and took away their clothes and other property amounting in all to Rs. 30. 5 accused persons were committed to the Sessions Court, where 3 separate charges of dacoity were made out against them. In 1 case they were convicted and sentenced each to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. In the other 2 cases they were acquitted.
- V.—On the night of the 30th April 1873, at the village of Dewurnuargu, a party of men entered the house of a Sowcar named Alapa, beat him and carried away property to the value of Rs. 305-12-0. 4 persons were apprehended, of whom 2 were sentenced each to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, and the others were acquitted.
- VI.—On the night of the 16th June 1873, at Kaladgi, 2 persons, named Santapa and Sawuntapa, had put up on the bank of the Ghataprabha river with carts laden with tobacco, when they were attacked by a number of thieves, who, after tying their hands with their handkerchiefs, carried away the tobacco to the value of Rs. 38. 5 persons were arrested, but were all discharged by the Magistrate, as there was not sufficient evidence against them.
- VII.—On the night of the 26th June, between the villages of Wazul and Singunguti, Taluka Hungund, 3 men were attacked by 7 or 8 Lamanees, who, after beating them, carried away clothes of the value of Rs. 29-9-9. The offenders have not yet been traced.
- VIII.—On the night of 5th November 1873, at the village of Manur, Taluka Bagewadi, 6 persons entered the house of a Sowcar named Luxmon Govind, and carried away gold ornaments, &c., to the value of Rs. 990-13-0. The whole of the property was recovered. 6 persons were apprehended, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.
- IX.—In the month of December 1873, Kristna Mahar made complaint to the 1st Class Magistrate that at the village

of Galgalee, Sybeea and 9 others had stolen from him the carcase of a she buffalo. The Magistrate issued warrants for the apprehension of the offenders ; but they were afterwards discharged for want of proof.

77. There were 9 cases of culpable homicide in the year under report, against 5 in the previous year.
Culpable Homicides. The details of the cases relating to the year 1873 are as follows :—

I.—On the 22nd January, a man named Shivia, of Bagalkot, came to the Chief Constable of that station and stated that he had that morning killed his wife, Weelee, and also her paramour, Lukma, a Dher. He was apprehended and taken before the Sub-Magistrate, to whom he repeated his confession, and stated that having had suspicions as to his wife's fidelity, he had secreted himself in a shed in his field, armed with an axe ; at about 10 A.M., his wife and the man Lukma came in, and seeing them in the act of criminal intercourse, he rushed upon them, and killed them both with his axe. The state the bodies were found in, left little doubt as to the truth of his statement. He was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

II.—At Jutnal, Taluka Shindgi, in March, a man named Chenia threw a stone at one Sangia, a boy 16 years old, who was watching his cattle, which struck him on the head ; he died from the effects of the blow about 12 days after. Chenia was apprehended, but was discharged by the Magistrate.

III.—At Somankop, Taluka Badami, on the 15th May 1873, a quarrel arose between 3 men, Beera, Bheena, and Bayeelia, about the possession of certain land, in the course of which Beera received a blow with an axe from Bayeelia, from the effects of which he died on the evening of the 16th. Bayeelia was arrested, and on conviction was sentenced by the Sessions Court to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

IV.—At Bagalkot, on the night of the 19th June, one Nagapa, who was living with his mother and a woman named Chenawa, brought some bazri from the bazaar, and desired his mother to make some bread. She did so. All three ate some of the bread, and shortly afterwards all were taken ill, but recovered. Chenawa was told to

- throw away the remaining bread in the nulla ; but instead of doing so, she gave it to a sweeper woman named Diami. She and her two children ate the bread, and they were all taken ill. Of these, Diami's son died the following morning. Chenawa was arrested, but was discharged by the Magistrate.
- V.—At Urgungi, Taluka Beejapur, on the 18th July, a quarrel arose among some Mhars, named Bhima, Shivia, Bhootia, and Shidia, in the course of which the wife of Bhima threw a stone at Shivia. The man Bhootia, seeing his brother hurt, kicked Bhima's wife on the waist so violently that she fell into a pit insensible, and died 2 hours afterwards. The accused Bhootia was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.
- VI.—On the 4th August 1873, at Salwatgi, a Police Constable of the 1st Class, named Ameen, took a fowl from the house of one Setia ; his wife Elli tried to rescue the fowl, when he pushed her so violently that she fell with her head on a stone and was killed. The Constable was forwarded to the Magistrate under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code, but was acquitted. He was, however, convicted under Section 352 for assault, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5 and 1 day's simple imprisonment. He was afterwards, by order of the High Court, tried on a charge of theft, and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment.
- VII.—At Mulsawulgi, in Shindgi, on the 25th October 1873, in a family quarrel, a woman named Somli threw a stone at her daughter-in-law, Thapli, which hit her on the side, from the effects of which she died. Somli was tried and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- VIII.—At Kadputi, Taluka Badami, on the 26th October, 2 persons, named Hanma and Gadia, went to bring wood from the jungles. On their way back they quarrelled, when Gadia struck Hanma a blow on the neck with the back of his axe, which stunned him. He then threw him into a well. Gadia was arrested, but was acquitted by the Sessions Court.
- IX.—It was reported that at Amrawati, Taluka Hungund, on the 30th November 1873, one Awaka had committed suicide by hanging herself, when in an advanced stage of pregnancy. The body was forwarded to the Hospital Assistant at Bagalkot, who stated that there were marks of violence on the stomach. A searching inquiry

was made, which left little doubt that she had committed suicide by hanging.

Kidnapping. 78. No offence of kidnapping for immoral purposes occurred during the year.

79. The District Superintendent reports that there are several good detectives in the Police of this District, the most noticeable among whom are Mr. Amritling, Police Inspector, Chief Constable Alsingrao, and Head Constable Sheik Hoosein.

80. During the year under report the District Superintendent visited all the Talukas and most of the out-posts. Captain Hay observes that the Chief Constables did not visit their out-posts as often as they should have done, and that he has taken strict measures to prevent such remissness in future.

81. Captain Hay observes that education has been fairly attended to; 28 men have been taught to read the 1st book; 43 officers and 77 men are sufficiently educated to carry on correspondence.

82. Nine men were punished judicially, and 102 departmentally. 13 men were rewarded during 1873.

83. No case of torture occurred in this District during the year.

84. The District Superintendent reports that the Inspector Amrootling Moodelliar, Chief Constable Alsingrao, and 1st Class Head Constable Sheik Hoosein have worked zealously and well. Mr. Devashikhamani, Head Quarter Chief Constable, and Moro Waman, Sheristedar to the District Superintendent, have also performed their duties satisfactorily.

85. There were 89 cases of suicide, and 141 cases of accidental death. The following are the details of the cases:—

Suicides	{ By drowning.....25 } 87
	{ „ other means ...62 }
Accidental Deaths ...	{ By drowning .....72 } 141
	{ „ snake-bite .....30 }
	{ „ other means ...39 }

KANARA.

86. The following statistics pertain to the Kanara District :—

Area	Square miles	4,235
Population		398,406
Strength of Police on the 1st January		
1874		697
Police to area		1 to 6·08
Police to population		1 to 571·6

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1873.	831	769	1,600
Proportion of crime to area in miles	1 to 5·09	1 to 5·5	1 to 2·64
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 479·42	1 to 518·08	1 to 249

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i. e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.						
1872	916	15	931	1,279	18	1,297	724	140	424	....	9	63
1873	831	39	870	1,200	7	1,207	727	182	298	....	32	73

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1872	29,949	14,909	50
1873	23,132	11,619	50

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrests.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1872	1,898	3,616	1,268	2,089	39	38
1873	1,600	2,933	1,216	1,681	45	41

Comparative Statement.

Years.	1872.							1873.												
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.				Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.						
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.		During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.		Total.				Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.		During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.		Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
Murders	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	3	2	..	2	1	1	..
Culpable Homicides .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	1	..
Dacoities	4	1	5	32	6	38	18	20	..	3	..	3	5	..	5	5	..	..
Robberies	11	..	11	17	..	17	6	11	..	6	..	6	21	..	21	9	1	11		
Thefts	483	6	489	608	11	619	336	278	5	440	11	451	569	2	451	349	207	15		
Receiving Stolen Property ..	70	4	74	102	1	103	53	47	3	60	21	81	149	4	153	97	52	4		

87. Major S. F. MacGillivray was in charge of the Police Officer in Charge. of this District during the entire year.

88. From the above Returns it will be seen that there was a decrease of 298 in the total of cognizable and non-cognizable cases in the year as compared with 1872, the number being 1,600 in 1873 against 1,898 in the previous year. In connection with these offences 2,933 persons were arrested and 1,216 or 41 per cent. were convicted. This result is more satisfactory than that of the previous year. The percentage of stolen property recovered remains the same as last year.

89. There were 3 murder cases in 1873 against 2 in 1872.
Murders. The particulars of these are as follows:—

I.—On the 29th January 1873, at Manjuni, Taluka Kumpta, a man named Paka was murdered by one Mookoonda, of the same village, by beating him in a quarrel which arose on account of a prostitute for whom they were rivals. Mookoonda was apprehended, but was discharged as there was no *corpus delicti*. The Patel of the village had not treated the case as one of murder on its occurrence, for which neglect of duty he was tried and sentenced to 7 months' rigorous imprisonment.

II.—On the 22nd June, a murder attended with robbery was perpetrated at Chitacooly in Karwar Taluka. A man named Rama was found murdered on the road between Sedashigur and Mazali. He was robbed of Rs. 40 which he had with him. The body exhibited wounds from a stick and a bill-hook. Inquiries were made, but the crime was not brought home to the murderers; who, there is strong reason to believe, were screened by the Patels of Sedashigur and Mulgri, men of considerable influence and of the same caste. Owing to there being no proof of the actual criminality of these Patels, severe penalties could not be enforced, but they were dismissed from office.

III.—A man named Poota murdered his wife in a very brutal way, as she would not allow him to sleep with her. He was apprehended and sentenced to death.

90. There were 2 cases of culpable homicide during the year. 1 of these, known as the Chiman Halli Culpable Homicide. case, which, however, the District Magistrate considers was a foul murder, is particularized as follows:—

A man named Shesha had a quarrel with a woman, in the excitement of which he is believed to have murdered her. The accused was not arrested, as there was no proof against him, owing to the very irregular manner in which the case was treated by the Chief Constable, who first reported it as a case of suicide. The case against the Chief Constable was carefully inquired into by both the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police. He was prosecuted criminally, and convicted by the Magistrate, but on appeal was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. He has, however, been dismissed the Police Force, which he had only a short time previously joined as a probationary Chief Constable.

91. There were 3 dacoities in 1873, against 4 in the previous year. The particulars of these 3 cases are as follows :—

Dacoities.

I.—On the 22nd April 1873, at Oorbyle, some 8 or 10 Lamanees attacked the house of a Bhat and carried off property of the value of Rs. 70. The perpetrators of this offence have not yet been traced.

II.—Ten or 15 men attacked the house of a man named Mole Naruapa and carried off property of the value of Rs. 1,750. Of this Rs. 1,325 were in cash. No violence was used towards the inmates of the house. The perpetrators of the crime have not been detected.

III.—On the high road between Sirci and Teerkanhalli, 2 persons, a man and a woman, were attacked at night by 5 robbers, who wounded them with a bill-hook, and robbed them of property of the value of Rs. 42. The above property was recovered. The perpetrators of the offence, 5 in number, were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

92. There were 6 cases of highway robbery, in 4 of which convictions were obtained. Of the other 2 cases, 1 was pending trial at the close of the year, and in the 6th the accused was discharged. In 1 of these cases, the most important of all, about Rs. 560 were plundered near the village of Chendawar, Taluka Honore. The Chief Constable of Kumpta at once proceeded to the spot, and captured the thief with the booty. Rs. 500 were accounted for, but not the remaining Rs. 60; and the District Superintendent of Police considers it doubtful if more than Rs. 500 were actually stolen. The offender was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Highway Robberies.

93. In another case which occurred on the road between Nundicutta and Indore, 4 men attacked a woman and took away her necklace. The men were arrested, and on conviction were sentenced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ years' rigorous imprisonment each. The necklace was recovered.

94. All the Talukas and most of the out-posts are stated to have been visited by the District Superintendent of Police during the year.

Inspection.

95. In the year under report a new station house has been erected at Amedhally, at a cost of Rs. 248, and the usual repairs to Police buildings have been carried out. The District Superintendent states that

Buildings.

new station houses are much required at different places in this District, but that the allowance of Rs. 500 for construction is insufficient. Two station houses, one at Ameenhalli, and the other at Gokarn, were in course of construction.

96. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the men have continued to improve in the knowledge of Kanarese during the year 1873. The Police school has been carefully looked after.

Education.

97. There are no Village Police. The Oogranees and watchers can hardly be called so, as they are few in number and inadequately paid.

Village Police.

98. The District Superintendent of Police again urges "that Mounted Police are much wanted," and he observes: "Reports have been forwarded urging the advisability of such a Force. I will not recapitulate the arguments used on former occasions. The necessity still exists as strongly as ever. There was a bad dacoity a fortnight ago, committed by men from beyond the frontier, and mounted men would have been of great use in the attempt to cut the dacoits off and following them up. The road between Wadgutti to the north of Mundagode and Sirci requires constant patrolling by mounted men."

Mounted Police.

99. The general behavior of the Police is stated to have been very satisfactory as regards the lower ranks. Fewer men have been punished than in the previous year. Two Chief Constables, however, misbehaved themselves and had to leave the Force in consequence; and one Chief Constable was severely reprimanded by order of the Police Commissioner. Two officers and two men were punished judicially. Of these, one was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and the other three were fined.

General Conduct.

100. One complaint of torture was made against the Police of this District, but on enquiry it turned out to be without foundation.

Cases of torture.

101. The health of the Police is stated to have been good, the percentage of the sick being reduced from 14 to 12.

Health.

102. There were 45 cases of suicide and 187 cases of accidental death in 1873, against 27 and 181 respectively in the previous year. The

Suicides and Accidental Deaths.

following particulars relate to the cases for the year under report :—

Suicides	{	By drowning ... 23	} 45
		„ other means ... 22	
Accidental deaths ...	{	By drowning ... 85	} 187
		„ wild beasts ... 9	
		„ hydrophobia ... 2	
		„ snake-bite ... 27	
	{	Other means ... 64	

POONA.

103. The following statistics pertain to the Poona District :—

Area	Square miles	4,983
Population		907,235
Strength of Police on the 1st Jan. 1874.		1,109
Police to area		1 to 4.49
Police to population		1 to 818.06

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1873.	2,995	3,822	6,817
Proportion of crime to area in miles.	1 to 1.66	1 to 1.3	1 to .73
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 302.91	1 to 237.37	1 to 133.08

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, escaped or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.						
1872 ..	2,323	29	2,352	3,750	84	3,834	1,456	679	1,651	8	40	47
1873 ..	2,905	30	3,025	4,012	38	4,050	1,519	856	1,626	3	46	49

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.				Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1872	...	...	...	90,651	54,455	60
1873	...	...	...	1,09,805	57,043	52

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrests.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1872 ...	5,392	9,673	2,681	6,913	30	27
1873 ...	6,817	11,885	3,006	8,822	27	25

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1872.										1873.																											
	Cases.					Number of Persons arrested.					Cases.					Number of Persons arrested.																						
	Occurred during the year.		Reported in previous years.			During the year.		Pending at the end of previous year.			Total.		Convicted.		Acquitted and released.			Pending.		Occurred during the year.		Reported in previous years.			During the year.		Pending at the end of previous year.			Total.		Convicted.		Acquitted and released.			Pending.	
		
Murders	11	5	16	47	10	57	7	49	..	14	..	14	51	..	51	20	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Culpable Homicides	11	..	11	35	..	35	..	35	..	9	..	9	18	..	18	11	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacoities	11	..	11	36	..	36	6	27	3	13	1	14	71	3	74	20	45	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robberies	53	1	54	111	..	111	8	102	..	67	2	69	113	5	118	19	92	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thefts	1128	10	1138	1337	19	1356	562	784	8	1533	9	1542	1429	5	1434	584	841	9	
Receiving Stolen Property	133	1	134	225	..	225	118	104	3	104	3	107	161	5	166	78	88	

104. Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Henderson was in charge of the Police of this District from 1st January to 17th August 1873, and Colonel S. Scott from 18th August to the end of the year.

105. From the foregoing statements it will be seen that there has been an increase of 672 cognizable offences in the year under report, as compared with the preceding year. As this increase, the District Superintendent states, is chiefly confined to offences of a trivial nature, he does not think it calls for any special notice. The percentage of convictions in cognizable cases, it may be noted, is slightly better than that of the previous year.

106. In cognizable and non-cognizable offences, taken together also, there is an increase of 1,425 cases in the year under review, as compared with the previous year. In connection with these cases 11,885 men were arrested, and 3,006, or 25 per cent. only, were convicted, which is a very unsatisfactory result.

107. There is a great falling off in the percentage of property stolen to property recovered, which amounted to 52 only in 1873 against 60 in the previous year. No explanation is given of this decrease.

108. There has been an increase in 1873 in the crime of murder as compared with the previous year. The total number of persons arrested in connection with this crime is 51; of these 29 were discharged, 20 finally convicted, and 2 were awaiting trial before the Magistrate, at the close of the year.

109. The following are the details relating to the above cases of murder :—

I.—On the 18th March 1873, in the village of Oottur, a girl, aged 6 years, was thrown into a well by one Vittoo bin Kondjee and 6 other persons. The body was found 3 days afterwards floating in the well. The Police inquiries resulted in the apprehension of 7 persons, who were all discharged for want of proof.

II.—On the 20th April 1873, at Punowla, a man of the name of Balla bin Chimajee of Chas, Taluka Khed, murdered his wife by smashing her head with a crow-bar, as she would not live with him. The murderer effected his escape, and has not since been heard of.

III.—On the 6th May 1873, in the village of Alligaum, Taluka Sirur, a woman named Kristna murdered her husband by administering arsenic in his food. She was assisted by a man named Boodia Sacaram. Both the accused were arrested, of whom the man was acquitted, and the woman sentenced to death.

- IV.—On the 8th May 1873, the body of a woman was found in a well in the village of Wafgaum. The inquiries of the Police resulted in the apprehension of three persons. On their being brought before the Magistrate, one of them was made Queen's evidence, and the other two were convicted; one of them was sentenced to death, and the other to transportation for life.
- V.—On the 18th May 1873, at the village of Nhauray, a man named Sheoram Moolchund, Marwadi, had occasion to visit the above village. On arriving he was met by 7 persons, who conjointly succeeded in murdering him by strangulation. The accused were arrested, and the trying Magistrate acquitted 1 and committed 6 to the Sessions Court, where 3 were acquitted. Regarding the remaining 3, there was a difference of opinion between the Judge and the Jury; the case was, therefore, referred for the decision of the High Court, which was not received at the close of the year.
- VI.—On the night of the 25th May 1873, in the village of Malsiras, Taluka Purandhar, 18 persons entered the house of a man named Sakharam bin Balaji, and, after beating him to death with sticks, they robbed property of the value of Rs. 92-9-3 and escaped. On the 29th May the whole of the accused were arrested, and property worth Rs. 68-15-0 was found in their possession. They were brought before the Magistrate, who discharged 2 of them and committed the remainder to the Sessions Court, where 12 were discharged, and 4 convicted and sentenced, 1 to 14 years' and 3 to 7 years' transportation each.
- VII.—On the 30th May 1873, in the village of Ambegaum, 6 persons induced a young man, named Shiva wallad Khandoo, to follow them to the house of a woman named Girji, where the young man was murdered. Police inquiries resulted in the apprehension of 6 persons who were sent to the Magistrate for trial. They were subsequently committed to the Sessions Court, where they were sentenced to transportation for life. On appeal the High Court ordered a re-trial of the case, the result of which was that 2 of the accused were acquitted, and the remaining 4 sentenced to transportation for life.
- VIII.—On the 14th July 1873, the body of a young man was found in the village of Parvati. The body was sent to the Sassoon Hospital for *post mortem* examination, the

result of which proved that death ensued from drunkenness. Afterwards on a complaint from the deceased's father against 2 persons of Parvati, the case was investigated by the Railway Magistrate, Dr. Fraser, who discharged the accused.

IX.—On the 7th September 1873, a boy aged about 7 years was murdered. His body was found the day after the commission of the deed in a field of the village of Pimpri. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of the offender.

X.—On the 11th September 1873, information was received by the Police that a child which was born alive had been buried soon after its birth in the village of Pimpalgaum, Taluka Bhimthadi. On inquiry 4 persons were arrested, but they were discharged for want of proof.

XI.—On the 16th October 1873; the body of a girl, aged about 4 years, was found on the steps of a Roman Catholic Chapel in the Cantonment of Poona. Suspicion pointed to a Madrassee of the name of Krishna Ayah bin Rangaya. This man was arrested, and on his house being searched, the clothes which the child had on previous to her death, were found saturated with blood. The man was convicted and sentenced to death.

XII.—On the 7th November 1873, a Mussulman named Sheik Ahmed murdered in Poona, on suspicion of her faithlessness, his kept mistress, by smashing her head with a thick iron rod. The man was arrested and sentenced to death. This sentence was commuted to transportation for life by the High Court.

XIII.—On the 4th September 1873, in the village of Rakh, Taluka Purandhar, a man named Lunba wallad Lukhoo Ramooshi met with his death from a severe beating from 4 persons, who were apprehended, but were discharged for want of proof.

XIV.—On the night of the 17th December 1873, in the village of Soodoombay, a man named Rama bin Somaji, while sleeping in his field, was attacked by two persons and murdered. They were soon after arrested, and on their houses being searched, the clothes which belonged to the deceased were found in one of the houses covered with blood. They were sent to the Magistrate, in whose Court they were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

110.—In cases of culpable homicides there is a decrease in the year under report, as compared with the previous year, there being 9 cases in 1873 against 11 in 1872. The particulars of the cases relating to the year are as follows:—

I.—On the 12th March 1873, a woman, named Luxmi, went to a garden in the village of Oorlee to pick up some tamarinds. The owner of the garden, who was present, went up to the deceased, and after some altercation kicked her in her stomach. The deceased was pregnant at the time. Two days after the above occurrence she had a miscarriage. The mother and foetus, which was five months' old, were sent to the Sassoon Hospital. The Civil Surgeon, after examination, reported that the miscarriage was the result of disease, and not the kick the woman had received. The case was, therefore, not proceeded with.

II.—On or about the 20th April 1873, in the village of Padgaum, Taluka Bhimthadi, a quarrel arose between six persons. One of the above persons struck a man named Sha wallad Koruma with a large stone. He died soon after from the effects of the injuries he received. The other 5 were arrested and committed to the Sessions Court, where four were convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each, and one to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

III.—On the 19th June 1873, in the afternoon between the hours of 2 and 3, a quarrel occurred in the house of a woman named Sakhi kom Cashi. During the quarrel she was beaten severely by three persons. The woman died soon after from the effects of the injuries she received. The accused were apprehended, but were discharged by the Magistrate for want of proof.

IV.—On the 4th September 1873, a quarrel took place in the village of Rakh, Taluka Purandhar, between 5 persons, 1 of whom was beaten severely, and he died subsequently from the injuries he received. The other 4 were arrested and committed to the Sessions Court, where they were sentenced each to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 300 each, in default to an annual year's rigorous imprisonment each.

On the 11th September 1873, a dispute took place between persons named Dhurma bin Mahadu and

Dhondee wallad Bhiwa, in the village of Pimplic, Taluka Sirur. The latter threw a stone at the former, which struck a child aged about 3 years on his head; a few days afterwards the child died from the effects of the injuries he received. The accused was arrested and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, in default to an additional month's rigorous imprisonment.

VI.—In Taluka Indapur, on the 9th October 1873, a man named Babajee bin Hybutti beat his wife, who died soon after from the effects of the beating. The man was arrested and committed to the Sessions Court, where he was awaiting his trial at the close of the year.

VII.—On the 23rd October 1873, in the village of Akurdi, Taluka Juner, a quarrel took place between two persons, a boy aged 11 years and a man. The boy was beaten severely, and he died from the effects of the injuries he received. The accused was apprehended and committed to the Sessions Court, where he was acquitted.

VIII.—On the 1st November 1873 a man named Sitaram bin Kondaji was driving a tonga in the city of Poona negligently and rashly. The consequence was that it ran over a child aged about 5 years, who died soon after from the effects of the injuries it received. The man was arrested and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, and in default of payment to suffer a month's rigorous imprisonment.

IX.—On the 18th December 1873, a boy aged about 10 years was killed by a stone from a sling aimed at a bird by a man named Babaji wallad Satwa. The case was sent up to the Magistrate, who ordered it to be dismissed.

111. During the year under report there has been an increase of 2 cases of dacoity, the number being
Dacoities. 13 in 1873 against 11 in the previous year.

The details of these 13 cases are as follows:—

I.—On the 29th December 1872, in the village of Fulgaum, Taluka Haveli, about 30 or 35 persons, some of whom armed with swords, entered the house of one Walchund Dullichund, at about 12 p.m., and after robbing ~~and on~~ and silver ornaments, &c., of the value of Rs. ~~and on~~ which belonged effected their escape. On the 6th January ~~the houses covered~~ the dacoits was apprehended. This ~~Magistrate, in whose~~ 11 more two days afterwards. One ~~the close of the year.~~ succeeded in effecting his escape wh

- Police. It was upon the information which this man afforded that the Police arrested the 11 others, and after his escape all further clue was lost. The 11 prisoners were therefore released. On the 18th January 1873, four persons were arrested as being concerned in the above dacoity. On the 19th, the following day, 7 more were arrested, making in all 11. On this occasion a portion of the property, valued at Rs. 16-4-0, stolen by the dacoits was recovered. These last mentioned 11 persons were sent up for trial before the Magistrate who committed them to the Sessions Court, excepting one who had become Queen's evidence. Eight of the accused were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each and two were acquitted.
- II.—On the 17th February 1873, another of the dacoits was arrested in the village of Shikarpur, Taluka Sirur. This man and four others, who were arrested at Satara, were committed to the Sessions Court, where three were sentenced to 7 years' transportation and two were acquitted.
- III.—On the 30th September 1873, two more persons concerned in the same dacoity were arrested at Satara, and made over to the Poona Police. These persons were committed to the Sessions Court, where they were acquitted.
- IV.—On the 23rd February 1873, the dacoit concerned in the above case who had escaped was recaptured, convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- V.—On the 13th January 1873, in the village of Yerroda, one Tilukchund Kurumchund was robbed by 6 persons, who were apprehended and committed to the Sessions Court, where they were acquitted.
- VI.—On the night of the 21st January 1873, in the village of Sowlay, four persons armed with guns attacked the house of a man named Ganna bin Akaji Marwaree. Not succeeding in effecting an entrance, they set fire to the house, which was destroyed; they were eventually arrested, and finally acquitted by the Sessions Court.
- VII.—On the 13th January 1873, in the village of Maloongay, 4 or 5 persons, armed with weapons, entered the field of one Mahadoo bin Hanmanta and wounded him. On an alarm being raised, they effected their escape, and no property was robbed. Three of the persons were subsequently arrested, of whom one was released, and two were sentenced to 7 years' transportation each.

VIII.—On the 7th April 1873, in the village of Muncher, Taluka Kher, a man named Shankar bin Rangoo was returning to his village after transacting some business at Munchar. On the way he was attacked by 12 persons, and, after having been slightly beaten, was robbed of the property he had with him, valued at Rs. 330. Twelve persons were arrested, and property worth Rs. 45-12-6 was recovered. The Magistrate discharged 6 of the accused, granted pardon to 1, and committed 5 to the Sessions Court, where 4 were sentenced to 7 years' and 2 to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment, and 1 was acquitted.

IX.—On the night of the 28th June 1873, in the village of Hurrowla, 10 persons armed with weapons entered the houses of 4 persons who were living in close proximity to each other. After beating the inmates of the houses, the dacoits robbed property worth Rs. 12-7-0 and escaped. They have not yet been apprehended.

X.—On the night of the 26th August, 5 persons entered the house of one Vittoo wallad Chingaji, a resident of the village of Nindhuri, and robbed him of property worth Rs. 47-8-0. These men were armed with sticks. They were arrested and committed to the Sessions Court, where 4 were sentenced to 7 years' transportation each, and 1 was acquitted.

XI.—On the 17th December 1873, in the village of Valowri, Taluka Mawal, 8 or 9 persons succeeded in effecting an entrance into the house of Goomaji bin Dadaji, and after handling him roughly, escaped, taking away with them property valued at Rs. 103-12-0. This dacoity was supposed to have been committed by Honya and his gang.

XII.—On the night of the 20th December 1873, in the village of Mhow, Taluka Mawal, five persons entered the house of a man named Lala bin Khemaji, Marwaree, and after beating him, robbed him of property worth Rs. 30-4-0. They were not arrested until the beginning of the current year (1874).

XIII.—On the night of the 22nd December 1873, in the village of Bedsi, Taluka Mawal, a number of persons attacked the house of Savaram Akechund, Marwaree, and after beating him, took away property worth Rs. 3,034-4-0, and escaped. Seven persons were arrested as being concerned in this dacoity, and were in the custody of the Police at the close of the year under report.

112. The crime of dacoity was very prevalent in this District towards the close of the year, a number of Kolies having banded themselves under the leadership of one Honya Kenglia for the commission of crime, in order, it is supposed, to avenge themselves against the money-lending Marwarees residing in the western portion of the District, to whom they are largely indebted; and in their vagaries committing offences also against persons supposed to have given information to the Government authorities of their misdoings. Special measures are in progress for the apprehension of this gang under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Superintendent of the Poona Police, and more, therefore, need not be said on the subject in this place.

113. The grant under the Head of "Petty Constructions and Repairs" to Police buildings was Rs. 4,000, Buildings. of which Rs. 905-1-0 were departmentally expended during the year under report on repairs, &c., to Police buildings.

114. The District Superintendent states that owing to the numerical weakness of the Police at Head Education. Quarters, the school was not so well attended as in previous years; the men being constantly changed, had not a fair opportunity of profiting by the chance lessons they received.

115. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott reports that Chief Constable Vittalrao Gundoo, who was tried on a charge General Conduct. of causing hurt, and taking a gratification, was found guilty and sentenced; he appealed, and his punishment was enhanced. He therefore absconded, and is still at large. He has been dismissed from the Poona Police.

116. Palonji Pestonji, Chief Constable, was suspended on the 3rd February 1873, and afterwards reduced to a Head Constable-ship, 1st grade, on the 3rd May following. Not caring to serve in that grade, he made himself scarce. His name was, therefore, struck off, and his place filled up. Three Chief Constables have sent in their papers for pension.

117. During the year under report, in addition to Vittalrao Gundoo, 3 Subordinate Police Officers and 7 Constables were judicially punished. A Head Constable of the 2nd Class, who was charged with the offence of receiving a gratification, was convicted and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default to suffer 6 months' additional imprisonment. Two Head Constables of the 4th Class, who were charged with assault, were convicted and sentenced, 1 to pay a fine of Rs. 30, and the other to pay a fine of Rs. 10. Of the 7 Constables

1 was fined 2 Rs. for disobeying a summons from the Magistrate, 2 were fined 2 and 3 Rs. respectively on being convicted of an assault; 1 was convicted of theft and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, and 1 was charged with cheating, and was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. The sixth was fined one rupee for committing an offence under Act VII. of 1867, and the 7th was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment for allowing a prisoner to escape from his custody.

118. The District Superintendent of Police acknowledges with much pleasure the assistance he has received from the Inspectors Messrs. Trenn and Abdul Kadur, of both of whom he speaks in the highest terms. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott revives the question of appointing a third Inspector to this District which, in his opinion, is not done sufficient justice to owing to a paucity of Inspectors. He observes :—

Subordinate Officers
deserving of special notice.

“ The District of Poona is very large, and there is full work for another Inspector. Owing to the disturbed state of the Northern Talukas, Abdul Kadur has scarcely been in the Southern Talukas at all. I am glad to say they have been fairly quiet; but had they not been, they could not have been properly attended to. The Northern Districts could not have been left. I would ask for this subject to be considered.”

119. Of the several Chief Constables, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott singles out three, viz., Akbar Ali, Sheik Amin, and Mr. Smith, as deserving of special mention, and he observes that “ the 2 Inspectors and these 3 Chief Constables make up the backbone, life and strength of the Poona Police.”

120. There were 30 cases of suicide, and 248 cases of accidental death in 1873, against 43 and 193 respectively in the previous year. The following are the particulars of the cases relating to the year 1873 :—

Suicides and accidental deaths.

Suicides...	{ By drowning 19 } 30	
	{ „ other means 11 }	
Accidental deaths...	{ „ drowning 87 } 248	
	{ „ wild beasts 8 }	
	{ „ hydrophobia 2 }	
	{ „ snake-bites 35 }	
	{ „ other means 116 }	

RATNAGIRI.

121. The subjoined tables relate to the Ratnagiri District :—

Area	Square miles	3,789
Population ... ..	...	1,019,136
Strength of Police on the 1st January 1874.		765
Police to Area...	...	1 to 4.95
Police to population ... ..	...	1 to 1,332.2

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1873.	786	1,416	2,202
Proportion of crime to area in miles.	1 to 4.82	1 to 2.67	1 to 1.72
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 1,296.61	1 to 719.72	1 to 462.82

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i. e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.						
1872 ..	857	21	878	1,395	16	1,411	587	227	592	..	5	50
1873 ..	786	15	801	1,316	5	1,321	570	129	596	3	23	49

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1872	9,020	4,976	55
1873	17,324	11,561	67

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrests.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1872... ..	2,217	4,327	1,268	3,051	30	29
1873... ..	2,202	4,442	1,297	3,113	30	29

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1872.									1873.								
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.						Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.					
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
Murders	4	1	5	5	1	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Culpable Homicides	4	..	4	5	..	6	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	..	..
Dacoities	1	..	1	10	..	10	..	10	..	1	..	1	17	..	17	..	1	16
Robberies	7	..	7	8	..	8	1	7	..	5	1	6	6	..	6	3	3	..
Thefts	432	6	438	772	2	774	310	461	3	406	5	411	643	3	646	202	340	3
Receiving stolen property ..	24	1	25	34	..	34	19	15	..	35	2	37	56	..	56	34	22	..

122. The following officers were in charge of the Police of Officers in Charge. this District during the year 1873:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone from 1st January to 10th February 1873.

Mr. Scannell from 11th February to 28th May.

Mr. W. Woodward, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, from 29th May to 27th June.

Captain W. Brown from 28th June to 31st December 1873.

123. The total number of cognizable cases ascertained to have occurred during the year under report was 786, being a decrease of 71 cases as compared with the preceding year. In these cases 1,316 persons

were arrested and 570, or 49 per cent., were convicted, this percentage being rather less than in the year preceding.

124. The amount of property stolen in 1873 is reported to be 17,324 rupees, which shows a large increase as compared with the preceding year, in which the value of the property stolen amounted to Rs. 9,020 only. There is at the same time an appreciable increase in the percentage of recoveries, which has risen from 55 in 1872 to 67 in 1873.

125. Serious offences have decreased considerably during the year under review, and there was, as in Dacoity. the previous year, only one case of dacoity, the particulars of which are as follows :—

In September 1873, a dacoity was committed by a number of Mhars and Mangs from above the Ghauts, aided by one Mhar of this District. Some Rs. 35,000 worth of property was stolen, and of this sum Rs. 864 were recovered. Seventeen persons were arrested, of whom one was made an approver and the others were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

126. There was not a single case of murder during the year, and only one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in which a conviction was obtained.

127. Regarding the results in non-cognizable cases, the District Superintendent of Police observes that it is not at all satisfactory, and that the small percentage of convictions tends to show that a large number of persons are unnecessarily summoned by Magistrates, the action of the Police being in these cases confined to obeying the injunctions of the Magistrates; and he adds :—

“ When I received charge of this office, I brought to the notice of the District Magistrate the large number of acquittals of persons summoned by Magistrates, and suggested that Magistrates should refer complaints in summons cases to the Police, for enquiry before issuing summonses. I think if Magistrates would adhere to the provisions of Section 361 of the Criminal Procedure Code, where it lays down that in non-cognizable cases the complainant and accused should ordinarily produce their own witnesses, there would not be such a large number of acquittals, and there would be a better return to show.”

The District Magistrate, Mr. Elphinstone, however, strongly deprecates interference of the Police in such cases, observing that

reference to them must necessarily entail delay in the investigation of complaints, and defeat the ends of justice.

128. The District Superintendent of Police observes that no offences by professional criminals occurred during the year. He considers the District too poor for criminals of this class to thrive in.

Professional crimes.

129. The detective ability of the Force is reported to be generally up to the requirements of the District.

Detective Ability.

130. The general conduct of the Police is stated to have been good. No men were dismissed, and the number punished by fine or degradation was 10 officers and 15 men only.

General Conduct.

131. There is a school at Head Quarters, and education is attended to as much as possible. All men under 10 years' service, and all recruits who are unable to read and write are made to attend the school.

Education.

132. There was only one case of kidnapping during the year. This crime is not so prevalent in this District as to require the adoption of any special measures for its suppression.

Kidnapping.

133. There were 35 cases of suicide, and 311 cases of accidental death, during the year under report, against 18 and 314 respectively in the preceding year. The particulars of the cases relating to the year 1873 are as follows:—

Suicides and accidental deaths.

Suicides	{	By drowning	24	} 35
	{	„ other means	11	
Accidental deaths	{	„ drowning	110	} 311
	{	„ wild beasts	2	
	{	„ snake-bites	122	
	{	„ other means	77	

134. The District Superintendent of Police observes that there are annually a large number of accidental deaths by drowning in tanks, rivers and wells, and a considerable number of deaths by snake-bites. In regard to the former description of cases, he remarks that there are no means of preventing accidents in tanks and rivers; but that in the matter of wells, which are generally in a very insecure state, every effort is made to render them secure; and as regards deaths by snake-bite, he states that the whole country is infested with snakes, and there appears little or no

remedy for the evil. Liquor Ammonia is kept at all the Thanas, and always used when there is an opportunity, and sometimes a cure is effected.

SATARA.

135. The following statistics pertain to the Satara District :—

Area	Square miles	5,378
Population		1,116,050
Strength of Police on the 1st January 1874 ...		1,049
Police to area		1 to 5.12
Police to population		1 to 1,063.91

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1873.	1,697	1,720	3,417
Proportion of crime to area in miles.	1 to 3.16	1 to 3.12	1 to 1.57
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 657.66	1 to 648.86	1 to 326.61

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.						
1872	2,053	48	2,101	2,690	49	2,739	1,335	496	865	6	37	60
1873	1,697	69	1,766	2,283	37	2,320	1,153	442	685	3	37	63

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1872	61,478	19,723	32
1873	57,036	26,888	47

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrests.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1872	3,419	5,035	2,430	2,562	54	48
1873	3,417	5,536	2,350	3,146	46	42

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1872.								1873.									
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.					Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.						
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
Murders.. ..	10	3	13	31	1	32	6	20	6	11	4	15	25	6	31	20	6	3
Culpable Homicides ..	5	..	5	12	..	12	6	5	1	1	..	1	3	..	3	..	3	..
Dacoities	4	1	5	23	1	24	10	7	7	6	1	7	59	7	66	30	36	..
Robberies	27	5	32	51	6	57	21	37	1	18	3	21	27	1	28	9	14	5
Thefts	1256	131269	1430	41434	849	576	71018	181036	1144	51149	679	461	9	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving stolen property ..	42	1	43	69	1	70	38	32	..	39	11	50	67	1	68	47	21	..

136. Lieutenant-Colonel Coles was in charge of the Police of this District from the 1st January to the 27th September 1873, and Lieutenant-Colonel Harpur for the remainder of the year.

137. The total number of offences reported to have been committed during the year is 3,417, being a decrease of 2 as compared with the year 1872. In connection with these offences 5,536 persons were arrested and 2,350 or 42 per cent. were convicted. The result is not so satisfactory as in the previous year, when the convictions reached 48 per cent.

138. There is a decrease of 356 cases in cognizable crime taken up by the Police in the year under report, as compared with the preceding year. In 1,697 cognizable cases, 2,283 persons were arrested, of whom 1,840 were brought to trial, and 1,153, or 63 per

cent., were convicted. In the year 1872 the percentage of convictions was 60.

139. The value of property stolen is Rs. 57,003, being less by Rs. 4,475 than that of the preceding year; and the amount recovered is Rs. 26,888, or 47 per cent., being 15 per cent. more than in the previous year. Lieutenant-Colonel Harpur correctly observes that there is still room for further improvement in this respect, as 47 per cent. cannot be pronounced a good average.

140. During the year under review there were 11 cases of murder against 10 in 1872. Of these 11 Murders. cases, convictions were obtained in 8. In one the murderer died the following day; one is a doubtful case, and one remains undetected. In connection with these cases, 25 persons were arrested, of whom 17, or 68 per cent., were convicted. The following is a brief account of these murders:—

I.—On the 17th January 1873, a woman aged 20 and a girl of 10 were found lying dead in the fields of the village of Bhadaley, Taluka Koregaum; both the bodies bore marks of violence. Two men were arrested and forwarded for trial, but were discharged by the Magistrate for want of proof.

II.—On the 20th February, at the village of Walwa, Taluka Walwa, one Appa Jain, suspecting his wife to be unfaithful to him, beat her with a rope, and strangled her. He was convicted and sentenced to death.

III.—On the night of the 7th April, one Babaji Moray, of Mergaum, in the Kolhapur District, was waylaid and beaten to death with sticks and stones in the lands of Natoli, Taluka Walwa. His wife carried on a criminal intrigue with three men, who, with her, had planned and committed the murder. They were all apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to death.

IV.—On the 11th April, at Watar, in the Karar Taluka, a woman by name Changoona murdered a boy, 5 years of age, for the sake of the paltry ornaments he had on, valued as Rs. 4 or 5, and threw the body into a field well. She was convicted and sentenced to death.

V.—On the 17th May 1873, at Palshi, Taluka Wai, one Girgi committed infanticide by destroying her illegitimate child at its birth. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

VI.—On the night of the 26th June 1873, six men armed with an axe, crowbar, and other weapons, entered the house of

- Luxmon Pandoorung at Chinchni, Taluka Tasgaon, with whom they were on terms of enmity on account of disputes about lands, murdered him by cleaving his head in two with an axe, and also severely cut and wounded Luxmon's father, brother, and sister. Five out of the six murderers were apprehended, convicted and sentenced to death; but the sentence of one was commuted by the High Court to transportation for life. The sixth absconded, and is still at large, but a sharp look-out is being kept for him.
- VII.—On the 13th July 1873, one Assudulla Khan, of Shiralla, Taluka Walwa, had a quarrel with his wife, and struck her on the head with an axe, from the effects of which she died a few days after. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.
- VIII.—On the 24th August 1873, at Charrey, Taluka Karar, one Waghoo bin Mypati was poisoned by arsenic being mixed in his food. Two persons, a man and a woman, were apprehended; the former was discharged for want of proof, and the latter was convicted and sentenced to death; but the sentence was commuted by the High Court to transportation for life. Enmity, on account of disputed property, was the motive for this crime.
- IX.—On the 4th October 1873, at Veally, Taluka Karar, a girl, aged 6 or 7 years, was enticed inside a house during the day time and throttled for the sake of the ornaments she had on, valued at Rs. 125. Four persons were concerned in this murder, and were all apprehended. One was pardoned, and admitted Queen's evidence, and the other three were convicted and sentenced to death.
- X.—On the 8th November 1873, one Gaibee Gosavee, of Mohi, Taluka Maun, was found dead in his house. Enquiry was made, an inquest held on the body, and a verdict returned of death from snake-bite. This is a doubtful case. The relations of the deceased maintained that he had been beaten to death by three men of the village; but in their evidence before the Court of inquest they had stated that he died from snake-bite.
- XI.—The last case, which occurred on the 2nd December 1873, at Lassurney, Taluka Koregaum, was the murder of a woman by her husband, a pensioned sepoy, who, on account of some disagreement between them, struck her on the head with an axe and fractured the skull. He immediately disappeared, and was traced to Satara the

following morning, where a search being made, he was found dead in the house of a relation.

141. There was one case of culpable homicide during the year 1873, against 5 in 1872. In this case Culpable homicide. four persons were concerned. Three of them were apprehended and committed for trial to the Sessions Court, but were discharged for want of proof. The fourth and chief offender escaped, and has not yet been apprehended. The evidence against him is sufficient for conviction.

142. There were six cases of dacoity during the year under report, against four in the previous year. Dacoities. The particulars of the six cases relating to the year 1873 are as follows :—

I.—On the night of 2nd January 1873, some 9 or 10 men broke into the house of Rowji Bhikaji, of Padmuley, Taluka Jaoli, and carried away property valued at Rs. 141. None of the inmates of the house were beaten. Eight persons were arrested, and were all convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

II.—On the 17th April 1873, at Bhalowni, Taluka Khanapur, a Dhangar, while watching his sheep at night, was assaulted by half a dozen Ramosees, who carried off 7 sheep valued at Rs. 11. Four of the offenders were apprehended, but were discharged by the Sessions Court for want of proof.

III.—On the 3rd May 1873, at about 9 p.m., some 9 or 10 persons, with torches and sticks, forcibly entered the house of Balu Moray, of Bopusi, Taluka Satara, and plundered him of property valued at Rs. 839. The robbers were supposed to have been people of Bopusi and the adjoining villages. No trace of the offenders in this case has been obtained.

IV.—At midnight of the 31st May 1873, about 25 persons, some of them with sticks and torches in their hands, broke into the house of Krishna bin Bapoo Kachoree, of Mandki, Taluka Malsiras, and carried away property of the estimated value of Rs. 943. The robbers were Mangs, Ramosees and Mhars. 23 of them were arrested, of whom 14 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

V.—On the night of the 4th June 1873, about 10 persons entered the house of Luxmon Nhavi, of Bamnoli, Taluka Jaoli,

and robbed him of property valued at Rs. 25. Eight persons were arrested, but were discharged for want of proof.

VI.—On the night of the 8th October 1873, a gang of the villagers, numbering over 20, entered the house of a money-lender named Venkaji Govind, of Ghanwad, Taluka Khanapur, and carried off a box in which he kept his bonds, papers, &c., broke it open, burnt the contents, and buried the box in a field. None of the inmates of the house were assaulted. 16 persons were arrested and committed for trial to the Sessions Court; but were all let off except one, who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

143. There were 5 cases of kidnapping during the year under report, against 3 in 1872. Five persons were arrested, of whom 4 were convicted. The children in each case were recovered, and it does not appear that they were taken away from their homes for immoral purposes.

144. During the year under review, four sets of quarters for Treasury guards were constructed by the Public Works Department, and 5 new lines were built departmentally under Budget sanctions for out-posts.

145. The general conduct of the Police during the year under report is stated to have been good. Nine Constables were punished judicially by the Magistrates, and 116 were fined and otherwise dealt with departmentally, for over-staying leave and other petty offences.

146. The monthly average attendance at the Police School at Head Quarters is stated to have been 50, which, considering that the men have not much spare time on their hands, is pretty good. 124 officers and 200 men can read and write, some of them very well; others sufficiently to be able to make out an ordinary letter or report.

147. The subordinate officers, as a body, are stated to have worked well. The two Inspectors, Messrs. Deorao Krishnaji and Bhaskar Rao Krishna, are reported by the District Superintendent of Police to have continued to uphold the reputation they have acquired, of being active, zealous, and efficient Police Officers.

148. The District Superintendent of Police
General Remarks. remarks:—

“In Government Resolution No. 2361, of the 25th April 1873, it was directed that a greater number of Mohama-

dans should be entertained in this Police, to reduce the proportion existing between them and the Marathas. It is true that the Maratha element preponderates; but I beg to observe this is essentially a Maratha country; Marathi is the language spoken; and, as a rule, the Marathas make better Policemen than the Mohamadans of this District. Moreover, some difficulty is experienced in obtaining respectable and intelligent men of the latter class in sufficient numbers, to fill every other vacancy that occurs in the Force. Under these circumstances, I respectfully submit that, if the proportion between these two classes be maintained at 2 to 1—at present it is a trifle more—the requirements of the service will be adequately met; and I would beg instructions on this point.

“The system of Village Police remains the same as reported in previous years. The Rakhwaldars or Village Watchmen are very inadequately remunerated, and even the grain contribution, or “Baluta”, which, under the old institutions of the country, they were in the habit of receiving pretty regularly from the villagers, in return for the protection they afforded to their crops and property, is being gradually withdrawn from them; the payment of it not being compulsory, and the consequence is, they supply the deficiency by unlawful means. The Village Police, as at present organized, is not efficient; and it is difficult how they can be made so, unless provision is made for their remuneration, which would necessarily involve considerable expense.

“Of the criminal classes, the Mangs and Ramosees are by far the most troublesome; and the labour of constantly watching them is harassing to the Police. For many years certain restrictive measures were adopted towards these people, such as having them mustered, morning and evening, by the Patels of their villages, and not allowing them to leave their village without a license; but this custom has, under recent orders, been abolished. It is a matter of notoriety that these classes are thieves almost by profession; and I am strongly of opinion that legal measures are required for their registration and surveillance.”

149. There have been 56 cases of suicide and 357 of accidental death in the year under report, against 56 and 266, respectively, in the preceding

Suicides and accidental deaths.

year. The details relating to the cases for the year 1873 are as follows:—

Suicides	{	By drowning ...	44	} 56
		„ other means ...	12	
Accidental deaths ...	{	By drowning ...	214	} 357
		„ wild beasts ...	8	
		„ snake-bite ...	40	
		„ other means ...	95	

SHOLAPUR.

150. The following particulars relate to the Sholapur District:—

Area	Square miles	3,899
Population		662,986
Strength of Police on the 1st January 1874..		490
Police to area		1 to 8.29
Police to population		1 to 1,353.03

	Cognizable Cases.	Non-Cognizable Cases.	Total.
Offences ascertained to have been committed during the year 1873.	1,306	1,171	2,477
Proportion of crime to area in miles.	1 to 2.98	1 to 3.32	1 to 1.57
Proportion of crime to population.	1 to 507.64	1 to 566.17	1 to 267.65

Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Convicted.	Released without trial.	Acquitted and discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., died, escaped, or transferred.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.
	Ascertained to have been committed during the year.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.						
1872 ...	1,633	26	1,659	2,156	89	2,245	1,075	468	680	6	16	61
1873 ...	1,306	15	1,321	1,633	23	1,656	797	173	681	3	22	51

Amount of Property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1872	37,884	10,997	29
1873	33,054	17,478	53

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Cases.

Years.	Cases.	Arrests.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
1872... ..	2,790	4,681	1,746	1,148	41	37
1873... ..	2,477	4,054	1,372	2,657	36	34

Comparative Statement.

Offences.	1872.									1873.								
	Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Acquitted and released.			Cases.			Number of Persons arrested.			Acquitted and released.		
	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.	Occurred during the year.	Reported in previous years.	Total.	During the year.	Pending at the end of previous year.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted and released.	Pending.
Murders	8	3	11	13	3	22	4	16	2	10	1	11	22	2	24	7	15	2
Culpable Homicides ..	1	2	3	7	3	10	3	7	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Dacoities	15	5	20	103	29	132	20	102	..	5	..	5	26	..	26	6	15	5
Robberies	36	2	38	45	9	54	19	35	..	22	..	22	37	..	37	8	27	2
Thefts	963	8	971	1207	29	1236	590	640	4	687	6	693	739	4	743	432	306	3
Receiving stolen property ..	11	..	11	31	..	31	20	11	..	13	..	13	60	..	60	34	26	..

151. Captain C. Hay was in charge from 1st January to 13th April 1873, when he proceeded on leave for two months. Mr. Vincent was in charge up
Officer in Charge.

to 13th June. Captain C. Hay returned from leave and was in charge up to 8th October 1873. Captain G. H. F. Codrington was in charge for the remainder of the year.

152. There is a considerable decrease in the number of cognizable cases reported during the year, the number being 1,306 against 1,633 in the previous year. There is, however, an increase of two in the number of murder cases for the year, there being 10 as against 8 in the preceding year. In dacoities a marked improvement appears, five cases only having been reported against 15 in the year 1872. There was only one case of culpable homicide, being the same number as last year.

153. There is a slight decrease in the percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial, which is only 54 for 1873, against 61 in the previous year. This falling off, the District Superintendent reports, is accounted for "by the extraordinary number of cognizable cases that have been taken up by Magistrates under the head of criminal trespass, Sections 447 and 448."

154. There has, on the other hand, been a considerable increase in the percentage value of property recovered, it being 53 in 1873 against 29 in the preceding year. The value of property stolen amounts to Rs. 33,054 in the year under report: in 1872 it amounted to Rs. 37,884.

155. The following are the particulars of the murder cases, in most of which convictions were obtained.

I.—On the night of the 9th January, at Sirol, Taluka Barsi, one Mahadeva bin Vithoba Gaikwar, who had suspected his wife Salu of carrying on an adulterous intrigue, murdered her by hitting her on the head with a crowbar. The corpse was carried and thrown into a well about a mile distant from the village, where it was found. There were large wounds on the head, and impressions of fingernails on the throat. 3 persons were apprehended, of whom one Mahadu was sentenced to death, the others were acquitted.

II.—On the 15th January, the corpse of one Nagu bin Ramu, of Mandrup, was found with marks of violence on it, in his field in the lands of Wangi, Taluka Sholapur. The murder is supposed to have been committed at the instigation of the deceased's wife by her paramour, a man named Gurbasya, who, with four others, his accomplices, was arrested. Of these, two were tendered pardon by the committing Magistrate; and the others were com-

mitted to the Sessions Court, where they were acquitted.

III.—On the 23th June, the corpse of a man, half buried, with severe marks of violence on it, was discovered in the lands of Bhosa, Taluka Pandharpur. It was subsequently identified as that of a washerman, named Govinda bin Santu, of Kowtali, Taluka Pandharpur. He was murdered by one Narayan bin Saguna, a washerman of Bhosa and a relation of the deceased, owing to demands made by the deceased for the money lent by him. Two persons were apprehended, of whom Narayan was sentenced to death, and the other acquitted.

IV.—On the 19th July, the corpse of a man, in an advanced stage of decomposition, with severe marks of violence on it, was discovered in a well in the lands of Kamti Khurd. The body was found floating with a stone attached, which appeared to have been tied to it with the obvious intention of sinking it. The corpse was identified as that of one Naru bin Vithoba Narole, of Wadanal, who, on enquiry, was found to have been murdered, with the assistance of Ganu bin Apa Mhar, by one Thayapa bin Balu Dhasade, the object being to possess himself of deceased's wife, who was at the time living in adulterous intercourse with Thayapa. Both these men were apprehended and sentenced to death; but the sentence of Ganu was commuted to transportation for life by the High Court.

V.—On the 18th September, the corpse of a child about 4 years old, named Balvanta, the son of one Laxuman Hamal, was discovered floating in the Khandoba lake. On examination it was found that an armlet valued at Rs. 6 and a ring mounted with a 2 anna piece were missing: the arm from which the armlet had been removed appeared slightly swollen; and a slight abrasion of the skin was perceptible, denoting that some violence had been used in taking off the armlet. The child was seen at the lake in company with one Mukta, wife of Mahadeva, Bania. She was arrested. The missing ornaments were found in her possession. She was sentenced to death; but the sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life by the High Court.

VI.—At Kurul, Taluka Madhe, on the 18th September, one Vithi Kom Kemia Mhar was arrested on a charge of murdering her grandson by strangulation. Accused's daughter Harni, who was carrying on a clandestine trade

of prostitution, was delivered of a child; and her mother, in order to cover the disgrace that would ensue, murdered the infant immediately after birth. The accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

VII.—On the 13th November, a female, named Bhiki, wife of Sidu Moree, was murdered in the lands of Nago Narayan's Wari, Taluka Sholapur. The deceased was in the keeping of one Tuljaram Vithalsing, by whom she was murdered in a fit of jealousy. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

VIII.—On the 13th November 1873, in the lands of Allegaun Khurd, Taluka Karmala, a boy about 12 years old, named Sitaram Rajba, the son of the Police Patel of Allegaun, was, whilst watching his field, murdered by one Narayan bin Patloji Gaikwar, of the same village. Some ornaments on the boy's person, valued at Rs. 45, appear to have been a sufficient temptation for the commission of the deed. The accused was arrested by the Police, to whom he delivered up the missing ornaments. He was committed to the Sessions Court, where he was awaiting his trial at the close of the year.

IX.—At Warsingi, Taluka Madhe, on the 13th December, a female named Girja, wife of one Arjima Kakade, who had lived apart from her husband for two years, was delivered of a child which she immediately murdered by strangling it. The accused, on her own confession, was committed to the Sessions, where she was awaiting her trial at the close of the year.

156. In the lands of Tumta, Taluka Wadaval, in the Nizam's territory, a female named Nira was murdered by 4 persons, who were traced and arrested by the Nizam's Police at Barsi. The accused persons being British subjects, were taken before the 1st Class Magistrate, who discharged two of the prisoners; one was tendered a pardon before trial, and the other was finally convicted.

157. There was one case of culpable homicide during the year, the particulars of which are that, on the 29th August 1873, in a quarrel between two barbers at Uplai, Taluka Barsi, a female, named Mukta, was struck on the head by one Sakharam, a barber of the same village. Mukta died from the effects on the 4th September. Sakharam was arrested and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

158. During the year under report there were only 3 cases of dacoity in the Sholapur District; and 2 cases, in which British subjects were implicated, were received by transfer from His Highness the Nizam's territory. This contrasts favourably with the preceding year, in which 15 cases were reported. The following are the details of the cases for the year:—

I.—On or about the 4th April 1873, one Nana bin Sawji, Pothdar of Degaum, in the Nizam's territory, whilst proceeding from Degaum to the Mohol Railway Station, was attacked and robbed by 7 or 8 men of property worth Rs. 25. The offence was not reported to the Police; and it was only upon rumour, which reached the Police about 8 or 9 days after the commission of the offence, that inquiry was made; which, however, did not result in obtaining any clue to the offenders.

II.—On the 26th May 1873, at Deolali, Taluka Karmala, one Ramrao Mukind, while watching the mangoes on his trees in the lands of Deolali, was attacked by 8 men who, after beating him, carried away mangoes and a wooden stand, valued in all at Rs. 2-8-0. The accused were arrested with part of the stolen property; but, on trial, were acquitted by the Sessions Court.

III.—In the lands of Kuslamb, Taluka Barsi, on the 18th December 1873, about 8 or 10 men, on being called upon to pay toll for a horse while crossing the toll bar, set to pelting the inmates with stones. On the latter leaving the place without offering any resistance, they entered the place and carried away property worth Rs. 26. The case was under investigation by the Police at the close of the year.

Cases of dacoity received from Native States by transfer. 159. The following are the two cases of dacoity received by transfer from the territory of His Highness the Nizam:—

I.—At Ikhangi, Taluka Abzulpur, in the Nizam's territory, the house of one Basapa bin Sivraya, Police Patel of Ikhangi, was attacked by thieves and property worth Rs. 2,081 stolen. 13 of the accused were traced and arrested, and property of the value of Rs. 43 was found in their possession. The accused, who were British subjects, were committed to the Sholapur Sessions Court, where 6 were convicted and the rest acquitted.

II.—Another dacoity committed at Gudur, in the Nizam's territory, in which property reported to have been lost was traced to the possession of 5 Kaikaris, residents at Hadalgi, Taluka Sholapur. The offenders in this case were in the custody of the Sholapur Police at the close of the year.

160. There was one case of kidnapping during the year under report ; but it was a simple case of abduction, not for immoral purposes.
- Kidnapping.
161. The chief criminal classes in this District are Kaikaris and Mangs ; and such supervision as is legally permissible is maintained over their movements.
- Criminal classes.
162. During the year under review 50 men and 13 boys attended the school. A new building combining a school-house and a gymnasium is in course of construction, which, when finished, will supply an urgent want.
- Schools.
163. During the year 13 lines for the Police at out-posts Buildings. were erected at a total cost of Rs. 2,911.
164. The conduct of the Police during the year was fairly satisfactory ; 7 officers and 55 men were departmentally punished, and 11 Constables were judicially punished, against 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables in the previous year.
- General Conduct.
165. The District Superintendent of Police reports that the Subordinate Officers Inspector of Police, Mr. S. Kyte, has displayed deserving of special notice. ed zeal and energy in the discharge of his duties ; and that the Chief Constables also, with one exception, have worked well.
166. During the year under report no complaints of torture Cases of torture. were made against the Police of this District.
167. There were 27 cases of suicide during the year, against the same number of the previous year. The number of cases in accidental death was 154, against 175 in the preceding year. The details of these cases are as follows :—
- Suicides and accidental deaths.

Suicides	{ By drowning	20	} 27
			{ „ other means	...	7	

Accidental deaths ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{By drowning} \\ \text{,, snake-bite} \\ \text{,, other means} \end{array} \right.$...104	} 154
		... 10	
		... 40	

168. The only District Superintendent of Police who has specially noticed the subject of Government Resolution No. 2361, dated 25th April 1873, is Lieutenant-Colonel Harpur, District Superintendent of Police, Satara. The instructions thereon communicated applied to the three Districts of Poona, Ratnagiri, and Satara. To give effect to the instructions of Government I directed that, in each of the above Districts the rule to be observed, pending further instructions, is that only every other recruit should be a Maratha; and from the returns received periodically by me to show the effect of this ruling, I may mention that the matter is being attended to in all the three Districts named.

169. During the year 1873 I visited the Head Quarter Stations of Ratnagiri, Satara, Ahmadnagar, Kanara, and Sholapur; and at my visits subjected the various accounts, &c., of the Police, kept at Head Quarters, to close scrutiny and examination. There were various irregularities. Some of them of similar description to those discovered in Poona, though in a minor degree, which it was found necessary to correct. The steps taken in this matter will, it is hoped, effectually prevent the recurrence of irregularities in the future.

170. I also at my visits inspected the Police lines, the men and schools, at each of the stations named. Except at Belgaum and Ratnagiri, where new lines are in course of construction, and at Karwar, where there was a complaint of the great heat engendered by the low-corrugated iron roofs, and for the correction of which measures have been taken by the Public Works Department, the Head Quarter accommodation was generally satisfactory.

171. The want of suitable premises for the school at Sholapur attracted my attention; and I am glad to state that this want has been since supplied. The progress made in the education of the men at these Police Schools was, on the whole, satisfactory. Belgaum has, under Colonel Thomas' supervision, long held the lead in this respect; but Dharwar and Kaladgi Schools also promise well; and I observed a disposition to increased attention to the subject in Sholapur and Ahmadnagar.

172. Government will, doubtless, be pleased to learn that the District Superintendents of Police have shown activity in visiting their posts, and supervising the operations of the different grades of the Force under them during the year. Arduous and irksome duties have been performed in an energetic and satisfactory manner;

and I believe that all grades, from the highest to the lowest, are sensible of the importance attached by Government to deserving service and successful results.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. HAVELOCK,

Police Commissioner, S. D.

STATEMENT A, PART I.

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

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime	CASES.								PER			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested.					
					By Police <i>etio motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.			By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.													AHMAD	
1a	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	7	..	5	2	..	4	..	..	..	7	1
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	7	..	5	2	..	4	..	..	..	21	3
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	14	..	4	10	..	6	..	..	..	27	67
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Persouating public servant or soldier	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Total ..			30	..	16	14	..	18	..	..	..	57	71
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..
9		"	Dacoits .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		"	Robbers	2	1	3	..	..	3	3	..	3	4
11		"	Poisons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		"	Other murders	7	..	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	7
13		307	Attempts at murder .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14		304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	
15		376	Rape	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
16		377	Unnatural offences	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	4	1	5	..	..	2	1	..	1	4	
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 336	Grievous hurt	21	2	18	5	..	17	3	..	3	33		
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	8	..	4	4	..	5	..	..	..	5	
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			71	6	65	12	..	36	9	..	9	125		

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER							
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.			Investigated.		Number arrested.					
			By Police <i>mo motu</i> .			By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.			By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.		Received by transfer.		Total.	
			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.			By Police.		By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).		Within the year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12			
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			AHMADNAGAR—													
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	5	2	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	42	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. {	2	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	3	15	..	
														By poisonous or stupefying drugs
33	391, 393	Robbery	4	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	..
														By other means
33	391, 393	Robbery	6	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
														On the highway, between sunset and sunrise
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	5	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	..
														Other robberies
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	15	1	13	3	..	1	1	..	1	21	4			
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	36	..	36	..	..	19	..	..	..	46	..
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		Total....	74	6	77	3	..	30	4	..	4	174	4			
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	86	2	4	84	..	9	..	..	..	2	212
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	39	1	19	21	..	11	..	..	..	26	37
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	125	3	23	108	..	20	..	..	..	28	249
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	14	..	12	2	..	6	..	..	..	12	4
43	379 to 382	Theft .. {	145	2	137	10	..	85	4	..	4	232	32			
														Of cattle
		Ordinary	639	3	583	59	..	348	1	..	1	1,003	123			
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	51	1	34	18	..	10	1	..	1	33	21			
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ..	60	..	58	2	..	43	..	..	..	76	5
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ..	281	7	35	253	..	69	1	..	1	53	454			
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
		Total....	1,191	13	860	344	..	552	7	..	7	1,414	619			

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>en route</i> .	Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.		By Police.	Within the year.	
						By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.			Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			AHMADNAGAR—										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI. of 1863.	3	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	2
56		Stamp Act	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 385 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	610	..	408	112	..	558	..	..	539	124	
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	
Total ..			618	..	499	118	..	563	..	..	542	133	
Grand Total..			2,109	28	1,540	506	..	1,217	20	..	2,340	112	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by Magistrate, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		Investigated.		Number arrested.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a				10b	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12		
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>			BELGAUM—												
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	5	1	6	..	..	4	1	..	1	30	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		By poisons or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
		On the highway, between sunset and sunrise .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 436 to 440	Other robberies	25	..	25	..	..	6	..	..	..	36	..
		Serious mischief and cognate offences	10	..	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	26	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	89	..	89	..	..	36	..	..	..	84	..
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			136	1	137	..	..	61	1	..	1	187	..
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>															
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	6	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	9
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	14	..	10	4	..	5	..	..	..	17	8
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			20	..	10	10	..	9	..	..	..	17	17
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>															
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	25	1	25	1	..	2	1	..	1	5	1		
43	379 to 382	Of cattle	67	4	71	..	..	38	..	..	..	102	..
		Ordinary	604	8	585	25	2	332	13	..	13	795	51		
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	9	..	7	2	..	5	..	..	..	5	1
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	34	2	35	1	..	26	3	..	3	67	..		
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	20	..	12	8	..	7	..	..	..	10	14
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			759	15	735	37	2	410	17	..	17	954	67		

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

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

continued.

		31	14	20	7														
		22	4	11	2	10								2	3	2	3	3	
		21	5	5	5	11													
		80	19		61									9	3.	4,743 0 0	582 0 0.		
31	134	48	15	91	48	23		5,930 0 0	1,138 0 0										
		9	5	8	4	17													
		26	8																
		84	13	21															
		98	4		2	66								71	67	2,748 0 0	2,101 0 0		
1	90	137	230	1	506	586		511	26,359 0 0	15,727 0 0									
	4	66	30	36	5	20		3	13 0 0	12 0 0									
	8	16	7	9				20	4,183 0 0	1,298 0 0									
1	95	929	305	1	623				691	591	33,408 0 0	19,428 0 0							

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER							
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.								Number arrested.							
											Investigated.				Within the year.			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12					
			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.					By Police <i>en motu</i> .			By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.				By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.			
			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.								Pending at end of last year.							
			Received by transfer.								Total.							
			By Police.								By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12					
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			BELGAUM—															
48	311, 406, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	5	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	17	..
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI. of 1863.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	214	3	216	1	..	178	4	..	4	326	5					
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	5	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	3		
		Total..	231	3	230	4	..	169	4	..	4	357	8					
		Grand Total..	1,327	35	1,296	64	2	733	77	..	77	1,906	123					

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.					
					By Police <i>see note</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.		
												By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10a	10b	11	12		
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.			DHAR											
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 457 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	5	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	10	1	11	..	..	7	17	..	17	92	8
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			21	1	22	..	..	12	17	..	17	104	6
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	Dacoits	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
10		"	Robbers	3	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	1
11		"	Poisons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		"	Other murders	12	1	13	7	3	..	3	38	..
13		307	Attempts at murder	6	..	6	1	15	..
14		304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	..	2	2	..
15		376	Rape	3	..	2	2	..
16		377	Unnatural offences
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	3	..	3	3	3	..
18	306, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	10	2	12	..	..	3	2	..	2	9	..
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	21	4	24	1	..	8	11	..	11	34	14	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
22	337, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	15	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	24	2	24	2	..	7	2	..	2	45	6	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	17	2	19	..	..	6	2	..	2	33	..
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			111	11	119	3	..	43	20	..	20	213	21	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER						
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.						Investigated.		Number arrested.				
			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.						By Police <i>avo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.
			By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.													By order of Magistrate (see Column 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12		
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			DHARWAR—												
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	7	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	32	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with	4	1	5	..	..	3	2	..	2	7	..
		hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs													
		{ By other means													
33	392, 393	Robbery	6	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..
		{ In dwelling house													
		{ On the highway, between sunset and sunrise													
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Other robberies	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		.. .. .	24	2	26	..	..	6	5	..	5	29	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Serious mischief and cognate offences	35	3	38	..	..	3	4	..	4	18	1
36	449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	153	..	153	..	..	6	..	..	..	24	..
37	412, 413	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	..
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	233	6	239	..	..	25	11	..	11	137	1
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	25	1	17	8	1	5	3	..	3	33	10		
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	25	1	17	8	1	5	3	..	3	33	10		
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.															
42	433, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	333	..	332	1	..	5	..	..	..	9	..
43	379 to 382	Theft .. { Of cattle	32	..	31	1	..	14	..	..	..	34	1
		{ Ordinary	786	14	791	9	..	216	21	..	21	709	10		
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	24	1	18	7	..	4	1	..	1	23	6		
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	53	1	53	..	1	39	1	..	1	76	4		
46	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	21	..	13	8	..	8	..	..	..	24	8
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	71	..	71	..	..	10	..	..	..	75	..
		Total..	1,320	16	1,309	26	1	206	23	..	23	950	29		

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

SONS.													PROPERTY.			
13	14	15	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		18	19	Number pending at end of year.				24	25	26	27		
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, —e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Before being put on trial.							
									In custody of Police.	On Bail.					Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
..	17	15	..	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	1,363	0 0	34	0 0
..
..	..	9	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	156	0 0	50	0 0
..	7	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	359	0 0	82	0 0
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	0 0	1	0 0
..	20	13	..	2	11	..	..	1	..	..	23	15	1,812	0 0	980	0 0
..	9	12	1	7	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	78	68	1	22	45	..	1	2	..	..	40	23	3,691	0 0	1,147	0 0
..	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	22	16	5	3	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	22	16	5	3	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	21	3	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	32	25	1,108	0 0	941	0
..	340	380	20	11	349	..	3	13	2	..	737	409	67,274	0 0	14,294	0
..	20	10	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
1	19	60	2	7	61	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	19	7	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	28	26	1,135	0 0	490	0
..	29	46	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	435	546	38	13	489	..	3	13	3	2	797	460	69,512	0 0	15,725	0 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>ad motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 135 of the Criminal Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.					
									Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.		
												By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			DHARWAR—											
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	4	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	14	2
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	13	..
52		Excise Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI. of 1863 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	22	21	8
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances ..	31	..	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	.. ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	19	..	9	10	..	12	..	..	..	..	11	10
Total..			60	..	47	13	..	39	..	..	..	..	60	20
Grand Total..			1,770	35	1,753	50	2	420	74	..	74	1,497	89	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.			Investigated.		Number arrested.			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
			By Police <i>and</i> <i>not</i> <i>by</i> Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 88 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.						Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.					
			By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.						Pending at end of last year.					
			Received by transfer.						Total.					
			By Police:						By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
<p>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</p>														
1a	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	4	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	1
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	15	2	17	..	..	10	1	1	17	..	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	74	2	27	44	5	18	5	5	163	318	..	
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	94	5	49	45	5	30	7	7	184	319	..	
<p>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</p>														
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	Dacoits .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
10		"	Robbers	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	8	..
11		"	Poisons	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
12		"	Other murders	4	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	13	..
13		307	Attempts at murder	3	2	5	..	..	2	2	2	7	..
14		304, 308	Culpable homicide	9	1	10	1	..	5	5	5	9	..	
15		376	Rape	11	1	12	..	..	4	..	..	13	..
16		377	Unnatural offences	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6	1	7	..	..	3	1	1	11	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	8	..	8	..	..	4	..	..	8	..	
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	16	2	12	3	3	9	..	..	14	8	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	4	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	5	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	13	..	6	7	..	4	..	..	7	17	
24	363 to 369	Kidnaping or abduction	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	25	..	19	5	1	8	..	..	34	6	
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	
		Total	112	10	101	17	4	51	11	11	141	35		

KAL

A—continued.

(Time—continued.)

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

ADGI.

MONTHS.	PROPERTY.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Number pending at end of year.	Amount of property recovered.		
13	2	1	119 0 0	69 0 0
14	10	3	.....	.....
15	476	3	.....	.....
16	374	3	.....	.....
17	338	1	.....	.....
18	114	1	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	497	1	.....	.....
11	1	.....	.....	.....
12	8	.....	.....	.....
13	2	.....	.....	.....
14	5	.....	.....	.....
15	12	.....	.....	.....
16	10	.....	.....	.....
17	1	.....	.....	.....
18	9	.....	.....	.....
19	8	.....	.....	.....
20	3	.....	.....	.....
21	21	.....	.....	.....
22	3	.....	.....	.....
23	8	.....	.....	.....
24	8	.....	.....	.....
25	53	.....	.....	.....
26	19	.....	.....	.....
27	6	.....	.....	.....
1	39	.....	.....	.....
11	4	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
1	171
11	4
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
1	171
11	4
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STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.				
					By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 10 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.	
												By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.</i>			KALADGI—										
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	9	4	12	1	..	3	13	..	13	45	20
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. {	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	6	1	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	4	3	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	..
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	6	1	7	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	..
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	16	4	17	3	..	4	..	..	..	8	4
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>			121	12	130	3	..	39	1	..	1	119	8
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			21	1	16	6	1	6	1	..	1	15	11
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>													
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	64	18	82	..	..	5	..	..	..	9	..
43	379 to 382	Theft	46	3	42	6	1	30	7	..	7	51	16
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	425	31	423	25	8	170	8	..	8	692	57
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	31	2	26	7	..	10	..	..	..	30	7
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	74	2	76	..	..	40	5	..	5	128	2
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	33	1	16	18	..	8	..	..	..	29	22
Total....			673	57	665	56	9	263	20	..	20	749	104

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIMES.													PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of,—e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.						Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
..	9	63	34	22	7	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,549 0 0	1,168 0 0
..	1	5	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	210 0 0	99 0 0
..	12	6	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	111 0 0	90 0 0
..	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	86 0 0	32 0 0
..	..	12	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	17	99	35	1	63	..	..	6	6	..	80	37	19,773 0 0	5,549 0 0
..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	35	192	87	26	80	..	..	6	7	6	103	49	21,729 0 0	6,938 0 0
..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	1	24	16	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..		
..	1	26	18	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	1	8	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.....	.....
..	5	69	23	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	46	41	905 0 0	808 0 0
..	34	511	219	..	292	..	3	4	15	..	403	295	19,321 0 0	5,143 0 0		
..	1	36	23	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	1,798 0 0	1,443 0 0
..	12	112	58	2	52	..	1	..	10	..	11	11	840 0 0	542 0 0		
..	3	46	31	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..		
..	56	784	357	10	417	..	4	4	25	..	471	355	22,864 0 0	7,936 0 0		

continued.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		Investigated.		Number arrested.					
			By Police <i>suo motu</i> .		By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.		By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.		Pending at end of last year.		Received by transfer.	
			Total.		By Police.		By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8.)		Total.		Within the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			KALADGI—											
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	4	..	8	1	..	3	..	..	..	12	12
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
53		Railway Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI. of 1863.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Stamp Act ..	Public and local nuisances ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 385 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ..	9	..	8	1	..	5	..	..	..	16	2
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	9	..	9	..	..	6	..	..	..	12	..
Total..			26	..	22	3	1	16	..	..	..	58	18
Grand Total..			1,091	101	1,038	134	20	417	56	..	56	1,344	519	

A continued.

(PART—continued.)

SUNS

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

PROPERTY.

concluded.

Rv. s. p. Rv. s. P.

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1	114	1,739	987	43	709	..	4	18	33	10	577	407	44,712 0 0	14,943 0 0																									

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER						
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.			Investigated.		Number arrested.				
						By Police <i>see note 4.</i>			By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 46 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.		By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12		
<p>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</p>												KAN			
10	116, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 254, 280 to 285, 487 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	7	..	5	2	..	3	..	..	..	5	3
4	212, 218 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	234 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
6	146, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			11	..	7	4	..	4	..	..	..	21	4
<p>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</p>															
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder by Thugs		
9			
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17			
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21			
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24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
Total ..			37	..	28	9	..	23	39	37		

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the Year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.			Number arrested.					
			Investigated.	By Police <i>quo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	Within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only. ¹			KANARA—											
30	395, 397, 398	.. Dacoity	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
31	399, 402	.. Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	.. Robbery with { By poisonous or stupefying drugs hurt { By other means { In dwelling house.. { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise { Other robberies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	.. Robbery	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	.. Serious mischief and cognate offences	5	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	17	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	6	1	7	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	11	..
36	449 to 452	.. House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	61	4	65	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	41	..
37	412, 413	.. Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Total....			77	5	82	..	..	23	1	..	1	..	88	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
38	334	.. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	.. Wrongful restraint and confinement	21	2	4	19	..	10	..	..	..	..	6	37
40	336, 337	.. Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
41	374	.. Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			22	2	5	19	..	11	..	..	..	..	7	37
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
42	453, 456	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
43	379 to 382	.. Theft { Of cattle { Ordinary	6	..	5	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	2
44	406 to 408	.. Criminal breach of trust	434	11	284	58	3	254	2	..	2	..	449	113
45	411, 414	.. Receiving stolen property	15	..	8	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	5
46	447, 448	.. Criminal or house-trespass	60	21	80	1	..	63	4	..	4	..	144	5
47	461, 462	.. Breaking closed receptacle	14	..	6	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	18
Total....			531	32	485	75	3	335	8	..	8	..	612	116

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER							
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and by District Magistrate, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.								Number arrested.							
											Investigated.				Within the year.			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12					
			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.					By Police <i>en motu</i> .			By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.				By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.			
			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.								Pending at end of last year.							
			Received by transfer.								Total.							
			By Police.								By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12					
		CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																
													KANARA—					
48	311, 406, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	52	..	1	51	..	..	45	..	..	2 94	
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI. of 1863.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	..	98	..	66	32	..	..	85	..	..	85 34	
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
		Total..	153	..	69	84	..	132	..	..	..	89	126		
		Grand Total..	831	39	676	191	3	528	7	..	7	847	353					

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

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

concluded.

13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	9	106	9	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	95	21	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Rs. a. p.

Rs. a. p.

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STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PFR				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>enuo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Column 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.					
									Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see Column 7 ante).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.												P00		
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 283, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes.. ..	15	..	15	..	..	4	..	..	..	28	..
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	10	..	9	1	..	9	..	..	..	9	3
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	41	..	36	5	..	15	..	..	..	218	49
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..			67	..	61	6	..	29	..	..	..	256	52
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	18	..
10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
12		..	..	12	..	11	1	..	5	..	..	29	2
13		307	Attempts at murder	4	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	6	..
14		304, 308	Culpable homicide	9	..	9	..	..	4	..	..	18	..
15		376	Rape	15	1	12	4	..	4	1	..	1	15	4
16		377	Unnatural offences	2	..	2	1	2	..
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	..	4	2	4	..
18		305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	..	12	2	10	..
19		329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession
20		325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	51	2	35	18	..	28	6	..	6	80	24
21		328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	8	..	7	1	..	1	13	1
22		327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	4	..	1	3	..	1	2	3
23		324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	..	4	2	..	3	5	5
24		363 to 369	Kidnaping or abduction	8	..	4	4	..	3	3	5
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	26	..	15	10	..	12	..	..	..	22	27
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			166	3	123	46	..	69	7	..	7	230	72	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		By Police <i>suo motu</i> .		By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.		By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.		Number arrested.		Within the year	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12			
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			POONA—													
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	13	1	12	2	..	5	3	..	3	62	9			
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
		By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery	20	..	20	..	..	2	..	..	..	40	..
		In dwelling house .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	10	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	30	..
		Other robberies	36	2	31	7	..	3	5	..	5	36	5			
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	33	..	30	3	..	4	..	..	..	44	2
36	449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	150	4	150	4	..	55	4	..	4	149	4			
37	412, 413	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	11	..
		Total..	266	8	258	16	..	73	14	..	14	380	20			
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	86	..	..	86	..	2	..	..	..	..	208
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	51	..	12	39	..	7	..	..	..	30	74
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	137	..	12	125	..	9	..	..	..	30	282
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	10	..	9	1	..	3	..	..	..	8	2
43	379 to 383	Theft	118	..	113	5	..	35	..	..	..	134	10
		Of cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	106 to 408	Ordinary	1,415	9	1,293	131	..	373	5	..	5	1,067	278			
		Criminal breach of trust	194	3	69	137	..	26	3	..	3	49	190			
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	104	3	95	12	..	64	5	..	5	153	8			
46	437, 445	Criminal or house trespass	243	2	98	147	..	41	1	..	1	124	268			
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	2,084	17	1,668	433	..	542	14	..	14	1,555	638			

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIME.											PROPERTY.				
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of—e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.					Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
continued.													Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	12	53	12	21	20	..	..	..	7	1	7	2	3,560 0 0	135 0 0
..	
..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	22	15	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	20	12	4,011 0 0	2,195 0 0
..	
..	5	25	18	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	252 0 0	124 0 0
..	21	17	9	2	6	..	..	7	..	..	28	13	4,530 0 0	2,632 0 0
..	
..	17	28	18	1	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	9	147	90	1	56	..	..	..	1	..	58	30	6,538 0 0	2,152 0 0
..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	82	219	168	36	110	..	..	7	8	2	121	63	19,191 0 0	7,258 0 0
..	
..	..	208	206	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	41	63	45	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
..	41	271	251	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	..	10	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	47	97	41	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	117	100	4,054 0 0	3,708 0 0
..	225	958	567	61	528	..	..	5	4	..	1,293	886	85,652 0 0	45,349 0 0
..	135	96	61	4	31	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	150	72	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	86	305	233	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	611	1,614	760	65	769	..	..	6	4	..	1,441	1,036	90,587 0 0	49,758 0 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.					
						By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.	
													By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			POONA—											
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	..	6	..	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	98	..
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI. of 1863	..	15	..	10	6	..	11	..	..	..	10	8
56		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	..	164	2	151	15	..	147	3	..	3	211	10
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	88	..	88	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	130	..
Total..			275	2	267	20	..	238	3	..	3	450	19	
Grand Total..			2,995	30	2,379	646	..	960	38	..	38	2,881	1131	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						FFR			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by Magister, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.			
					By Police <i>en motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a, 10b	11	12

CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												RATNA						
1a	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	149, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			35	1	15	21	..	29	..	..	..	..	20	116			
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																		
6	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	Daocots .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		"	Robbers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		"	Poisons
12		"	Other murders
13	307	Attempts at murder .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	376	Rape .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	377	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	11	..	11	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	8	..	6	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	..	..
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	12	..	6	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	..
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	3	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..			43	2	35	10	..	23	1	..	1	..	45	18				

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

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

GIRL.

ROBBERY.		PROPERTY.	
13	.. .. .	138	.. .. .
14	.. .. .	87	.. .. .
15	.. .. .	2	.. .. .
16	.. .. .	47	.. .. .
17	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
18	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
19	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
20	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
21	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
22	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
23	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
24	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
25	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
26	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
27	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.				
					By Police <i>suo moto</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 66 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.	
												By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			RATNAGIRI										
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs { By other means { In dwelling house { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise { Other robberies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Robbery .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Robbery	3	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	26	..	25	1	..	19	..	..	..	28	5
37	449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	36	1	37	..	..	15	..	..	..	34	2
38	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
39	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			70	2	70	2	..	38	..	..	..	86	8
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.													
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	7	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	10
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	11	..	9	2	..	3	..	..	..	16	9
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
41	374 ..	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			20	..	11	9	..	9	..	..	..	19	19
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.													
42	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	11	..	10	1	..	7	..	..	..	10	..
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle { Ordinary	23	..	21	1	1	7	..	..	..	39	8
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	383	5	356	19	2	191	3	..	3	497	99
45	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	24	2	24	15	..	5	1	..	1	9	14
46	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass	35	2	36	1	..	31	..	..	..	53	3
47	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	61	..	61	17	1	18	..	..	..	91	75
Total....			557	9	492	54	4	259	4	..	4	669	200

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER												
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.		Number arrested.												
			By Police <i>suo motu</i> .		By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.		By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.		Received by transfer.		Within the year.										
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12										
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.												RATNAGIRI—											
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C. 295 to 297 ..	Vagrancy and bad character ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws
54		Salt and Customs Laws
55		Stamp Act
56	290, 277, 279, 280, 283, 385 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ..	48	1	38	11	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	15
57	..	Stamp Act ..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total..			61	1	42	20	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	32
Grand Total..			786	16	665	116	4	399	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	923	393

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER							
			4	5	6	7	8	9	Number arrested.							
									Investigated.			10	10a	10b	11	12
									By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.						Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	Within the year.
Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.																
Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.																
By Police <i>suo motu</i> .																
By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.																
By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.																
Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.																
Pending at end of last year.																
Received by transfer.																
Total.																
By Police.																
By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).																
Within the year.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12			
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																
1a	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 265, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	5	..	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	1
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	7	1	7	1	..	5	..	..	..	5	2
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	15	..	15	..	..	10	..	..	..	117	1
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	3	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Total ..			30	1	29	2	..	19	..	..	..	129	4
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
11		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
12	..	Other murders	8	4	12	..	..	8	6	..	6	18	..	
13	307	Attempts at murder	4	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
15	376	Rape	14	1	15	..	..	5	2	..	2	22	..	
16	377	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6	1	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	6	2	8	..	..	5	1	..	1	7	..	
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	32	..	27	4	1	20	..	..	..	60	12
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	4	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	1	3	..	..	6	..	6	..	2	..	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	8	2	6	4	..	5	2	..	2	9	4			
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	5	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	2	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			95	13	99	8	1	53	17	..	17	157	16			

SAT

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

SONS.	PROPERTY.									
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
13	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.									
14	Released by Magistrate without trial.									
15	Number actually put on trial.									
16	By Magistrate.					Acquitted or discharged after trial.				
17	By Sessions or High Court.									
18	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).									
19	Otherwise disposed of,—e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.									
20	In custody of Police.					Before being put on trial.				
21	On Bail.					Number pending at end of year.				
22	Under trial before Magistrate.									
23	Committed to Sessions.									
24	Number of cases in which property was stolen.									
25	Number of cases in which property was recovered.									
26	Amount of property stolen.									
27	Amount of property recovered.									

TARA.	PROPERTY.									
	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.									
19	Released by Magistrate without trial.									
158	Number actually put on trial.									
30	By Magistrate.					Acquitted or discharged after trial.				
34	By Sessions or High Court.									
52	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).									
2	Otherwise disposed of,—e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.									
1	In custody of Police.					Before being put on trial.				
8	On Bail.					Number pending at end of year.				
3	Under trial before Magistrate.									
3	Committed to Sessions.									
3	Number of cases in which property was stolen.									
3	Number of cases in which property was recovered.									
140 0 0	Amount of property stolen.									
16 0 0	Amount of property recovered.									

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			4	5	6	7	8	9	Number arrested.					
									10	10a	10b	11	12	
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>en motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>			SATARA—											
30	395, 397, 398	.. Dacoity ..	6	1	7	..	..	4	7	..	7	..	59	..
31	349, 402	.. Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	.. Robbery with hurt ..	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
		{ By poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means ..	4	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..
		{ In dwelling house ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	.. Robbery ..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..
		{ On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ..	10	1	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	..	..
		{ Other robberies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	.. Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	79	5	83	1	..	7	5	..	5	82	11	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	67	..	67	..	..	21	..	..	..	90	..	..
36	449 to 452	.. House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	412, 413	.. Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..
		Total....	171	9	179	1	..	39	13	..	13	262	11	..
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>														
38	334	.. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	37	..	3	34	..	14	..	..	..	7	54	..
39	341 to 344	.. Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	33	..	27	6	..	7	..	..	..	36	16	..
40	336, 337	.. Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	.. Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	70	..	30	40	..	21	..	..	..	43	70	..
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>														
42	453, 456	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	10	1	11	..	..	7	..	..	..	12	..	..
		{ Of cattle ..	68	..	67	..	1	35	..	..	..	165	3	..
		{ Ordinary ..	950	18	935	32	1	422	5	..	5	692	44	..
43	379 to 382	.. Theft ..	28	2	26	4	..	13	1	..	1	32	5	..
44	406 to 408	.. Criminal breach of trust ..	39	11	50	..	..	36	1	..	1	65	1	..
45	411, 414	.. Receiving stolen property ..	199	4	189	34	..	44	..	..	..	225	63	..
46	447, 448	.. Criminal or house-trespass ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
47	461, 462	.. Breaking closed receptacle ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	1,295	36	1,259	70	2	558	7	..	7	1,433	116	..

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

SONS.													PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of,—e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.						Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20*	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
..	2	64	11	23	30	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	3,297 0 0	416 0 0
..		
..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1 0 0	1 0 0
..	..	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	214 0 0	104 0 0
..	..	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	67 0 0	..
..	..	11	6	..	6	..	..	1	3	1	10	5	220 0 0	110 0 0
..	29	67	31	19	17	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	66	23	3	40	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	51	224	79	46	99	..	..	1	9	1	23	13	3,809 0 0	631 0 0
..	19	42	18	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	38	27	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
..	33	80	45	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	98	44	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	68	57	1,388 0 0	1,157 0 0
..	164	868	243	..	625	..	..	..	9	..	946	690	51,686 0 0	25,084 0 0
..	1	37	11	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	64	17	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	115	169	92	..	77	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	294	1,248	411	..	836	..	..	..	13	..	1,014	747	53,054 0 0	26,241 0 0

continued.

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

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.				Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested.			
					By Police <i>quo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Total.			By Police.	Within the year.		
												By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10a	10b	11	12		
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			SATARA—											
48	311, 406, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI. of 1863.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	21	..	12	9	..	14	..	..	..	17	9
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	15	..	12	3	..	11	..	..	..	13	3
Total..			36	..	24	12	..	25	..	..	..	30	12
Grand Total..			1,697	59	1,620	133	3	716	37	..	37	2,054	229	

A—continued.
CRIME—continued.

SONS

PROPERTY.

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

concluded.

Rs. s. p.

Rs. s. p.

1	442	1,490	604	51	1,133	2	1	1	31	4	1,040	763	57,008	0	0	26,448	0	0
..	7	35	6	..	29
..	..	16	5	..	11
..	7	19	1	..	18
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STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER							
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and reported by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		By Police <i>motu</i> .		By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 88 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.		By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.		Number arrested.			
															Pending at end of last year.				Received by transfer.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12					
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.												SHOL						
Ja	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	230 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..			17	..	16	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																		
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Things .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	307 ..	Other murders	10	1	11	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	18
13		Attempts at murder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15	376	Rape	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	323, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	13	..	11	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	5	..	4	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
24	383 to 389	Kidnapping or abduction	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	3
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	333, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	12	..	11	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			65	4	64	4	1	..	..	25	7	4	11	..	..	..	..	117

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			Investigated.			Number arrested.								
Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.			By Police <i>visu motu</i> .			By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.			By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.			Number arrested.		
Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.			By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.			By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.			Number arrested.		Within the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>													SHOLAPUR—	
30	395, 397, 398	.. Decoy ..	..	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	..
31	399, 402	.. Preparation and assembly for decoy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	.. Robbery with hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393 ..	.. Robbery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	.. Robbery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	449 to 452 ..	.. House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	412, 413 ..	.. Receiving stolen property by decoy or habitually ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	449 to 452 ..	.. House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	412, 413 ..	.. Receiving stolen property by decoy or habitually ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			134	3	137	..	..	42	4	..	4	160	2	
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>														
38	334 ..	.. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344 ..	.. Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	..	11	..	9	2	..	8	..	..	..	15	2
40	336, 337 ..	.. Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374 ..	.. Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			11	..	9	2	..	3	..	..	..	15	2	
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>														
42	453, 456 ..	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	..	10	..	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
43	379 to 382 ..	.. Theft ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	406 to 408 Criminal breach of trust
45	411, 414 ..	.. Receiving stolen property ..	..	17	1	18	2	..	2	..	..	..	12	..
46	447, 448 ..	.. Criminal or house trespass ..	..	15	..	13	..	..	9	..	..	..	69	..
47	461, 462 ..	.. Breaking closed receptacle ..	..	168	1	169	123	..	41	1	..	1	66	236
Total ..			695	8	703	130	..	353	5	3	8	866	236	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER							
			Reported to have been committed during the Year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		By Police <i>quo motu</i> .		By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.		By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Number arrested.		Within the year.			
											Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.		Pending at end of last year.		Received by transfer.		Total.	
													By Police.		By order of Magistrate (see Column 7, and 8.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12					
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			SHOLAPUR—															
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
50	296 to 297	Offences against religion ..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
52		Excise Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI. of 1863 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 290, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances ..	179	..	156	23	..	136	..	..	..	165	24				
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			184	..	160	24	..	139	..	..	..	174	27				
Grand Total..			1,306	15	1,159	161	1	570	16	7	23	1,374	279					

Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.				
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			AHMED						
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	231 to 260, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	6	7	23	57	6	8	
13	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	6	7	66	57	6	24	
15	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	10	14	40	33	93	94	
16	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	2	..	100	..	2
Total..			22	30	45	53	105	128	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..
9		..	..	..	..	100	..	10
10		..	Robbers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
11		..	Poison	2	3	50	100	5	7
12		..	Other murders	7	7	57	71	12	7
13		307 ..	Attempt at murder	4	6	..
14		304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	1	3	..	33	1	3
15		376 ..	Rape	10	11	10	..	10	14
16		377 ..	Unnatural offences	2	1	3	1
17		317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	..	25	..	5
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3	5	66	40	4	5	
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	..	..	..	2	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	13	23	50	74	27	40	
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	2	..	50	3	2	
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	2	33	..	5	21	
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	3	16	..	10	17	
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnaping or abduction .. .. .	..	4	..	..	..	10
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	4	..	75	..	4	..	
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	13	8	54	62	21	13	
29	338 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	..	100	..	1	..	
Total..			70	77	38	47	113	164	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	3	7	100	43	24	42	
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	3	..	33	..	4
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means	3	3	33	33	8	18	
		{ In dwelling-house	3	4	33	25	6	25	
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery	6	5	66	20	15	5	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	6	5	66	40	16	15	
		Other robberies	6	5	66	40	16	15	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences	14	16	28	6	32	26	
36	449 to 453 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	39	36	77	53	80	46	
37	413, 413 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	4	1	50	100	5	1	
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			78	80	63	37	136	152	

MENT B.

Crime with Result of Police Operations.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NAGAR.													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..
..
..	8	5	7	33	50	40	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24	6	24	66	54	66	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	94	90	87	65	38	68	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	128	101	120	64	43	66	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	10	..	10	..	60	..	60	..	48	..	..	..	..
..	7	2	7	20	71	50	71	118	..	14	..	12	..
..	7	11	6	41	86	45	100	..	26	..	10	..	38
..	3	4	2	..	33	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	6	7	10	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	2	..	29	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	2	4	50	40	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	48	22	46	29	67	36	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	1	..	50	..	100	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	21	5	21	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	9	14	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	4	..	75	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	13	21	13	42	54	42	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	164	92	146	31	38	38	44	118	74	14	10	12	1*
..
..	42	14	33	50	29	86	36	965	747	6	378	..	51
..	4	..	4	..	25	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	5	18	12	11	20	11	..	7	..	..	..	..
..	25	2	25	16	8	50	8	543	199	373	1	68	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	26	26	40	68	20
..	5	14	6	33	60	36	60	41	799	1	85	2	11
..	15	14	7	37	20	43	43	38	84	32	56	84	67
..	26	23	15	19	12	26	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	46	70	38	52	61	60	74	809	3,506	536	1,096	66	31
..	1	5	1	60	100	60	100	1	..	1	..	100	..
..
..	182	147	116	41	30	52	38	2,441	5,312	975	1,646	40	31

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested.	
							1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			AHMADNAGAR—					
38	334.. .. .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	115	88	7	10	234	214
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	32	40	22	27	54	63
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	..	..	..	2	..
41	374.. .. .	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			148	128	10	16	290	277
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	9	14	22	43	13	16
43	379 to 382	Theft .. { Of cattle	102	147	59	58	183	268
		{ Ordinary	627	642	67	70	1,167	1,127
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	39	52	20	19	50	55
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	69	60	82	72	101	81
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	310	288	20	20	568	508
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	5
Total..			1,156	1,204	53	46	2,082	2,060
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	2
49	Chap. XXXVIII C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character .. .. .	..	..	..	100	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	.. .. .	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	1	..	100	..	3	..
52	.. .. .	Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	.. .. .	Railway Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	.. .. .	Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	.. .. .	Stage Carriage Act and Act VI. of 1863	3	3	100	67	3	3
56	.. .. .	Stamp Act	2	2	100	50	2	5
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	166	610	67	91	116	663
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	306	1	98	100	343	2
Total..			418	617	95	91	467	675
Grand Total..			1,892	2,136	59	57	3,243	3,486

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
92	96	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	214	70	55	7	6	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	63	31	34	20	25	35	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	277	101	89	9	10	27	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	7	15	15	44	28	47	..	54	..	..	..	..
..	268	177	237	50	49	52	55	2,145	2,860	1,836	2,596	85	91
..	1,127	1,091	924	57	48	61	59	12,151	17,313	9,459	7,698	78	44
..	55	32	45	22	20	34	24	1,392	..	1,392	..	100	..
..	51	101	81	78	63	78	60	173	293	163	292	94	99
..	508	316	283	15	18	27	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	5	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,060	1,724	1,590	45	41	54	53	15,861	20,520	12,850	10,586	81	52
..	2	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	3	2	100	67	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	2	5	100	40	100	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	663	114	643	98	91	89	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	343	2	97	50	97	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	675	465	654	94	90	95	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,486	2,630	2,740	49	47	60	60	18,420	25,936	13,839	12,242	75	47

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested.	
							1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.			BEL					
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 239, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	8	11	62	36	10	16
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	2	..	100	..	5	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	4	10	100	70	4	14
5	153 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2	4	50	25	45	24
6	190, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	..	100	..	1	..
Total....			17	25	76	48	65	54
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Dacoits .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	8
10		Robbers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		Poison .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	15	22	47	23	33	87
13	397	Attempt at murder	1	5	..	40	..	12
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	4	..	50	..	5	8
15	376	Rape	11	8	..	..	8	8
16	377	Unnatural offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	5	..	40	..	6
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	10	5	40	80	9	5
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	..	100	..	1	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	37	53	40	47	93	152
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	..	..	..	1	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	12	6	42	33	26	18
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	36	36	19	21	41	76
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	1	..	..	4	4
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	1	1	..	..	2	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	4	1	..	..	8	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	9	26	22	50	8	44
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			146	173	29	36	244	423
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	8	6	35	67	67	31
31	389, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with { By poisonous or stupefying drugs, .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	2
		{ By other means .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ In dwelling house .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	5
33	392, 393	Robbery .. .. .	..	2	..	50	..	4
		{ On the highway, between sunset and sunrise .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Other robberies	41	25	12	24	53	36
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	17	10	17	40	19	26
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	54	89	81	40	60	84
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	2	..	50	..	2	..
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			123	137	23	37	191	188

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
GAUM.													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..
..	16	10	15	50	25	50	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	80	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	4	14	100	71	100	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24	45	24	55	21	55	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	54	65	53	60	35	60	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	8	..	8	..	100	..	100	..	61	..	21	..	34
..
..	87	16	84	24	10	50	11	12	12	12	12	100	100
..	12	..	4	..	8	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	60	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	7	4	44	80	57	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	152	49	127	33	27	65	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	25	15	54	39	56	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	76	32	73	39	24	50	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	44	7	43	25	73	28	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	423	161	374	33	29	49	33	12	73	12	33	100	45
..	31	57	31	77	23	77	23	15,987	296	14,235	170	87	59
..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..
..
..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	55	..	100
..	4	..	4	..	50	..	50	..	183	..	44	..	24
..	36	40	31	21	28	27	91	10,147	642	8,087	322	79	50
..	26	15	21	16	42	30	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	84	32	80	33	73	62	76	1,554	4,743	682	542	44	11
..	..	2	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	188	146	154	41	48	54	59	27,638	5,930	23,004	1,133	83	19

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to case decided.		Number and	
							Number of persons arrested.	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			BELGAUM—					
38	334.	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	6	50	67	4	9
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	10	14	10	36	11	25
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	..	109	..	1	..
41	374.	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			13	20	23	45	16	34
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	22	26	23	8	14	7
43	379 to 382	Theft .. { Of cattle	46	71	58	54	65	102
44	406 to 408	.. .. { Ordinary	503	612	53	54	774	829
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	24	9	29	56	16	6
46	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	19	36	58	71	29	70
47	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	18	20	39	35	37	24
Total..			632	774	51	53	935	1,038
CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	3	..	100	..	7	..
49	Chap. XXXVIII, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character .. .. ..	..	5	..	60	..	5
50	295 to 307	Offences against religion	2	2	50	50	1	7
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	3	6	100	80	12	17
52		Excise Laws	1	..	100	..	3	..
53		Railway Laws .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stamp Act .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	235	217	88	82	351	335
58	.. .. ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	11	5	54	60	22	5
Total..			255	234	86	81	396	369
Grand Total..			1,185	1,362	53	54	1,817	2,106

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.*		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.				
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
concluded.	9	4	9	25	44	25	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	9	25	68	68	11	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	34	14	34	19	62	21	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	12	6	21	29	35	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	102	82	88	66	64	69	66	1,206	2,748	1,072	2,101	89	76
..	829	660	737	59	61	68	69	41,124	26,559	14,087	16,037	34	57
..	6	13	6	44	83	64	83	1,322	13	358	12	27	92
..	70	26	66	62	51	69	55	824	4,183	523	1,288	63	31
..	24	18	16	22	37	44	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1,038	791	929	57	60	67	67	44,476	33,503	16,040	18,428	36	55
..	5	7	..	100	60	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	3	..	14	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	1	2	100	88	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	17	100	..	100	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..	335	341	300	87	78	89	87	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	22	5	45	60	45	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	369	386	327	85	77	88	87	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,106	1,563	1,571	58	55	68	62	72,176	39,506	39,056	19,594	54	60

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested.	
							1872.	1873.
1	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.			DHAR					
10	115, 117 to 119. I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	6	5	33	20	6	5
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	11	5	73	80	15	6
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	13	11	46	64	115	117
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			30	22	53	55	136	129
Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits	1	1	100	..	3	8
10		" Robbers	4	3	25	67	10	3
11		" Poison	1	..	..	..	2	..
12		Other murders	13	13	46	54	15	41
13	307	Attempt at murder	3	6	66	17	3	15
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	2	100	..	22	2
15	376	Rape	8	2	..	..	11	2
16	377	Unnatural offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	3	40	100	2	3
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	12	33	25	13	11
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	36	25	28	32	67	59
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	2	..	..	2	1
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	7	4	28	100	21	15
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	23	26	26	27	41	53
24	363 to 369	Kidnaping or abduction	10	3	10	33	6	5
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	1	..	100	5	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	28	19	21	32	41	35
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			153	122	27	35	264	254
Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	2	7	..	29	11	32
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means	9	5	22	60	6	9
		{ In dwelling house	2	6	..	33	2	11
33	392, 393	Robbery	2	1	..	100	..	1
		{ On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	37	26	16	23	42	34
		{ Other robberies	56	38	9	8	29	23
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	179	153	8	4	38	26
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	5	3	..	67	6	13
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			292	239	9	10	134	149

3—continued.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons recovered by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.			1873.	
94	96	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
VAR.													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..
..
..	5	3	3	33	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	8	6	53	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	117	75	76	39	67	69	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	129	86	85	40	57	64	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	8	3	8	33	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	5	3	10	67	20	67	1,689	16	..	8	73	50
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	1,248	32	..	44
..	41	12	22	53	54	66	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	3	5	100	7	100	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	22	..	59	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	8	2	3	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	5	5	30	27	80	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	59	26	34	16	44	42	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	15	7	15	9	100	29	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	53	22	13	46	15	86	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	1	1	17	20	100	100	393	..	10	..	3	..
..
..
..	1	5	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	35	12	22	14	34	59	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	254	130	132	27	37	54	71	2,087	88	1,258	40	60	45
..
..	32	..	15	..	19	..	40	617	1,303	..	34	..	2
..
..
..	9	3	9	33	56	66	56	1,927	156	..	..	..	..
..	11	..	4	..	36	..	100	63	359	93	50	9	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	23
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	11	1	..	1	..	100
..	34	16	13	21	32	62	85	1,180	1,812	260	990	22	54
..	23	10	12	14	17	40	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	26	25	12	60	46	92	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	..	2	..	15	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	149	54	68	28	30	72	66	2,398	3,691	353	1,147	12	31

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested	
							1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			DHARWAR—					
38	334.. .. .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	..	50	..	5	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	17	26	12	19	21	46
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374.. .. .	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			19	26	16	19	26	46
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking	207	333	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	10	9
43	379 to 382	Theft .. { Of cattle	46	32	67	44	82	35
		{ Ordinary	575	806	31	27	897	740
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	18	25	22	16	15	30
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	34	54	67	72	45	81
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	23	21	30	33	35	32
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	29	71	24	14	32	75
Total..			1,282	1,336	28	22	1,116	1,002
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	1	..	..	..	5	..
49	Chap. XXXVIII C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	6	4	100	75	10	16
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	1
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	2	4	100	50	6	13
52		Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI. of 1867 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	10	31	70	71	15	29
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	18	19	77	63	17	21
Total..			36	60	78	65	53	80
Grand Total..			1,767	1,366	26	23	1,729	1,600

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1873.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
30	35	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	..	46	1	6	10	19	17	100	66	50	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	46	7	16	19	17	71	50	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	3	9	10	100	33	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	35	52	21	57	51	90	86	1,373	1,103	1,350	841	98
..	..	740	490	380	49	47	90	92	72,357	67,274	6,928	14,204	12
..	..	30	4	10	26	13	100	40	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	81	37	60	60	63	76	85	..	1,135	..	400	..
..	..	32	17	19	28	38	59	63	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	75	26	46	78	61	96	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,002	629	545	49	49	88	90	73,730	69,512	10,278	15,725	14
..	..	16	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	1	100	50	100	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	6	5	100	38	100	100	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..	..	29	8	25	53	83	100	96	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	21	14	15	62	71	100	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	50	38	54	72	65	100	96	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,660	944	900	44	46	80	85	78,715	73,291	11,889	16,912	15

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and			
			Column 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.					
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.										
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	1	4	..	50	1	4		
3	212, 218 ..	Harbouring an offender	1	2	..	..	1	2
4	234 to 236 ..	Other offences against public justice	18	17	66	59	20	18		
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	49	76	26	24	305	486		
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			69	99	36	30	327	510		
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.										
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9			..	1	1	100	100	9	1	
10			..	2	4	50	100	7	8	
11			..	2	2	3	2	
12			..	10	4	80	75	23	13	
13			307	Attempt at murder	3	5	..	40	5	9
14			304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	6	10	33	50	13	14
15			376	Rape	12	12	..	33	11	13
16			377	Unnatural offences	1	1
17			317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	8	7	25	43	13	12
18			305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	8	33	50	10	8
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	..	100	..	1	..		
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	25	18	56	50	41	22		
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	3
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	4	..	50	1	8		
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	10	13	70	31	11	24		
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnaping or abduction	6	3	..	..	8	6
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	..	..	..	1	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 358, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	33	25	57	32	62	39		
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	2	4	50	50	4	4		
Total....			135	122	44	42	223	187		
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	12	13	50	23	71	78		
31	389, 392 ..	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs,	1	..	100	..	3	..		
		{ By other means	1	7	..	29	3	6		
		{ In dwelling house .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery	3	7	33	29	5	9		
		{ On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	14	7	15	14	21	5		
		{ Other robberies	30	20	13	20	22	12		
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	78	133	37	29	69	128		
36	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	12	4	58	..	14	6		
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	2	..	..	2	2
Total....			152	193	33	26	210	246		

KAL

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
Number of persons received by transfer.	Number of persons brought to trial.			Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.			
	Total.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.		
1873.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.		
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
ADGI.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..		
..	4	..	3	..	50	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	18	16	60	56	66	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	486	291	476	27	21	28	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	510	309	497	29	22	30	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	1	8	1	66	100	75	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	3	8	43	62	100	62	309	119	166	69	46	58		
..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	17	12	48	85	64	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	3	5	..	22	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	9	14	15	64	22	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	9	8	..	23	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	11	12	15	17	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	8	5	50	50	62	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	22	38	21	51	55	55	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	1	8	..	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24	11	23	72	17	72	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	5	6	..	..	..	..	45	..	45	..	100	..
..		
..		
..	39	54	39	35	28	40	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	4	4	25	60	25	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	187	183	171	36	36	45	40	444	119	231	69	52	58		
..		
..	78	66	63	67	9	85	11	10,651	1,549	5,056	1,168	47	75		
..	..	3	..	100	..	100	..	2	..	1	..	50	..		
..		
..	6	3	5	..	33	..	40	25	210	25	99	100	47		
..	9	4	6	60	21	75	33	50	111	1	90	2	81		
..	5	21	2	19	20	19	50	1,691	86	1,637	32	86	37		
..	12	22	12	22	42	22	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	128	50	99	62	49	86	64	4,851	19,773	258	5,549	6	28		
..	6	12	3	50	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	216	172	192	51	33	65	42	16,970	21,729	6,978	6,938	41	32		

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Column 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.				Number of persons arrested	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			KALADGI—					
38	334.. .. .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	2
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	18	21	11	29	28	25
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	..	100	..	1	..
41	374.. .. .	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			19	22	16	27	29	27
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	102	82	10	6	40	9
43	379 to 382	Theft .. { Of cattle	41	49	68	61	70	74
		{ Ordinary	502	456	55	37	787	567
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	22	33	41	30	18	37
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	74	76	63	53	123	135
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	46	34	39	24	78	51
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			787	730	49	36	1,116	873
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	3	..	66	..	3	..
49	Chap. XXXVIII, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	3	4	33	75	5	24
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	1	..	..	1	14
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	4
52	} Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	100	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	1	..	100	..
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI of 1863 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	1	1	100	..	1	2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	9	9	55	56	11	18
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	2	9	50	67	5	12
Total..			19	26	52	63	26	76
Grand Total..			1,781	1,792	54	35	1,931	1,519

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1873.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.			1872.	1873.
88	90	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	27	26	26	10	30	11	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	30	8	30	56	40	62	3,364	..	..	..	..	..
..	74	61	69	54	62	62	67	737	905	604	..	82	89
..	567	632	511	57	51	63	57	12,753	19,321	6,145	5,143	48	27
..	37	16	36	61	35	63	36	506	1,798	352	1,443	69	80
..	135	107	112	49	38	57	46	2,067	849	1,605	542	77	65
..	61	63	48	37	18	46	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	873	929	784	53	48	64	53	19,427	22,864	8,706	7,836	45	35
..
..	24	8	..	66	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	5	24	60	17	66	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	4	..	4	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	2	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	2	1	2	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	10	11	45	28	50	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	12	1	12	30	58	100	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	76	20	69	46	29	60	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1,919	1,639	1,739	47	37	55	41	36,841	44,712	15,915	14,943	43	33

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested.		
							1872.	1873.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			KAN						
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	3
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	251 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	9	7	44	43	20	3	
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	1	83	100	9	1
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	6	1	..	..	26	13
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2	..	100	..	3	..	
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			19	11	58	36	58	25	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		" Robbers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" Poison .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	2	3	50	33	1	2	
13		307 ..	Attempt at murder	2	2
14		304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	2	..	50	2	2
15		376 ..	Rape	2	1	2	2
16		377 ..	Unnatural offences	1	4
17		317, 319 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	..	100	..	3
18		305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	5	3	60	67	5	3
19		329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	2	33	50	11	2
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	6	..	..	..	..	..
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	2	..	100	2	14	
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	11	11	82	73	17	22	
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction	2	1	..	..	2	6
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	2
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	9	6	89	80	24	6	
29	333 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total....			39	37	59	62	65	67	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	4	3	75	33	38	6	
31	389, 402 ..	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means	2	..	50	..	1	..	
		{ In dwelling house	1	..	100	..	1	..	
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery	2	1	..	100	3	4	
		{ On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	6	6	33	40	12	17	
		{ Other robberies	11	7	..	29	8	12	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	60	65	32	25	60	41	
36	448 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	3	1	67	..	3	10	
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			89	82	31	28	126	89	

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
98	99	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	15	6	40	37	53	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	9	1	85	100	55	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	26	13	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	53	28	27	16	30	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	3	1	2	100	50	100	50	59	40	59	..	100	..	..
..	3	..	2	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	4	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	5	5	50	67	60	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	11	2	18	50	18	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	14	3	14	..	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	23	14	16	65	36	79	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	17	5	46	83	65	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	67	53	51	43	37	33	49	59	40	59	..	100	..	..
..	5	34	5	47	100	75	100	1,668	1,861	1,663	42	88	2	..
..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	18	..	18	..	100	..	..
..	4	..	4	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	11	9	33	29	86	88	17	11	..	11	518	100	85
..	13	5	7	..	50	..	96	119	613	4	..	..	..	..
..
..	41	49	36	53	73	65	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	3	..	66	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	69	94	56	46	56	61	86	3,052	2,494	1,683	571	82	23	..

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of persons arrested.	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			KANARA—					
38	324.. .. .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	..	100	..	1	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	17	23	73	43	31	43
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. ..	..	1	..	100	..	1
41	374.. .. .	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			18	24	55	46	32	44
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking	18	2	11	50	4	2
43	379 to 382	Theft .. { Of cattle	15	6	73	83	26	7
		{ Ordinary	470	445	47	57	593	504
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	27	15	29	40	28	14
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	73	81	55	78	103	136
46	417, 418	Criminal or house-trespass	16	14	31	43	23	24
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			619	563	46	60	777	701
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chap. XXXVIII C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	2	1	100	100	2	1
50	285 to 297	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	3	..	33	..	5	..
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	41	52	80	87	120	96
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI. of 1858 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
57	269, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	95	98	86	87	112	119
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total..			141	153	85	86	239	218
Grand Total..			925	870	52	61	1,297	1,295

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested by thieving.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
9c	9d	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	43	31	27	58	33	58	52	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	41	32	28	59	31	59	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	4	1	50	50	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	23	6	73	86	83	100	565	191	562	191	99	100
..	564	518	472	53	61	61	73	21,484	17,397	10,670	8,165	44	47
..	14	26	11	32	29	34	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	153	90	127	51	63	59	76	2,789	3,020	1,933	2,692	59	89
..	24	21	9	26	25	28	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	761	682	626	52	60	59	73	27,838	20,608	13,165	11,048	47	54
..
..	1	2	1	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	5	..	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	96	126	95	82	77	82	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	4	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	119	107	109	85	84	89	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	218	234	207	82	81	84	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,207	1,148	983	56	60	63	73	29,949	23,122	14,909	11,619	50	50

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained or cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.				Number of persons arrested.	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</i>			POO					
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 239, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	4	15	25	27	6	28
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	..	..	..	2	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	8	10	75	90	8	12
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	31	41	26	37	355	267
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	1	100	100	2	1
Total....			46	67	37	43	374	308
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>								
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Thues .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	1	..	100	..	18
10		..	..	3	..	100	..	16
11		..	..	1	1	..	100	2
12		..	..	12	12	16	42	30
13		307	Attempt at murder	1	4	..	25	1
14		304, 308	Culpable homicide	11	9	..	44	35
15		376	Rape	12	16	8	25	21
16		377	Unnatural offences	1	2	..	50	1
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	4	25	50	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	12	33	17	12	
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	18	53	33	53	43	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	7	8	..	12	7	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	4	..	25	..	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	5	6	40	50	4	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	8	33	37	3	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	3	2	33	..	8	
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	2	100	..	1	
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	15	25	66	48	20	
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	2	..	100	..	2	
Total....			111	169	30	41	228	306
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	11	14	9	36	36	
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means	1	1	100	100	1	
		{ In dwelling house	11	20	18	10	18	
33	392, 393	Robbery { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	1	10	..	20	..	
		{ Other robberies	41	38	10	8	92	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	28	33	..	12	31	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	98	154	47	36	101	
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	2	2	50	50	2	
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	2	2	50	..	9	
Total....			195	274	28	27	290	411

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transport.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NA.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..
..
..	28	6	18	16	25	16	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	8	11	75	92	75	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	267	298	198	28	32	34	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	1	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	308	314	228	29	33	35	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	18	..	18	..	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	14	..	25	..	28	..	260	..	278	..	99	..
..	2	..	2	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	31	36	29	7	45	8	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	3	..	17	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	34	15	..	61	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	8	17	5	40	12	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	2	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	1	3	25	50	100	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	7	4	33	29	57	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	110	27	99	16	52	26	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	3	9	..	14	..	23	..	27	..	27	..	100
..	5	..	5	..	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	2	9	50	60	100	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	2	5	33	50	50	80	45	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	2	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	49	27	27	92	35	66	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	309	173	249	20	43	26	53	280	27	278	27	99	100
..
..	74	33	53	16	27	18	38	1,752	3,560	95	135	5	4
..
..	3	1	3	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	40	8	22	11	12	25	28	306	4,011	231	2,195	75	55
..	30	..	25	..	17	..	20	75	282	..	124	..	49
..	43	62	17	5	13	8	35	2,430	4,830	715	2,652	29	55
..	46	19	28	..	20	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	157	86	147	57	36	67	38	1,897	6,538	659	3,152	35	33
..	6	2	6	50	100	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	7	13	22	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	414	219	314	26	27	34	35	6,460	19,191	1,700	7,256	26	38

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Colomns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.			
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			POONA—					
38	334.. .. .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	97	86	3	2	249	268
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	38	51	16	14	79	104
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374.. .. .	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			135	137	6	7	328	312
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	10	10	40	39	12	10
43	379 to 382	Theft .. (Of cattle	60	118	53	30	168	114
41	406 to 409	Ordinary	1,678	1,124	36	26	1,218	1,220
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	72	197	29	13	77	232
46	417, 418	Receiving stolen property	134	107	60	60	225	166
47	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	185	245	21	17	368	395
		Breaking closed receptacle	2	..	50	..	7	..
Total..			1,541	2,101	37	26	2,045	2,235
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	2
49	Chap. XXXVIII, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character .. .. .	..	..	..	60	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	..	..	..	2	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	10	6	70	67	137	93
52	} Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stamp Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	269, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	293	166	83	89	464	224
57								
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police..	..	88	..	85	..	130
Total..			324	277	82	86	570	472
Grand Total..			2,352	3,025	40	32	3,334	4,059

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1873.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
concluded.													
..	208	249	208	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	104	77	63	14	16	13	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	312	326	271	5	6	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	8	10	50	40	75	40	2,260	..	422	..	18	..
..	144	71	97	39	39	60	58	1,571	4,054	1,324	3,708	97	91
..	1,290	892	956	41	41	58	55	60,161	85,652	43,248	45,349	62	53
..	232	63	96	28	13	35	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	166	211	150	51	47	56	52	10,919	881	7,383	701	66	80
..	393	325	305	22	18	25	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	71	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,235	1,577	1,614	39	34	50	48	83,911	90,587	52,477	49,758	62	55
..
..	2	..	2	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	98	112	98	47	68	58	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	18	25	18	70	61	76	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	224	362	221	81	88	90	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	150	..	130	..	84	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	472	501	469	72	82	82	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,050	3,109	3,115	38	38	47	48	90,651	109,805	54,455	57,043	60	52

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.				Number of persons arrested.		
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			RATNA						
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471. ..	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	8	12	25	42	8	21	
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	1	..	100	..	2	..	
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	2	6	50	100	2	7	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	13	15	46	40	95	103	
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	1	3	100	100	2	3	
Total....			25	36	44	56	109	136	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13		307 ..	Attempt at murder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
14		304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	4	2	25	100	5	2
15		376 ..	Rape	1	..	100	..	3	..
16		377 ..	Unnatural offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
17		317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	1	25	100	3	1
18		305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	11	50	36	9	12
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	2
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	2	8	50	62	2	17	
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	2
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	2	..	50	..	6
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	18	12	33	42	16	15	
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction	4	1	25	100	6	1	
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	3	4	33	25	2	5	
29	338 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
Total....			44	45	41	51	52	64	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	1	1	..	..	10	17
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means	1	..	..	..	1	..
		{ In dwelling house	6	2	16	..	7	2	
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
		{ Other robberies .. .. .	..	3	..	67	..	3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences	11	26	18	73	29	33	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	32	37	59	41	31	36	
36	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	1	2	100	50	1	2	
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			52	72	42	53	79	91	

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
		1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.			1873.	
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
GIRL.													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..
..
..	21	5	21	25	24	40	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	2	7	50	86	50	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	105	91	105	37	31	38	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	2	3	50	100	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	136	102	136	36	35	39	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	..	6	..	83	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	4	2	20	100	25	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	33	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	3	1	33	100	33	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	4	8	22	33	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	1	15	50	47	100	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	5	..	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	13	13	50	33	61	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	6	1	16	100	20	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	5	1	3	50	20	100	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	64	39	54	40	44	54	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	10	1	..	..	..	..	110	3,308	15	864	13	26
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	36	..	100	..
..	2	4	2	14	..	25	..	111	3	85	3	76	100
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	3	..	67	..	67	..	19	..	13	..	68
..	33	27	30	38	58	40	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	36	29	33	68	61	72	67	3,136	6,432	1,481	4,979	46	77
..	2	1	2	100	50	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	94	72	72	43	48	47	62	3,443	9,782	1,617	5,859	47	60

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to case-decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested.	
							1873.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			RATNAGIRI—					
38	334.. ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	7	50	71	16	20
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	12	11	..	27	10	26
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	2	100	50	3	3
41	374.. ..	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			17	20	17	45	23	38
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	9	11	44	64	12	11
43	379 to 382	Theft .. (Of cattle	11	23	54	30	17	47
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	415	377	51	51	757	699
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	20	23	20	22	20	24
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	25	37	68	84	34	56
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	84	79	16	23	151	166
Total..			564	550	45	47	991	903
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chap. XXXVIII C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character .. ..	..	2	..	100	..	3
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	1	..	100	2	2
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	3	5	33	100	3	9
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI. of 1863 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Stamp Act .. ..	..	3	..	67	..	7	
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	129	49	81	79	144	63
58	.. ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	8	2	100	100	8	2
Total..			141	62	81	81	157	86
Grand Total..			843	785	50	51	1,411	1,321

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1873.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	10	10	7	40	50	40	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	7	25	..	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	3	3	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	38	20	35	30	32	35	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	11	11	58	100	63	100	484	382	170	23	35	25
..	47	13	35	47	28	61	37	154	378	124	378	80	100
..	599	592	525	40	48	51	55	4,934	6,614	3,060	5,033	62	76
..	24	11	19	20	17	36	21	..	93	..	93	..	100
..	56	34	56	56	61	56	61	2	101	2	92	100	91
..	165	137	142	20	13	22	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	903	798	788	37	41	46	47	5,574	7,548	3,356	5,688	60	75
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	9	3	9	33	78	33	78	3	14	3	14	100	100
..	7	..	7	..	86	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	63	135	59	73	71	78	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	8	2	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	86	148	82	73	76	78	79	3	14	3	14	100	100
..	1,321	1,179	1,167	41	43	50	49	9,020	17,324	4,976	11,561	55	67

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.				
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			SAT						
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	4	5	25	40	5	5	
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 228	Other offences against public justice	13	8	69	62	13	7	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	21	15	43	67	185	118	
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	3	..	67	..	3
Total....			38	31	50	61	203	133	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		" Robbers .. .. .	..	2	..	100	..	5
11		" Poisons .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	2
12		Other murders	13	12	38	67	32	24	
13		307	Attempt at murder	5	4	20	25	8	6
14		304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	1	60	..	12	3
15		376	Rape	8	15	37	33	10	24
16		377	Unnatural offences	2	..	100	..	2	..
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6	7	33	17	4	7
18		305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	6	8	25	62	8	8
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	2	..	..	..	22	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	35	32	60	62	68	72	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	5	33	20	3	8	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	4	3	25	..	17	8	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	12	10	50	50	21	15	
24	343 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	5	33	40	5	5	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	7	3	71	67	8	3	
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total....			114	108	46	49	221	190	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	5	7	20	57	24	66	
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	1	..	..	..	5	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with } By poisonous or stupefying drugs, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		hurt. } By other means	3	2	66	59	5	2	
			3	5	..	20	2	4	
33	392, 393	Robbery } On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	3	3	..	33	10	6	
			23	11	43	27	42	16	
		Other robberies	32	84	7	8	93	98	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	119	67	33	31	76	90	
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	3	..	66	..	4	..	
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	4
Total....			252	180	24	22	290	296	

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.		
	1873.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
ARA.														
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..
..
..	5	4	4	20	40	25	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	11	7	69	100	82	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	118	165	80	36	42	40	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	3	..	67	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	133	180	94	38	45	43	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..
..	5	..	5	..	80	..	80	..	..	..	132	..	8	..
..	2	..	2	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	24	25	19	19	62	24	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	6	4	12	17	16	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	11	3	50	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24	8	16	30	17	37	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	3	4	50	14	66	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	5	6	25	62	40	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	72	51	63	44	68	59	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	2	7	33	12	50	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	11	8	6	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	18	14	52	33	61	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	4	4	20	80	25	100	..	..	8	..	8	..	100
..
..
..
..	3	8	3	87	67	87	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	190	177	158	33	48	41	58	..	140	..	16	..	11	..
..	66	17	64	42	45	58	47	745	3,297	354	416	47	13	..
..
..	2	4	2	80	50	100	50	105	1	..	1	..	100	..
..	4	2	4	..	25	..	25	50	214	20	104	40	49	..
..	6	..	6	..	17	..	17	12	67	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	34	11	40	37	50	55	2,969	230	472	110	16	48	..
..	98	71	67	12	17	15	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	90	61	66	66	44	82	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	50	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	4	..	75	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	286	191	224	36	35	49	44	3,881	3,969	846	631	22	17	..

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested.	
							1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			SATARA—					
38	334.. .. .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	62	37	19	38	30	61
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	29	83	14	21	91	53
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	4	..	75	..	4	..
41	374.. .. .	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			95	70	20	30	175	113
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	8	11	..	64	14	12
43	379 to 382	Theft .. { Of cattle	127	68	55	51	190	108
		{ Ordinary	1,142	968	47	44	1,244	1,041
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	24	30	29	43	19	38
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	43	50	65	72	70	68
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	181	203	31	22	243	288
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	1	50	100	2	1
Total..			1,527	1,331	46	42	1,782	1,556
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chap. XXXVIII, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	..	..	..	5	..
51	} Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI of 1863 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Stamp Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 379, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws,	Public and local nuisances	71	21	90	67	80	26
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	2	15	..	73	4	16
Total..			75	36	85	69	98	42
Grand Total..			2,101	1,756	44	41	2,730	2,320

IB—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1873.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	61	26	42	24	39	73	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	52	68	38	16	21	21	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	75	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	113	99	80	21	31	37	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	9	12	..	67	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	103	174	98	63	50	69	55	2,329	1,368	2,076	1,157	89	85
..	1,041	1,030	868	58	60	70	72	55,268	51,626	16,801	25,084	30	48
..	38	12	37	37	68	58	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	68	49	64	54	69	77	73	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	288	184	169	32	27	43	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	1	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,556	1,460	1,249	54	54	67	67	57,597	53,054	18,877	26,241	33	49
..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	26	87	19	89	69	80	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	3	16	..	69	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	42	94	35	80	69	84	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2,220	2,200	1,840	48	50	60	63	61,478	57,003	19,723	26,838	32	47

concluded.

Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested.	
							1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			SHOLA					
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	6	6	66	17	7	4
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	1	..	..	1	2
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	5	4	100	75	5	4
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	8	5	37	60	102	34
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
Total....			20	17	60	47	116	45
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	Dacoits	1	..	..	..	5
10		"	Robbers	1	..	..	..	1
11		"	Poison .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
12		"	Other murders	9	11	44	55	16	20
13	307	Attempt at murder	1	1	..	..	2	6
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	1	33	100	10	1
15	376	Rape	7	4	14	..	7	3
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	2	109	50	2	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	7	6	57	33	6	6
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	8	33	25	12	8
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	14	13	64	31	17	47
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	2	..	50	..	6
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	1	..	..	1	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	5	..	80	7	8
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	8	3	..	67	11	7
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	2	..	..	..	3	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine,	8	12	75	17	14	20
29	333	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			81	69	37	36	114	133
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	20	6	45	20	132	26
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 399	Robbery with hurt, { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means	5	4	60	..	14	13
		{ In dwelling house	5	4	40	50	6	7
33	392, 398	Robbery { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	7	5	28	40	6	8
		{ Other robberies	21	9	24	22	26	14
34	270, 281, 292, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences	12	9	..	11	19	14
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	111	99	23	33	99	67
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt .. .. .	..	2	..	50	..	2
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total....			182	157	26	31	303	166

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount.				Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.			
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.		
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
PUR.															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..		
..	4	6	3	59	25	66	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	5	3	100	75	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	34	85	34	31	47	38	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	45	97	43	35	47	42	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
4	24	12	18	25	29	33	39	..	51	..	51	..	100		
..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	10	1	30	100	30	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	4	3	14	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	2	100	50	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	6	5	66	60	66	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	9	7	33	25	4044	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	47	16	44	65	15	69	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	5	..	40	..	40	43	17	..	17	..	100		
..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	6	..	62	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	7	7	..	43	..	43	42	..	14	..	33	..		
..		
..		
..		
..	20	13	17	86	10	92	12	..	8	..	8	..	100		
..		
4	137	86	122	36	24	47	27	85	76	14	76	16	100		
..		
..	26	104	21	23	23	29	29	607	95	142	45	23	47		
..		
..		
..	..	14	11	43	..	43	..	24	953	..	772	..	81		
..	7	6	4	33	57	33	100	66	57	29	14	44	25		
..	3	7	2	62	67	71	100	482	108	417	45	87	42		
..	14	16	13	23	14	37	15	184	48	57	45	42	34		
..	14	15	12	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	87	74	71	37	53	50	65	12,577	11,662	3,006	3,077	25	26		
..		
..	2	..	1	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	166	237	..	28	37	36	46	13,890	12,624	3,741	3,999	26	31		

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested.	
							1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			SHOLAPUR—					
38	334.. .. .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	3	..	66	..	6	..
39	341 to 344.. .. .	Wrongful restraint and confinement	11	11	36	27	12	17
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374.. .. .	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			14	11	43	27	18	17
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	26	10	23	10	20	2
43	379 to 382.. .. .	Theft .. . } Of cattle	101	102	58	46	151	125
		.. .. . } Ordinary	870	591	39	43	1,072	615
44	406 to 408.. .. .	Criminal breach of trust	11	18	9	11	10	12
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	11	13	64	69	31	60
46	447, 448	Criminal house-trespass	53	169	47	24	84	293
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			1,072	903	41	39	1,368	1,107
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chap. XXXVIII. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	2	2	..	100	4	2
50	295 to 297.. .. .	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	2	..	50	..	4
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	2	1	50	..	13	6
52		Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	1	..	100	..	1	..
55		Stage Carriage Act and Act VI. of 1863 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	41	179	75	76	47	189
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	244	..	87	..	246	..
Total..			290	184	84	76	311	201
Grand Total..			1,659	1,321	47	43	2,229	1,669

B—concluded.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.		
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
concluded.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	..	6	..	33	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	11	12	41	18	45	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
..	17	17	12	39	18	41	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	18	2	40	50	44	50	5	..	5	..	100	..		
1	126	133	100	54	56	67	70	2,031	2,861	1,420	2,488	70	87		
2	617	733	523	47	59	66	69	21,835	17,077	5,780	10,800	26	63		
..	12	10	7	10	17	10	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	80	25	55	64	57	80	62	18	116	14	116	78	100		
..	293	78	284	32	22	34	22	20	..	20	..	100	..		
..		
3	1,110	1,017	971	47	8	63	56	23,909	20,054	7,239	13,464	30	67		
..		
..	2	4	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	4	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	9	..	31	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	180	45	180	71	75	78	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	244	..	87	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	201	303	135	82	73	84	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,676	1,757	1,479	46	48	61	54	37,854	33,054	10,994	17,478	29	53		

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection

District.	PART I. Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons										
	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police has been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under Columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Govt. Funds.	To Local or Private Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ahmadnagar.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgaum ..	Yelluma Hills ..	4 days ..	50,000	4	10	2		....	....	....	....
Dharwar ..		4 days ..	30,000	....	....	2	9	....	78	....	43
Kaladgi ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kanara ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Poona ..	Alandi ..	6 days ..	33,000	....	....	3	27	....	....	....	88
Ratnagiri ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Satara ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sholapur ..	Fandrapur. / Ashadhi ..	10 days ..	90,000	2	7	2	18	....	....	....	....
		Kartiki ..	10 days ..	50,000	2	7	2	18
				8	24	11	92	....	78	....	131

MENT D.

of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

and Property.				PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.
Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rs. a. p.	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1 Mugbusa-wa.	1	3	36 0 0	12 months.	....	In these places no disturbances are stated to have taken place since the posts were established; but the conduct of the villagers not being improved, further sanction for one year has been applied for.
....	....	....	....	1 Koorli ..	1	3	36 0 0	Do.	1	
....	....	....	....	1 Yeksum-bhi.	1	3	36 0 0	Do.	6	
....	....	....	....	1 Betigeri & Hanuman-kop.	1	6	73 11 2	3 years.	....	Withdrawn from the 1st January 1874.
....	....	....	....	1 Arlikati ..	....	2	20 0 0	1 year.	....
....	....	....	....	1 Galedgdud.	1	4	54 0 0	} 2 years.	....	Withdrawn on 31st Jan. 1873. Withdrawn on the 31st March 1873.
....	....	....	....	1 Aywali ..	1	3	115 8 0			
....	....	....	....	1 Sircey ..	2	10	1,544 0 0	1 year.	27	Reduced on the 31st December 1873.
2	2	16	16	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	
....	....	....	....	1 Kapusked.	1	3	37 6 5	2	1	Withdrawn on the 1st April 1873.
11	11	206	206	1 Nerla*...	1	3	40 11 2	} 3	....	*The retention of this post on reduced strength has been sanctioned for one year, from 1st June 1873. The establishment of this post has not been attended with much deterrent effect, as crimes are still committed in the village.
4	3	38	4	....	....	....	22 0 0			
17	16	260	226	10	10	42	2,015 4 9	....	....

Showing Strength, Cost, Distributi

District	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.								Cost of Police.															
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.								Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.		Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, (Column 3) (2).		Other expenses of Column 3.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Column 4 and 5) (4).		Total pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8).		Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.		Average pay of	
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of District Superintendents, (Column 3) (2).	Travelling allowances of District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Column 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19						
Ahmadnagar ..	1	2	99	26	445	..	3	25	..	11,400	2,400	2,124	30,432	52,404	1,920	920	6,953							
Belgaum ..	1	1	120	9	565	..	..	..	..	12,000	2,400	2,064	28,637	56,634	1,500	255	6,936			
Dhwarwar ..	1	2	120	28	599	..	4	39	..	11,400	2,400	2,544	33,564	68,700	2,280	790	7,732							
Kadalgodi ..	1	1	109	27	517	..	..	..	..	7,200	2,400	2,628	27,948	57,392	1,260	795	6,300			
Kanara ..	1	2	114	..	580	..	..	..	..	11,400	2,400	2,124	30,240	61,080	1,800	..	7,610			
Poona ..	1	2	182	25	834	..	2	63	..	11,760	2,400	3,504	48,528	1,00,128	3,180	890	11,197							
Ratnagiri ..	1	2	123	..	639	..	..	..	..	7,200	2,400	2,064	33,084	60,756	2,040	..	7,820			
Satara ..	1	2	196	18	832	..	..	..	..	12,138	2,400	2,604	49,104	86,438	2,280	610	10,635			
Sholapur ..	1	1	88	15	382	..	..	3	..	7,500	1,950	1,200	23,016	45,386	1,020	450	5,210					
Total ..	1	9	15	1,151	148	5,393	..	9	130	4,920	92,000	21,150	20,850	3,05,573	5,88,696	16,260	4,710	89,810						

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but (4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance. (5) Columns 34 to 37. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants. (7) Columns 36 and 37, one policeman

The total of Column 11 (Rs. 4,920) has been added to the totals of Columns 21 and 22.

MENT. E.

tion, and Employment of Police.

Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.		Distribution of Force.											Proportion of Police (Officers and Men											
		Total Cost.		Payable from Imperial Revenues.		Payable from other sources.		In District.					Area of whole District in square miles.		Population of whole District.		To Area (6).		To Population (7).					
								Guards at District, Central of Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners & Treasuries.		On other duties.					On Town, Municipal, or Harbour Duty.		In Cantonments.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns(5).	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns(5).	
								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							
8,623	1,09,303	1,05,931	3,372	..	..	11	66	79	337	79	28	6,647	773,935	1 to 11	05	1 to 13	7 to 1	1 to 1287	1 to 74	1 to 73		
4,106	1,08,451	1,08,451	..	..	..	6	36	100	470	69	12	4,591	938,750	1 to 6	59	1 to 7	18 to 1	1 to 648	1 to 77	1 to 1318	
2,655	1,23,241	1,18,705	4,536	..	..	13	82	103	529	63	..	4,564	968,037	1 to 5	75	1 to 6	10 to 1	1 to 245	1 to 94	1 to 1251		
3,161	1,01,792	1,01,792	..	5	30	16	93	89	418	..	..	5,695	816,037	1 to 8	69	1 to 8	18 to 1	1 to 1245	1 to 85	1 to 1287		
7,739	1,16,774	1,16,774	..	4	30	18	120	71	270	70	110	4,235	398,408	1 to 6	08	1 to 7	3 to 1	1 to 571	1 to 16	1 to 875				
7,421	1,75,993	1,70,623	5,280	..	..	14	64	105	515	277	133	4,983	907,235	1 to 4	49	1 to 5	69 to 1	1 to 813	1 to 06	1 to 391		
6,062	1,13,606	1,13,606	..	3	17	29	102	88	481	44	..	3,789	1,019,136	1 to 4	95	1 to 5	9 to 1	1 to 1332	1 to 43	1 to 108				
5,599	1,63,402	1,63,102	360	4	19	15	95	159	651	105	..	5,378	1,116,050	1 to 5	12	1 to 6	8 to 1	1 to 1063	1 to 91	1 to 533				
1,345	84,357	84,117	240	..	..	11	53	56	247	98	21	3,899	662,966	1 to 8	29	1 to 8	11 to 1	1 to 353	1 to 03	1 to 27		
10,96,889	10,83,101	10,83,101	4,926	16	96	133	711	850	3918	805	208	13,781	7,620,573	1 to 6	38	1 to 7	17 to 1	1 to 111	1 to 62	1 to 731				
11,01,899	10,88,021	10,88,021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

not travelling allowances. (3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties. (6) Columns 34 and 35, i.e., in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile to so many of the population.

a 2 Vacancies. b 2 Vacancies. c 3 Vacancies. d 12 Vacancies.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline,

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.												
			Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other offences.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Ahmadnagar	104	496	248	30	322	..	9	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Belgaum	121	574	273	27	395	1	9	20	40	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	4	3
Dharwar†	126	666	451	32	309	2	24	12	81	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kaladgi‡	110	544	406	28	220	..	18	10	92	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
Kanara§	116	580	404	26	266	..	9	17	33	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Poona	184	924	516	42	530	3	46	19	35	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	6
Ratnagiri	125	639	456	34	274	..	..	10	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Satara	198	850	476	44	528	..	13	16	87	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sholapur	89	400	212	24	233	1	5	7	55	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Grand Total..	1,173	5,673	3,442	287	3,117	7	133	114	449	1	12	2	3	2	1	7	34	

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant
 * There were 2 vacancies of Police Constables at the end
 † One place of Chief Constable and 1 of Head Constable
 ‡ There were 3 vacancies at the close of 1873.
 § There were 12 vacancies at the close of the year 1873.

MENT F.

and General Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.			By death.
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	19	52	160	31	271	30	199	371	..	..	6	9	1	..	6	17	1
3	1	59	151	34	216	32	277	384	1	..	6	10	9	..	7	5'02	1
..	2	64	116	21	207	46	447	297	3	1	7	26	..	..	11	14'0	1'48
13	..	43	77	67	404	25	334	292	..	..	4	18	2	..	4	23	0'6
15	21	90	136	..	25	61	336	287	..	10	9	9	15	..	12	12	2
..	32	80	182	8	98	118	611	379	40	..	14	49	4	..	8	21'4	0'7
..	..	65	255	..	33	7	141	616	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	20	..
13	6	124	200	..	98	29	407	612	1	2	3	13	1	..	9	19'6	0'85
..	..	55	145	10	40	41	281	187	..	..	3	6	..	..	2	56	0'005
44	81	632	1,412	171	1,447	389	3,013	3,425	45	14	52	140	32	..	71	21'95	0'848

District Superintendents or Officers of higher rank,

of 1873.

1st Class, were vacant on the 31st December 1873.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste

District.	Race.										Religion or Caste.								
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.			Off								
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goor-Khas.	Sikhs.
	Military or Governed, Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.		On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.			On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Ahmadnagar	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	102	494	2	26	6	..	..	..
Belgaum	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	120	572	1	41	11	6	..	..
Dharwar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	122	666	1	62	11	12	..	..
Kaladgi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	109	541	1	43	11	6	..	..
Kanara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	112	570	7	44	12	2	..	..
Poona	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	182	919	5	43	18	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	125	639	3	13	7	..	..	..
Satara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	196	850	1	50	28	8	..	..
Sholapur	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	88	400	2	30	4	15	..	..
Total ..	9	..	2	..	..	2	2	5	..	11	1154	5,651	23	352	108	19	..	..

MENT G.

of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

Religion or Caste.																Remarks.			
Officers.						Men.													
						Hindoos.											Other Religions.		Grand Total Officers and Men.
Murrattas.	Lingayets.	Parbhoo, or Senoys.	Hindoos of all other Castes.	Parsees and Jews.	Jains.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Relpoets.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Murrattas.	Lingayets.	Parbhoo, or Senoys.	Hindoos of all other Castes.		Parsees and Jews.	Jains.	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		37
..	4	1	65	..	1	3	169	17	..	..	..	..	9	..	297	1	..	601	
46	3	1	13	..	..	1	291	23	22	..	..	241	16	1	37	..	..	694	2 vacancies.
33	..	..	6	..	..	..	328	30	36	..	..	232	6	..	34	..	..	791	Do.
36	1	5	8	..	..	1	293	17	21	..	..	132	15	13	49	..	..	652	3 vacancies = 655.
48	1	..	1	..	..	22	243	18	2	..	..	266	1	..	13	..	..	685	12 vacancies.
1	..	..	120	..	..	7	153	19	..	..	1	1	..	..	736	..	..	1,109	
5	1	51	46	..	..	4	35	..	..	..	..	12	..	366	222	..	..	765	
106	3	..	2	..	1	1	242	6	23	..	..	547	1	3	26	..	1	1,049	
23	2	4	7	2	1	..	177	11	46	..	..	124	1	1	38	..	2	490	
298	15	62	265	2	3	39	1,881	141	170	..	1	1555	49	384	1452	1	3	6,596	

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

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AHMAD						
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.</i>						
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 201, 213 to 215, 227, 224.	Offences against public justice	111	190	84	106
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	5	7	3	4
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	22	26	12	14
6	405 to 417	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	6	8	4	3
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	17	19	9	10
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	4	29	25	4
Total....			194	279	137	141
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	1	1	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			1	1	1	.....
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	1	1	1	.....
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>						
13	323	Hurt	1,030	2,614	2,314	300
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 353, 358	Criminal force	237	618	450	68
Total....			1,267	3,132	2,764	368
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	25	31	21	10
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	57	115	75	40
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	6	6	5	1
19	126 to 129, 434	Mischief (simple)	143	297	255	42
Total....			231	419	356	93
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	19	25	18	4
21	298	Offences against religion	1	1	1	.....
22	100 to 102	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	6	8	7	1
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	139	359	246	113
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	20	25	3	22
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII., XXXIX., XL and XLI, C. P. C.	1	1	.....	1
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	32	62	48	14
Total....			268	491	323	155
Grand Total ...			1,962	4,343	3,582	757

MENT A.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

			MAGISTERIAL.								
Property Stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
NAGAR.											
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
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.....		
.....	2	4	2	2		
.....		
.....	3	4	4		
.....	1	2	2	1	1		
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.....		
.....	1	7	10	3	7		
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.....		
.....	7	7		
.....		
.....	7	7		
.....		
291 0 0	201 0 0	1	1	1		
.....	1	1	1		
.....		
201 0 0	201 0 0	2	2	2		
.....		
.....	3		
.....		
.....		
.....	2	4	1	3		
.....		
.....	2		
.....	1	2	2		
.....	3	3	6	1	5		
201 0 0	201 0 0	4	12	25	13	12		

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						BEL
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.						
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	41	48	13	55
4	181 to 189, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	4	9	4	5
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	8	7	4	3
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents... ..	10	11	8	6
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	5	6	2	4
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	140, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	9	52	15	37
Total...			77	136	46	90
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	.....	.....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...			1	.....	.....	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	1	1	1	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt... ..	655	1,685	1,371	314
14	345	Wrongful confinement ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	12	13	1	9
Total...			667	1,698	1,375	323
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	10	16	13	3
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	12	16	6	10
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	.....	1
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)... ..	42	84	61	24
Total...			65	121	83	38
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	5	6	4	1
21	298	Offences against religion	1	2	2	.....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	1	1	1	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult... ..	24	44	33	15
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	30	58	14	44
26	... ..	Offences under Chapters XXXVII., XXXIX., XL., and XLI. C. P. C.	6	32	1	30
27	... ..	Special laws not cognizable by Police... ..	148	187	62	124
Total...			215	394	117	215
Grand Total...			1,926	2,290	1,622	866

A—continued.

TABLE CRIME—continued.

MAGISTERIAL.									
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GAUM.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
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.....	1	1	1
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.....	1	1	1
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.....	4	4	4
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.....	7	10	1	9
.....	2	2	2
.....	9	12	1	11
47 0 0	47 0 0
95 0 0	98 0 0	2	2	2
95 0 0	95 0 0
16 0 0
256 0 0	240 0 0	2	2	2
.....	3
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.....
.....	17	17	17
.....
.....	1
.....	2	17	17	17
256 0 0	240 0 0	2	33	36	6	30

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DHAR						
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>						
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238.	Offences against public justice	1	4	.....	4
4	161 to 168, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	1	.....	1
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	466 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1	1	1	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	1	1	.....	1
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			4	7	1	6
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage...	1	1	.....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			1	1	.....	.....
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>						
2	384 to 389	Extortion	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>						
13	323	Hurt	19	51	25	26
14	345	Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1	2	2	.....
Total....			20	53	27	26
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	2	2	2	.....
17	403, 404...	Criminal misappropriation of property	10	17	7	10
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	17	29	20	9
Total....			29	48	29	19
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>						
20	493 to 493	Offences relating to marriage	1	2	2	.....
21	298	Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	480 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation...	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	2	4	3	1
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII., XXXIX., XL., and XLL., C. P. C.	8	13	11	2
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			11	19	16	3
Grand Total....			65	128	73	64

A—continued.

ABLE CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
WAR.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
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....	49	72	25	47
....	5	7	4	3
....	9	9	2	7
....	2	2	2
....	3	4	4
....	5	25	1	24
....	73	119	34	85
....	1
....	1
....
....	866	2,132	1,819	305	8
....	59	104	71	33
....	925	2,236	1,890	338	....	....	8
....	8	10	6	4	....	....	....
....	13	22	14	8	....	....	....
....	2	2	1	1	....	....	....
....	62	90	74	16	....	....	....
....	85	124	95	29	....	....	....
....	6	16	8	.....	....	....	8
....
....	1	1	1	.....	....	....	....
....	319	548	423	125	....	....	....
....	10	11	4	7	....	....	....
....	38	96	17	79	....	....	....
....	64	71	28	43	....	....	....
....	438	743	481	254	....	....	8
....	1	1,521	3,222	2,500	706	....	....	16

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.			KAL			
17	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	61	77	26	44
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	7	14	2	7
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims	29	31	21	10
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	6	15	14	1
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	4	7	3	4
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	16	.....	16
Total...			109	160	68	82
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	4	12	10	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.			4	12	10	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	1	1	1	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	130	295	221	72
14	345	Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	500	1,070	952	118
Total ..			630	1,365	1,173	190
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	13	18	15	3
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	38	48	19	29
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	5	4	1
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	51	113	107	6
Total...			105	184	145	39
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	19	25	20	4
21	298	Offences against religion	1	3	2	1
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	1	2	.....	2
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	284	623	513	8
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	74	74	8	0
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII., XXXIX., XL., and XLI., C. P. C.	3	15	.....	15
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	43	73	36	37
Total...			425	815	609	205
Grand Total...			1,274	2,537	2,004	516

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KAN						
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.						
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 133, 505	Offences against the State .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	465 to 447	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	4	9	7	2
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1	2	.....	2
Total....			5	11	7	4
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1	2	2	.....
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	3	11	8	3
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	1	3	2	1
Total....			5	16	12	4
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	299	Offences against religion .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII., XXXIX., XL, and XLI., C. P. C. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police..	1	1	.....	1
Total....			1	1	.....	1
Grand Total ...			11	28	.....	9

A—continued.

TABLE CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property Stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ARA.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....
.....
.....	27	39	10	29	.....	.....	..
.....	8	13	6	7	.....	.....	..
.....	13	22	12	10	.....	.....	..
.....	2	6	2	4	.....	.....	..
.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	..
.....	53	85	34	52	.....	.....	..
.....
.....
.....
.....	1	2	2	.....	3 0 0	.....	..
.....	326	938	723	215	.....	.....	..
.....	159	293	226	67	.....	.....	..
.....	485	1,231	949	282	3 0 0	.....	..
.....
.....	32	36	29	6	.....	.....	1
.....	26	28	13	12	.....	.....	3
.....	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	..
.....	67	145	110	35	.....	.....	..
.....	127	213	154	55	.....	.....	4
.....
.....	4	6	6	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	..
.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	17	27	22	5	.....	.....	..
.....	13	34	2	32	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	3	5	.....	5	.....	.....	..
.....	51	84	37	47	.....	.....	..
.....	92	166	75	91	.....	.....	..
.....	758	1,698	1,214	490	3 0 0	.....	4

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2		4	5	6	7
						P00
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.</i>				
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments	1	1	1	.....
1	121 to 130, 506	Offences against the State ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	60	104	35	69
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	15	20	8	12
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	21	27	14	19
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents... ..	23	237	131	106
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	22	22	5	17
8	492 to 499	Making or using false trade-marks	1	2	.....	2
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	3	14	8	6
		Total...	146	427	202	225
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>				
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	2	1	1
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total...	1	2	1	1
		<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>				
12	384 to 389	Extortion	5	14	11	3
		<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>				
13	323	Hurt... ..	1,103	2,466	2,070	414
14	345	Wrongful confinement ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1,323	2,810	2,506	304
		Total...	2,426	5,276	4,576	718
		<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>				
16	417 to 420	Cheating	146	243	204	39
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	39	55	20	26
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	1	.....
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)... ..	280	541	491	48
		Total...	466	840	725	113
		<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>				
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	65	137	132	4
21	298	Offences against religion	2	2	1	1
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	67	122	85	24
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult... ..	199	429	360	39
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	74	75	14	61
26	... ..	Offences under Chapters XXXVII., XXXIX., XL., and XLI., C. P. C.	35	59	33	62
27	... ..	Special laws not cognizable by Police..	318	415	159	266
		Total...	758	1,239	824	411
		Grand Total...	3,907	7,918	6,339	1,471

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or detained.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RATNA						
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.						
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 305	Offences against the State ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	43	62	26	36
4	161 to 163, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	11	13	13	.....
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	8	10	2	8
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	2	2	2	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	2	2	1	1
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	1	1	.....	1
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	6	28	8	20
Total....			73	113	52	65
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage... ..	3	6	3	3
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			3	6	3	3
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	2	4	4	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	956	2,169	1,669	436
14	345	Wrongful confinement	3	6	1	3
15	352, 353, 358	Criminal force	66	129	107	22
Total....			1,019	2,211	1,777	461
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	19	22	11	11
17	403, 404... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property	17	26	7	21
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2	2	.....
19	426 to 428, 434	Mischief (simple)	122	322	280	42
Total....			160	374	300	74
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 493	Offences relating to marriage	8	11	2	9
21	298	Offences against religion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	480 to 482	Criminal breach of contract of service... ..	1	1	.....	1
23	500 to 502	Defamation... ..	3	9	8	1
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	14	24	16	8
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	4	5	.....	5
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police... ..	117	365	216	89
Total....			147	355	242	113
Grand Total....			1,404	3,191	2,375	717

A—continued.

TABLE CRIME—continued.

			MACISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GIRL.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
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.....	4
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.....	6
6 0 0	3 0 0
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6 0 0	3 0 0
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51 0 0	51 0 0	12	20	10	10	14 0 0	14 0 0
51 0 0	51 0 0	12	20	10	10	14 0 0	14 0 0
57 0 0	54 0 0	6	12	20	10	10	14 0 0	14 0 0

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.			SAT			
1	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	1	1	.....	1
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	2	4	4	.....
5	198 to 204, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims	3	3	1	2
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1	2	.....	2
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	1	2	1	1
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...			8	12	6	6
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	4	6	3	3
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..			4	6	3	3
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	8	23	13	10
14	345	Wrongful confinement ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 353	Criminal force	1	1	1	.....
Total ..			9	24	14	10
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	3	3	.....	3
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	11	13	3	10
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	4	7	4	3
Total...			15	23	7	16
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	298	Offences against religion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	5	5	1	4
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	... ..	Offences under Chapters XXXVII., XXXIX., XL., and XLI., C. P. C. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	... ..	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	2	2	1	1
Total...			7	7	2	5
Grand Total...			45	72	32	40

A—continued.

ABLE CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ARA.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....
.....
.....	99	115	28	87	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	25	4	21	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	17	1	16	.....	.....	.....
.....	138	172	41	131	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	1,115	2,187	1,317	870	.....	.....	.....
.....	114	231	196	35	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,229	2,418	1,513	905	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	14	23	17	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	25	11	14	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	169	362	331	31	.....	.....	.....
.....	209	415	362	53	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	6	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	19	13	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	31	35	2	33	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	46	73	46	27	.....	.....	.....
.....	98	139	71	69	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,674	3,144	1,987	1,157	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SHOL						
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>						
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 139, 505	Offences against the State .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	43	53	10	43
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	5	6	.....	6
5	193 to 209, 205 to 211, 229, 41 to 454.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	8	8	2	6
6	465 to 447	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	2	5	5	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and mea- suring	1	.....	.....	.....
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. ..	.....	1	1	.....
9	139, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	4	14	4	10
Total....			63	87	22	65
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>						
12	384 to 389	Extortion .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>						
13	323	Hurt	637	1,509	1,274	235
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 353, 358	Criminal force	167	323	290	43
Total....			804	1,832	1,564	278
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	4	13	9	4
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	24	42	22	20
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	72	163	130	33
Total....			100	218	161	57
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>						
1	193 to 4.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	493 to 493	Offences relating to marriage	6	15	11	4
21	298	Offences against religion .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service. Defamation .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502 .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	9	31	28	3
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	41	41	.....	41
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX., XL, and XLI., C. P. C. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	146	154	27	127
Total....			204	241	66	175
Grand Total ...			1,471	2,378	1,893	375

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades

Districts.	Total strength of the Force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in Column 1 discharged on reduction.		
	1			2		
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
Ahmadnagar	600	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	605	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	792	..	..	..	..	..
Kaladgi.. .. .	654	..	..	..	..	..
Kanara	606	..	..	..	..	..
Poona	1,108	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	764	..	..	..	..	..
Satara	1,048	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	489	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,846	..	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the total expenditure during the year 1873

Reported by the Controller, Public Works Accounts.						
(a) Repairs below Rs. 1,000 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,964 14 0
(b) Minor Works below Rs. 1,000 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,737 2 7
(c) Larger ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11,443 7 7
Total from Departmental Public Works Budget ..	..	..	..	..	..	18,145 8 2

of the Police of the Southern Division during the Year 1873.

Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of Resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations on the whole strength of each branch of the Force as shown in Column 1.		
3			4			5		
Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
9	6	..	..	25	..	..
10	6	..	..	23	..	..
26	7	..	..	416	..	..
18	4	..	..	336	..	..
9	9	..	..	258	..	..
49	14	..	..	559	..	..
..
13	3	..	..	152	..	..
6	3	..	..	184	..	..
140	52	..	..	278	..	..

on the Public Buildings in the Southern Division.

Reported by the Accountant General.

(d)	6,718 12 6
(e)	8,565 8 0
Total from Police Budget	15,224 4 6
(f) 6,856 men, Southern Division.. .. .	2 3 8
Grand Total	33,429 12 8
(g)	4 14 0

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Police Commissioner, Southern Division.

Poona, 20th July 1874.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial Department.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Police Report for the year 1873.

2. As desired by Government, I give the dates of the Superintendents' Reports and the dates of the Magistrates' forwarding memoranda. As each Report was received, it was carefully examined in office; and the errors discovered, which could not be corrected here, were pointed out to the Superintendents. Explanations and further explanations were necessary, before the statements were finally passed as correct, and it is therefore necessary to show the dates of the final letters of the Superintendents:—

	Superintendent's Report.	Magistrate's Memo.	Superintendent's final letter.
Ahmedabad...	...15th February.	28th February.	20th May 1874.
Khaira ...	...14th Do.	13th March.	27th Do.
Panch Mahals	...14th Do.	17th February.	16th March 1874.
Broach ...	...23rd Do.	10th March.	10th April 1874.
Surat ...	...3rd March.	10th Do.	24th March 1874
Tanna ...	...6th Do.	10th Do.	17th April 1874.
Kolaba ...	...14th Do.	20th Do.	31st March 1874.
Nasik ...	...10th February.	18th February.	17th April 1874.
Khandesh ...	...19th Do.	21st Do.	22nd March 1874.

STATEMENT E.

3. The Northern Division consists of nine Districts, including the Panch Mahals, with an area of 33,899 square miles and a population of 5,895,228. I take the figures from the General Administration Report for 1872-73 published by Government. The strength of the Police Force consists of 9 Superintendents of Police and 4 Assistant Superintendents—all Europeans—18 Inspectors (who are Natives with the exception of 4 Eurasians), 1,268 subordinate officers on pay rising from Rs. 12 to Rs. 95; 327 Mounted Constables, and 5,798 Foot Police. Of these numbers 15 officers and 69 men are engaged for the Baria State, the Penth State, and the Kelvé

Mahim Municipality. It will be observed that the total numbers differ a little from the numbers given in 1872. In Ahmedabad an addition of 4 officers and 36 men were made to the Force, to enable it to undertake the efficient guarding of the Dhuliakot Jail, and one Mounted Constable was reduced to provide a Camel Sowar. Two Constables, attached to the Railway Magistrate at Baroda, who were borne on the Surat List, but properly belonged to Broach, were transferred to that District; and 16 officers and 94 men were added to the strength of the Khandesh Police, on the removal of the military detachment from Dhulia, when the care of the Dhulia Central Jail was committed to the Police.

4. Comparing the total strength of the Police with the total area of the Division, there is 1 Policeman to every $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles and to every 794 persons. The proportion varies in each District: in Guzerat generally it is about 1 to every 3 square miles; in the Maratha Districts it is about 1 man to five square miles; but Nasik is exceptional, with only 1 man to every $11\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. And as in settling the strength of each District, its area and population cannot be altogether discarded, I trust that an early opportunity may be taken to increase the Police Force of this District. Its returns for some years past have shown a very unsatisfactory state of Police matters, owing to the weakness of the Force. There is not much crime in the Mahals, yet it has comparatively the strongest force; but this is owing to the political considerations which require the maintenance of a strong Bhil Corps.

5. The total cost of the Force during the year is shown as Rs. 12,17,121, of which Rs. 11,94,307 was charged to Police and Rs. 22,814 was charged to private bodies and other departments. The Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat paid a contribution to the Police employed in their towns for the first quarter of the year; but Government thought proper to relieve them of the charge for the official year 1873-74, the state of the Provincial Finances admitting of this concession without inconvenience to Government. The Baria State in the Panch Mahals, and the Penth State in Nasik, are managed by Government; and the cost of the Police in those States is charged to them. The small force at Kelvé Mahim was discharged during the year, as the municipality could not afford to retain it. The sum of Rs. 1,100 in Khandesh is charged to the Political Department, and is part of the cost of the First Assistant Superintendent's office establishment. The Kanhar Agency is now closed, and the political functions of the Assistant have ceased; the cost of the establishment will now be charged to Police.

6. Sixty officers and 347 men are put down as employed upon the guarding of Jails; but some of the figures are evidently wrong. In Khandesh 9 officers

See Postscript.

and 48 men are shown upon this duty ; but there must be at least 100 men guarding the Dhulia Jail alone. In Kolaba 24 officers and 101 men are shown as so employed, but there are no large Jails in that District, and that number is certainly not employed at the Subsidiary Jail at Alibagh. 173 officers and 942 men are employed upon lockups, treasuries, and in the escort of prisoners ; and 872 officers and 4,059 men upon general District duty. In Kolaba there does not appear to be any Police in towns and municipalities ; but there must be bodies of men stationed in these places for duty exclusively, or almost exclusively, within the towns. 125 men are shown as stationed in cantonments in Tanna, but there are no cantonments in that District ; probably the Superintendent means that the men are at head quarters and form the reserve.

STATEMENT F.

7. 3,315 men are armed with fire-arms ; 4,060 are provided with swords, and 12 have batons only. The Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, has omitted to notice the armament of 24 men whose places are vacant ; but, as the number of armed and unarmed men is fixed for each District, he could have given the information irrespective of the vacancies existing at the date of his report. As the distinctive character of the Force is more detective than military, the expressed desire of Government is to keep down the number of armed men to the number absolutely necessary for guarding prisoners and treasuries. The numbers would be even lower than they are, were it not for the existence of the Bhil Corps in Khandesh and the Panch Mahals, which have a quasi military organization. The Superintendents complain of the worn out and useless state of the Police arms. A great number is only used for show, and dare not be fired without the greatest risk to the shooter. This has received the attention of Government, and the whole Force is to be gradually re-equipped with new arms as fast as the Ordnance Department can supply them.

8. Nine officers and 172 men were dismissed against 14 officers and 144 men in 1872. The Superintendents of Kaira and Nasik appear to have been the most severe in inflicting punishment by dismissal ; 235 officers and 1,067 men were punished by fines or degradation in rank. In 1872 the number was 328 officers and 1,191 men, so that on the whole the Superintendents have been attentive to the remarks of Government discouraging the unsparing use of their powers of punishment, particularly in fines. Captain Segrave has punished comparatively a few ; but the figures he gives do not include the men whose pay was stopped during their absence without leave, as that is not a punishment, but a failure to earn their daily wages. Captain La Touche has been more severe than he was last year, and so have the Superintendents of Surat and Kolaba. Mr. Borrodaile, the Magistrate of Ahmedabad, has observed that

“the character of the classes, Kolies and low Mussalmans, from whom the Police are recruited, makes almost a necessity of what may seem elsewhere an excess of punishment.” This is no doubt a just explanation of the seeming severity of Superintendents; but it is equally true that the Superintendents insist, and perhaps rightly insist, upon a standard of regularity and excellence, which is not attainable by the body of the Force in their present deficient state of intelligence and education. Their ways are not our ways, and what is put down to perverseness, is more often an incapacity to understand what is required of them.

9. The Magistrates punished 1 officer and 13 men under the Police Act, and 3 officers and 23 men for other offences.

10. I am glad to observe that 338 men were rewarded with promotion, and 221 with presents of money; the promotions were almost double of the number in 1872, while the money rewards are about the same. Captain La Touche has been fortunate in being able to provide 141 men with promotion, while other Superintendents are obliged to be content with a more sparing use of this power. Messrs. Cameron and Scannell (Broach) have given money rewards in 112 cases, and Captain Wise in 45; but the remaining Superintendents do not appear to be very generous in their appreciation of the good work done by the Police, or rather they are sceptical as to the validity of their claims to reward, and hesitate to give it unless a case is clearly made out. In Tanna and Kolaba no money rewards whatever were given, and in the Panch Mahals it was allowed in 1 solitary case only.

11. There is some improvement in education. We cannot expect to go on very fast; but as the older men retire and make way for new and younger men who are educated, or can be made to learn to read and write without much trouble, there will be a slow but steady progress until some ten years hence, when the men who do not know to read and write will be in a minority and will rapidly disappear. In the review of the Report for 1872 Government disapproved of the instructions which had been issued by me, requiring each recruit to satisfy the Superintendent of his ability to read and write; but Government were under a misapprehension when they wrote that it was a system of fining each illiterate recruit one rupee a month. I may explain that there is no fine, but that, as an incentive to learn, one rupee a month is withheld from the pay of each recruit until he does pass the simple test in reading and writing which is required, when the whole amount withheld is paid to him. On the day he passes the recruit finds himself richer by 6 or 7 rupees; but if he should not pass, the Superintendent has no resource but to discharge the man and treat the amount withheld as a fine. The order is published in full at page

53 of the Police Manual. The system answers well ; but it is not often necessary to try it, as there is usually a number of hangers-on at Head Quarters, who are occasionally employed as extra guards, and who look for a permanent vacancy which they may fill. These men know that the choice of the Superintendent will probably fall upon the man most fitted to undertake active duty at once, and they are therefore urged to acquire the little reading and writing and drill which is required from a recruit.

12. The best progress has been made in Ahmedabad, where there are now 111 officers and 207 men who can read and write, against 78 officers and 170 men in the previous year. In the other Districts there is generally a small improvement ; but I am sorry to observe that only 35 officers are educated in the Panch Mahals, against 51 last year, and in Tanna there are now fewer educated men than there were in 1872. The best results are seen in Khandesh, where 225 officers are educated out of 278, and 460 men out of 1,441: that is, 80 per cent. of officers and 32 per cent. of men, or 40 per cent. of the whole body are educated. In Kaira only 21 per cent. are able to read and write ; in Surat 19 per cent., in Nasik 19, and in Kolaba 13. In the whole Division 673 officers are educated out of 1,286—52 per cent.—and 1,271 men out of 6,125—21 per cent.—or 26 per cent. of the whole Force against 24 per cent. in 1872.

13. The number under instruction during the year is also higher than in 1872: in the Panch Mahals especially, where 20 officers and 146 men have been put to their tasks ; and in Nasik, where there were none taught last year, there were 21 officers and 74 men under training in 1873. In Kaira 21 officers and 132 men were under instruction, and in Ahmedabad 38 officers and 117 men. In Kolaba, where only 14 men were taught in 1872, there were 6 officers and 51 men instructed in 1873. I have, therefore, much reason to be pleased with the success of the orders which I have issued, enforcing the education of the men, and the zealous manner in which the Superintendents have carried out those instructions. If they continue as they have begun, we may expect to have a reasonably intelligent and educated set of men leavening the whole Force, well versed in their duties, and more nearly satisfying that high standard of excellence for which every Superintendent honestly and persistently strives.

14. About half the Force consists of men who have been in the service for more than 10 years ; the number who resigned was 146 against 138 last year ; 7 deserted and 102 died. The death rate appears to be 1.3 per cent. of the strength of the Force.

15. I am glad to notice a great decrease in the number of desertions. There were only 7 against 39 in 1872, of which 25

occurred in the Panch Mahals. I extract the Superintendent's explanation of the desertions in 1872—

“ With two exceptions the desertions were all from the Bhil Corps, of Bhils (20) and Koolies (3). The causes were various.

“ The great reason, in my opinion, was this. All recruits for their first six months, in addition to two drill parades, daily have to attend the line school; which latter, although they all promise to do at the time of enlistment, they intensely dislike. The late Subedar Major was old and irritable, and used to frighten the recruits by constant nagging at them, and for small breaches of discipline come down on the boys as heavily as he could have done on an old sepoy.

“ The late Subedar Major has been a capital officer, but in his old age was too harsh with Bhils, and wanted too much discipline from undrilled boys. Another cause of desertion is, men, recruits chiefly, go to their villages without leave, and then are too late to get back by roll-call or parade, as the case may be, and for fear of the consequences do not come at all.

“ The Assistant Superintendent should, I think, never be long together absent from Dohad, as the men then always get a hearing at once. I put down the few desertions during the rains, as compared with the rest of the year, to the fact of the Assistant Superintendent being always present and taking the reports himself.

“ The desertions, as I shall show below, are almost entirely amongst recruits, unless the cause is thoroughly accounted for; and I do not think that any measures need be taken to prevent it, except that of giving the men inducement to remain, in the shape of pension.

“ The 25 desertions in 1872 were made up as follows :—

“ Two from the unarmed Police; one, a man of 16 years' service, brought charges against the Chief Constable, perjured himself, was on bail and deserted, was brought back, and got two months.

“ The other, a Bhil of nearly 7 years' service, went without any particular reason, except that he was quartered in Halol, which they all dislike.

“ Of the remaining 23, from the Bhil Corps, 11 were under one year's service, and deserted for reasons shown above: 3 of these were Koolies and 8 Bhils; 6 were from one to

two years' service ; 2 of these went from debt, 2 from being ordered to posts they disliked, and the other 2 from their wife and daughter running away.

“ Of the remaining 6, 2 were deranged and deserted when in a state not to know what they were doing.

One of 12 years' service, another of 11 years' and a third of 6 years' service deserted because leave was refused them. The sixth and last deserted because his wife ran away from him, and he is supposed to have gone to look for her.”

16. It will be observed that the causes of desertion are generally the dislike of being sent to Halol and to family troubles. So far as the causes are preventible, it will be seen from the Superintendent's Report for the year 1873, that the Subedar Major who was too severe with the men has been removed on pension, and that the presence of the Assistant Superintendent at Dohud has given confidence to the men, who come freely to their officer for the settlement of their differences ; these judicious measures have resulted in the desertion during the year being reduced to 4.

17. During the year 1 Chief Constable, Sayed Mahomed wullud Sayed Oosman (Tanna), was dismissed for corruption, the failure of the Bhiwandi murder case being clearly attributable to the witnesses having been tampered with to his knowledge and with his assistance.

18. Wasudeo Kashinath Kher, Chief Constable, Tanna, was reduced from 2nd class to 4th class for general negligence, particularly in the case of the murder of one Baiji. By subsequent good conduct he was re-promoted to the 3rd class.

19. Chief Constable Premshanker Harnarayan, of Surat, was reduced to the rank of Head Constable, for refusing to inquire into a theft reported to him, because the amount stolen was trivial ; for disobedience of orders, and for making a report without inquiry, that there was no offence committed in a case which was subsequently inquired into by the Inspector and carried to conviction. The Chief Constable appealed to Government, who confirmed the order.

20. Babaji Prabhakar, Chief Constable, Dindori, was reduced to a lower grade for neglect of duty.

21. Wamon Khanderao, Chief Constable of Sirpur, was compelled to resign for having given false evidence. I looked into the papers of this case, and was not able to concur with the view taken by the Magistrate and local officers, and directed his restoration.

22. Keshav Bavaji, Chief Constable of Jaikhera, who was under suspension, was finally ordered not to return to his appointment.

23. Shaik Kasim wullud Hasan, Chief Constable, Amalner, was fined Rs. 35 for negligence.

24. During the year I received petitions from 7 Chief Constables, 11 Head Constables, and 27 Constables complaining of being dismissed, or degraded, or fined by the Superintendent, without good cause and for no fault of their own. I was able to reject all the petitions, with the exception of one, that of the Chief Constable of Sirpur, who was restored to his appointment. Four petitions were made to Government, which were referred to me for report: in 3 cases my orders were upheld; in the case of Rangaji Moroba, of Broach, who was dismissed by me for the lengthy detention of a criminal lunatic, Government were pleased to restore him to his appointment.

STATEMENT G.

25. With the exception of the Superintendents and Assistants, 4 Inspectors and 1 Eurasian Constable, the Police Force is composed of Natives. Of the 9 Superintendents 8 are Military Officers, and one is an Uncovenanted Officer. 2 Assistants are also Uncovenanted, and 2 are Military Officers. There are 14 Native Inspectors on pay rising from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250, and 1,267 Subordinate Native Officers. This gives the sanctioned strength of 1,299 officers. There are in fact a few vacancies, but they are considered here as Natives. Of the total number of 1,283 officers employed, 24 are Christians; but if the 18 European and Eurasian officers are deducted, there are only 6 Native christian officers in the Force. There are 418 Mahomedans, 690 Hindu officers of all sorts, and 5 Parsi officers. This gives 53 per cent. of Hindus, and 33 per cent. of Mahomedans. It will also be observed that there are as many as 144 Bhil and Kolie officers.

26. Allowing for the 28 vacancies at the close of the year, there were 6,097 men employed as Constables, of whom 11 were Christians, 1,942 Mahomedans, 3,102 Hindus of sorts, 7 Jews, and 1,035 Kolies and Bhils. This gives 31 per cent. of Mahomedans, 51 of Hindus, and 17 per cent. of Bhils. The constitution of the Force, according to caste, appears to remain very constant; there is little change in the relative numbers from year to year.

27. I am glad to notice that Rs. 48,331 was spent on Police buildings by the Public Works Department, and I shall be still more glad to see the amount increased in future years. There is so much to be done in this respect, before the Police can be said to be tolerably well housed and brought together from their scattered lodgings in towns and

at chauris, that a large sum of money now spent would be money well and economically laid out. The Superintendents spent Rs. 8,805 on Police buildings of a minor character, which is also a larger sum than that spent in 1872. The Superintendent of Tanna writes that "the men of the outposts occupy wretched huts, constructed by the villagers of any material that comes to hand."

28. I beg to draw attention to the inconvenience and the danger involved in the frequent changes of Superintendents. The Superintendent of Surat was changed three times during the year; the Superintendent of Tanna was changed three times; the Superintendent of Kolaba was changed six times, and the Assistant Superintendent, Panch Mahals, was also changed three times. The Superintendent of Broach was changed twice, and the First Assistant Superintendent, Khandedh, was changed five times. It seems to me impossible to expect that any real good Police work can be done, when every officer has change, and the fear of change, before his eyes. There is no inducement for him to acquire a thorough knowledge of his District and of its people. He is not known to his Police, and the Police do not know him, to the utter destruction of all discipline, and the annihilation of that confidence with which every Native should regard a European officer with whom he has been brought into contact. A Native will generally put up with a wrong rather than complain to an English officer whom he does not know. A Superintendent is perfectly helpless for some months after taking up his appointment; and it is only after he has established a reputation for gentleness and fair dealing that his means of reliable information multiply, and he is able to exercise an efficient check on the conduct of the Police, and can initiate and direct inquiry into cases with some chance of success, and is able to act without exclusive reliance on his Native subordinates. It is hardly intelligible how, under the present system, so much success is attained as is apparent from the Returns; and it speaks much for the general honesty of the Police, that so much crime is brought to punishment, notwithstanding that the supervision by English officers, who are constantly changed, must be of the very slightest. The Superintendents and Magistrates have made some sensible remarks on this subject in their Reports, and I beg that measures may be taken to avoid as far as possible this constant change of the chief officers responsible for the tranquillity and safety of their Districts.

29. I regret that there should have been an error in some of the figures given in the text of the Report for 1872, which affected the conclusions I had drawn from them. It was not, however, as Government seem to have supposed, that an erroneous principle of calculation was adopted; there was no design in it: it was simply a mistake: and

I am sorry Government should have been at the trouble of refuting a supposed principle which I had not asserted. Had the mistake been pointed out, it would have been corrected at once. The clerk who extracted the figures, by an unaccountable oversight copied them from a wrong column; and though the percentages and conclusions drawn from those figures were correct, it never occurred to me that the figures themselves had been copied wrongly. The number of cases reported is nearly the same as the number investigated, and therefore there was nothing that struck me as being *prima facie* wrong. But I do not mean to excuse myself; the mistake was unfortunate, and I am sorry for it.

30. It is satisfactory to point out that crime was much less in 1873 than in 1872, and even less than in 1871. I may give the number of offences reported in those years:—

1873.....	25,619.
1872.....	28,041.
1871.....	31,013.
1870.....	26,625.

The figures speak well for the moral effect which an organized Police has upon crime. The crime of the Penth State in Nasik has been added to the return this year, and this makes the number of offences for 1873 higher by 70 than it would be otherwise. The decrease is general to all Districts except Kolaba, where there is an increase of 457 cases. The year was one of comparative plenty, and the Superintendents allege this as the cause of decrease combined with greater vigilance on the part of the Police.

Comparative Statement.

Districts.	Offences.		Persons apprehended.		Convicted.		Percentage of Conviction to Apprehension.	
	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873
Ahmedabad...	4,077	3,608	6,522	6,696	3,367	3,361	52	50
Kaira	2,813	2,664	4,097	4,055	1,628	1,623	40	40
Panch Mahals	805	797	1,293	1,388	704	728	54	52
Broach	2,723	2,051	4,804	3,537	1,432	1,408	30	40
Surat	3,001	2,927	5,064	4,857	1,987	1,977	39	41
Tanna	5,163	4,457	10,325	7,718	3,143	3,144	30	41
Kolaba	1,726	2,183	3,504	4,020	1,061	1,192	30	30
Nasik	3,858	3,474	6,417	6,002	2,419	2,198	37	37
Khandesh ...	3,875	3,458	6,635	5,378	2,981	2,543	45	47
	23,041	25,619	43,661	43,651	18,722	18,174	38	42

* Oneless according to amended Statement received.
 †91 deducted, as they should not have been included among arrests of 1872.

31. Looking at the returns of the past 4 years, crime in 1873 is much below the average in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Tanna. In the Mahals and in Khandesh it is a little below, and in Kaira it is about the same. In Kolaba and Nasik it is rather above the average; but, as I have already pointed out, Nasik has a numerically weak Police, and in Kolaba the Superintendent has been changed six times during the year.

32. There is no column in the Returns to show how many of the reported cases are false complaints. In Bengal there used to be a system by which this was shown; but I learn from the Administration Report for 1872-73 that it was found necessary to discontinue it, as it was observed there was a decided tendency to show a great number of cases as false complaints. Nevertheless, in reviewing the efficiency of a Police as shown by its Returns, this fact cannot altogether be discarded: and I propose to request the Superintendents to give the number of false complaints in the texts of their Reports. It is not possible to lay down any fixed rule to determine what is, and what is not, a false complaint; this must be left to the discretion and the honour of Superintendents.

33. The number of persons apprehended was 43,651, of whom 18,174 were convicted, or 42 per cent. against 38 per cent. in 1872. This is satisfactory; but it is only a return to the state of things in 1870, when 42·8 per cent. were convicted, and in 1871, when 41 per cent. were convicted.

34. The Panch Mahals stand the highest at 52 per cent., and they were also the best last year; but, looking at the past 4 years, 52 per cent. is below the average of success. Ahmedabad has 50 per cent. this year; this District has been going steadily backward from 1870, when its success was 60 per cent. Khandesh has 47 per cent., and is little above its average. Surat, with 41 per cent., is also a little above its average; and Broach, with 40 per cent., is about stationary. Tanna has 41 per cent. against 30 last year, and is much above its average. Nasik has 37 per cent., and has stood at 37 per cent. for the last 3 years. Kaira has 40 per cent., and is above its average. Kolaba has 30 per cent., its average, and has been for 4 years the worst District of the Division.

35. The Police, having nothing to do with a great part of the crime given in the above statement, is, of course, not altogether responsible for the results shown by it. The Magistrates and the Police must share the praise and the blame between them.

36. To turn to the cognizable crime, the most important, for the results of which the Police is solely responsible. The number of offences reported was 12,373.

In 1872..... 13,137.
 „ 1871..... 13,852.

This shows a progressive and satisfactory decrease.

Cognizable Crime.

Districts.	No. of offences.	Cases convicted.	Persons apprehended.	Persons convicted.	Persons discharged or acquitted.	Percentage of Convictions to Apprehensions.		Percentage of cases convicted to number of cases investigated.	
						1873	1872	1873	1872
Ahmedabad.	2,177*	1,453	3,191	1,909	1,297	60	55	81	76
Kaira ...	1,581	657	1,409	1,012	413	72	62	42	40
Panch Mahals.	520	269	720	440	259	61	69	68	68
Broach ...	971	410	1,299	670	672	52	41	42	53
Surat ...	1,464	778	1,899	1,042	804	55	64	66	68
Tanna ...	1,631	890	2,679	1,584	1,058	59	52	67	62
Kolaba ...	811	343	1,589	570	1,020	36	38†	42	† 46
Nasik ...	1,446	840	2,131	1,170	942	55	48	58	47
Khandesh ...	1,772	867	2,210	1,281	906	58	57	49	49
	12,373†	6,507	17,127	9,678	7,371	57	...	58	...
1872 ...	13,137	6,615	18,069	9,698	8,450	...	54	...	55

* Should be 1,446, see post script.

† Differences on account of amended Statement for 1872 received from Kolaba.

† Should be 6,500, see post script.

37. Taking the three years for which there are statements of cognizable crime, Kaira, Tanna, and Khandesh are very much the best in showing a conspicuous decrease of this class of crime. Ahmedabad, Surat, and Nasik also show a marked tendency to decrease, while Broach does not improve; and the Panch Mahals and Kolaba are going from bad to worse.

38. The Returns do not show the number of cases tried; and, as this is a serious defect, I beg that a column, 8a, might be inserted in Statement A. Part I., to give this information. The Government

of India do not object to the Form being supplemented by additional columns so entered as not to interfere with the running number of the prescribed columns. Without this information the Superintendents now take their percentage of convictions on the number of cases investigated by the Police, and not on the number tried by the Magistrates. The Superintendent of Kaira had calculated his percentage correctly; but, for the purpose of comparison with other Districts, I have been obliged to alter his figures from 92 to 41.55, the percentage of convictions to the number of cases investigated.

39. The total number of cases convicted was 6,507,* which is 58 per cent. on the number investigated against 55 per cent. in 1872 and 49 per cent. in 1871. This must be considered as satisfactory, and shows a rapid improvement in the work of the Police. Ahmedabad is far the best at 81 per cent., and has maintained the lead of all the Districts for the last three years, which is very creditable to Captain Segrave. His success in previous years is also exceptionally high, 73 in 1871, 76 in 1872, and now 81. The Panch Mahals follows next with 68 per cent., the same as in 1872. It was 69 in 1871; and, while its cognizable cases are increasing every year, it does not improve in dealing with them. Tanna has 67 per cent.; this District is steadily improving, its crime is decreasing, and its Police more successful in dealing with it. Surat, with a success of 66 per cent., is not so good as last year, but better than 1871; it has a good average. Nasik has improved remarkably from 47 to 58 per cent., but 47 was very bad. It had 55 per cent. in 1871, and its present success is a sign of a return to a more healthy state. Khandesh, at 49 per cent., is a fraction better than in 1872, but much higher than in 1871, when it had only 39 per cent. I trust the Superintendent will be able to show a more marked improvement next year. Kolaba showed an extraordinary success of 82 per cent. in 1872; but, as the figures were not quite trustworthy, an amended statement was called for, and this brings down the success to only 46 per cent. It is even worse this year at 42, in 1871 it had 72 per cent.; so that with a large crime register and a very poor and decreasing success, it is by far the worst District in the Division. Kaira, which has been so successful in decreasing the quantity of crime, is so unfortunate as to be the worst in its success in dealing with it. It had 44 per cent. in 1871, 40 in 1872, and now it has 42. It was also the worst last year. I trust Captain LaTouche will redouble his exertions and secure a higher success in future. If it is possible for the Ahmedabad Police to get a conviction in 81 per cent. of their cases, other Superintendents should not rest satisfied until they have equalled and surpassed that figure; and Superintendents who do not even come up to 66 per cent., who cannot convict 2 cases out of every 3, must consider that they have failed in a very important part of their duty. The presence of a

*Should be 6,500, see postscript.

well organized body of Police has a moral effect in the repression of crime; but if the Police fail in more than half of the cases it takes up, this moral effect must soon be destroyed, and the Police degenerate into a mere show, useless for repression and useless for detection.

40. The number of persons apprehended was 17,127, of whom 9,678 were convicted and 7,371 were acquitted. The success is 57 per cent. against 54 per cent. in 1872, and 48 per cent. in 1871, and is satisfactory by comparison. Kaira is very successful at 72 per cent., and its progress is very marked from 56 per cent. in 1871 to 62 in 1872, and now 72. Ahmedabad also is improving, and shows 54, 55 and 60 per cent. in three years running. Broach, Tanna, and Nasik are much better this year than in 1871. Khandesh is almost stationary at 58 per cent. Surat and the Mahals are much worse, and Kolaba as usual is last, and has only 36 per cent., that is, 2 out of every 3 men were released. If a single Superintendent had been in charge for 2 or 3 years, and could be made responsible for the utter inefficiency of the Kolaba Police, it would be necessary to remind him—the efficiency of a Police Officer is tested by his success; and if he fails to succeed, he should remember he is liable to be removed from his appointment.

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

Ahmedabad	...	70½	Captain Segrave with Mr. Henderson, Assistant.
Panch Mahals	...	64½	Captain Westmacott.
Tanna	...	63	Captain Codrington and Colonel Coles.
Surat	...	60½	Colonel Scott and Captain Portman.
Kaira	...	57	Captain La Touche.
Nasik	...	56½	Captain Wilson.
Khandesh	...	53½	Captain Wise.
Broach	...	47	Messrs. Cameron and Scannell,
Kolaba	...	39	Captain Payne.

42. I append a statement of non-cognizable cases in which the Police were employed. It shows 1,741 cases. In 1872 there were 3,411 cases, and in 1871 10,374; but in that year the Returns were evidently swelled by the inclusion of cases in which the only use to which the Police were put was to serve the summons or execute the warrant. Comparing the figures for 1873 with those for 1872, there is a marked decrease; the former number is only one half of the latter. There is some great difference observable in the number of cases in which the Magistrates use the Police in the several Districts, as there was in 1872. In the sea-coast Districts, including Kaira, they are hardly used at all; and it is only in Ahmedabad, the Mahals, and in Khan-

desh that they appear to be much employed; and even in these Districts they were much less employed in 1873 than in 1872. In Broach there is apparently a complete change in the opinions of the Magistrates as to the use of the Police; the number of cases in which they were employed has run down from 961 in 1872 to 7 in 1873.

Non-cognizable Crime in which Police were employed.

Districts.	Offences.	Apprehended.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Percentage of Convictions to Apprehensions.	Property	
						Stolen.	Recovered.
Ahmedabad	1,199	3,007	1,822	1,156	38	1,376	1,044
Kaira	28	58	19	39	67	165	145
Panch Mahals	247	607	352	251	41	2,098	1,568
Broach	7	14	6	2	14	200	200
Surat	8	12	5	7	58	.....	.....
Tanna	11	35	21	14	40	.....	.....
Kolaba	45	98	84	14	14	1	1
Nasik	69	132	76	55	42	218	45
Khandesh	127	348	167	181	52	2,369	1,993
1872	1,741	4,311	2,552	1,719	40	6,427	4,996
	3,411	6,862	3,954	2,856	42	3,790	3,266

43. The number of persons apprehended in these cases was 4,311, of whom 2,552 were acquitted and 1,719 convicted; that is, 40 per cent. against 42 per cent. in 1872. I presume the remainder were pending trial; but the Returns do not show this. The work of the Police in these cases is generally unsatisfactory. In Ahmedabad the convictions decreased from 47 to 38 per cent. Kaira, where the Police was employed in 1 case in 1872, has succeeded in convicting 67 per cent. of the 58 persons apprehended this year. The Panch Mahals has declined from 43 to 41 per cent., Broach from 27 to 14. Tanna, where the Police succeeded in every case in 1872, has only been able to convict 40 per cent. of the number apprehended; Kolaba only 14 per cent. Nasik and Khandesh, on the other hand, have slightly increased their success.

44. The Magistrates inquired into 11,505 cases without the assistance of the Police; the number is almost the same as the number—11,493—in 1872. 22,213 persons were summoned or arrested, of whom 15,368 were acquitted, and 6,777 convicted: that is 30 per

Crime dealt with by Magistrates only.

cent. of the number summoned were convicted against 26 per cent. in 1872, which is an improvement though very far from being satisfactory.

Non-cognizable Cases taken up by Magistrates.

Districts.	Offences.	Arrests.	Persons acquitted.	Convicted.
Ahmedabad ...	232	498	202	296
Khaira ...	1,055	2,588	1,980	572
Panch Mahals ...	30	61	24	37
Broach ...	1,073	2,224	1,487	736
Surat ...	1,455	2,946	2,006	928
Tanna ...	2,815	5,004	3,458	1,546
Kolaba ...	1,327	2,333	1,725	608
Nasik ...	1,959	3,739	2,758	973
Khandesh ...	1,559	2,820	1,728	1,081
	11,505	22,213	15,368	6,777
1872 ...	11,493	23,730	17,353	6,168

45. Mr. Propert, the Magistrate of Kaira, has pointed out a cause of the great disproportion between the number of convictions to the number summoned. He shows that, if cases of hurt, simple mischief and intimidation are excluded, the result of Magisterial trials without the aid of the Police is a conviction of 50 per cent., and that in those cases 7 per cent. only of the number summoned are convicted; and adds:—

“In small cases of “Hurt,” “Insult,” it will be found that very frequently the complaint arose out of a dispute, and therefore the defendant is not more guilty than the complainant; while as regards mischief, of which so many complaints are made at the conclusion of the monsoon, when the crops are ripening, satisfactory proof is, as a rule, altogether unobtainable. The complaints concerning hurt, insult, and mischief are generally contained in flowery petitions, which the complainants confirm on solemn affirmation without the least hesitation. The cases being trifling, no preliminary investigation is considered necessary; but the trial is at once held, and the Magistrate very soon discovers (as he had no means of doing precisely) that proof sufficient for conviction is altogether wanting.”

46. I subjoin a table of some of the most important and heinous offences:—

Serious Offences against the Person and Property.

Districts.	Murder 302, 303, 396.		Attempts at Murder 307.		Culpable Homicide 304, 308.	Grievous Hurt 325, 326, 335, 329, 331, 333	Dacoity 395, 397, 398.	Robbery 394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Thefts 379 to 382.	Receiving Stolen Property 411, 414.	Kidnapping 363 to 369.	Conviction Cases.	
	Murders.	Dacoities.											
Ahmedabad ...	8	1	10	49	18	40	942	116	11	7	*11	* See Post Script.	
Khaira ...	6	1	5	31	5	19	768	61	7	3	4	* 2 cases of previous year.	
Panch Mahals.	5	2	5	6	†1	18	238	26	2	3	2		
Broach ...	9	2	4	22	3	15	474	34	3	5	1		
Surat ...	6	...	5	12	5	27	900	31	4	...	2		
Tanna ...	*13	2	5	30	15	40	816	19	1	7	3	† In 2 cases the accused persons committed suicide before arrest.	
Kolaba ...	2	...	1	14	2	19	440	11	1	2	...		
Nasik ...	8	...	...	16	6	18	719	80	7	2	5	
Khandesh ...	13	...	5	26	3	17	1,124	67	8	6	1		
	70	8	40	206	58	213	6,421	445	44	35	*29	† See Post Script.	
1872 ...	84	21	45	183	95	261	7,368	\$524	58	\$53	\$52	‡ Amended Statement for 1872 received from Kolaba.	

47. The crime of murder appears to be on the decline. The number fell from 104 in 1871 to 84 in 1872, and is now 70; but unfortunately success in dealing with the crime is also on the decline; the convictions were 55 per cent. in 1871, 63 in 1872, and now only 50. This percentage is calculated by taking the proportion of cases convicted to cases reported. It is not, therefore, perfectly correct, for all the cases reported are not decided during the year, and the cases decided include cases pending from the previous year; but as the cases pending at the beginning are generally about equal to the number remaining over at the end of the year, the percentage as shown above is approximately correct.

48. Captain Wise argues that the Annual Report should be delayed until nearly all the cases of the year have been tried and the results considered as a whole. No doubt this would show the working of successful Police Officers in a better light, and the working of unsuccessful officers in a worse light than the Returns now do. The constant changes of officers often make the good results obtained by the former go to the credit of the latter who may succeed him. But as the Returns are designed to show the working

of the Police as a body, and not the results obtained by individual officers, the present plan is as good as any and does not delay the Returns. But I should let Captain Wise speak for himself :—

“ In one case, which led to this correspondence, I have ten men committed for dacoity before the 31st December who were afterwards convicted and sentenced ; but these ten will not appear among the convictions in Statement B., and in the Government review on the working of the Police in 1873 as compared with 1872, I shall not get credit for them, and the average of dacoity convictions will read very *bad*, when it is in *reality good*. On the other hand, in the following year they will appear to the credit of the Officer who held charge in 1874 ; and his average, which may be really *bad*, would appear *very good*. For instance, under dacoity his return might read as follows :—

Arrested within the year	5
Pending at close of last year.....	10
Actually put on trial.....	15
Acquitted 5. Finally convicted.....	10.

The annual statement does not show whether it was the ‘ pending ’ prisoners, or those arrested within the year, that were convicted ; and the figures I have given above would show an average of 66 per cent. of convictions to arrests under dacoity in 1874, whereas the percentage is in reality ‘ 0,’ the only 5 men arrested in 1874 having been acquitted. Thus the work done in one year goes to the credit of another ; and, when there are different officers in charge, this is not fair, when you take into consideration that the Government Resolution on the Annual Crime Report generally remarks upon the work done by the different District Superintendents of Police.”

49. There is a satisfactory and constant decrease in the number of murders in Tanna—there were only 13 cases against 21 in 1872, and 26 in 1871 ; 7 cases were convicted, and in 2 cases the accused committed suicide to prevent arrest. Including 1 case pending at the beginning of the year, 32 persons were taken up by the Police, 5 of whom were released by the Magistrates ; 22 were tried, of whom 12 were convicted, and 5 were under trial at the close of the year. So that out of the 27 persons, whose cases were taken before the Magistrates and the Session Court, 12 were convicted and the rest acquitted or discharged.

50. Khandesh has 13 murders and 1 case from 1872 ; 6 cases were convicted, 32 persons were arrested, of whom 29 were placed before the Magistrates and Session Court, 18 were acquitted, and 11 convicted. In Broach there were 9 murder cases, of which 5 were

convicted. 24 persons were tried, of whom 17 were acquitted and 7 convicted, which is not satisfactory. Ahmedabad has 8 cases and 2 from 1872 ; 7 were convicted out of 9 investigated, 13 persons were discharged or acquitted, and 5 convicted. This crime appears to be fast decreasing in Ahmedabad ; there were 18 cases in 1871, 12 in 1872, and 8 in 1873. In Nasik there are 8 cases, and only 2 convicted, 31 persons were placed before the Magistrates and the Session Court, 29 were discharged or acquitted, and only 2 convicted. These results are very discreditable to Captain Wilson. In Kaira there are 6 cases and 4 from 1872 ; only 3 were convicted out of the 6 investigated ; 16 persons were tried, of whom 9 were convicted and 7 acquitted or discharged. Surat has 6 cases and none convicted ; 26 persons were tried and all acquitted, which is the most conspicuous failure I have ever had to record, and is more than discreditable. In the Panch Mahals there were 5 cases and 1 from last year ; 3 were convicted, 10 persons were put on trial, 6 were acquitted, and 4 convicted. In Kolaba there were 2 cases and 2 from 1872 ; 2 were convicted, 10 persons were arrested, of whom 8 were acquitted or discharged, and 2 convicted. Looking at the whole Division, I regret there is much reason to be dissatisfied with the very poor results obtained by the Police in the punishment of murderers ; but a share of the responsibility for this failure of justice rests with the Sessions Judges, who, becoming bewildered by the discrepancies and contradictions which the Vakils extort from ignorant witnesses, too often give the prisoners the benefit of the doubts, which would not have arisen if the witnesses had been examined under circumstances more favourable for extracting the truth.

51. The exciting causes of murders appear generally to lie in jealousy, anger, disputes about land, and sometimes for the purpose of robbery. The murder of witches is also sometimes effected ; there is a case of that kind this year in Tanna. And the exposure and murder of infants is also not uncommon to conceal illegitimate births.

52. Of attempts at murder there are only 8 cases reported and 4 convicted. This crime shows a marked decrease from the average 23 of previous year.

Attempts at Murder.

Culpable Homicide. There are 40 cases of culpable homicide ; it is a little better than 1872, but the number seems to be pretty constant at a little over 40 every year, although in 1871 it was exceptionally low at 27. There is not much difference in the number of each district except Nasik, which seems to have had no cases of this kind against 6 in 1872 ; 17 cases were convicted.

Grievous Hurt. The cases, 206, of grievous hurt are above the average. Broach with 22 cases is as much above its average as Surat has fallen below its average. Khandesh is also above its average, and shows badly with 26 cases. Tanna has

30 cases but, considering that it had 53 in 1871 it is well it is no worse. This crime seems to be unusually prevalent in Ahmedabad and Kaira, and the Magistrates should deal with it more seriously to check the evil; 101 cases were convicted, Ahmedabad doing the best at 30 cases out of 49. In Khandesh, Tanna, Kolaba and the Mahals half the cases were convicted. Nasik and Kaira have less than a half, and Surat and Broach only a third. Cases of rioting appear to be very frequent in Ahmedabad and Kolaba.

53. In dacoities there is a marked decrease to 58, which is the lowest figure recorded during 4 years, and is much below the average; *29 cases were convicted. These cases fall within the technical meaning of the term dacoity, but there are not more than 2 or 3 cases which were committed by professional robbers. Towards the end of the year these professionals began to be more active, and one gang has during 1874 made itself notorious under the bold leadership of its chief Honia; but their exploits do not form a part of the history of crime in 1873.

54. In Ahmedabad the number of cases, 18, is on the increase; it is double the number of 1872; 12 were investigated and *11 cases convicted; 56 persons were placed before the Magistrates, 24 were released without trial, 23 were acquitted, and only 9 convicted. This is not satisfactory, and it is not understood how only 9 persons could have been convicted in 11 cases, unless on the supposition, which very often is the fact, that the same individuals are convicted in more than one case and are only counted once. In Kaira there were in all 6 cases, of which 5 were investigated and 4 convicted; 27 persons were put on trial, and 18 convicted and 9 acquitted, which may be considered satisfactory. 2 out of 3 cases in the Mahals were investigated, and both convicted; 3 persons were tried, and all convicted, which is very creditable. The 3 cases in Broach were investigated and only 1 convicted; 20 persons were tried, 7 acquitted, and 13 convicted. The number of dacoities in Surat has sensibly decreased from the abnormal number of 16 in 1872 to 5 in 1873, of which 3 were investigated and 2 convicted; 6 persons were convicted and 10 acquitted out of the 16 tried. Tanna had 15 cases and 2 from 1872; 8 were investigated and only 3 convicted. It is annoying and misleading to say how many cases were investigated, without knowing how many were tried; it does not follow that all the cases investigated were tried. When the additional column is added to show the number tried we will be on firmer ground. 39 persons were tried, of whom 28 were acquitted by the Session Court, and 11 were convicted. Tanna is a Vakil-ridden District, and the best Police would not be a match for the acuteness and artifice of these practitioners. The Police require to be supported by

* See Postscript.

a powerful Bench that can break through the fence of the keen weapons of technicality with the stout cudgels of common sense. A Vakil does nothing but his duty, when by adroit misrepresentation and plausible reasoning he can make the worse appear the better cause; and when the Judge is prepossessed against the Police, it gives the Vakil an advantage of which he is not slow to avail himself. In such cases a Judge is more an advocate than a Judge, and convicts in spite of himself. If Vakils confined their exertions to their legitimate duties, there would be nothing to say against them; but it is unfortunately notorious that the tutoring of witnesses and the subornation of evidence is considered allowable, or at least not dishonourable, owing to the low standard of the District bar. The higher qualifications now exacted from Vakils will, it is hoped, eventually lead to improvement. In the present condition of affairs, the support of the Sessions Judge is a *sine qua non* for securing conviction; but I regret to say that it is not always given.

55. In Kolaba there were 2 cases of dacoity and none convicted; 12 persons were put before the Magistrate, 9 were discharged or acquitted, and 3 convicted. It seems strange that 3 persons were convicted, and yet no case was convicted; but this is because the Form of the Return is defective. There was one case pending from 1872, which had been inquired into by the Police, and committed by the Magistrate to the Sessions Court in that year. This case, as it had not been inquired into in 1873, could not be shown in column 5 of Statement A; but as 5 persons were pending trial, they were shown in column 10. From a comparison of the statement and the text of the Superintendent's Report, I can deduce the fact that this case was tried by the Sessions Court, and that 3 persons were convicted and 2 acquitted. Of the 2 cases which occurred in 1873, one was taken up by the Magistrate, who committed 5 persons to the Sessions Court, made 2 approvers, and discharged 5. In the remaining case 10 prisoners had been apprehended by the Pant Sacheo's people, and 2 by the Police; these 2 should have been shown by the Superintendent in columns 11 and 20. Nasik had 6 cases, and convicted 5; 59 persons were tried, 32 convicted, and 27 acquitted, which is fairly good. In Khandesh there is a most satisfactory decrease in cases of dacoity. It had 15 in 1871, 18 in 1872, and now only 3; 1 case was convicted, 11 persons were tried, of whom 8 were acquitted by the Magistrates, and 3 convicted.

56. Taking the Division as a whole, there were 243 persons charged with dacoity and placed before the Magistrates, of whom 98 only were convicted; and, assuming that the number of cases investigated—44—represent the number tried, the success in dacoity is 66 per cent. of cases and 40 per cent. of prisoners. Considering

the difficulties against which the Police have to contend, I cannot say that these results are unsatisfactory, however much I could wish them to be better.

57. Robberies have decreased to 213 cases, of which 78 were convicted. In 1871 this crime appears to have been peculiarly prevalent, so that reviewing the figures for the last 3 years all the Districts with the exception of the Mahals show a number below the average, particularly Nasik, Tanna, and Khaira. In the Mahals, Surat and Broach, the number is higher than in 1872; Kaira excepted, every District shows very badly in its number of successful cases, generally only 1 out of 5 or 6.

58. There is a very satisfactory and progressive decrease in thefts :—

	1873.....	6,421.
Thefts.	1872.....	7,368.
	1871.....	7,562.
	1870.....	6,633.

The decrease is most observable in Khandesh, Tanna and Kaira. Khandesh has as many as nearly 600 cases less than last year. There is not much improvement in the average in Nasik, Surat, or Kolaba. This District with Broach and the Mahals is worse this year than in 1872; 3,328 cases appear to have been convicted, which is 52 per cent. of the number reported; but Khaira, Broach and Kolaba have not obtained 50 per cent.

59. There were 445 cases of receiving stolen property, which is less than the number in 1872 and 1870, but higher than 1871, when the number was 416. The number has rapidly decreased in Tanna; and Khandesh and Surat compare very favourably with 1872. In Kaira, however, this crime has doubled, and should receive the attention of the Superintendent, 340 cases, or 76 per cent., appear to have been convicted; Khaira doing very well in convicting 51 out of 61 cases, Nasik convicting 70 out of 80, and Tanna 17 out of 19. Khandesh and Ahmedabad have also done very well, and the rest moderately; but Surat and Kolaba should have done better.

60. Captain Wise has again drawn attention to the facilities which Sonars and pawnbrokers afford to the commission of thefts: goods are melted down or bought at a tithe of their value, and no questions asked, and he broadly asserts that every Sonar is a receiver of stolen property. He proposes that these classes should be registered and licensed to trade, if of known respectability, or under security, and should be obliged under heavy penalties to buy or receive goods only under the supervision of the Police. This would no doubt be a very effective measure if it were practicable, or

if, as in France, the Government were to become public pawnbrokers; but I have grave doubts as to the success of such a measure, and think the good it would effect would be more apparent than real. If Sonars and pawnbrokers are connected with thieves to the extent Captain Wise supposes, he possesses a clue which, by judiciously following, he could place a check upon the operations of bad characters, just as effectually as by the legislative measure he proposes. If these are the channels through which stolen property is circulated, it is possible, with the means now at his disposal, to watch those centres to which such property converges, and to act upon reliable information in searching them. The Magistrates, however, should not be over scrupulous in granting search warrants when the character of such places is more or less notorious.

61. There are only 44 cases of kidnapping, and it is the lowest figure recorded in the last 4 years. This crime is chiefly practised in Ahmedabad and Khaira, and in Nasik and Khandesh. It is not always done, I believe, for immoral purposes, but to supply wives where a premium is paid for them: 11 cases were convicted, but they do not appear easy to convict. Khaira appears to have done the best in convicting 3 out of 7 cases, and Ahmedabad 4 out of 11; the rest are very indifferent.

62. The following Table shows the value of the property stolen and recovered:—

Districts.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Percentage of recoveries in 1872.
Ahmedabad	54,315	17,023	31.	29.
Kaira	35,617	13,706	39.	28.
Panch Mahals	13,779	5,999	44.	45.
Broach	44,253	22,044	50.	53.
Surat	36,679	10,883	30.	36.
Tanna	22,876	10,846	47.	52.
Kolaba	12,315	3,563	29.	37.
Nasik	68,086	25,378	37.	50.
Khandesh	69,153	27,254	39.	39.
	3,57,073	1,36,776	38.30	.....
1872 ...	4,30,701	1,71,439	.....	40.

The value stolen was Rs. 3,57,073 which is less than the two preceding years. 40 per cent. of the value was recovered in 1872; it has decreased to 38.30 in 1873, which is much the same as 38 per cent.

in 1871. Broach appears to be very successful in its recoveries: it was the best last year, and is again the best this year: and in 1871 it was among the best; much the same may be said of Tanna. Panch Mahals, although it shows a high percentage, is on the decline. Khaira is improving fast, and Khandesh maintains its ground. Nasik has fallen off considerably to 37 per cent. Ahmedabad remains steady, but Surat is falling back, and Kolaba is the worst.

63. There is a suggestion made by a Superintendent, which might be acted upon, if we had any means of enforcing our orders on Native Durbars. The Registration of bad characters in foreign states. British Districts are constantly open to incursions by thieves and robbers, who find a home in Native States across the frontier. If the bad characters of frontier villages and states could be kept under surveillance, much in the same way as is still done in British territory, and mustered daily, it would give our Police much help, and would make the work of detection comparatively easy. But in the present state of our relations with Native States this is, I fear, impossible—most of the Native Durbars consider it a point of honour to afford an asylum to those who seek their protection; and very often the Durbar officials share in the plunder of the robbers. The Kalam dacoity is an instance of the obstruction which can be practised by the underlings of a Native Court; and, if it had not been for the unwearied patience of Mr. Cameron, that case would have failed, instead of resulting in the capture and conviction of the culprits, and the punishment of the Native karbharies who had obstructed him.

64. Captain Wise advocates placing the village Police under the Superintendent, and making grain payments to the village Police. The Superintendents have not at present the power of punishing them; but it is more than a year ago that I recommended giving the Superintendents certain powers of punishment. No orders have been passed on these proposals, and I beg that they may be now considered. I entirely concur with Captain Wise as to the necessity of keeping up the ancient system of village responsibility; this measure was strongly advocated by the committee of experienced Magistrates and Superintendents of Police which met at Poona last year. Captain Wise is right in stating that the custom of "Karipendi," or payments in grain to the village Police, is falling into disuse; but it is legalized and provided for in the village Wuttan Bill, which will, it is hoped, soon become law. The "Karipendi" will be withheld in case of misconduct, and this will tend to restore the feeling of responsibility of the village Police for thefts committed within their boundaries.

65. It is a very curious fact, that village Police responsibility should have been allowed to decline, in spite of the remonstrances

and efforts of the ablest administrators the country has known from Elphinstone to Sir George Clerk. I feel sure we shall never have an efficient Police till we revert to the ancient village system, nor shall we persuade Natives to give evidence in our Sessions Courts willingly, so long as they are subjected to a march of 250 miles and a detention from their homes of about a month. Captain Wise's remarks on this subject are by no means exaggerated, and I have laid the subject very clearly before Government on many occasions.

66. Captain Wise has also touched upon the very small deterrent effect which prison discipline, as now exercised, has upon the criminal classes. Sir George Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, not long ago exposed the extent to which the mania for self supporting Jails had been carried, to the entire suppression of all reformatory discipline, and the conversion of Jails into manufactories where prisoners were gently exercised with light work and regaled with good food. I have also on more than one occasion brought these circumstances to the notice of Government, and have only lately urged the construction of public roads and tanks by prison labour. Under certain circumstances prison labour is even more economical than free labour; but even where it is not, it is better, and it is necessary to effect the ultimate end of the establishment of Jails—that prisoners should be employed upon work which is really hard labor, the fear of which will act as a deterrent from future crime, rather than upon the weaving of cloth or upon the manufacture of door-mats and carpets, or upon such absurd work as picking oakum or carrying shot. If hard work can be combined with profit, it should no doubt be preferred; but when the choice lies between hard work and no profit, and light work with profit, it appears to me that the profits should give way to labour. If we are to have Jails, we must maintain Jail discipline and provide Jail work: they are places of punishment, where we must put into the hands of able-bodied criminals not knitting needles, but spades.

67. The reluctance of witnesses to attend our Magistrates' Courts is well illustrated by Captain Wise. There are few cases in which the Police could not secure convictions if they could prevail upon witnesses to march tens of miles after the Magistrate's camp, exposed to all sorts of inconvenience, expense, and delays; forced perhaps to abandon their fields at seed time or harvest, losing hours and days which are invaluable to them. I have reported on this subject repeatedly and shown the necessity of stationing Magistrates in such convenient positions as to be within reach of every case; but the great abuse

is with the system of monthly sessions. A witness has for nearly half of the year to make four journeys before the case is disposed of; and, as many of our Talukas are from 80 to 120 miles from Head Quarters, the distance to be travelled over will be found to exceed 300 miles. Is it to be wondered that witnesses are reluctant to give evidence in our Courts, or that convictions are so few ?

68. On the representation of the Superintendent of Kaira, that 57 offences had been reported from the village of Karamsad during the past 3 years, Government were pleased to establish a punitive post of 1 Head Constable and 3 men on the village for 1 year, at the cost of the Kolie inhabitants.

69. On a similar representation, that 135 offences had been reported to have occurred in Anund during 3 years, Government declined to establish a punitive post on the town, sufficient cause not having been shown to admit of the proposal being sanctioned.

70. The punitive post at Gunjala was retained for another year, against the opinion of the Magistrate, but in accordance with the views of the Superintendent.

71. The post at Parsatej in Kaira was also continued for another year, as the conduct of the villagers had not improved.

72. The post at Palaj was retained for a further year, as no information had been given relating to the crimes which led to the original establishment of this post on the town, and several offences had occurred even after the post had been quartered on the inhabitants.

73. The punitive post at Shabashpur in Ahmedabad was removed before the time for which it had been sanctioned, as it was found that the people were reduced to straits on account of the failure of crops.

74. The Superintendent of Police, Kaira, recommended the removal of the post at Arewa three months before the sanctioned time, as the conduct of the inhabitants had been satisfactory. The Magistrate opposed the recommendation, but Government were pleased to direct the removal of the post, and instructed the Magistrate to take ample security from the inhabitants for the preservation of the peace.

75. The post at Khanwari in Kaira was also removed on the recommendation of the Magistrate and Superintendent.

76. I fear that our system of punitive posts fails from the extreme mildness with which it is worked. To stop crime the post should be felt as a burden; if the assessment is only 4 or 8 annas per annum per head of the population, it is hardly felt. The law also requires amendment so as to enable us to place the burden of the post on the criminal classes; at present the innocent and the guilty suffer alike.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. R. ASHBURNER,

Police Commissioner, N. D.

P.S.—Since writing para. 6, I have ascertained that the actual strength of the Khandesh Jail guard is 6 officers and 48 men, and that the number of men actually employed on duty in connection with jails in Kolaba is 1 officer and 6 men. In consequence of these alterations there will be 34 officers and 252 men guarding Jails, and 898 officers and 4,154 men upon general District duty.

I have also since ascertained from Captain Segrave, with regard to my remarks in para. 54, that convictions were obtained in 4 cases only and not 11 cases; this number includes the committed to the sessions which were by mistake counted as convictions. The total conviction in paras. 46 and 53 will be reduced to 22.

L. R. ASHBURNER,

Police Commissioner N. D.

Statement showing the total Expenditure during the Year 1873 on Police Buildings in the Northern Division.

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.		Expenditure from Police Budget.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
A.—Repairs (above Rs. 1,000) ...	7,370 12 9	D.—Petty repairs up to Rs. 1,000 ...	3,770 6 0
B.—Minor Works (above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 2,500) ...	31,418 13 11	E.—Petty construction up to Rs. 1,000 ...	5,035 2 10
C.—Larger Works (above Rs. 2,500) ...	9,542 1 8		
		Total from Police Budget ...	8,805 8 10
Total from Department Public Works Budget ...	48,331 12 4	F.—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades ...	1 3 0
		Grand total outlay ...	57,137 5 2
		G.—Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of Police of all grades ...	7 11 4

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L. R. ASHBURNER,

Police Commissioner, N. D.

Extracts from Superintendents' and Magistrates' Reports.

AHMEDABAD.

The total number of offences committed during the year under report is 3,608; of these 2,177 were cognizable, and 1,431 non-cognizable offences; which, contrasted with the number in 1872, shows a decrease of 82 in the former and 387 under the latter head.

The crimes under which a decrease is most apparent are offences under Sections 453, 455, 457, 379, 380, 382, 411, and under the Railway Act, and other Special and Local Laws cognizable by the Police.

The crimes under which an increase is observable come under Sections 143, 158, 305, 309, 447, 448, and cognizable offences under the Salt and Customs Laws.

There is an increase of 6 per cent. in the detection of crime, the percentage for the last year being 81, whereas that for 1872 was only 75. The Returns for the year under report show also a decrease in crime throughout the District, and an increase in the number of convictions. This result is, I think, in a great measure owing to the efficiency of the Police, whose exertions have been fairly successful in the detection of crime and the punishment of offenders.

The total amount of property reported to have been stolen last year amounts to Rs. 54,315, and the amount recovered by the Police and Chokidars to Rs. 17,023. This, as compared with 1872, shows a decrease of Rs. 29,162 in the amount of property lost, and an increase of 1 per cent. in the amount recovered.

The detection would be better, and recoveries by the Police much larger, if the Ahmedabad District were not so surrounded and intersected by foreign territory, where offenders easily obtain refuge, and make away with stolen property with little fear of detection. The Political Agents, I believe, do all in their power to assist the Police; but their subordinates are very apathetic, and in the most of the Native States in Kattiawar, bordering on this District, no surveillance whatever is kept on the bad characters who are known to live by plunder.

The same may be said of the village of Anoria and surrounding villages under Veejapur in the Gaekwar's territory. The Prantej Police have very frequently traced offenders to villages under Veejapur; and there is no doubt whatever, that if they had received proper assistance from the Gaekwar officials, that many crimes, which at present remain undetected, would have been found out. It often happens that when the Police have traced offenders to a village in foreign territory, the villagers turn out quite prepared to fight, and prevent any inquiry being made. The result is that the Police have to wait until the arrival of the Wahiwatdar or Thandar, and in the meantime stolen property is disposed of, and the offenders have time to escape. I would suggest that the Political Agents be requested to make some arrangement for the surveillance of bad characters in the States under their charge, as I am sure this would lead to a reduction of crime in this District.

In the city of Ahmedabad, where there is a population of 120,000 people, the recoveries are small as compared to the amount lost; but the Police have great difficulties to contend with, as it is not so much with outsiders they have to deal, as with the people of the town, who are thieves of the worst description and adept burglars. Receivers of stolen property are very numerous, and the thieves have every facility of making away with their plunder, especially in the case of jewels, which are at once taken to a "Soonee" and melted down. Even wealthy citizens prey on each other with comparative impunity, as the complainant in many cases is ashamed to make a report of his loss, for fear that the shortcomings of his relatives should be brought to light; and when a complaint is made to the Police, very frequently a long time after the robbery has taken place, every obstacle is placed in the way of detection. * * * The recovery of stolen property is, as you are aware, much more a matter of chance than the apprehension of offenders; and the working of the Police can, of course, be more satisfactorily estimated by the number of crimes detected than from the recoveries made.

During the year under report 6,849 persons were arrested; of these 5,808 were sent up for trial, 3,376 were convicted, and 2,319 were discharged, leaving a balance of 111 under trial on the 31st December 1873.

The following extract from Statement A, Part I, shows the more serious offences which have occurred during the year, viz.,

murders, dacoities, highway robberies, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder :—

Nature of Crime.	Occurred during the year.	Investigated by the Police.
1. Murder...	8	7
2. Culpable Homicide ...	10	10
3. Dacoity ...	18	12
4. Highway Robbery ...	25	15

There is a decrease in the number of murders and highway robberies as compared with 1872 ; and I am happy to say that the detection under both heads is creditable to the Police.

Of the 8 murders which occurred during the year, the Police succeeded in obtaining a conviction in 6 cases. Four of the murders were on account of women, 2 out of jealousy, 1 out of revenge, and 1 for the sake of plunder. The following are some of the worst cases which have been reported :—

1st.—On the 28th January 1873 a Jemadar in the service of the Raja of Loonawara poisoned 3 Arabs in the city of Ahmedabad, because they had reported his conduct as disgraceful. One of the Arabs died, but the others recovered after being some time in hospital. The Jemadar was arrested, and, whilst under trial, poisoned himself with opium.

2nd.—On the 6th October a Bramin of Veerungaum was poisoned by his wife and her paramour, a man named Ambaram. Both parties were arrested and sent up for trial; Ambaram was convicted, and the woman acquitted by the Session Judge.

3rd.—A cooly, named Hurria Oogra, of Sonasun, deliberately attacked a Coonbee, who was asleep, with a sword, and murdered him on the spot. Immediately after the murder Hurria Oogra went off to Wadrota, where he was arrested 3 days after the murder by the Police. From inquiry made in this case, it appears that Hurria Oogra had been intriguing with the wife of another cooly, and that the Coonbee remonstrated with him and threatened to send him to the Chief Constable unless he paid him Rs. 10. Hurria Oogra was sentenced to death and executed at Sonasun on the 2nd July 1873.

There were 10 cases reported under this head, which is an increase of 2 on the previous year; all of them were detected by the Police, but there were only 3 convictions. This is a class of crime which no Police arrangement can prevent, and the only thing that can be done is to hand up the offenders to justice.

There is an increase in the number of dacoities, 18 having taken place during last year, whilst only 9 occurred in 1872. The percentage of detections is fair; but, I regret to say, the number of convictions is very unsatisfactory. Several cases were, however, pending at the end of the year. There were only 2 bad cases of dacoity perpetrated by professional dacoits, viz. :—

1st.—On the morning of the 11th February 1873. The offenders, 11 mounted men armed with swords and guns, were Jhuts (Sindees) and coolies who, for some time, had been wandering about the Mulgerie Taluka under Rajkote. They robbed a Coonbee within the limits of Dengra, Taluka Dholka, of property valued at Rs. 140, and were then traced by the Police to the village of Ghedia, in the Veerumgaum Taluka, and from there to 3 villages under Bajana, where they would have been arrested with some of the stolen property, had proper assistance been given.

2nd.—The other case took place within the limits of Dumana in the Veerumgaum Talooka. Some Bunyas with their wives and children were returning in a cart from Bajana to Veerumgaum, and were attacked by 8 mounted men, armed with guns and swords, who robbed them of property valued at Rs. 1,000. I proceeded to inquire about this case, and the Dacoits were traced by the Police to the village of "Soreel" Tabe Dussara; and had proper assistance been rendered by the Dussara people, I have but little doubt that most of the offenders would have been secured with some of the stolen property. The dacoits, owing to the negligence on the part of the Puggies of the villages in Dussara, managed to effect their escape into Radhunpur Territory. Three of them were Barwuttias of Dhrangdra, and the others came from different villages under Radhunpur. Only 2 of the offenders were arrested, and 1 of them lost his life in trying to escape from the custody of a Jemadar of the Radhunpur Police and a Head Constable of the Ahmedabad Police. This man attacked and severely wounded the Jemadar, who was obliged to cut him down in self defence. Major Watson,

Political Superintendent of Pahlunpur, on hearing from me that some of the offenders had been traced to Radhunpur, at once gave every assistance; and it was in a great measure owing to the interest he took in the case that two of the dacoits were arrested.

The Police did good service in a serious case of dacoity which took place on the 22nd March 1873, near the village of Rajkote, in the Morassa Taluka, viz. :—

The offenders, 10 in number, after attacking and beating 4 men and a woman who were returning from Morassa to their village, robbed them of clothes, &c., valued at Rs. 129. The robbers were traced by the Police to foreign territory, and 8 men were arrested with some of the stolen property; and on being sent up for trial, they were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The other cases of dacoity were not of a serious nature, and are hardly worthy of notice; and the largest amount of property stolen was Rs. 400.

Out of 6 dacoities which remain undiscovered, 4 were traced to foreign territory, and 2 to villages in this District; in one of the latter (the dacoity which was reported to have occurred near Patree,) there is considerable doubt as to whether any loot took place; and in the other case the amount of stolen property was very small (5 rupees' worth of cotton), and the Police were unable to obtain any clue to the offenders.

Besides the dacoities which appear in the accompanying statement, the Ahmedabad Police succeeded in tracing 3 which occurred in foreign territory, and in all 3 cases the offenders were arrested.

The increase in the number of dacoities is, I believe, to some extent attributable to the following causes :—

1st.—During last year there were a number of convicts at large who escaped from the Wadwan Jail, and finding easy shelter in foreign territory, were more or less implicated in 3 dacoities which occurred in the Veerungaum and Dholka Talukas. One of these men, a noted outlaw, has been arrested by the Ahmedabad Police.

The increase is also in some measure due to the pressure exercised by the Gaekwari officials on the unfortunate ryots of the poorer class, who in the Kurree and Veejapur Talukas have been so badly treated that they were obliged to resort to plunder. The matter was reported to the Resident, Colonel Phayre, and he has taken steps to prevent, as far as possible, the tyranny which for some time past has been prevalent in the Gaekwar's territory.

There has also been, in my opinion, a want of vigilance on the part of the Police, the mounted branch in particular; and, I regret to say, I have had to punish several officers for not exerting themselves.

I may also mention that the crops were bad, and that there was a scarcity of water in the Veerungaum Taluka, and that the cooly population suffered more than usual. The crops were also bad in some of the Native States bordering on our District.

There is a decrease of crime under this head, 30 cases having occurred in 1872, whereas last year Highway Robbery. there were only 25. Of these the Police succeeded in detecting 15, out of which a conviction was obtained in 12 cases. Of the whole number—25 cases—7 were traced to foreign territories. There were no serious cases of highway robbery during the year; I shall not, therefore, detail any that took place.

It may appear from the Return of punishments, that I have been rather severe on the men; but such is not really the case. The Police in this District have been in the habit of overstaying their leave; and this being the case, I have been obliged to cut their pay for the number of days they are absent, and this deduction comes under the head of fines, &c.*

From the Returns it would also appear that few men have received rewards in money; but a great many members of the Force have been promoted for good service.

There is not as much improvement in education as I could wish, and it is hard to get educated men to enter the lower grades of the Police; however, as far as possible only educated men are enlisted, and uneducated recruits are at once sent to school. The Return for the last year shows that the number of educated men is steadily increasing, and that a greater number of Constables attend school.

I would again bring to notice the wretched state of some of the Mookhies of this District, and urge the necessity of giving those who receive neither pay or land some inducement to make them take interest in their work. Greater care should also be observed in the selection of Mookhies, and educated men should, as far as practicable, be employed. Mookhies frequently come up to me, requesting that some arrangement may be made in order that they may receive pay for the services they perform; and it can hardly be expected that they should give any assistance to the Police, when they receive no remuneration for doing so.

* *Note by Police Commissioner.*—The figures have been corrected by deducting these cases of stoppage of pay.

The village Police in this District require immediate re-organization, and the sooner it is carried out the better. In some cases the Puggies in whose name Government land is entered, do no service whatever, and frequently mortgage their land to other persons, which they have no right to do. The supervision on the part of the Mookhies and Tulatees is so bad that cases of this kind are rarely brought to notice; and the result is that Government land remains in the possession of people who are in no way entitled to it, and who perform no service. To remedy this evil, I would suggest that enquiry should be made in every village, to ascertain whether the Puggies holding Government land are entitled to the same, and also what duties they perform. If this were properly carried out, the village Police would be far more efficient. At present, in a great many villages, they are of little or no assistance to the stipendiary Police, in the detection of crime; and the result is that a great many cases remain undiscovered. With a better class of Mookhies, and a village Police properly organized, I feel confident that there would be a great improvement in the detection of crime.

The Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Henderson, takes great interest in his work; and as he gains experience will, I have no doubt, become a very useful Police officer.

F. H. SEGRAVE, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police.

The District Magistrate trusts he may be permitted to express his opinion, that the large frontier and the intermingling of villages with those of foreign States render the task of the Ahmedabad Police unusually arduous, while the character of the classes, Kolies and low Mussulmans, from whom the Police are recruited, makes almost a necessity of what may seem elsewhere an excess of punishment.

It is difficult to form a correct judgment of this question of punishments, without examining each case, to learn the offence and to note the previous warnings.

The Superintendent, in paragraph 27, alludes to Talukdaree Patels only as to absence of remuneration; and for this there is no help. Great efforts are being made to obtain educated Patels in Khalsa villages, and certain success has been obtained; but where not a Muttadar and sometimes not a man in the village can read or write, it is impossible to act.

A. A. BORRADAILE,
District Magistrate.

KAIRA.

In the non-cognizable crimes there is an imperceptible falling off of 38 this year. The percentage of persons convicted to those put on trial by the Magistrates without the intervention of the Police is also as low as 22.05, while that of acquittals amounts to 76.35, which evidently leads to the inference that the majority of cases, entertained by the Magistrates, were groundless, and that the Police were unprofitably employed in the execution of processes, to the detriment of their more legitimate work of detection and prevention.

A Bramin of Borsud had lent some money to 3 Kolie brothers of Assodur. They failed to repay their
 Murders. debts. The Bramin obtained a decree of distress against them, and had gone to their village to execute it. The brothers took him to their field, under promise to deliver to him some bajree grass towards the liquidation of their debt. On arrival in the field, the brothers set upon and strangled him, escaping into Baroda after throwing the corpse in the Mahee River. It was 4 or 5 days afterwards that the disappearance of the Bramin was reported and the Police set to work. Their endeavours to find out the murderers were unsuccessful, till 2 Constables and a Rawunia of Assodur, who knew them, were sent into Baroda, disguised as Fukeers. They roamed in the bazar of the Baroda City in this state for 5 days, and on the 6th came across and apprehended 2 of the 3 offenders with their families. Both of these have been sentenced to be hung.

The Rawunia, besides being pecuniarily rewarded, has been enlisted in the Police.

A Barote boy, of about 6 years old, had disappeared. His corpse was found in a well next morning. It appears that the mother of the deceased boy had, after her husband's death, married her late husband's cousin, in direct contravention of the wishes of the family, one of whom seems to have thrown the boy into the well through motives of revenge against the woman; but the relatives of the deceased evinced the greatest apathy and reluctance to assist in the case. Circumstantial evidence was obtained, pointing out the culprit; but without the co-operation of the boy's relatives, it was impossible to get sufficient to justify a committal of the case.

There were five cases of homicides during 1873. They were all detected. Of these 3 were convicted, 1
 Homicides. acquitted, and 1 was before the Magistrate on the 31st December, but has since been committed to the

Sessions, and convicted; of these cases, only three are worth noticing.

There were 5 cases of dacoities committed during 1873, against 2 in the previous year. In all the cases, however, no band of organised gang of dacoits seems to be at work, whether judged from the character and antecedents of persons apprehended and convicted, or from the small amounts of property said to have been carried off in each case.

Out of these 5 offences 4 have been detected, and in each case through the successful exertions of the Police. Every one of the offenders apprehended has been convicted and sentenced in the Session Court, giving 100 per cent. result.

There were 3 cases under this class of crime in 1870, 4 in 1871, and 7 in the following year, indicating a gradual increase under this head. But the Cases of poisoning. past year was conspicuous for the entire absence of any case of this kind, which is chiefly owing to the good work of the Kaira Police, through whose exertions the gang of professional poisoners who had long infested Guzerat, was with their recognized head totally suppressed and annihilated in 1872.

There were 7 cases of kidnapping last year, showing a decrease of 1 over the past. Of these 7, 5 were detected and brought to trial, 3 being convicted, and 2 acquitted. Kidnapping.

As in the cases of past year, these crimes were mere cases of abduction, having no immoral motives for their commission. In all the cases girls varying in age from 5 to 11 years were carried off, it appears with the sole object of bartering them most advantageously to a sect of Pateedars in Guzerat, among whom there is a paucity of the female sex.

I would respectfully observe here, that in addition to the great difficulty the Police have always to contend with, as regards the exaggerated statements of losses by complainants, who rarely or never recede from their first assertions, as prominently laid before you in former Reports, there is another, which it is almost as difficult for the Police to successfully grapple with; viz., that when a portion of the stolen property is recovered by the Police, the complainants evince the greatest disinclination to identify the same, partly from fear of being subjected to greater hardships hereafter by the offenders, and partly through overtures and promises from the latter or their relatives to give up *privately* the *whole* of the stolen property, on condition of their refraining from coming forward to recognize the portion found out; and partly, again, through the desire of avoiding the great inconveniences of passing

through the several processes of a trial, in many cases to the detriment of their avocations. Investigations under such circumstances are abruptly dropt, while otherwise they would have been successfully proceeded with till ultimately the crime was detected, the whole of the property stolen recovered, and the offenders brought to due justice.

The Police had done good service during the year under report on several occasions, for which some were rewarded with promotion in the department, and others in money.

The statement below shows the number of Policemen, village Police, and outsiders, together with the amounts of rewards they received:—

Number	Recipients of rewards	Total rewards.			Number promoted.	Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.		
30	Policemen	*491	8	0	16	*This includes Rs. 200 on account of Nuriad and Oomeitha poisoning cases occurred in 1872.
24	Village Police ...	325	0	0	...	
19	Outsiders	237	0	0	...	

I have carried out the system of rewarding promptly village Police; (of whom 24 were pecuniarily rewarded during the past year for supplying information which led to the apprehension and ultimate conviction of criminals,) and others as far as the means at my disposal would admit of; and the result has been a decided improvement in obtaining information from private sources, and I hope this year to see the system still more fully and generally developed.

Before concluding this Report, I beg most respectfully to point out what appears to me a mistake in the Government Reso-

lution* on the working of the Police for 1872; and, if it is a mistake, I am sure that that portion of the Resolution which states that "Kaira occupies the lowest position with a still further decline on the unsatisfactory average of 1871," will be modified. I refer to paragraph 13, page 14, commencing at "Mr. Ashburner supplies a statement of the percentage of *cases convicted* to the number of *cases tried*, from which it seems that the Districts in which the best result in this regard are reported, are Kolaba with a percentage of 82, Ahmedabad with a percentage of 77, and the Panch Mahals and Surat with a percentage of 68 each."

The number of cases actually *detected* in this District in 1872 were 986. Of these 732 were actually *tried*, of which in 682 *convictions* were obtained, giving a percentage of cases *convicted* to cases *tried* of 93; while, taking the whole number of cases *detected*, viz., 986, and 682 *convicted* gives a percentage of 69, as shown in column 6 of Statement No. 1 in the text of my Report for 1872.

22 were untried.
232 disposed of by Magistrates under Sections 225, 250, and 271 of the old Criminal Procedure Code.

In Statement No. II. accompanying paragraph 17 of your Report to Government on the working of the Police for 1872, the percentage of Kaira is shown as 40 and 42 for 1872 and 1871, respectively; whereas, if the *actual percentage* of cases *convicted* to cases *tried* is given, it should be 93 for 1872; but if percentage of cases convicted to cases detected then 69, placing Kaira thereby 3rd in the list.

Again, in 16, page 12 of the Government Resolution under reference, Government, in remarking on the number of the non-cognizable crimes in Kaira in 1871, viz., 67, say that "it is obviously incorrect, and that the error is apparently due to the careless manner in which the Return of non-cognizable crimes was prepared by the District Superintendent of Police." But, as you are aware, the Returns for 1871 were made in the Magistrate's office and not in the District Superintendent's; and in my letter to your address, No. 686, dated 18th December last, I pointed out this error, the consequence of which was that the Kaira District was credited with a large increase of crime in 1872, whereas in reality there was a decrease of nearly 400 cases in the year*.

W. P. LA TOUCHE,
District Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

The general results are, in my opinion, satisfactory, although the proportion of convictions cases investigated might be higher. A comparison of cases detected with those *investigated* shows really more clearly the work performed by the Police, inasmuch as in these days of legal technicalities and unscrupulous Vakils, such copious and irresistible proof is found necessary to obtain a conviction that numerous guilty persons convicted before a Magistrate, serving in the neighbourhood and to a certain extent knowing the character of the people before him, escape the penalty due to their offences before the case in which they are concerned has reached the highest Court, to which a reference or appeal can be made.

* Note by Police Commissioner.—The Statements, as originally received from the Magistrate, were sent to Government; subsequently an amended Statement was received from the Superintendent, and was overlooked.

The percentage of convictions in non-cognizable cases is small; but I do not admit the justice of Captain LaTouche's remarks in his paragraph 7, as to the majority of cases entertained by the Magistrates being groundless, and the Police being unprofitably employed in the execution of processes to the detriment of their more legitimate work.

On looking over Statement A, I find that, with the exception of cases of hurt, mischief (simple), and intimidation and insult, the percentage of convictions in non-cognizable cases tried by the Magistrates without the intervention of the Police, is about 50 per cent.; while as regards the 3 offences above quoted, the percentage falls to 7. Any District Officer, however, well knows that, as a rule, it is more difficult to prove those 3 offences than any others. In small cases of "hurt," "insult," it will be found that very frequently the complaint arose out of a dispute, and therefore the defendant is not more guilty than the complainant; while as regards mischief, of which so many complaints are made at the conclusion of the monsoon, when the crops are ripening, satisfactory proof is, as a rule, altogether unobtainable. The complaints concerning hurt, insult, and mischief, are generally contained in flowery petitions, which the complainants confirm on solemn affirmation without the least hesitation. The cases being trifling, no preliminary investigation is considered necessary; but the trial is at once held, and the Magistrate very soon discovers (as he has no means of doing precisely) that proof sufficient for conviction is altogether wanting.

Personally, I have a very poor opinion indeed of the talents of our Taluka Magistrates; and I consider that a large majority of these officers fail to appreciate evidence, do not understand the art of getting as much information as possible out of a witness, and, lastly, inflict inappropriate and insufficient punishment. But however clever a Native Magistrate may be, we shall ever find numerous acquittals in the petty cases of hurt, insult, and mischief.

It is to be regretted that the word "dacoity" is made applicable to small gang robberies, such as those in fashion in this District; they are mere outrages committed by a few mischievous coolies on the spur of the moment, and bear no resemblance to the pre-arranged raids committed by professional dacoits. The same objection was observable in the Panch Mahals, where I had to report the lawless proceedings of a few drunken Bhils to Colonel Hervey as cases of dacoity.

The District Police of this Zilla are, in my opinion, fairly efficient, and are certainly most carefully looked after by the Superintendent. Personally, I would rather see fewer Mussulman

Chief Constables. A Mussulman is, perhaps, more active and has fewer prejudices than a Hindu; but a Taluka Police officer in these days must have education and brains, and in these two essential points few Mussulmans equal their Hindu brethren.

I intend shortly to bring to your notice the fearful extent to which "arson" is carried on in this District. Houses and crops are continually being burnt, and in no case will the sufferers complain, alleging that if they do so, further losses will be inflicted by their enemies. Some steps will, I think, have to be taken; but I am not yet in a position to make any specific recommendation.

W. H. PROPERT,
District Magistrate.

PANCH MAHALS.

During the year under report, there have been 5 (five) cases of murder, in three of which the Police obtained convictions, and in the other two persons were arrested, but discharged on enquiry before the Magistrate, for want of sufficient evidence.

All these cases occurred in the two Districts of Dohud and Jhalod.

The two cases to which I have to refer particularly are those at Dassla and Handia, both in the Dohud Purgunna.

On the 23rd February a Dher, belonging to Kutwara, left Boriala in the evening to return to his house, and has never since been heard of. On the 3rd of March bones of a man were found in the Hemalo ravine on the Dassla and Boriala boundary, and no clue whatever as to how he had met with his death. The wife of the missing man swore to the skull as that of her husband, and the man was reported to have been killed by wild beasts. On going to the place myself, I was satisfied that this could not be so, it not being a place at all likely to be frequented by any beast: but there was no clue. Lieutenant Dickson took the case up when he went to Dohud, and made very careful enquiries, which resulted in the arrest of 3 men. A man named Natha, of Wurrum Khera, said he was up on a tree and saw the deceased coming, and that he was met by 3 men by the ravine, who took him down to a deep corner and there murdered him. These men were discharged by the Magistrate, and very rightly; the corroborative evidence was very small, and Natha only came forward with this evidence months after the disappearance of the Dher Walia, and that when a reward was offered. I much doubt this case being cleared up, as I am inclined to think that, if it was a murder, it was done by

mistake for some one else, as deceased had no enemies and had nothing with him worth any one's while to rob him of.

The other case, that of Handia, is one of those regular Bhil banditta cases, handed on from father to son. For some years a family in the Barria country and one in Dohud have been at feud, and the Barria people had killed 3 out of Dohud, to only two killed by the Dohud people, thus leaving the latter one in arrears. For a long time no one of either party ever crossed the border; but early in October, a man named Wahala Roising, of Jaboo, in Barria, came over with his niece to Agawara, and when returning on the 9th October, was waylaid and murdered by about half a dozen men on the top of the Handia Ghaut, within some 200 yards of the Barria boundary. The Assistant Superintendent, Lieutenant Dickson, heard of the murder about 5 in the evening, and went out at once. It is to point out the very good work done by him that I refer to this case. Lieutenant Dickson was away making enquiries the night of the 9th, until the evening of the 11th, with no supplies and nothing with him. He got a clue to the men, and worked them up from a very long distance, I may almost say yard by yard, until he proved that they must have been very near the scene of the murder. The niece swore to six men as being there, and named them all; but it is quite impossible that she could have recognized all. She knew as well as anybody else that there were six men who would murder the deceased if they got the chance, and consequently said they were all there. When I went there on the 2nd of November, I did not interfere in the case, as Lieutenant Dickson was working it out perfectly alone. On the 3rd, he arrested two men, Dullio and Nathoo; and the former has been sentenced to death, the latter acquitted. There are three others that he has sufficient case against to arrest, when he can catch them; but they have run away.

The collecting evidence in this case has been most laborious, and required much patience, as no Bhil would assist in any way, as they consider the murderers were only doing their duty in making up an equal number of murders on each side. Considering this was Lieutenant Dickson's first heavy case, I consider very great credit is due to him for the careful and patient way he worked it out; for, as I said before, he had to do it entirely alone, with no assistance from the villagers.

The result, then, of murders reported during 1873 is this:—

Five murders, one of which was committed in the previous year, but not reported until 1873.

Three convictions, and in two cases the accused discharged for want of evidence. This gives as a percentage of 60 per cent. convicted against 4 out of 5 in 1872.

In 1 case a conviction has been obtained in a murder standing over from 1872, that at Kureydee.

Under this section we have 5 cases this year against 6 of 1872.

Section 304. Of these 1 was convicted, 1 died on his way to be tried, and 3 were discharged. I need not refer particularly to all of these, but only to those of Lingotia, Runnian, and Kudwall, from which you will see that it was no fault of the Police that the accused were discharged. Of these 5 crimes, 3 took place in Jhalod, 1 in Godra, and 1 in Kalole.

The Godra case was convicted, the Kalole case the accused died, but the case was perfectly clear; and the 3 in Jhalod the accused were discharged.

On the 30th May it was reported that some men had come to Nurjee's house in Lingotia to rob him, that the deceased jumped up off his cot, and was shot dead with an arrow. I went there at once, and found that this story was false. Nurjee and Kedia, of an adjoining village, went into Barria to steal bullocks; they returned with one, when in Nurjee's village of Lingotia they went to the house of one Laljee, and, as Nurjee opened the wattled gate, Laljee let fly an arrow at him. Nurjee ran away wounded in the left side, and fell opposite the house of Loonja, who, hearing groans, went out and found Nurjee dying. He called Nurjee's brothers, and they all picked Nurjee up and carried him home. Kedia told them where he had been shot; so two of the brothers went to Laljee, and got the arrow which had been dropped, and made up the story of his having been killed at home. Laljee told me that he heard some one entering his gate and shot at him, and afterwards went out and found his arrow outside. I also found marks of blood leading from near Laljee's house to where the body was found. Kedia repeated the same story, and deceased's wife said her husband was brought home dead. The case, as it left me, was perfectly clear. I cannot tell what the witnesses may have said before the Magistrate, but Laljee was discharged.

The next case was in Kudwall: a lot of Bhils had been cutting grass, and afterwards got drunk. One, lying in the road, was driven over and killed; the men on the cart were sent up, and discharged by the Magistrate, for want of evidence.

The last case is that of Runniar, also in Jhalod; a man named Jokia was shot with an arrow in the side and killed in December.

last. When dying he told the Police that some people tried to break into his house, and that he followed them and was shot. This was certainly untrue, as he had nothing to be robbed of. His mother said that before he died he told her that he and his brother-in-law, Kolia Meetia, had gone to break into the house of a Dher Heera; that some one inside woke, and that they ran away in opposite directions. Jokia went and stood under a tree on the road leading to Kolia's house, and Kolia, coming up, thought it was the Dher waiting to catch him, and fired twice at him, hitting him in the left side with the second arrow. Kolia himself said he and deceased went to steal a cow; that he fired two arrows at it, and missed it, killing Jokia by mistake. This was taken down by the Second Class Magistrate at Jhalod, and the man discharged by the Magistrate when the case came on for trial. Although in none of these three cases convictions have been obtained, still, so far as the Police are concerned, they may fairly be considered detections; so that out of the 5 cases, all 5 have really been detected.

Under Section 395 there has been but 1 case, and that was at

Section 395. Jeykote in the Dohud Mahal; an attempt on the house of a Bunya, in which he was slightly wounded, and no property taken. There were a large number of men at work on the road, and the attempt was probably made by some of them; but, out of such a shifting population, it is most unlikely that the offenders will be discovered.

There have been two cases of dacoity detected of previous years: 1 at Khandiwao, near Jambughora, which happened as far back at 1865; and another, at Rasulpur in the Godra Mahal, a dacoity with murder, in which the accused has been sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment. In the Khandiwao case 2 men were arrested, but only one convicted, the second dying before trial.

Robbery with violence—We have had 6 cases during the year, but the whole amount stolen only amounts to 247 rupees, and in no case was any one seriously injured.

Section 394.

There is nothing in any one of these cases worth noticing.

Under these sections we have 9 cases against 8 of 1872.

Section 393. The amount of property stolen under this heading is much less than last year, being only 123 rupees against 375 rupees, and of this 102 rupees has been recovered.

Of these 9 cases 7 were investigated, 3 were convicted, and 4 discharged. It is not necessary to refer particularly to any of the other crimes that have been committed during the year.

It will be seen there is a large increase in the number of crimes during the year, though a very satisfactory decrease in the amount of property stolen. The total number of cases is 520 against 438 in 1872. But the property stolen is only Rs. 11,127 against Rs. 16,896 of the previous year; although there is an increase in the number of cases, there is also an increase in the number in which convictions were obtained, our percentage this year being 36·81 against 25·81 in 1872.

I put the increase in the number of cases down to 2 causes: the very bad season that it was in Dohud and Jhalod last year, and the state of almost starvation that the Bhils were in, particularly in the Jhalod Mahal; and secondly, the severe examples I have made on 1 or 2 occasions, when I have suspected crimes were being concealed.

I think the petty nature of the crimes bears me out in this opinion.

Out of the 11,127 rupees of property stolen this year, we have a recovery of 4,067 rupees, which gives a percentage of 36·81 recovered. This is not as good as I could have wished, still it is a large increase upon last year, which was 25·81 per cent.

To get really good detection it is, I think, absolutely necessary to have direct supervision over the men; and during the past year, until the end of August, except for one month, viz. January, there was no Assistant at Dohud. Lieutenant Raikes was only here a month, and he was learning his work during that time with me. When Lieutenant Dickson joined, he had to remain for some time at Godra in charge of my office, whilst I was on duty in Poona. The longer my experience in the Panch Mahals, the more I am convinced of the necessity of an Assistant being always at, or near, Dohud, both on account of there being crime of a more serious nature in those 2 Mahals, and on account of its being the head quarters of the Bhil Corps. Another great cause of crime in the Panch Mahals, as also the difficulty in its detection, is one that, although frequently brought to notice, should never, when making out our crime returns, be lost sight of. I mean the peculiar geographical position of the country. The 2 Districts of Dohud and Jhalod are entirely isolated from British Territory, and are surrounded by the foreign States of the Rewa Kanta, Chilkori, Kushulghur, Jabwa and Alirajpur. The remaining 3 Districts are surrounded by the Rewa Kanta and the Gaikwar's Territory with Khiara (British Territory) for a few miles only on the western frontier. It stands to reason that very many of our crimes are committed by men from these States. From the Rewa Kanta and His Highness the Gaikwar's country we receive the most ready assist-

ance; but when cases are traced into the other States, they are rarely recovered. The reason of this is, not that the Political Agents do not help when they can, but that inquiry must necessarily be very much left to Native subordinates, who look upon it as a point of honour to prove that the case never came into their country. Although I have the right to follow a case anywhere, it is one I am very loth to use, unless my Assistant or myself can personally go; as the crime that was in the first instance probably a small one, is very likely to lead to a serious disturbance. The only remedy I see to this state of things is, in cases where a crime is clearly traced across our border, to make the village, to which it is traced, responsible, unless they can carry it on. And also, when officials do not give genuine assistance, to make very severe examples, I would go still further, and make officials personally responsible for the villages under their control, until a more cordial understanding were established between them and the officers of the Panch Mahal Police. I would also deprecate the constant changing of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent. Men cannot and will not work as well through constant change as they will when they know every individual is personally known, and his work watched for reward or punishment, as the case may be.

One great cause of our cases breaking down is, that untried prisoners are constantly obliged to be locked up near convicted prisoners; and, as sure as they are, the case breaks down, if you are in any way relying on the prisoner's confession, or if, after his night in jail, he only succeeds in getting a few words with the witnesses. A Bhil is naturally truthful; but after he has spent a night within talking distance of a convicted man, nothing is to be got out of him*.

I would wish also to see some powers given to Superintendents of Police to punish village Patels. A punishment to be effective should be sharp, and at the time of the offence half the force is gone if it is delayed over a 6 months' correspondence†.

The punishments this year are, as compared with last, undoubtedly heavy, 12 officers and 72 men against only 1 officer and 46 men in 1872; but there was a general want of life and activity amongst all ranks, and it was necessary to make examples when I got the opportunity. Only 7 men have been dismissed and 27 resigned, against 6 dismissed and 28 resigned last year. In the desertions there is a very great improvement, being only 4 during

* Note by Police Commissioner.—The prisoners are kept in separate cells placed near one another to economise the guard.

† Note by Police Commissioner.—Proposals to this effect have been under the consideration of Government for some time.

the year against 25 last year. This is, I consider, very much owing to Lieutenant Dickson's tact in dealing with the men, and to his always hearing what they have got to say. Almost all our desertions are from Dohud amongst recruits under 2 years' service, and it is every thing to have an officer there that they will go to and are not afraid of.

During the year the Subadar-Major of the Bhil Corps was pensioned; he had become old, and had not the temper to deal with the young Bhils. I appointed Subadar Thakorepursad in his place, who is most satisfactory. Our deaths this year are 16 as against 17 last year.

From Statement F it will be seen that since the last Report went in, 24 men and officers have learnt to read and write, and that there are at the present moment, so far as we know, 166 men under instruction. I say so far as we know, as the unarmed Police have to learn in any way they can, as there are not enough of them to spare any to go to school. For the most part, so far as I can judge from inspections, they are learning. The men have at last grasped the fact that no one will be promoted to the Head Constable's ranks who cannot read and write. The attendance at the Dohud school, owing to the interest taken in it by Lieutenant Dickson, is very good; but I am not very sanguine of the results. Bhils go to school as a part of their duties, but they do not learn much—many of them. All recruits have to go to school for the first 6 months; and, in an extreme case, when I have found they have gone and done positively nothing, I have struck a name off. At school examinations I always give away a few lance stripes and grades as prizes, and have found it work well. In giving grades I have done so alternately to those who, by seniority, are entitled to it, and to the next on the list who can read and write. It would not do to pass over old and deserving men entirely who never, with the best intentions, could learn to read or write. I think I may safely say that now every one in the Police, except the old and the thoroughly impracticable Bhils and Kolies, at any rate every one who I should care to see in the Head Constable's ranks, is doing his best to qualify for promotion. For Sepoys and Constables, I had as soon have a man who could not read and write, as one who could.

The Assistant Superintendents up here during the year have been Captain Payne for part of January, Lieutenant Raikes for April, when he was ordered away to Burmah, and Lieutenant Dickson in June. Of Lieutenant Dickson's work I am perfectly satisfied; he works very hard, and is very successful with his cases; and as Adjutant in the Bhil Corps, his services are invaluable.

It is a great pity, with a bad year before us, as we are nearly sure to have that he should have been ordered away.

The work of both Inspectors, Messrs. Motilal and Húseinshah, has been on the whole good. I should like to see the former put more energy into his work, and be more successful in his cases.

R. WESTMACOTT, Captain,
Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals.

Forwarded.—The Acting Agent does not observe anything in this Report that calls for any special remarks from him; but, with reference to a statement made by the Superintendent of Police, to the effect that the Bhils of Jhalod were in 1873 in a “state of almost starvation,” he would observe that the accounts received on enquiry made from time to time during the rainy season, as to the condition of the people, were by no means of so serious a character. Undoubtedly there was a certain amount of difficulty experienced at first when the rain held off till late in the season; the Mukai crops were a failure in a great measure; but when the rain fell, the Buniachs made no difficulty in supporting the more respectable and trustworthy portion of the cultivating population.

In a poor country as this is, people of unsettled dispositions and doubtful character must expect to suffer in times of scarcity. They have no means generally of purchasing food; they will not work to obtain such means, and the Buniachs will not trust them. The cold weather crops are very fair, and no distress is anticipated.

Captain Westmacott's proposals for securing detection of crime across the borders of Chilkari, &c., would not probably be acquiesced in on that side. Until those States have advanced in civilization and in administration, the difficulties mentioned will continue.

The loss of two such able and energetic officers as are Captain Westmacott and Lieutenant Dickson, at one time, and the replacing them by two officers who have no acquaintance with a single village or human being in the District, is greatly to be regretted.

A Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police, in this country of wild Bhils, Naikras and Kolies, can be of but comparatively little use in times of alarm or actual disturbance, if he have no personal acquaintance with the people, and is ignorant as to who of them may be pulling the strings.

A. C. JERVOISE,
Acting Agent.

BROACH.

Nine murders were reported during the year under report,
 out of which only five convictions were
 Murders. obtained.

Of the 5 other cases 1 only remains undetected. This case took place on the 22nd September at Lakhigau. It was a case of "adawut" of long standing between Kohies, all of whom were related to each other. Five men were accused, and the victim was an old man, who was sleeping outside his house. He was struck, while asleep, with an axe on his head. He called out, and his neighbours ran up to him. He appears to have recognized the men who assaulted him. His declaration, which was made before he became senseless, was heard by many people, but whose evidence however was not taken by the Sessions Judge. The Judge appears to have come to his decision in a great measure from the evidence given by the Civil Surgeon. This evidence was to the effect that a man, receiving such a blow as killed the deceased, in all probability would be stunned, and would not be able to speak; and if he spoke at all, it would be some half an hour after receiving the wound. After hearing this evidence, the Judge does not appear to have called up any of the witnesses—about 8 men and women—who state that they were present when the deceased called out after being struck, and when he gave the names of his assailants. In my own experience, I can mention two cases in which men have received wounds on the head, which fractured their skulls, and eventually caused their deaths; and in both cases the men have walked some distance, and, according to evidence, have spoken immediately after receiving the blows, and *some half an hour afterwards* have fallen into a comatose state, from which they never recovered. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon therefore, in this case, was the cause of the principal proof brought forward by the Police being looked upon as worthless. The first of the four cases of murder, which were detected, occurred at Tunkaria on the 5th February 1873. This case is a good example of the difficulties the Police have to contend with in detecting crime amongst a Borah community. On the night of the 5th instant a Borah, named Ahmed Saley, reported to the Police Patel that a Bhil boy, name Kuslu Bhow Sing, whom he had employed to watch his crops, had been assaulted with hatchets and murdered by Ahmede Adum, Omer Adum, and Omer Buggus. He gave the names of 2 witnesses, and said that either himself or his father was the intended victim; but that the Bhil was killed by mistake. On further inquiry, it was discovered that the informant, Ahmed Saley, was the murderer, and the murder of the inoffensive Bhil was

committed, so as to implicate the 3 above mentioned men. Ahmed Saley confessed the murder, and was sentenced to be hanged by the Sessions Judge; which sentence was carried out before the village of Tunkarai on the 4th July. Government Resolution No. 3165 of 7th June commended the skill, energy, and acuteness displayed by Mr. Cameron (late District Superintendent of Police) and the Police Officers in this case, and sanctioned a reward of Rs. 300 to be divided amongst them.

The 4th was a murder by 2 Fakirs on their comrade, for the sake of his money; both were sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Court. In this case Rs. 50 was sanctioned as reward to the Police engaged in the investigation. The case was a difficult one to detect, as the body was only found in a well, where it had been thrown 8 days after immersion.

Three dacoities were reported; in 1 only was conviction obtained. Of these 3, only 2 occurred of any importance, namely, the Wahial and the Kullam dacoities. The Elao dacoity was committed by 6 men, who are supposed to have been workmen on the Sahol bridge over the Kheem River. The complainants were 3 in number, and were travelling in a cart. They were robbed of Rs. 71 in cash and some clothes. From inquiry, the men were suspected to be in Bhowanagar. The complainants were taken there and recognized 6 men, who they stated had robbed them. These men were apprehended, and sent for trial to the 1st Class Magistrate, who first of all committed 5 to the Sessions Court; and the 6th, who was tried some time afterwards, he discharged. From some evidence he received during his trial, the trying Magistrate wrote to the Sessions Judge through the Public Prosecutor, to release the 5 prisoners he had formerly committed. This was done under Section 61 of Act X.

The Wahial dacoity was of a more serious nature, having been committed by men who appear to have been professional Dacoits. The dacoity took place on the evening of the 14th April. There were 6 complainants, consisting of 2 men, 3 females, and a Wurtania, who was accompanying their carts. They were attacked by 5 men and robbed of clothes and gold ornaments, total value Rs. 162. One of the travellers, a Bramin, and the Bhil Wurtania were beaten. The Bhil had his arm broken. The foot tracks were at once taken up by torch-light, and were traced to the fields near the Inam village of Kullum. There the tracks of 2 camels were found, and the loot was evidently carried off on them. The foot-prints of the camels were then followed up; they went north-east into the Ahmode Division, and were traced to the village of Bojadra, which is on the border of Gaikwari territory.

The Chief Constable of Wagra, a Duffedar, 2 Sowars and some Constables were put on special duty to detect this dacoity. Every inquiry was made in the Gaikwari, Cambay, and Kattywar territories, also in Khaira District and Mhye Kanta, but nothing has been discovered. At the village of Ekulbarra, in Gaikwari territory, belonging to the Thakoor of Ekulbarra, the Chief Constable and Police were stoned by the villagers, and all supplies stopped, and no assistance whatever was offered towards the detection of the dacoity. A report of this conduct was made to the Resident of Baroda, who wrote to the Durbar requesting that this should not happen again; and this is all the notice that appears to have been in the matter.

The Kullum dacoity was another instance in which not only no assistance was offered, but actual hindrance was put in the way of our Police in the detection of crime. There is no occasion to give any particulars of this case, as a long report regarding it has already been sent to Government. Out of the 14 Bhils apprehended, 1 was sentenced to transportation for life, 6 to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment with hard labour, and 6 to 7 years' with hard labour, and 1 Bhil only was released. Out of the Rs. 24,076-0-0 worth of property stolen Rs. 14,508-2-6 was recovered. A reward of Rs. 500 was sanctioned by Government for the exertions made by the Police. Of this sum Rs. 250 was distributed amongst deserving Head Constables and Constables, Rs. 125 was awarded to Mr. Ramcrishna Dajee, City Police Inspector, and Rs. 125 to Mr. Jehangirshaw Ardesir, Chief Constable of Unkle-sur, who you will notice was also rewarded in another serious case already reported, the Tunkaria murder.

The were no cases under Sections 394, 397, and 398 reported during the year. Under Sections 392, 393, Robbery. 15 cases were reported, in 3 of which convictions were obtained. The property stolen was Rs. 174, of which Rs. 51 was recovered.

Out of the 124 cases reported under Sections 454, 455, 457 to 460, only 19 were detected. The property stolen amounted to Rs. 4,098, of which Rs. 710 was recovered. House-breaking.

The number of cases under Sections 453, 456, were 28, in 4 of which convictions were obtained. Property stolen Rs. 1,161, recovered Rs. 40.

Four hundred and seventy-four cases of theft under Sections 379 to 382 occurred, and of which 200 convictions were obtained. The property stolen amounted to Rs. 10,899, of which Rs. 5,060 was recovered. Theft.

One case was reported during the year. A girl, named Krushnee, aged about 6 years old, was enticed away from her home, a village in Veerungaum Talooka, by 3 men, who sold her to the village Havildar of Ahmode. The price paid was Rs. 50 cash and a bond for Rs. 100. The Havildar was tried under Section 373 in May, but was acquitted, there being no intention proved on his part that the child was bought for the sake of making use of her hereafter for prostitution. The man accused of selling the child was also tried, (under Section 372) and acquitted, as no clue could be found at that time of the child's parents. Her mother was dead, and her father, Heero, afterwards turned up and claimed his daughter. It appears when inquiries were being made for him that he was away seeking his daughter. Permission to strike this case off the register has been requested.

The single case of rioting reported during the year took place on the 11th December. The Sub-Magistrate of Ahmode received a complaint from 5 Marwaree labourers, employed on the new Local Fund Road from Ahmode to Palej, that on the evening of the 11th December they were attacked by the villagers of Ghumnad; a woman and 2 or 3 labourers were rather severely beaten. The villagers, it appears, used sticks and attempted to drive away from their encampment all these Marwaree labourers, in all about 30 people, including women and children. It appears that for some days previous the village people had been trying to persuade the labourers to leave their work, and to induce them to do so had annoyed them in various petty ways. The primary cause of the riot was the destruction of the standing crops, by reason of the new road which was being made by a contractor. The riot was headed by the Police Patel of the village, who was recognized by the Marwarees; 4 others also were recognized. The case was under trial at the close of the year by the District Magistrate, to whom it was sent by the Sub-Magistrate of Ahmode for enhanced punishment. In my Report No. 92, of 2nd February, I have reported the particulars of the case, so that further details need not be given.

Referring to the murder cases reported during the past year, there are 4 cases in which a woman was concerned, or there was jealousy on the part of the husband; 3 cases in which "adawut" was the cause of murder; in 1 case a man was robbed for his money, and 1 case has been since struck off the register.

Adawut amongst natives of this country, corresponding in a great measure with a "vendetta" in more civilized countries, is frequently the cause of murder in this District; it exists much

amongst the Kolie population, arising from land disputes or old-standing family quarrels. Many crimes, chiefly assaults, destruction of crops, and false charges, result from it. It continues everlastingly, each party or faction retaliating in turn. The crimes occurring in consequence are generally difficult to prove: if a murder, it is probably committed by 4 or 5 people combined, not in a moment of passion, but a premeditated attack, and as such the chances are that its detection has, in a great measure, been provided against. The evidence forthcoming on the side of the crown is generally from the relatives of the deceased; and "adawut" of long standing being proved between the witnesses and the accused, it is looked upon with suspicion. Besides evidence, entirely free from suspicion, and conclusive enough to obtain the sentence of death against 4 or 5 persons at once, is difficult to obtain in this country. The accused, being discharged, go back to their own village, and the "adawut" goes on in the same way as before, and probably the retaliation will be a murder at some time or other by the relatives of the deceased. In 2 of the poisoning cases reported, and which remain undetected, there is great doubt as to whether a murder took place at all; in both cases no poison was found in the stomachs of the deceased. Nearly every poison case which takes place, either arsenic or datura is used, and the symptoms of any one under their influence are unmistakable. No vomiting or purging, or that semi-madness which is the result of taking datura, followed in either of these 2 cases; besides, save arsenic and datura, other poisons are hard to procure, and are not usually known to Natives. It will appear from this Report that in 2 cases, 1 a murder and the other an attempt at murder, the sentences were altered by the High Court in Bombay. No official intimation is received by the Police when reversals or commutations of sentences are given; it is therefore impossible sometimes to avoid errors in the crime returns.

The number of dogs poisoned during the year were 1,680, and puppies drowned 1,022. The number is small, on account of the limited supply of strychnine allowed. I receive many complaints of the increasing number of dogs in this District; and, as far as I have seen on my tour, they are indeed a pest. Their destruction is now being vigorously carried on by the Police. No aid is given by villagers or Patels; and in larger places, like Broach and Jambusur, many efforts are made by the Mahajun community to save them. Wooden traps on carts are kept at Jambusur to convey the dogs to other Districts out of reach of our ruthless Police. Many dogs are conveyed across the Nurbudda from Broach city into the Unklesur District, and cargoes of them are landed on the coast, being

brought from Goga and Bhowanagar. The Municipalities of Broach and Jambusur refuse to pay for poison and other expenses incurred in killing these dogs. The Municipality of the latter town only agree to pay for the poison used in poisoning *mad* dogs!

In many cases I find the complainants in robbery cases exaggerate their losses to a great extent. There are also cases in which rich men will complain of an extensive robbery, when no loss whatever has been incurred; their object is to put thieves off their scent. After a man has complained of the loss of nearly all his property, he would not be considered worth robbing. In many cases complaints of theft are received, which afterwards turn out to be cases for the decision of a Civil Court; the object being to save an 8-anna stamp and get immediate Police inquiry against the accused. By the help of a few false witnesses, the complainant hopes, if the Police are not too sharp for him, to save the expense of a civil suit.

The village Police are not at present of much assistance to the District Police; in 1 or 2 cases only they have done good service during the past year. I am always willing to enlist a man who has done good service for Government; but a village Bhil Wurtania is a very bad bargain: beyond his own village he is useless, he can never be made intelligent enough for Police duty, and, when in receipt of Rs. 7 or 8 a month and clothed with the authority of a Constable, becomes both dissipated and untrustworthy. Dressed in a "langootee" and armed with bow and arrows, his assistance is valuable for "pugging"; and, if he can be induced to give information against his "Bhai bunds" in any case, a reward in money is not thrown away. At present the village Police do not receive enough "black mail" to secure their co-operation with the District Police. Robberies are generally organized, if not by themselves, by their caste fellows; and when inquiry is in progress, they do all they can to screen their "Bhai bunds." This District is bordered by Gaekawari and Rajpipla territories, and, when the wheat is ready for cutting, gangs of Bhils come in ostensibly to get labour, and the luxury of eating wheat, which they do not get in their own Districts; but their real reason is to find out any good "plants," that is how, and where, much loot can be easily obtained. An arrangement is made with a Bhil in the village, probably a Wurtania, and a raid at some future time is made, to accomplish which a journey of 20 miles to and fro is made light of.

From the Secret Service Fund 6 and 7 men have been rewarded during the past year. It is very difficult to know whom to trust with private detective duty, and frequent changes of

supervision in a District prevent possibility of any one making himself acquainted with trustworthy spies.

Licenses for arms were sparingly recommended: during the year, 61 arms were licensed to 23 people. Many people apply for arms for the sole purpose of watching their fields at night; and, considering the number of quarrels which take place, this would be most dangerous to allow. Amongst the quarrels which have taken place during the past year, a few murders have been brought about with the aid of sticks only; and had there been more arms amongst the quarrelsome Borahs and Kolies of this District, the number of murders would probably have been increased. Patels and Parsi cultivators also frequently apply for guns, for sporting purposes of course, although they state it is for the protection of their crops. In a flat country like this, a bullet may travel any distance; and a gun in the hands of a novice may be the cause of accidents to men labouring in the fields.

H. SCANNELL,

District Superintendent of Police, Broach.

SURAT.

Under the head of murder, we have 6 cases during the year, of which in only 1 case was a conviction obtained.

The 1st was a case of murder by Dacoits which occurred on January 27th, in Dindoli, Chorassi Taluka, and is the only case which it will be necessary to remark upon at any length.

Some 15 to 20 armed men attacked the house of Jugga Gonsai. The Chief Constable, Head Constable, and other Police happened to be in the village enquiring into another case, and on an alarm being raised at once went to the spot. When they came on the Dacoits, they fired a flight of arrows and killed the Head Constable; and in the confusion all escaped. The Superintendent, Colonel Scott, went at once to the place and made inquiries. A Doobla named Bowla was found, and stated that on the afternoon of the 27th he was seized and beaten by the Dacoits and made to point out a rich house in his village, which he did, viz., Jugga's; that he knew none of them, but could recognize them if he saw them. After searching from village to village, and finding arms and other suspicious things, Bowla picked out from various villages 10 men, the whole number being made up eventually to 16; but, in spite of the Police doing their best and working really well, the case fell through, and all were acquitted.

Of the remaining 5 cases, two were poisoning in Surat city, of which the Magistrate discharged 1, and the Sessions Court acquitted the other.

Under dacoities there is a marked improvement in the present year from that of 1872. This year there are only 5 cases, and out of these in 2 convictions were obtained. In 1872 there were 16 cases and only 3 convictions.

Of these 5 cases, 2 were in the Mandvie Taluka, 2 in Chorassi, and 1 in Pardi.

The 1st of these dacoities was in April committed by Bhils from the Gaekwar's country, and 3 of them were sentenced.

The 2nd was a more serious case.—Nine houses were attacked at the village of Tullungpur in Chorassi, and 4,676 rupees of property were stolen; of this 1,800 rupees worth was recovered, and 6 of the offenders arrested; of whom, 3 were sentenced, and 3 acquitted. In this case, it has been left on the record by Lieut.-Colonel Scott "that the Police worked admirably," and that "had it not been for the great detective skill of Mr. Dayabhai, Chief Constable of Chorassi," (at that time Acting Inspector,) "the case would never have been found out."

The 3rd and last dacoity upon which I need remark, was 1 in the Pardi Purgunna by 20 men armed with sticks, supposed to have come from Damaun. They took 1,496 rupees of property; none has been recovered, and no one arrested. I draw attention to this particular case, as it is the only one we have against Damaun for this year, which compares very favourably with the Returns for 1872.

Since last year's Report, 58 men have learnt to read and write; and although we have not enough men in the Force to spare them to attend school much, men do learn in their own chokies and thanas.

I find from the records left by my predecessors that both Khan Bahadoor Yoosuf Ali and Khan Saheb Heerjeebhai Jivanji, the 2 Inspectors, have given satisfaction in the performance of their duties.

R. WESTMACOTT, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police.

The Magistrate does not see how better results can be obtained, as long as the Force is so much below the strength which is admitted to be required according to population, and which is allowed in other places. The perpetual change of Superintendents is also a great drawback to efficiency.

T. C. HOPE,
District Magistrate of Surat.

TANNA.

During the year under review there were 1,642 cognizable and non-cognizable cases, showing a decrease of 107 as compared with the number reported in the preceding year. 2,749 persons were arrested, being 316 less than the last year.

The number of cognizable cases shows a decrease of 113, and number of arrests 337, in comparison with 1872. The percentage of convictions to arrests and of those brought to trial are 59 and 85, being an increase of 8 and 17 per cent. respectively over the previous year.

Under Sections 302 and 304, murder and culpable homicide, 18 cases have occurred, showing a decrease of 10 cases; 41 persons were arrested, of whom 32 per cent. were convicted.

Under Section 395, dacoity, there are 15 cases, showing decrease of 13 over the preceding year. 47 persons were apprehended against 126 in 1872, of whom 23·4 per cent. were convicted.

Ordinary thefts have decreased by 91 cases, and of the persons brought to trial 88·7 per cent. have been convicted against 68·2 of the preceding year.

During the year Rs. 22,803 worth of property was stolen, being Rs. 16,895 less than last year. The amount recovered was 10,821 rupees, or 47·4 per cent. against 51·5 in 1872.

There is a marked decrease in the crime of murder. In 1871 there were 26 murders, in 1872 there were 21 murders, and in 1873 there were only 12 murders. Out of which number, 1 yet untried, will, I think, be classed by the Session Court under homicide. 6 murders were on account of women; 2 murders owing to drunken quarrels resulting in murder; 1 murder from destitution—a woman abandoned by her husband threw her child into a pit, because she could not feed it; 1 murder—a woman supposed to be a witch was murdered by some Katkarries; 1 murder—a child was killed on account of its ornaments; 1 murder still untried, a man beaten by several men (Dhungurs), who was caught in the act of sheep stealing, resulted in death, which case will probably be classed as homicide.

There was a case of supposed murder left untried from last year. 1 prisoner was apprehended, but was discharged by the Magistrate for want of proof.

No murders in the year under report remained untraced, and all the cases brought up by the Police were committed by the Magistrate.

In the Session Court, however, 2 cases were acquitted, 1 of which was the Bhowndy murder case. In 2 cases the perpetrators committed suicide after murdering their wives; 5 men were discharged by the Magistrate without trial.

Of the remaining 26 prisoners brought up by the Police for murder in 1873 and committed to the Session Court, 8 were sentenced to death, 3 were transported for life, 1 was sentenced to a short imprisonment, 5 are still untried, 9 were acquitted, of which 5 were the prisoners in the notorious case at Bhowndy.

In the year under review, there were 5
Homicide. cases of culpable homicide.

Taluka Callian 2	} against 7 in 1872, and 7 in 1871.
Do. Mahim 2	
Do. Kurjut 1	

Of these 5 cases, 1 was convicted, and the prisoner sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment; 2 cases were discharged by the Court of Sessions for want of proof, the deaths in 1 case having resulted in a drunken brawl, where it was difficult to prove who struck the first blow; and in the other case death having resulted from a blow received while attempting, with 5 others, to steal wood from the compound of a house.

One case was discharged by the Magistrate. The deceased was supposed to deal in the art of necromancy. He died of the effects of a beating by 5 men, but the Police failed to obtain sufficient proof to convict them.

The perpetrator in 1 case is still at large, a man whose wife died from the effects of a beating he gave her.

In the year under review, there were 15
Dacoity. dacoities against 28 in 1872; of these—

6	occurred in	Taluka	Wara,
2	do.	in	do. Shapur,
3	do.	in	do. Kurjut,
2	do.	in	do. Umbergaum,
1	do.	in	do. Mokhada,
1	do.	in	do. Murbar.

Of these 10 are still undetected, 1 has been acquitted, 4 cases apprehended, 2 of which have been convicted and 2 are under trial. The property said to be lost in these cases, which were mostly extortion cases, and only classed under dacoities because more than 5 men were reported as composing the gang, is always

stated at very much more than the real loss; the aggregate amount is said to be about 3,500 rupees. In 1 case alone, that of Umbergaum Petta, where some men entered the village of Khuttlewada, and are said to have carried off property valued at Rs. 1,800, they were traced into the Damaun territory, where, though some of the property was discovered, every difficulty was thrown in the way of the Police, and only 40 rupees' worth of property has been recovered.

The 5 prisoners apprehended in this case were sentenced, 1 to transportation for life, and 4 to each 10 years' transportation. The leader of the gang proved to be a notorious thief, who had only a short while returned from penal servitude.

I am glad to be able to record that in the year 1873 there was a decrease in all the heavier crime in the District under my charge.

It is worthy of observation that all the murders were traced, and a very large proportion of convictions obtained; and, but for the entire failure in the Bhewndy murder case, the action of the Police would have been very praiseworthy. Even in that case, it was treachery and dishonesty of a few only that destroyed the case, without which the perpetrators must have been convicted.

At first it would appear as if the detection in the extortion or dacoity cases had been far from satisfactory; but these cases are most difficult to deal with. I am fully convinced the majority of these are committed by the Badmashees of villages under the Ghauts, often in the village next to their own. The men seldom enter the village, but call out the Patels, who not only go at their bidding, but, returning, take the thieves the money they demand; and as it is only cash that they take, it is almost impossible to trace such cases. If the Patel recognizes any of the robbers, as I am convinced he often does, no power can induce him to say who they were, or aid the District Police in any way. Cases have come lately under my own observation, in which a village Patel will feed such a tolee of men outside his village, and so induce them to desist from robbing him or his village. When questioned, they will minutely describe each of the gang, but persistently deny all knowledge of who or what they were.

There is no doubt that a regular gang of robbers with leaders does exist, who are now committing no end of crime in Poona and Tauna Districts; but even in these cases they are assisted by some of the villagers. Of this I have certain proof, and the rest of the inhabitants, sometimes as many as 100 men, will quietly allow a

gang of 10 or 12 men to enter the village at 8 P.M., (as in the case at Mandavna*) looting for two hours without giving the least assistance or endeavouring in any way to prevent them. As long as there are such men as the present Patels, and not a vestige of village Police, no District Police can check such crime.

I submit that it cannot be said that any village Police exists, when in three-fourths of the villages there are no watchmen (Jaguars) and no responsible person at all. The watchmen, if even there is a pretence of any, are nominated daily, and often the lot falls on mere boys. I cannot believe that the utter want of any thing pretending to be a system of a village Police in this District can be known.

In 1868-69 these extortion cases were effectually stopped by 1 or 2 Patels entrapping and seizing a few of these so-called gangs, with the assistance of the Mahars of the village. The men thus caught, when their faces were uncovered, proved to belong to a village not far off; and, by a system of prompt reward to those who caught them, others were encouraged, and for a time the extorting gangs were put a stop to.

In the year under report 2 Officers have been dismissed and 10 punished departmentally. 7 Constables were dismissed; 19 departmentally punished; and 13 resigned, making a total of 51 against 90 of the preceding year. •

The Force has not improved in education. I find the present Pundit very unfit for his work, and as soon as I can provide for him, I hope to get a good man to supply his place. The school is unsatisfactory, attended only by small boys, and the progress of the recruits is very far from what it should be, partly attributable to the necessity of putting recruits on duty before they have made any progress. 84 Constables are reported to have attended the school during the year.

I have been in charge too short a time to be able to say much about the Inspectors and Chief Constables of the Force. Captain Codrington left on record a favourable opinion of the Officers, to which I am glad to have it in my power to add my testimony. Khan Saheb is an Officer of many years' standing, and is well known. Mr. Dickinson I have to thank for hearty co-operation and good service during my investigation of the Bhowndy murder case. He seems an Officer of zeal and ability, and has the good of the service at heart. He has been some years in the lowest grade of Inspectors, and will, I trust, soon be promoted.

T. G. COLES, Lieut.-Colonel,
District Superintendent of Police, Tanna.

KOLABA.

During the year 1873 the office of Police Superintendent changed hands no less than six times. Lieutenant Baugh, acting for Captain Portman, on furlough in England, held the office from 1st to 6th January 1873; Captain Westmacott from 7th to 20th idem; Rao Sahib Dadaji Bhikaji, Police Inspector, from 21st idem to 7th February; Captain Payne from 8th idem to 20th November; Rao Bahadur Raungrao Bhimaji from 21st to 23rd idem; Mr. Duggan from 24th idem to 31st December.

Turning to the crime return, it will be observed that, compared with the previous year, the heinous offences show a remarkable decrease, while those of a petty nature have increased. Under the head of "murder," for instance, in 1872 there were 9 cases reported including 2 of "attempt"; this year there are but 4, and 2 of these appertain to the previous year. With regard to 1 of them, it appears that on the 8th of December 1872, a Panchayat declared it to have been a case of suicide. Subsequent inquiry, however, tended to show that a murder had been committed, as related further on. In the other case it was also supposed that a woman had died of apoplexy, which opinion was arrived at on a *post mortem* examination held by the Hospital Assistant, Penn, as seen further on.

With respect to "dacoity," the same favourable decrease is noticeable; for whereas in 1872 there were 10 such cases representing stolen property to the value of Rs. 7,576, in the year 1873 only 2 cases are shown, in which the stolen property is valued at Rs. 1,822.

On the 8th December 1872, the body of a woman named Dadi, aged 17, was found in a well at the village of Koproli. It was thought, and a Panchayat certified, that the deceased had been accidentally drowned.

Captain Westmacott, Police Superintendent, took the case in hand on the 13th January 1873. The Doctor's certificate on the *post mortem* as to cause of death had been vaguely worded; this he subsequently altered, and said that the woman was dead or insensible when her body fell into the water.

On this further inquiry was instituted; deceased's husband and 4 others were arrested; but the 1st Class Magistrate, before whom the case was tried on the 15th January 1873, acquitted the whole of them on account of insufficient evidence. There was evidently a failure of justice; this case partly arising from the neglect of the Head Constable at Revas, and for which he was

degraded one class by Captain Payne, while the Chief Constable Gulam Mohidin received a severe reprimand. The chief cause, however, of the failure was the false evidence given by the witnesses, 4 of whom were subsequently tried for perjury, and sentenced to undergo 6 months' imprisonment each.

No. 2.—This case was also one brought forward from the preceding year; the particulars are as follows:—On the morning of the 20th October 1872, the dead body of a married woman named Bhundi, aged 16 years, was found lying in a natural position, as if asleep, near to the village of Antora, Taluka Penn, of which she was an inhabitant, and resided with her husband and mother-in-law. She was last seen alive by her mother-in-law about 5 P.M. on the 19th, when she left home to bring water from a well on the borders of the village. Although she did not return all night, the mother-in-law failed to make any inquiries or report the circumstance to the Police until the following day. A small dark mark was observable immediately below the left breast. The Medical Officer at Penn, on *post mortem* examination, gave it as his opinion that death had resulted from apoplexy, and that there were no signs whatever of violence. The Police Superintendent continued the enquiry. Deceased's brother, Pandu, stated that his sister Bhundi had been murdered, but could bring forward no proof. However a certain Soni, "Dajee Suddoo," of Wasi, who had no ostensible means of livelihood, and amused himself by *fomenting* quarrels among his neighbours,—and unless he is much belied, was invariably *available* as a witness in any kind of case,—had put up Pandu to say that his sister had met her death by foul means; he also produced 4 so-called eye-witnesses to the deed. These false witnesses one and all denied *in toto* what they were expected to have asserted. The Soni, Dajee Suddoo, was said to have threatened deceased's father-in-law, Lahoo, that, unless the latter gave him two hundred rupees as "hush money," he would charge him with having murdered Bhundi, his daughter-in-law. This came out afterwards. In the meantime the husband of deceased Bhundi, and Lahoo, her father-in-law, were apprehended on a charge of murder, and committed to the Sessions for trial. On the 22nd March 1873 they were tried and acquitted for want of sufficient proof. The Judge gave it as his opinion that the Chief Constable, Pandurung Ramchandra, had shown great neglect in not taking up the case promptly, and to this fact might be attributed the discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses on which he felt himself bound to discharge the accused. The Chief Constable was suspended, degraded one step, and transferred to Wara, Tanna Zilla.

Here again there is a most remarkable decrease, which may be attributed to the fact of there having been a better harvest throughout the country this year than last; and hence robbery, very often the offspring of famine and despair, has sensibly diminished. The particulars of 2 cases that have occurred are as follows:—

No. I.—About 9 p.m. on the 15th October a dacoity was committed at the village of Jeetah, bordering on the Pant Sucheo's territory, when property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, cash, and clothing, valued at Rs. 1,538, was stolen from the house of Moroo Jaychand, a Gujar. The dacoits were Ramosees belonging to Sonapur and Jambli above the ghauts. The leader of the gang is supposed to have been a man called Tookea Parwatea, who absconded. Two of complainant's relatives were wounded slightly with a sword carried by one of the dacoits. Through fear the property was pointed out, and some of the depredators were recognized as belonging to Parwatea's gang. Complainant had refused to pay a levy of Rs. 5 in tobacco demanded by these worthies a few days previously, hence, as he believed, the attack. On the 31st October 8 men supposed to have been concerned in the dacoity were apprehended by the Police above the ghaut, out of which 4 only, on being identified, were forwarded to the 1st Class Magistrate. 3 others were apprehended by Mr. Dadaji Bhikaji, Police Inspector, at Saswad, Poona Zilla, with some of the stolen property in their possession. The Head Constable, Mangaum, also apprehended 2 more of the gang with stolen property in their possession on the 5th December; and 2 more, a man and a woman, on the 9th idem, making in all 12 prisoners. Out of this number the Magistrate discharged 5, 2 were accepted as approvers, and the other 5 were committed to the Sessions. The case remained over at the end of the year.

No. II.—The scene of the other dacoity is situate at the foot of the Wurrunda Ghaut in the village of Ambesewthur, at which place on the 25th December, about midnight, a gang of 12 men knocked gently at the door of one Soobarum Ambaram, a Guzerathi Bramin and shop-keeper, who with his wife was about retiring to rest. A demand was made for admittance, which being refused the door was lifted off its hinges, and the gang entering seized Soobarum, dragged him outside, and beat him severely with sticks wounding him on the head. The ornaments which the woman wore were forcibly taken from her and the house plundered. Altogether property to the value of Rs. 284 was stolen, and the robbers decamped above the ghaut into the "Pant Sucheo's" territory, which appears to be a kind of rendezvous for these gentry.

The following morning 10 of the gang were apprehended by the villagers of "Pali" and delivered over to the "Pant Sucheo's" Police; only Rs. 17 were recovered. 1 of the villagers who rendered such good service in apprehending these miscreants, named "Vithoo Appaji," received as reward a turban valued Rs. 10-11, and Rs. 54 is about to be distributed in rewards to the remainder.

The other 2, a man and woman, belonging to this gang were since apprehended by our Police at Bombay, and the case stands over at the close of the year. Application has been made for the extradition of the offenders who remain prisoners in the "Pant Sucheo's territory."

S. SMITH,

Acting District Superintendent of Police.

NASIK.

The total number of offences reported to have occurred during the year 1873 is 3,474, being a decrease of 384 compared with the year 1872. The decrease is 177 in cognizable and 207 in non-cognizable offences; this includes the crime of the Penth State, which last year's Return did not. The real decrease, therefore, as compared with 1872, is 209 in cognizable and 245 in non-cognizable offences, as 32 cognizable and 38 non-cognizable offences occurred in the Penth State. The decrease is principally in thefts and robberies, and is in a great measure owing to the year under report not having been one of scarcity. The rains also fell most opportunely, and the harvest has been a good one. The decrease however reflects credit on the Police, for a great deal of extra work was thrown on them at Head Quarters in the City and Taluka, owing to the immense numbers who came to this District on account of the Sinvhast festival, which began on 13th September 1872 and ended on 11th October 1873. For the last month or so there was one continual stream, day and night, of people going and coming between the Railway Station, the city, and along the road to Trimbak; it is impossible to say how many hundreds of thousands passed through; they came from all parts of India, at times every house in Nasik was crammed. All this influx of people caused an increase of crime in the city and Nasik Taluka; and Mr. Amir Ali, the City Chief Constable, deserves credit for having done so well in the city when the men where so hard worked.

The fact of a decrease at all on the whole Return, as I have said above, is creditable.

Highway robbery has decreased from 32 to 18, and the number of convictions is greater.

The number of dacoities, 7, is the same as last year : the first was not completed, and no property was lost. The last remains undetected. 5 cases were detected and committed to the Sessions, and 32 of the offenders were sentenced to various terms—from 5 years' rigorous imprisonment to 14 years' transportation. The detection of these dacoities is creditable.

There has also been an improvement of 7 per cent. in the percentage of convictions to men brought to trial in the total of cognizable cases.

There has also been an improvement of 9 per cent. in convictions to persons arrested for theft.

There has been an increase of 25 cases under the head of receiving stolen property. 79 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted.

At the beginning of the year nearly the whole District was demoralized by a cheating game, called by the Magistrates 1 into 2 rupees swindle.

The town of Girnara, in the Nasik Taluka, was one of the worst places.

The curious part of the affair was that the apparent principals were Mhars. In the pursuit of gain, however, all castes thronged to their houses, as many as 2 or 300 a day.

The game was this: one or more rupees were deposited for a period of nine days, after which the depositor was to return and receive double.

To lure the big fish, many of the small fry received double, and so the game went on till people began to pawn and sell all they possessed in the hope of doubling it. A very large sum was deposited, and many people began to clamour for the return of their money doubled.

There was a riot in the day-time, and several of the Mhars' houses were burned down during the night by a body of men who came to the town.

The Mhars bolted during the riot; over 3,000 rupees were found by the Police; but this represented but a small portion of the sum made away with.

I moved my camp to the spot, and remained for some days making inquiries, and afterwards caused information to be laid before the Magistrate; and, mainly owing to the exertions of Mr. Amir Ali, succeeded in getting 15 men sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay 1,000 rupees fine.

A great many smaller cases were taken up by the Magistrates of their own accord, and on the information of the Police, in different parts of the District.

This swindling game has now been completely stamped out. Had prompt action not been taken serious crimes would have resulted, for a large number of the losers were Kolies, who were greatly enraged and ready to take the law into their own hands. It is believed that it was they who burned down the Mhars' houses, but no evidence could be obtained on this point.

There has been a bad case of torture on which those convicted got off on appeal to the High Court, after having been 6 months in prison: an account will be found under the heading of torture further on.

The value of property stolen is 67,555, being less by 6,191 than in the previous year. The percentage of recovery has fallen off 13 per cent. This is owing to the property in a theft of Rs. 13,000 at Yeola on 2nd May 1873 not appearing as recovered.

The complainant, a lad of 15, had never seen the greater part of his property, and was only able to recognize a small portion out of thousands of rupees worth shown him; and the offenders all got off on trial, though the Magistrate expressed his belief that they were the right men. This lad, the owner, thought a great deal more of his approaching marriage than of giving assistance to the Police. Two or three Patels were interested in the offenders getting off, and it was suspected that some of the District and Village Police were in complicity with the thieves; but I was unable to obtain any evidence of a nature to substantiate this charge. A special report was submitted in this case to the Police Commissioner, who regretted he could not acquit the Superintendent of all responsibility for the failure of justice in this case.

The results obtained, however, in the general operations of the Police for the year under report, are more than a set off against the failure in this case.

In 1,446 cognizable cases taken up by the Police, 2,131 persons were arrested. Of these 1,963 were brought to trial, and 1,170 or 60 per cent. were finally convicted. In 1872 the percentage in these cases was 53.

Convictions in cognizable cases.

In 2,028 non-cognizable cases taken up by Magistrates, 3,871 persons were arrested. Of these 1,028, or 27 per cent., were convicted. In 1872, the percentage of convictions in these cases was 32.

Convictions in non-cognizable cases.

Murder. In 2 out of 8 cases of murder committed during the year the offenders were convicted.

In 3 the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Court; 1 was pending trial on 31st December 1873, and 2 remain undetected.

One of those undetected occurred at Bharam, a village of the Vinchorkur's; and for it he and his Police are principally responsible.

I would here remark that the existing arrangements are very unsatisfactory. The Vinchorkur has a Foujdar and Police of his own. These men have no legal standing, and perform all Police duties in connection with his villages. The men are liable to be mistaken by outsiders for the District Police, as their dress is of the same pattern, though the cloth is threadbare and of very inferior quality. The men are slovenly and dirty in appearance. My experience is that men who are slovenly and dirty are generally careless and inefficient in the discharge of their duties.

Three years ago a full report was submitted on this subject. I believe the papers are now before Government, and I trust that an early decision will be come to regarding the constitution of the Vinchorkur's Police.

The crimes committed on the Vinchorkur's land will appear in my Return, though my Police have little or nothing to do with them, except at Yeola, and in very serious cases only elsewhere.

In the case of this murder the complainant came to me at Nasik in the rains, and said his case was not being properly inquired into. I wrote to the Vinchorkur, and also sent my Inspector to aid. The Vinchorkur replied that the enquiry was going on satisfactorily.

It is only natural that the Vinchorkur's Police should be jealous of interference on the part of the District Police, though on the occurrence of serious crime the form of reporting it and asking for assistance from me is gone through, and I always render all assistance.

The only satisfactory solution of the difficulty to my mind is, for his property to be placed under the District Police, he paying for the cost of the men.

As I gather from your Circular about the preparation of this Report, that an account of each murder and dacoity is not requisite, I will merely mention the causes which led to the murders:—

- I.—This murder occurred on 4th January 1873. The cause was enmity against the deceased Bhikaram, Police Patel of Oture. 12 men were committed to the Sessions, several of them were big wigs of the village, and their influence on the witnesses, combined with the delay between committal and trial, was doubtless the cause of their getting off at the Sessions.
- II.—An affray and riot occurred at Igatpura on 13th January 1873. Eight Marwarces beat a Mhar to death and injured another severely. The quarrel began by a Mhar boy taking up a couple of tiles belonging to a Marwarce, which the Marwarce told him to drop. The Session Judge acquitted the accused.
- III.—One Sadu murdered his wife, Bhagi, at Jecor, with an axe, on 27th May 1873. The cause was jealousy and anger at his morning meal being brought late. The accused, who absconded, has not yet been captured.
- IV.—On 9th July 1873, near Ankaie, a Bhil beat a boy named Gangaram very severely, and stole his silver wristlets and 2 rings value Rs. 20. The boy died on 11th July. The Bhil was sentenced to 10 years' transportation. Cupidity was the cause of this crime.
- V.—On 3rd October 1873, at Kowlana, one Bhagi was murdered by her husband. Head Constable, 4th Class, Nurkhan Roshankhan was at the village at the time, and hearing cries led the way with Bhowji Lohar and another and arrested the murderer, red handed, axe in hand, before he had quite killed his wife. The prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life; and Head Constable Nurkhan Roshankhan has been promoted, and the other 2 rewarded. It is believed that jealousy was the cause of this murder.
- VI.—On 22nd September 1873, a money-lender, a Marwarce, named Dhaniram, was strangled to death at Mho, Taluka Sinar, by four men and a woman, who were much in his debt; the woman had been pecuniarily ruined by him. Hatred and the hope of escaping from the money-lender's clutches was the cause of this murder. The 5 were committed to the Sessions and got off. 2 Constables and a Jaglia tracked the 2 principal murderers from Munmar to Mohede, in

Khandesh, where they were arrested. The Constables and Jaglia were rewarded.

VII.—On 1st September 1873, at the Vinchorkur's village of Bharam, a Mhar cut his wife's throat in a fit of jealousy, and absconded; he has not yet been captured.

VIII.—On 17th December 1873, at Khadak, Malegam, Niphad, a Mhar gave some poisoned sweetmeat to a little boy, aged 4 years, after eating which the boy died. The cause of this wicked act is not known. The Mhar has been committed to the Sessions and awaits trial.

Dacoities. There were 7 cases this year against the same number last year:—

I.—The Police were unsuccessful in detecting the offenders. The complainant lost nothing. 8 or 9 men attempted to break open the door of a Marwaree's house at Anjaneri; one of the servants got out through a hole in the thatch on the roof and began to call for help from the villagers, on which the dacoits ran off.

VII.—This dacoity was committed on 21st October 1873, at Wasali Betinga, Taluka Igatpuri, near the Nagar Ghauts, on a Marwaree's house. A slight wound was inflicted on the right leg of Laxiram, also on Sitaram's left wrist; these two were complainants, and Rowji Bhat, who had come to do the usual Pooja of Dewali, was also slightly wounded. This dacoity was committed by a gang of 6 or 7 men under the leadership of Vittoo Aswalia, who for the last year have been committing dacoities in the Tanna and Nagar Districts. Vittoo Aswalia was shot by one of the Nagar Police on 28th November 1873, and part of the property stolen at Wasali Betinga was found on his body and recognized by the complainant, also a pair of Marwaree shoes, which had been carried off on the night of the dacoity; this gang has not yet been captured.

This is the first time we know of their having come to this District; as a rule, they live among the Ghauts in the Tanna and Nagar Zillas, and confine their operations to those Districts.

There were 18 cases of robbery against 32 in the previous year; 50 persons were arrested, 9 convicted, and 3 pending trial 31st December 1873.

Of thefts there were 642 cases against 809 the previous year, or a decrease of 167. 993 persons were arrested, of whom 568, or 57 per cent., were convicted against 48 per cent. in the previous year.

Under this head there were 80 cases, or an increase of 25 over the former year; 103 persons were arrested, and 81, or 79 per cent., were convicted.

Receiving stolen property. There has been a case of torture by the Police to extort confession: the case was taken up and prosecuted by the District Superintendent in the Magistrate's Court. The prisoners were defended by Mr. Parashram, the Government Pleader and two Nasik Vakils. The case was committed to a Special Sessions at Tanna. The District Superintendent prosecuted the case at the Sessions at Tanna, through the Government Pleader Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak Acharia. The prisoners being defended by Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Govind Baba and two Nasik Vakils.

Torture. The following are the particulars of the case:—A man was arrested on a charge of theft between 4 and 5 o'clock one evening, and taken out by a Head Constable and a Constable to a secluded spot at a distance and beaten. He was again at midnight taken out to a jungly island and his testicles tied and beaten. On this occasion the Chief Constable and another Head Constable also accompanied the accused. When he was brought back the man was faint and required support; but he was taken to his house to show the property, and on pointing out 2 or 3 places, the earth was dug up. Nothing, however, was found, and the accused was taken to the Chowrie. Early next morning he was conveyed in a cart to a village where he stated after the previous night's search the property was buried, but before reaching it the man died.

The Chief Constable, 2 Head Constables and the Constable who were concerned in the torture were sentenced by the Sessions Court to ten, five, three and two years' imprisonment respectively. They appealed to the High Court, and Mr. Branson appeared on their behalf. After having been in confinement nearly 6 months, their case came on for hearing. The following are the concluding words of their Lordships' Judgment:—

'The accused may have deserved the pain and anxiety which they must have sustained in consequence of their certainly injudicious proceedings; but we must, though not without hesitation, reverse the convictions and sentences.'

A school was established at Head Quarters on 1st April; the average daily attendance has been 5 Constables and 12 children of Policemen.

School. There were 42 officers and 113 men fined and degraded and 38 dismissed against 60 officers and 157 men and 19 dismissals in 1872; besides these 11 men

Conduct.

were punished by the Magistrates under the District Police Act for neglect of duty and breaches of discipline; they were committed for trial by my orders.

W. H. WILSON, Captain,
District Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

The Sinvhast Jatra was going on at Trimbak during 10 months of the year, and was attended by large numbers of pilgrims. The District Magistrate observes that in Statement D, column 4, the Superintendent enters 65,000 as the number who attended the Jatra. This is, the Magistrate believes, much under the number that attended during the 10 months; there must have been that number during the last month of the Jatra alone.

In connection with this Jatra, which occurs every twelve years, it should be observed that in order to release Police to attend at some of the early gatherings, the treasuries named in the margin were made over to guards of Her Majesty's 15th Regiment N. I., and thus the ordinary guards were made available for duty at Trimbak. The troops, however, were withdrawn towards the end of February 1873.

The District Superintendent alludes to the unsatisfactory arrangements regarding Police in the Inam villages of the Vinchorkur. This matter was referred so long ago as September 1871, but up to this time no final decision has been received from Government. The matter is one of importance and the District Magistrate trusts it may be decided at an early date. The present arrangements seem to the District Magistrate to be illegal since the passing of the District Police Act 1867 (Bombay), and may, therefore, at any moment give rise to unpleasant complications.

The District Magistrate in conclusion gladly bears testimony to the hearty manner in which the District Superintendent of Police has worked with the Magisterial authorities.

H. N. B. ERSKINE,
District Magistrate of Nasik.

KHANDESH.

With the exception of murders (which have one extra) crime of all kinds has much diminished during the year under report. This decrease in crime is in a measure due to a good season and

harvest; but I think some credit may be fairly given to the Police for this satisfactory result. Dacoities, it will be seen, have sunk from 13 in 1872 to 3 in 1873; and I attribute this great decrease to the good work done by the Police in 1872, in clearing out the large gang of dacoits that infested the Western Districts, and who were only captured after much exposure and hardship during the rains. Robberies have decreased from 27 in 1872 to 17 in 1873, while thefts and receiving stolen property show a decrease of 532 and 43 cases respectively in the year under report.

As regards detection, I am of opinion that the statements in force do not fairly show the working of the
 Detection. Police, as cases that have been detected, although conviction could not be obtained, do not appear. I think all Magistrates will allow that many cases came before them that have been fairly detected; and there are some in which the Police have really done good work, but a conviction could not be obtained. Regarding failure of conviction, I can only repeat what has been so often brought forward before, that the chief difficulty the Police in this country have to contend with, is the distance that cases have to be sent for trial. These long journeys of prisoners and witnesses to the trying Magistrate's Court tell against the Police in more ways than one. In England, or say Bombay, a case is inquired into and completed to-day, and up before the Magistrate next morning; whereas in Khandesh it may frequently have to go a week's march, during which time witnesses are got at and talked or bought over. I have myself known a case leave my camp a strong one in every respect, and break down completely before the Magistrate, when tried a week or ten days afterwards. It is after the Police have detected the case and forwarded it to the Magistrate that the friends of the accused, seeing things look bad, begin to work and spend money, and the Police have no chance. Another result of these long journeys is, that they prevent disinterested witnesses coming forward; and consequently in cases of robbery, dacoity, &c., it is next to impossible in this country to obtain a conviction by evidence alone; in nineteen cases out of twenty, unless the Police can produce some stolen property in the Magistrate's Court, the accused will be acquitted. Example.—*A*, a traveller, is stopped in the road by *B* and *C*, and robbed of a sum of money. Three men working in the field alongside see the whole affair, and could point out the offenders; but if they do so, it is probable they will have a walk of many miles to the Magistrate's Camp, and thence many more to the Sessions Court, and in the end be absent from their homes and fields for a month and well badgered by Vakils into the bargain. These three men won't come forward, and rupees can't be traced and sworn to, therefore how is the case

to be detected? Probably during inquiry it becomes known to the Police that the three men referred to were in the field at the very time the crime occurred; but they deny, and thus give evidence against, instead of in favour of, complainant.

In the year under report, the percentage of convictions to men
 Convictions. put on trial has been as follows:—

In cognizable cases alone 76·04 against 66·29 in 1872.

In cognizable and all non-cognizable 47·03 against 43·98 in 1872

The above shows an improvement of 10 per cent. over the previous year in cases cognizable by the Police, which must be considered as very creditable to them, and is, I am of opinion, a favourable average. Cognizable crime should alone be taken when judging of the working of the Police, as they are not answerable for what the Magistrate may do in non-cognizable cases. A few inefficient Sub-Magistrates might spoil an otherwise good average. In striking the percentage of cognizable and non-cognizable case, I have included *all* the latter, namely, those in which the Police were employed and those investigated by the Magistrates alone. The percentage of 47·03 under this head, although an improvement on the previous year, cannot be considered good; but this small average is entirely owing to the Magisterial cases, which give a percentage of 38·3 only, and is owing to Sub-Magistrates issuing summonses in very trivial complaints. The number of persons convicted to persons arrested in cognizable cases is 57·8 in 1873, against 56·9 in 1872. I should be glad to see a greater improvement under this head, but it should be borne in mind that all arrests made by Police Patels, &c., are included.

The amount stolen in the year 1873 is about 24,000 less than
 Stolen property. in the previous year, but the recoveries show a decrease of 2 per cent.; this decrease is owing to a large robbery at Amalneir, in which about Rs. 9,500 were looted and nothing could be recovered. This robbery was committed by well-to-do Brahmins, and was traced by the Police, and the accused committed to the Sessions Court; but with the assistance of a European Barrister they succeeded in getting off. Here is a case in point where the Police really did well and the case was detected, but conviction could not be obtained.

There were 13 cases in this year against 12 in 1872. In 6
 Murders. cases convictions were obtained, 4 others were detected and committed, but the accused released by the Sessions Court; in 1 the murderer committed suicide, and 2 remain undetected. Only three of these cases call for detail in this Report. The first of these occurred at Mundana in the Parola Sub-Division on the 8th February. A Shimpee woman was reported

to have been found drowned in a well, and both the Sub-Magistrate and Chief Constable proceeded to the spot, where the former held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded. The Assistant Superintendent of Police afterwards heard reports, which led him to believe that there had been foul play; and a searching enquiry was made, which proved beyond all doubt that the woman had been murdered by her husband and then thrown down the well. One of the principal witnesses, who assisted to carry the dead body, has been got out of the way; but there is still hope of this case being proved if this man can be found. Both the Sub-Magistrate and Chief Constable were greatly to blame in this case. The latter was suspended for 3 months, and would have been reduced, but for the plea that the Sub-Magistrate having himself held the inquest and returned the case as one of accidental death, he did not consider further inquiry necessary. (2nd.)—The second case occurred on 9th June, when a Mehwas Police Constable, named Mahodya, who had given evidence against the gang of dacoits in 1872, was waylaid and murdered by two of their comrades then at large. A Government reward of Rs. 500 was offered for their apprehension, and they have been captured and punished. (3rd.)—The third case was one of poisoning, and occurred at Assoda, in the Nasirabad Taluka, on the 21st August. In this case no complaint was made, but it became known to the Police that two women (mother and daughter-in-law) had been taken suddenly ill; inquiry was made and the bodies sent to Dhulia for post mortem, and they were found to have been poisoned by arsenic. Five men were arrested, and after a long investigation the case was committed to the Sessions; but although a good one the accused were acquitted, on what grounds I cannot say, as I have not seen the finding.

There were 5 cases against 7 last year. In two cases convictions were obtained, a third was committed, and two remain undetected.

Culpable homicide.

Only 3 cases against 18 last year, and of these two have been successfully traced, and the third is still under inquiry, having occurred at the latter end of December. The first of these cases occurred at Laling near Dhulia on the night of the 19th September. For a long time no trace whatever could be discovered, and it was long after the Inspector, Sheik Husain, and the Chief Constable of the Taluka had failed to obtain any clue whatever that Mr. Shewram Pandurang, the Inspector of the Western Division, asked my permission to take up the case; and so well did he do his work that in a short time twelve men were apprehended and brought from Bhosawal, Chalisgaum,

Dacoities.

Berar and Nagar District, and about Rs. 700 of property recovered. The other cases do not call for detail.

The same as named in my last year's Report. I find that the Wanjaries are becoming more troublesome and that cattle-stealing has been greatly on the increase in Khandesh during the past year. I issued orders to the Police and called their particular attention to this subject at the beginning of the year. I find, nevertheless, that this class of crime is about the only one in which there has been a marked increase in 1873, and I attribute the cause to the large gangs of Wanjaries who have lost their occupation in carrying merchandize, owing to the Railway, and whose chief means of subsistence now is breeding and selling cattle, and therefore they never lose an opportunity of lifting a good animal and driving it into the hills to increase their herds.

As a rule the Native District Police are much abused and not unfrequently called useless, and that they are much wanting in detective ability cannot be denied; but a Police cannot be made in a day, and we must be satisfied with a gradual but steady improvement. Year by year as the law becomes better known to the criminal classes, the proving of cases and obtaining convictions becomes more difficult for the Police; and yet during the two years that I have been Superintendent in Khandesh, there has been a marked increase in the number of convictions obtained for men put on trial. In 1872 there was an increase of 8 per cent., and in 1873 an increase of 10, making in the two years a total increase of 18 per cent., which I consider is very favourable, and may be taken as a proof that improvement does exist, and that the cases sent up have been better inquired into and prepared. Constant and continued supervision, and a thorough knowledge of his District and men, by the Superintendent, are, in my opinion, the best means of improving the efficiency of the Police. It takes many years for a Superintendent to become thoroughly acquainted with his men and District, and they should, therefore, be moved from place to place as seldom as possible. Even the best native subordinates cannot help being to a certain degree partial, and the result is that promotions are not given where most deserved, unless the Superintendent is himself well acquainted with his men, and unjust promotions cause discontent and do much injury to the Force.

Given all the above, that is a Superintendent knowing thoroughly his men and District, still the District Police will never be thoroughly efficient in this country, unless backed up by a well organized village Police, the want of which is felt more and more every year.

Village Police necessary.

The old system of village Police and village responsibility are known to have worked well, although the latter must have been the cause of much oppression; but put this responsibility aside altogether if necessary, and give us a good village Police to assist and work with the District Police. The system of the village Police would have to be different in different Districts. In Khandesh I would most strongly advocate the keeping up of the old system of "Pendikari" (grain payment) which is still given in most villages, and only requires to be recognized by Government to be given in all without any difficulties being made. The Village Watchmen in Khandesh are for the most part Bhils, and I am convinced that a fixed small monthly payment to these people would be a great mistake. Let Government resume all free land, now held by the village Police; in place thereof order that the grain payment is to continue, and add thereto a small fixed annual cash payment, together with a liberal system of rewards, and I will answer for a great improvement in the crime Returns. The village Police should be placed entirely under the District Superintendent, and look up to him as their head; but in cases of dismissal they have a right of appeal to the District Magistrate.

The ease with which thieves can dispose of stolen property is one of the great difficulties with which the Indian Police have to contend; and now that the law is becoming so well known and consequently convictions more difficult, the time has come when they may reasonably expect some assistance from Government in this matter. Every goldsmith and many wealthy sowkars even are receivers and melters down of stolen property, and it is simply impossible for the District Police to keep a watch on a sixth part of them. Some law is urgently called for to meet this evil. Require every pawnbroker or receiver of native ornaments to take out a license, and punish heavily any man not holding such license who has been proved to have dealt in them. Licensed pawnbrokers should be bound to give information to the Police of all ornaments that are brought to them for sale, and until some such law is passed the Police have little chance with these receivers. Many are brought up each year, and escape on the plea that they did not know the things were stolen, although the man who brought them was well known not to be possessed of an anna.

I cannot conclude what I have written regarding prevention of crime without calling attention to the happy life that the prisoners in our native Jails live. A few months' imprisonment is more a reward than a punishment to the poorer classes, as they have lighter work and better food. Call together four or five of the leading natives in this District, ask them what they would suggest for the keeping down of crime, and

the first answer will be "make imprisonment a more severe punishment, as at present it is a mere play work." Prisoners are supposed to be not allowed to converse, but they may be seen any day laughing and talking happily together; and I have no hesitation in saying that the Bhil who goes out to the jungle and comes home in the evening staggering under a crushing load of grass or wood, which he sells for a pice or two, does a harder day's work than any prisoner in the District Jail, and, moreover, does not get half so good a meal at the end of it.

The conduct of the Police during the year under report has been good, and it is worthy of remark that not a single officer or man has been put on his trial for torture or ill usage of accused persons. Several men have been punished departmentally by fine, &c., but these have been chiefly inflicted for overstaying leave or absenting themselves without leave, a fault which Bhils are much given to.

I would again bring prominently to your notice my Inspector Mr. Shewaram Pandurang who has during the past year fully sustained the high name he has made for himself as a Police officer. I cannot speak too highly of his zeal and energy, and when there is work to be done nothing will prevent his carrying it out. This officer again spent the greater part of the monsoon in the Nawapur jungles hunting after the two dacoits, Holya and Pachya, who had murdered the man who gave evidence against their comrades, and in the end succeeded in effecting their capture and bringing them to justice. On his return from the west, he suffered much from a bad abscess caused by the poisonous water and air of the Nawapur jungles, and was much reduced; but notwithstanding this he was about to proceed to Madras at my request in search of Shridur Vithal, had not a letter from the Civil Surgeon caused me to cancel the order. In the Laling dacoity case this officer showed his worth as a detective; after every enquiry had been made by the Inspector and other Police in whose Division the crime occurred, he asked my permission to take up the case, and the result was the apprehension of 12 men brought from all parts many miles away and the recovery of some Rs. 700 of property. This officer received a present of a sword and khillat from Government for his services in 1872, but I much regret that the title of Rao Bahadur which was recommended by this Government was refused. The Government of India refused this distinction, ruling that the successful tracing of a dacoity was hardly a claim; but I would submit that it was not asked for me on such grounds alone, for he has very many, but as a reward for the excellent example he had set

the whole Force in sticking to his work like a man, in a jungle so dreaded, that many men resigned when ordered on duty there.

Mr. Down performed the duties of 2nd Assistant Superintendent during the whole of the year, and is an energetic officer who takes much interest in his work.

F. J. WISE, Captain,

District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh.

Mr. Moore would draw attention to the hardship usually entailed on parties connected with a case under magisterial inquiry, and which most certainly deters many people from giving evidence who otherwise would be glad to do so. There is no doubt that this is not only a difficulty in the way of detection, but a powerful incentive to the suppression *altogether* of information regarding the occurrence of a crime. As a remedy the appointment of Benches of Magistrates wherever practicable, and the investiture of Taluka Magistrates with higher powers than they now possess, is suggested; with such a free expression of public opinion as there is in the present day, and with the careful scrutiny which is exercised over Magisterial Returns, there is a guarantee against abuse of such extended powers; a recommendation for a Bench of Magistrates to try cases in the Talukas of this District through which the Railway runs, has already been submitted.

With regard to the criminal classes, the District Superintendent remarks that the Wanjaries are becoming more troublesome; the only remedy for this evil is to insist upon these and all other wandering tribes squatting in places where they can be under the immediate surveillance of the Police and in no other places.

The increase of 18 per cent. during the last two years in convictions is most creditable to the Police. The remarks of the District Superintendent on this portion of the Report are most sensible. Constant changes in the head of the office are most detrimental to good administration, and they are felt throughout a department; not only are the masters ignorant of their men, but the men do not know their masters; and the fact that what good work they do under one officer, may be ignored by his successor, is apt to make the men lukewarm in their duties. Patronage, if it may be so called, is one of the most difficult parts of good administration; it is impossible for the head of an office to exercise this power justly, unless he is thoroughly acquainted with his subordinates; and there is no part of the duties of the head of an office which is more important than this, if he wishes those under him to work with a will.

The Acting District Magistrate most fully endorses all that Captain Wise writes regarding prison labour so called ; it is very much to be regretted that measures are not taken to utilize such labor on public works. It is disgraceful to see able-bodied men at stone drill in the District Jail, when they might be most usefully employed on public works. Imprisonment under the present regulations is no punishment, and until really hard labour is enforced, our jail system will never act as a deterrent to crime. Prisoners might be most usefully employed on Local Fund and other works, but the rates at present charged make it imperative to employ free labour. If the State placed prisoners at the disposal of the Local Fund Department at a less cost than that at which free labor is procurable, hard work would be found for convicts which would be most disagreeable to them, but which would deter them from committing crime, (as has notably been the case in the Mitrow gang in Sind,) and many works of public utility would be more economically carried out. The punishment of criminals is a charge which the State has to bear ; but if the convicts be employed on work executed by the Public Works Department, the State would be benefitted at a less cost so far as the works are concerned, and at no greater cost, I imagine, as far as the guard and maintenance of prisoners is concerned ; and if prison labour is employed on Local Fund Works, the State would still be benefitted at a less cost as regards the guarding and feeding of the convicts. In the Local Fund Budget for 1874-75 a sum of about Rs. 50,000 is entered for the Dhulia and Pimpulnair road, and it is most strongly recommended that convicts be employed on this work at a lesser cost to the Local Fund Department than free labour.

J. MOORE,

Acting District Magistrate, Khandesh.

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

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES							PER				
			Expected to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.					
					By Police see note.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.		
												By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			AHME											
1a	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	131 to 136, 139 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	11	..	11	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	19	..
4	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	13	1	14	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	22	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	36	..	33	..	..	23	9	..	9	..	31	..
7	149, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	4	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	7	..
Total ..			65	1	62	..	..	44	8	..	9	323	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	..
9		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..
11		..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
12		..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
13		307 ..	Other murders	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
14		304, 308 ..	Attempts at murder	10	..	10	..	..	5	9	..	9	16	..
15		376 ..	Culpable homicide	9	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	1
16		377 ..	Rape .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17		317, 319 ..	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18		306, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	7	..	6	..	..	3	1	..	1	6	..
19	330, 331, 333	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide ..	18	..	18	..	..	14	..	..	..	18	..	
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	49	..	44	..	1	30	17	..	17	126	1	
21	328 ..	Grievous hurt	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
22	327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
23	..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	
24	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	41	..	31	..	..	15	..	..	..	30	..	
25	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	21	1	8	..	1	4	1	..	1	25	1	
26	344 to 346	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	2	..	2	..	..	1	7	..	7	8	..	
27	373, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	7	..	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	19	1	
30	338 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			166	2	142	2	1	87	36	..	36	323	6	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.			Number arrested.		Within the year.			
			Investigated.	By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 88 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12				
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			AHMEDABAD											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	18	..	12	..	..	11	6	..	6	88	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		hurt.												
		By poisonous or stupefying drugs												
33	392, 393	Robbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
														By other means
														In dwelling house
34	270, 281, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	25	1	16	..	..	12	2	..	2	38	..
			8	..	8	4	1	..	1	20	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Other robberies	31	1	14	..	..	9	..	..	..	17	..
36	449 to 452	Serious mischief and cognate offences	105	..	46	..	..	39	2	..	2	78	..
37	412, 413	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
		House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	198	3	106	..	..	79	14	..	14	242	..
		Total....												
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	21	..	21	..	..	8	..	..	..	53	..
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	23	..	23	..	..	10	1	..	1	56	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	13	..	11	..	..	6	1	..	1	17	..
43	379 to 382	Theft .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
														Of cattle
		Ordinary	123	1	69	..	..	51	..	..	..	132	..
44	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	819	2	592	11	1	496	29	..	29	1,077	21	
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	54	1	41	8	..	18	..	..	..	59	9
46	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	116	5	117	1	1	94	16	..	16	191	3	
47	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	32	..	31	..	..	19	1	..	1	61	1
		Breaking closed receptacle	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
		Total....	1,158	9	862	20	3	655	47	..	47	1,409	34	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.			Investigated.		Number arrested.			
			By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	Within the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			AHMEDABAD											
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	21	..	21	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	30	..
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	12	..	..
52		Excise Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws ..	16	..	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	20	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws ..	8	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	17	..
55		Stage Carriage Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Stamp Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 385 to 287, 288, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ..	449	..	447	1	1	440	..	..	..	581	2	..
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ..	68	..	67	1	..	60	..	..	..	83	1	..
Total..			568	..	564	3	1	548	..	..	..	726	5	..
Grand Total..			2,177	16	1,769	26	5	1,453	107	..	107	3,144	43	..

A—continued.

Crime—continued.

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

—concluded.

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

13	13	500	16	504	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
14	2	3	2	13	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
15	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
16	3	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
17	3	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
18	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
19	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
20	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
21	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
22	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
23	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
24	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
25	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
26	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
27	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
28	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
29	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
30	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
31	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
32	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
33	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
34	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
35	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
36	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
37	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
38	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
39	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
40	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
41	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
42	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
43	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
44	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
45	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
46	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
47	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
48	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
49	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
50	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
51	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
52	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
53	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
54	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
55	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
56	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
57	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
58	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
59	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
60	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
61	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
62	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
63	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
64	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
65	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
66	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
67	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
68	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
69	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
70	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
71	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
72	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
73	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
74	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
75	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
76	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
77	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
78	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
79	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
80	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
81	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
82	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
83	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
84	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
85	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
86	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
87	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
88	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
89	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
90	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
91	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
92	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
93	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
94	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
95	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
96	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
97	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
98	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
99	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0
100	26	3	9	17	10	9	28 0 0	3 0 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.			Investigated.		Number arrested.			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
			By Police <i>see motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint.
			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.
			Pending at end of last year.	Pending at end of last year.	Pending at end of last year.	Pending at end of last year.	Pending at end of last year.	Pending at end of last year.	Pending at end of last year.	Pending at end of last year.	Pending at end of last year.	Pending at end of last year.	Pending at end of last year.	Pending at end of last year.
			Received by transfer.	Received by transfer.	Received by transfer.	Received by transfer.	Received by transfer.	Received by transfer.	Received by transfer.	Received by transfer.	Received by transfer.	Received by transfer.	Received by transfer.	Received by transfer.
			Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
			By Police.	By Police.	By Police.	By Police.	By Police.	By Police.	By Police.	By Police.	By Police.	By Police.	By Police.	By Police.
			By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.														KAI
1a	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	6	..	5	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	1	..
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4	234 to 238 ..	Other offences against public justice	..	1	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	..
5	143 to 154, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	25	..	..
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	18	1	18	1	..	9	..	..	..	39	1	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8	..	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	.. " Dacoits .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	302, 303, 306 ..	.. " Robbers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
11	..	.. " Poisons .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
12	..	Other murders	5	3	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	9	..
13	307 ..	Attempts at murder	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	5	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	..	..
15	378 ..	Rape	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
16	377 ..	Unnatural offences	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	31	2	31	..	..	13	10	..	10	43	..	..
21	323 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	27	1	27	..	..	10	1	..	1	35	..	..
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction	7	..	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	14	..	..
25	346 to 344 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	10	..	10	..	..	6	..	..	1	18	..	..
29	338 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	95	9	95	..	..	43	22	..	22	140	..	..

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.					
					By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 105 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.	
													By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			KAIRA—											
30	395, 397, 398	.. Dacoity	5	1	5	..	..	4	9	..	9	18	..
31	399, 402	.. Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	.. Robbery with	6	3	6	..	..	5	6	..	6	12	..
		.. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs ..												
		.. { By other means ..												
33	392, 393	.. Robbery ..	13	..	13	..	..	8	..	..	..	23	..
		.. { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ..												
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	.. Serious mischief and cognate offences	97	..	97	..	..	7	..	..	..	35	..
		.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	196	1	196	..	..	47	1	..	1	110	..
36	449 to 452	.. House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
37	412, 413	.. Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			318	5	318	..	..	72	16	..	16	199	..
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
38	334	.. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	.. Wrongful restraint and confinement..	5	..	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	1
40	336, 337	.. Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	.. Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			5	..	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	1
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
42	453, 456	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	165	..	164	1	..	4	..	1	1	12	1	
43	379 to 382	.. Theft .. { Of cattle ..	142	..	142	..	..	49	1	..	1	115	..
		.. { Ordinary ..	626	..	619	7	..	302	5	..	5	695	15	
44	406 to 408	.. Criminal breach of trust ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	411, 414	.. Receiving stolen property ..	61	1	60	1	..	51	1	..	1	94	..	
46	447, 448	.. Criminal or house-trespass ..	19	..	19	..	..	6	..	..	..	24	..
47	461, 462	.. Breaking closed receptacle ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			1,021	4	1,012	9	..	412	7	1	8	455	21	

continued.

Crime—continued.

CRIME

PROPERTY.

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

continued.

1	35	178	8	20	160	2	..	205	89	12,607	0	0	3,250	0	9
..
..	14	97	4	..	93	182	63	11,646	0	0	3,023	0	0	
..	11	21	3	2	11
..	5	18	1	..	13	12	9	353	0	0	100	0	0	
..	4	14	..	4	10
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..	2	6	3	..	3
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..
..	7	5	1	..	4	1	..	92	5,398	0	0	4,101	0	0	
..	15	99	16	..	83	2	141	610	398	12,774	0	0	4,284	0	0
..	99	505	50	..	456	11
..
..	11	82	3	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	56	53	2,000	0	0	1,970	0	0	
..	11	13	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
3	154	709	83	..	695	..	..	..	..	19	807	643	21,979	0	0	10,235	0	0	

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								Number arrested.			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.		
					By Police <i>etio motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.					By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Column 7, p. 10).	
														10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			KAIRA-											
48	311, 406, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	14
49	Chapter XIX. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	..	114	..	107	7	..	109	..	..	..	122	7
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			124	1	107	17	..	119	9	..	9	122	21	
Grand Total..			1,581	20	1,554	28*	..	657	54	1	56	1,362	47	

* This includes 19 cognizable cases decided by

—continued.

P. RIME—continued.

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

Persons included.

P. NR.	Persons included.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
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Magistrates without the intervention of the Police.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		By Police <i>suo motu</i> .		Number arrested.		Within the year.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.			PANCH										
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total ..	8	1	7	2	..	6	..	1	1	14	1
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.													
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder by Thugs.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" " Dacoits	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
10		" " Robbers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" " Poisons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	4	1	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9
13		307	Attempts at murder	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
14		304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	1	6
15		376	Rape	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	4
16		377	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
18		305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment, of suicide	7	..	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	6
19		329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	6	2	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	20
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	13	1	10	..	..	5	..	..	..	17	
23	394	Hurt by dangerous weapon	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	
24	363 to 369	Kidnaping or abduction	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	7	..	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	18	
29	338	Bash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	53	4	51	..	..	27	1	..	1	91	..

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						TOTAL				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.			Investigated.	Number arrested.			
			4	5	6	7	8	9		10	10a	10b	11	12
			By Police <i>suo motu</i> .						By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.				
			By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.						Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.				
			Pending at end of last year.						Received by transfer.				
			Total.						By Police.				
			By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>			PANCH MAHALS										
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	3	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398..	Robbery with .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By poisonous or stupefying drugs
		{ By other means	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
		Attempt to ditto	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ In dwelling house	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		{ On the highway, between sunset and sunrise .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Other robberies	9	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	12	..
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Attempt to ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Attempt to ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	134	12	64	..	..	45	..	1	1	126	..
		Attempt to ditto	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
36	449 to 452..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	156	15	78	..	..	51	1	1	2	157	..
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>													
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	6	..	6	1	..	5	..	..	..	15	2
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	12	..	10	1	..	9	..	..	..	20	2
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>													
42	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ Of cattle	90	4	67	2	1	49	1	2	3	104	6
		{ Ordinary	146	1	124	3	..	59	2	1	3	226	12
43	379 to 382 ..	Theft	2	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..
		Attempt to ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust	5	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	1
45	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	26	..	23	3	..	14	2	..	2	45	4
46	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house trespass.. .. .	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
47	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle.. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	274	6	222	9	1	166	5	3	8	392	21

continued.

CRIME—continued.

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

continued.

1	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
..
..	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	247 0 0	41 0 0
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15 0 0	.....
..
..	6	4	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	9	4	123 0 0	102 0 0
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	91 0 0	.....
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	32	86	6	..	80	..	..	6	3	..	129	46	5,229 0 0	1,031 0 0
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..
..
1	51	96	6	2	78	..	..	8	3	..	147	51	5,705 0 0	1,174 0 0
..
..	1	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	5	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..
..
..	6	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..
..	28	80	7	..	73	..	..	3	2	..	89	54	2,699 0 0	1,774 0 0
..	60	177	5	1	171	..	..	2	..	2	139	110	1,906 0 0	622 0 0
..	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	68 0 0	28 0 0
..	2	9	2	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	32 0 0	1 0 0
..	25	35	1	..	24	..	..	..	1	..	18	18	888 0 0	468 0 0
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	36 0 0	.....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	80 0 0	.....
..	117	295	15	1	275	..	..	6	3	2	253	185	5,409 0 0	2,893 0 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	Number arrested.		
												Investigated.	Within the year	
														By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8.)
Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>et</i> <i>mota</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8.)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			PANCH MAHALS											
48	311, 400, 461	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	296 to 297	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	5	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	12	..	12	..	..	7	..	..	..	12	..
		Total..	17	..	17	..	..	10	..	..	..	20	..
		Grand Total..	520	26	385	12	1	269	7	5	12	694	26	

continued.

Table continued.

M.H.				PROPERTY.										
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Released by Magistrate without trial.		Number actually put on trial.		Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of,— <i>e. g.</i> , died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.													Before being put on trial.	Number pending at end of year.
concluded.														
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
206	493	47	6	440	..	..	..	21	9	2	401	286	11,127 0 0	4,087 0 0

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

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime	CASES.						PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.				
					By Police <i>etc</i> <i>muta.</i>	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, if which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.	
												By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.												BRO	
1a	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	7	..	6	1	..	3	..	..	..	7	1
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	5	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			14	..	13	1	..	7	..	..	..	20	1
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.													
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Thresh .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	Dacoits .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		"	Robbers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		"	Poisons	4	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	5	..
12	..	Other murders	5	..	5	..	..	4	1	..	18	..	
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	4	..	4	..	..	13	..	..	11	..	
15	376	Rape	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	10	..	
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	22	..	20	2	..	7	1	..	1	34	10
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	17	..	17	..	..	3	..	..	..	27	..
24	363 to 360	Kidnapping or abduction	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	7	..	6	1	..	4	..	..	..	21	1
29	339	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..			77	..	74	3	..	30	3	..	3	167	11

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

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

ACH.

16	8	4	2	1	8	4	1	5	5	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
17	5	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
18	16	8	2	1	8	4	1	5	5	.....	.....
19	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
20	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
23	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
87	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
89	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
92	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
95	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		Investigated.		Number arrested.				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12
			By Police <i>suo motu</i> .		By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.		By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.				
			Pending at end of last year.		Received by transfer.		Total.		By Police.				
			By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).		Within the year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.</i>			BROACH—										
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	11	11	9	..
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		By poisonous or stupefying drugs											
		By other means											
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		In dwelling house											
		On the highway, between sunset and sunrise											
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	Other robberies	14	..	14	..	..	3	2	..	2	30	..
		Serious mischief and cognate offences	32	..	32	..	..	3	10	..	10	41	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	124	..	124	..	..	19	..	..	..	48	..
36	449 to 453 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	174	..	174	..	..	26	29	11	40	131	..
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>													
38	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	11	..	7	..	4	1	..	..	..	19	9
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374 ..	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	11	..	7	..	4	1	..	..	..	19	9
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>													
42	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	28	..	28	..	..	4	3	..	3	6	..
43	379 to 382 ..	Theft	28	..	26	..	2	12	..	..	..	31	1
		{ Of cattle	446	1	436	11	..	188	1	..	1	533	1
		{ Ordinary	15	..	14	1	..	3	..	..	15	1	
44	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust	34	..	29	4	1	26	1	..	1	72	4
45	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	18	..	18	..	..	3	6	..	6	20	..
46	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	569	1	551	19	1	236	11	..	11	677	7

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number arrested.						
					By Police <i>and</i> <i>modo</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.	Within the year.						
								Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.						
			Fending at end of last year.			Received by transfer.		Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			BROACH—											
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	19	..	18	1	..	16	..	..	..	73	7
52		Excise Laws	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
53		Railway Laws	15	..	13	2	..	12	..	..	..	22	2
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	299, 277, 279, 280, 283, 385 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	88	..	87	1	..	79	..	..	..	153	1
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total..			126	..	121	5	..	110	..	..	..	252	1
Grand Total..			971	1	940	31	1	410	43	11	54	1,260	1	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		Investigated.		Number arrested.				
							By Police <i>et cetera</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.		Total.	By Police.	Within the year.
10	10a	10b	11	12									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.			SU										
1a	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 265, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	5	..	5	..	..	3	1	..	1	16	..
2	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 228	Other offences against public justice	10	..	10	..	..	8	2	..	2	12	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
Total ..			16	..	16	..	..	12	3	..	3	34	..
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.													
8	302, 303, 336 ..	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	Dacoits	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
10		"	Robbers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11		"	Poisons	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12		"	Other murders	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	8
13		307	Attempts at murder .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14		304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	11
15		376	Rape	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
16		377	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	7	..	7	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	10	..	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	20	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	29	..	28	..	..	14	3	..	3	61	
24	363 to 369	Kidnaping or abduction	4	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	13	..	12	..	..	4	1	..	1	31	
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			81	..	78	..	..	30	6	..	6	185	..

Continued.

TIME—continued.

NS.

PROPERTY.

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

RAT.

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

13	8	25	6	..	19	..	4
14	7	10	5	..	5
15	1	9	1	..	8	..	4
16	2	8	2	..	3	..	1
17	..	7	4	..	3	..	2
18	..	16	1
19	..	1	1
20	..	1	1
21	..	7	4	..	3	..	1
22	..	2	5	..	3	..	1
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16	1	66	27	..	29	..	5
17	..	4	3	..	3	..	4
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13	9	187	82	22	58	..	6	11	3	1	1	52 0 0	32 0 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER														
			Reported to have been committed during the year, but not reported by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Column 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.														
					By Police <i>and</i> <i>not</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 108 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12										
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			SURAT—																				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	5	..	3	..	..	2	2	..	2	15	..								
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
														By poisonous or stupefying drugs	8	..	7	..	1	17	..
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
														In dwelling house	2	..	2	..	1	6	..
														On the highway, between sunset and sunrise
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
														Other robberies	17	..	16	..	3	6	..	6	35
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
														House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	12	..	6	10
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	19	..	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	..					
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
														..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..
Total....			4	1	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	12	..					
Total....			88	1	48	..	..	16	8	..	8	108	..								
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																							
38	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..					
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	14	..	14	..	..	2	..	..	..	22	..					
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374 ..	Compulsory labour	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..				
Total....			17	..	17	..	..	3	..	..	..	31	..					
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																							
42	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	29	..	23	..	..	12	..	..	..	35	..					
43	379 to 382	Theft .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
														Of cattle	33	..	24	..	16	49	..
44	496 to 498	Criminal breach of trust .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
														Ordinary	867	..	638	..	3	..	419	14	..	951	5
45	411, 414 ..	Criminal breach of trust	42	..	32	..	..	10	2	..	2	48	..								
46	417, 418 ..	Receiving stolen property	31	..	31	..	..	15	..	..	..	46	..					
47	461, 462 ..	Criminal or house-trespass .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
														Breaking closed receptacle	20	..	14	..	3	..	6	2	..	25	12
Total....			1,022	2	762	6	..	478	18	..	18	1,118	17										

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER						
			4	5	6	7	8	9	Number arrested.						
									Investigated.		10	10a	10b	11	12
									By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.						Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			SURAT—												
48	311, 406, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	25	..
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	..
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws ..	36	..	36	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	44	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws ..	143	..	1	142	..	141	..	..	..	..	1	195
55		Stage Carriage Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ..	66	..	62	2	..	53	..	..	..	..	85	2
58	.. ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ..	5	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	9	..
Total..			260	..	114	144	..	239	..	..	..	..	179	197
Grand Total..			1,464	3	1,035	150	..	778	35	..	35	1,685	214		

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.				
					By Police <i>vis motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 98 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.			TAN										
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 461 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	..
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice.	6	1	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	6	4
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	6	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	46	..
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			22	1	19	1	..	8	..	..	..	62	4
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.													
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	Dacoits .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		"	Robbers	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
11		"	Poisons	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	3
12		"	Other murders	11	..	9	..	..	6	..	..	..	23
13	307 ..	Attempts at murder	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	5	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	
15	370 ..	Rape	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
16	377 ..	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	13	1	11	..	..	9	2	..	2	13	
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	29	3	19	..	2	16	2	..	2	50	
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	4	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	14	
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	12	..	11	..	..	9	..	..	..	30	
24	393 to 399 ..	Kidnaping or abduction	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	17	..	17	..	..	10	..	..	..	33	
29	338 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			111	5	90	..	2	60	5	..	5	147	

* In two cases the accused persons

—continued.

TIME—continued.

INS.		PROPERTY.	
3	Done, charged, or transferred before trial.		
14	Released by Magistrate without trial.		
15	Number actually put on trial.		
16	By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	
17	By Sessions or High Court.		
18	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		
19	Otherwise disposed of,—e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.		
20	In custody of Police.	Number pending at end of year.	
21	On Bail.		
22	Under trial before Magistrate.	Before being put on trial.	
23	Committed to Sessions.		
24	Number of cases in which property was stolen.		
25	Number of cases in which property was recovered.		
26	Amount of property stolen.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
27	Amount of property recovered.		
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31	31	26	3
32	3	5	..
33	6	3	..
34	28	18	..
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Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER			
			Reported to have been committed during the year and to be taken into consideration, excluding cases transferred to other Districts. Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year. By Police <i>suo motu</i> . By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police. By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire. Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained. Pending at end of last year. Received by transfer. Total. By Police. By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).								Number arrested.			
											Investigated.				Within the year.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			TANNA—											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	15	2	8	..	..	..	3	10	..	10	37	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means	6	1	6	..	..	..	5	2	..	2	19	..
33	392, 393	Robbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ In dwelling house	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..
34	270, 281, 292, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	30	2	19	2	..	..	12	4	..	4	68	..
		{ Other robberies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Serious mischief and cognate offences	13	1	12	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	27	..
36	449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	113	..	58	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	97	2
37	412, 413	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	184	6	110	2	..	..	74	17	..	2	265	2
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	10	2	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	16	..
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	13	2	7	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	22	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
42	433, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	11	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	..
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle	38	4	38	4	..	..	27	..	..	..	68	9
		{ Ordinary	778	81	641	9	4	453	7	..	7	1,109	62	
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	32	..	17	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	30	..
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	19	1	20	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	38	1
46	417, 418	Criminal or house trespass	113	3	110	1	..	..	45	2	..	2	151	1
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total..	991	89	832	14	4	561	9	..	9	1,536	70	..

A—continued.

CUMM—continued.

SONS.

PROPERTY.

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

continued.

	39	28	11	11	6	15	4	8,704 0 0	66 0 0
	3	18	17	17	4	4	2	77 0 0	7 0 0
	8	5	5	5	2	2	2	53 0 0	48 0 0
	35	37	29	29	25	16	16	573 0 0	302 0 0
	18	8	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....
	15	84	75	75	83	39	39	6,500 0 0	2,856 0 0-
	1	5	5	5	1	1	1	13 0 0	13 0 0
	74	196	144	144	130	64	64	10,916 0 0	3,292 0 0
	4	2	3	3	2	2	2	.....	.....
	13	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	18	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	11	8	8	39	36	36	729 0 0	698 0 0
	23	56	40	40	738	550	550	9,657 0 0	5,943 0 0
	18	12	12	12	19	14	14	429 0 0	115 0 0
	4	6	6	6	15	14	14	208 0 0	114 0 0
	27	105	82	82	2	3	3	612 0 0	612 0 0
	420	1,133	346	346	9	7	7	11,715 0 0	7,412 0 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Investigated.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.						
								By order of the Magistrate, on application, in pursuance of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.			TANNA—											
30	395, 397, 398	.. Dacoity	15	2	8	..	..	3	10	..	10	37	..
31	399, 402	.. Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	.. Robbery with	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		.. hurt												
33	392, 393	.. Robbery	6	1	6	..	..	5	2	..	2	19	..
														.. By poisonous or stupefying drugs ..
														.. By other means ..
34	270, 281, 292, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	.. Serious mischief and cognate offences	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..
														.. On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	30	2	19	2	..	12	4	..	4	68	..	
														.. In dwelling house ..
36	449 to 452	.. House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	13	1	12	..	..	2	1	..	1	27	..
														.. Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually
37	412, 413	.. Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	113	..	58	..	..	47	..	..	..	97	2
38	334	.. Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	3	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..
39	341 to 344	.. Wrongful restraint and confinement	10	2	4	..	..	2	1	..	1	16	..
40	336, 337	.. Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374	.. Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			184	6	110	2	..	74	17	..	2	265	2	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
42	453, 456	.. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	11	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	..
43	379 to 382	.. Theft .. {	38	4	38	4	..	27	..	..	..	69	9
														.. Of cattle
44	406 to 408	.. Criminal breach of trust	778	81	641	9	4	458	7	..	7	1,190	62	
														.. Ordinary
45	411, 414	.. Receiving stolen property	32	..	17	..	..	9	..	..	..	30	..
46	447, 448	.. Criminal or house trespass	19	1	20	..	..	17	..	..	..	35	1
47	461, 462	.. Breaking closed receptacle	113	3	110	1	..	48	2	..	2	161	1	
Total..			991	89	832	14	4	561	9	..	9	1,536	73	

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

CRIMS.													PROPERTY.			
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of,— <i>e. g.</i> died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.						Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
continued.															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	..	39	..	28	11	..	..	..	..	8	15	4	3,701 0 0	66 0 0
..		
..	3	18	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	77 0 0	7 0 0
..	3	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	53 0 0	48 0 0
..	35	37	8	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	25	16	572 0 0	302 0 0
..	18	8	..	6	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	.....	.....
..	14	84	9	..	75	..	..	..	1	..	83	39	6,500 0 0	2,856 0 0
..	1	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	13 0 0	18 0 0
..		
..	74	196	18	34	144	..	..	1	4	9	130	64	10,916 0 0	3,292 0 0
..	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	13	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..		
..		
..	18	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	1	11	1	7	3	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	.....	.....
..	23	55	15	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	39	36	779 0 0	628 0 0
..	327	915	191	2	812	..	..	..	26	..	738	550	8,657 0 0	5,943 0 0
..	18	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	19	14	429 0 0	115 0 0
..	4	35	6	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	238 0 0	114 0 0
..	77	165	23	..	82	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	612 0 0	612 0 0
..		
..	450	1,133	146	9	978	..	..	..	28	7	813	616	11,715 0 0	7,112 0 0

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PEU					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and referred to Magistrate, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		By Police <i>suo motu</i> .		By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.		By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Number arrested.		Within the year.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12			
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			TANNA—													
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	..
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	8	..	8	5	14	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	72	..	72	52	106	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	1	..	1	1	..
56	Stamp Act	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	11	1	12	..	..	..	8	3	..	3	3	29	..
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	213	..	156	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	366	..
Total..			310	1	253	1	..	..	183	3	..	3	527	..	..
Grand Total..			1,631	104	1,311	18	6	..	890	35	..	35	2,509	80	..	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime	CASES.						PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		Investigated.		Number arrested.					
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
			By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
<p>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</p>														
1a	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	8	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	35	..	11	24	..	13	..	..	..	123	187
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total ..	46	..	20	25	..	16	..	..	..	138	188
<p>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</p>														
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	Dacoits .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		"	Robbers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		"	Poisons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		"	Other murders	2	2	4	2	10	..
13		307	Attempts at murder
14		304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	..	1	1	..
15		376	Rape	1	..	1	1	..
16		377	Unnatural offences
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	..	1	1	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	14	..	13	1	..	7	..	..	..	16	4
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	11	..	8	3	..	2	..	..	..	9	4
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	22	1	20	3	..	11	..	..	..	33	8
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	59	3	55	7	..	22	..	..	..	87	18

KOLA

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER														
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.								Number arrested.														
			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		By Police <i>suo motu</i> .		By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.		By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.		Pending at end of last year.		Received by transfer.										
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	Total.		By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).											
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			KOLABA—																						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	2	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5	12	1	..	..								
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. {	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
																By poisonous or stupefying drugs	2	..	2
																By other means	2	..	2
33	392, 393	Robbery									
																	On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	1	..	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Other robberies									
																	..	14	1	15	3	4	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Serious mischief and cognate offences									
																	..	9	..	6	3	..	5
36	449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt									
																	..	20	..	19	1	..	6
37	412, 413	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt									
																	..	1	1	2	2
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually									
																
Total....			51	2	49	4	..	17	9	..	9	67	5	..	..								
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																									
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	9	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..								
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			12	..	6	6	..	1	..	..	..	9	8	..	..								
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																									
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	8	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	..	..	..							
43	379 to 382	Theft {	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
																Of cattle	11	..	9	1	..	4	12
44	406 to 408	Ordinary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
																..	429	5	354	80	..	182	596	207
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	21	..	11	10	..	5	..	..	..	15	11	..	..								
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	11	1	11	1	..	5	..	..	..	15	1	..	..								
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	91	..	20	71	..	34	..	..	..	32	12	..	..								
47	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			571	6	413	163	1	233	..	..	..	594	37	..	..								

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES,						PER				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.				
					By Police <i>et cetera</i> .	By order of the Magistrate, on complaint, or under special orders of the Court, or by order of the Chief Magistrate, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.	
												By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			KOLABA—										
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	18	..	..	18	..	16	..	..	..	..	25
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 385 to 287, 269, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII of 1867, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	51	..	48	3	..	38	..	..	..	61	6
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			73	..	48	25	..	54	..	..	..	61	44
Grand Total..			811	11	591	230	1	343	9	..	9	950	639

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.						Number arrested.					
			Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.						Investigated.		By Police.		Within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
<p>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</p>													NA	
1a	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 265, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	10	..	9	1	..	6	..	..	..	13	3
2	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	3	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	2
		Total ..	18	..	14	3	1	10	..	..	..	27	6
<p>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</p>														
8	} 302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Thugs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12		Other murders	7	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	31	..
13		Attempts at murder .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	376	Rape	3	2	5	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	..
16	377	Unnatural offences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	6	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	14	1	14	..	1	5	1	..	1	34	1	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	1	6	1	..	3	1	..	1	8	..	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	1	8	..	..	1	1	..	1	7	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	14	..	13	1	..	8	..	..	..	27	2
29	358	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	67	6	68	4	1	29	6	..	6	127	4	

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

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

SIX.

	1	1						Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
1							
2		12	2	3			
3		12	1	3			
4		10	10				
5		4					
6		29	14	3			
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13	6	28	12	1			
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PROPERTY.

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PER				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	Number arrested.				
											10b	11	12		
			Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>et</i> <i>motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 9, in which conviction was obtained.	Fending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.	By order of Magistrate (see Columns 7 and 8).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12		
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>			NASIK—												
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	6	..	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	59	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	3	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	8	1
															By poisonous or stupefying drugs
33	392, 393	Robbery	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
															By other means
															In dwelling house
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	20	1	18	3	..	5	1	..	1	25	3	..	
															On the highway, between sunset and sunrise
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	76	..	76	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	51	..
															Other robberies
36	449 to 452	House trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total....			124	1	121	4	..	33	1	..	1	188	4	..	
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>															
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.. .. .	17	1	3	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	15
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
41	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			18	1	4	15	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	15
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>															
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	18	..	17	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	13	1
43	379 to 382	Theft	642	4	586	60	..	381	10	..	10	..	107	10	
															(Of cattle)
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	33	..	18	15	..	7	..	..	..	..	18	11
															Ordinary
45	411, 413	Receiving stolen property	80	..	22	59	..	70	..	..	..	..	72	31
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	115	2	20	96	1	31	..	..	..	..	51	100
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			965	6	735	234	2	554	10	2	12	1,180	227	..	

* Amount of property, one anna worth, † Of Peint State.

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

PERSONS.											PROPERTY.				
Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of.—e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
..	..	59	1	26	32	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,062 0 0	323 0 0
..	2	7	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	382 0 0	.....
..	..	11	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	612 0 0	408 0 0
..	6	17	15	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	6	2	723 0 0	7 0 0
..	1	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	120 0 0	120 0 0
..	2	22	10	3	9	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	64 0 0	.....
..	13	35	19	..	16	..	..	..	..	3	53	26	15,802 0 0	*8,538 0 0
..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	.....	.....
..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	24	158	57	32	69	..	..	4	..	7	78	41	19,665 0 0	9,396 0 0
..	
..	2	17	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	
..	2	12	15	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	..	14	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	606 0 0	.....
2	5	112	46	..	66	..	..	2	..	..	75	71	1,604 0 0	1,476 0 0
..	83	910	342	..	568	..	..	8	..	..	594	498	44,184 0 0	13,247 0 0
..	..	29	22	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	533 0 0	370 0 0
..	..	103	22	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	65	65	772 0 0	772 0 0
..	10	140	81	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
..	
..	
2	98	1,308	522	..	786	..	..	10	..	1	751	645	47,702 0 0	15,865 0 0

was stolen in one case and recovered.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								PE			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.				Number arrested.					
					By Police <i>etio modo</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within	
													the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			NASIK-											
48	311, 406, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	3	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Stamp Act,	..	7	..	6	1	6	6	..	..	..	10	..	
57	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII, of 1887, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	243	..	175	45	23	202	..	..	..	219	10	
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			254	..	177	53	24	211	..	..	..	231	11	
Grand Total..			1,486	14	1,119	313	28	840	17	2	19	1,758	37	

A—continued.

CRIME—continued.

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

concluded.

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

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police <i>quo motu</i> .	Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.						
						By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 48 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.			
												By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see Column 7 and 8).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12		
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.			KHAN												
1a	115, 117 to 119, I, P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	..
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice.	5	..	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	5	..
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	25	..
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	4	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
Total ..			16	..	14	1	..	6	1	..	1	..	39	1	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.															
8	302, 303, 306 ..	Murder by Things .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
9		..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..
11		..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
12		..	..	8	1	9	..	..	3	1	..	1	19	..
13		307 ..	Attempts at murder
14		304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	5	..	5	..	..	2	3	..	3	15	..
15		376 ..	Rape	11	..	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	..
16		377 ..	Unnatural offences	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17		317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6	..	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempted, and abetment of suicide	12	..	12	..	..	6	1	..	1	11	..	
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	26	..	25	1	..	13	..	..	..	59	1	
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	12	..	10	2	..	5	..	..	..	18	4	
24	348 to 369 ..	Kidnaping or abduction	8	..	6	2	..	1	1	..	1	19	2		
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	4	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	14	..	
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	17	..	14	3	..	7	..	..	..	37	5	
29	338 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Total ..			121	1	113	8	..	51	6	..	6	225	12		

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.								FTR			
			If reported to have been committed during the year, and sent to Magistrate, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.		Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.		Investigated.		Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.		Number arrested.		Within the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12	
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>			KHANDESH—											
20	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	By poisonous or stupefying drugs		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			By other means		1	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..
33	392, 393	Robbery	In dwelling house		2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
			On the highway, between sunset and sunrise		5	..	5	..	1	..	..	13	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Other robberies	..		9	..	9	..	3	..	..	23	..
			Serious mischief and cognate offences		15	..	13	2	3	2	..	2	20	2
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	79	..	78	..	..	24	1	..	1	61	..
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	7	..	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	..
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			121	..	118	2	..	38	5	..	3	150	2	
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>														
38	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	3	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	3
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	35	..	24	10	..	11	..	..	..	44	13
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
41	374	Compulsory labour	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total..			40	..	26	13	..	15	..	..	..	46	17
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>														
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	65	..	64	1	..	13	..	..	..	27	1
43	379 to 382	Theft	Of cattle		119	2	112	1	2	57	1	1	157	
			Ordinary		1,005	4	857	16	..	488	20	20	1,091	
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	40	1	34	7	..	25	4	..	4	32		
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	67	1	67	1	..	48	..	..	..	118	
46	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	65	1	47	10	..	28	..	..	..	60	
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			1,361	9	1,311	36	2	639	25	1	26	1,465	37	

STATEMENT

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

Social Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PER					
			Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in Columns 6 to 8, in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested.					
					By Police <i>avo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.			Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	Within the year.		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a	10b	11	12					
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			KHANDESH—												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	11	..	11	..	..	4	..	..	..	21	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	4
52		Excise Laws	..	22	..	15	..	3	4	..	..	..	45	8
53		Railway Laws
54		Salt and Customs Laws
55		Stage Carriage Act
56	Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws	Public and local nuisances	..	26	..	25	..	1	..	23	..	..	36	2
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	..	50	..	43	..	7	..	46	..	..	58	10
Total..			113	..	98	11	4	98	..	..	..	172	24	
Grand Total..			1,772	10	1,680	71	6	867	35	1	36	2,097	11		

Comparative Statement of Crimes.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number		
			Column 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.				Number of persons arrested.		
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			AHME						
1 ^a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	7	11	42.85	72.72	7	11	
3	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice	15	14	75.33	78.57	26	28	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly	22	33	72.72	66.66	203	281	
6	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier	4	3	50	100	9	7	
Total....			48	62	66.66	70.96	245	323	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	2	..	50	..	..
9		" " Dacoits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		" " Robbers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" " Poison	3	3	100	100	20	7	
12		Other murders	7	4	85.71	75	15	4	
13		307 ..	Attempt at murder	2	1	100	100	2	2
14		304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	9	10	100	50	26	16
15		376 ..	Rape	3	9	..	22.22	5	10
16		377 ..	Unnatural offences
17		317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	4	100	75	2	6
18		345, 346, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	8	18	37.5	77.77	8	18
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	47	45	53.19	66.66	132	120	
21	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	1	66.66	100	5	1	
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	1	100	..	1	1	
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	27	31	73.07	43.33	90	80	
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction	12	9	83.33	44.44	43	26	
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	8	2	62.5	50	14	8	
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	13	6	53.84	66.66	59	20	
29	338 ..	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			144	146	65.49	61.28	412	390	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	9	12	88.33	91.66	51	68	
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means	7	3	57.14	100	20	8	
		{ In dwelling house .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	7
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	17	16	88.23	75	55	38	
		{ Other robberies	8	8	57.14	50	13	20	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	7	14	14.29	64.28	11	17	
35	454, 456, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	58	46	72.41	84.78	93	78	
36	419 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	5
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	2	100	50	1	3	
Total....			107	106	79.75	74.52	244	242	

MENT B.

Crime with Result of Police Operations.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ABAD.													
..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..
..
..	12	2	8	28.57	66.66	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	21	26	15	73.07	63.63	73.07	93.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	281	135	177	32.51	32.74	48.98	61.97	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	3	5	33.33	71.42	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	323	166	205	36.73	36.84	54.21	58.04	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25	..	100
..
..	7	7	6	..	28.57	..	33.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	14	3	20	75	21.44	100	320	..	96	..	30	..
..	2	1	1	..	50	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	16	5	11.53	18.75	18.75	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	4	..	66.66	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	3	14	25	72.22	66.66	92.85	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	126	66	77	37.37	47.61	75.75	77.92	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	1	40	100	66.66	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	89	40	21	23.23	25	52.5	95.23	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	26	41	6	16.60	23.7	19.51	100	55	..	15	..	27.27	..
..	8	1	3	7.14	37.5	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	20	21	17	23.72	20	66.66	23.52	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	336	214	165	25.48	35.71	49.06	72.71	375	25	111	25	20.6	100
..
..	68	53	32	62.74	13.23	60.37	28.12	1,456	3,105	719	573	49.38	18.45
..
..	8	10	11	20	137.6	49	100	500	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	884	76	551	7	62.33	9.21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	3	..	3.89
..	88	44	21	18.18	50	22.72	90.57	3,120	1,536	266	198	8.52	13.49
..	20	7	9	38.45	15	71.42	33.33	145	107	91	4	62.75	3.78
..	17	3	10	..	35.29	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	78	60	57	50.06	62.82	90	85.96	16,297	9,448	1,547	1,896	9.49	20.06
..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	..	..	66.66	..	100	..10	215	10	215	100	100
..	242	175	142	43.03	40.90	56.93	69.71	22,412	14,564	3,184	2,896	14.20	19.88

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested.	
							1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			AHMEDABAD—					
38	334..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	3	1	100	100	3	1
39	341 to 344..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	14	21	21.42	38.09	28	53
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	1	1	..	100	1	2
41	374..	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			18	23	33.33	43.47	42	56
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	8	11	37.5	54.54	10	17
43	379 to 382..	Theft .. } Of cattle } Ordinary	67	69	78.78	73.1	121	132
44	406 to 408..	Criminal breach of trust	622	604	76.26	82.11	962	1,028
46	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	40	49	51.28	36.73	45	64
46	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass	170	112	69.04	78.09	259	194
47	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	22	32	69.09	59.37	32	62
Total..			929	885	73.31	77.40	1,429	1,503
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	2	..	50	..	11	..
49	Chap. XXXVIII. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	14	21	71.42	85.71	26	30
50	295 to 297..	Offences against religion	1	2	..	100	1	5
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	18	4	38.88	100	34	12
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	44	16	81.81	100	88	29
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. ..	..	8	..	100	..	17
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	268, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 288, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	356	449	94.38	97.99	530	563
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ..	84	68	84.52	88.23	114	84
Total..			519	568	88.82	96.47	803	731
Grand Total..			1,766	1,790	76.62	81.17	3,175	3,191

B—continued.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	1	2	2	66.66	200	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	53	12	18	2.63	22.64	8.33	66.66	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	56	14	22	7.14	25	21.42	63.63	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	2	8	20	29.41	100	62.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	132	90	83	60.33	60.60	81.11	177.77	7,992	6,395	4,198	3,030	52.52	47.38
..	1,023	628	702	57.90	60.21	88.09	86.21	42,248	27,237	11,089	6,982	26.24	25.63
..	68	22	29	42.22	26	86.36	58.62	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	194	132	145	43.63	65.97	85.60	88.27	9,946	4,510	5,420	2,893	54.49	63.72
..	62	20	37	37.5	51.61	60	80.48	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,503	694	1,022	54.3	58.74	86.80	86.39	60,186	38,172	20,707	12,905	34.40	33.8
..	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	26	49	36.66	..	92.30	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	3	..	60	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	16	12	47.5	75	100	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	66	75	85	100	89.47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	16	..	76.47	..	81.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	563	476	550	89.81	94.84	99.57	97.09	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	84	93	76	78.94	86.74	96.77	94.73	..	28	..	3	..	10.71
..	731	670	702	81.94	92.2	98.20	96.01	..	28	..	3	..	10.71
..	3,191	2,136	2,258	54.72	59.82	81.32	84.34	82,973	52,789	24,002	15,829	28.92	29.98

STATEMENT

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of persons arrested.	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Cases decided.		Persons arrested.	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice								
1	116, 117 to 119, I. P. Code	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 198	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 239, 250 to 263, 437 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	4	6	25	66.66	4	6
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	7	8	71.42	37.5	8	8
5	143 to 153, 157, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	3	4	66.66	60	26	25
6	149, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	..	100	..	1	..
Total..			16	19	60	47.3	39	40
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		" Robbers .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	3
11		" Poison .. .. .	..	3	..	33.33	..	3
12		Other murders .. .. .	..	9	5	23.07	60	29
13		207	Attempt at murder	4	1	33.33	100	8
14		304, 398	Culpable homicide	5	5	71.42	60	4
15		376	Rape .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..
16		377	Unnatural offences .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	3	..	33	2
18		305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	8	1	37.5	100	8
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	..	..	..	1	
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	28	31	40.62	42	48	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	..	100	..	1	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	2	100	50	6	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	29	27	41.37	37	51	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	8	7	33.33	43	13	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	9	10	66.66	60	15	
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			112	95	42.51	45.2	189	140
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	2	5	50	80	15	
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 399	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs	2	..	50	..	..
		{ By other means	8	6	50	83.3	19	
		{ In dwelling house	2	..	..	..	1	
33	392, 393	Robbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
		{ On the highway, between sunset and sunrise .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 291, 292, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Other robberies	22	13	52	61.5	27	
		Other cognate offences	45	97	..	7.2	7	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	213	196	18.75	24	96	
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	
Total..			294	318	19.46	22.4	165	149

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STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested.	
							1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			KAIRA—					
38	334..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	..	100	..	9	..
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	5	5	80	40	12	5
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374..	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			6	5	88.33	40	21	8
CLASS V.—Motor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	115	165	4.34	24	11	13
43	279 to 332 ..	Theft .. { Of cattle	123	132	43.51	34.50	104	115
		.. { Ordinary	895	626	41.22	48.24	826	610
44	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust	11	7	54.54	..	19	7
45	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	30	61	53.33	83.60	41	103
46	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass	13	19	16.66	31.57	34	25
47	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total..			1,163	1,021	40.12	40.35	1,035	876
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chap. XXXVIII, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	9	100	100	1	14
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	3	1	33.33	100	15	3
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII, of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	104	114	82.69	95.61	135	129
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Total..			198	124	81.48	96	151	149
Grand Total.			1,698	1,582	39.72	41.55	1,600	1,309

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
Number of persons recovered by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.			
		1872	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.				
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
..	..	9	9	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	10	83.33	37.50	40	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
..	..	21	19	61.90	37.5	68.42	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	1	11	7	54.44	28.5	85.71	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	104	98	71.15	73.17	75.51	83.83	5,832	5,999	4,214	4,101	74.80	68.36		
1	..	827	623	63.55	74.58	84.26	90.09	14,966	12,774	3,116	4,264	20.90	33.38		
..	..	19	16	52.63	..	62.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	41	28	58.53	70.37	85.71	89.02	..	2,600	..	1,970	..	75.76		
..	..	34	13	32.47	39.28	84.61	73.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
1	1	1036	877	76.5	709	68.66	71.4	89.04	89.2	20,538	21,373	7,330	10,335	35.64	48.35
..
..	..	1	14	100	100	100	100
..
..	..	15	3	13	100	100	100
..
..
..
..	..	135	129	110	128	81.48	96.12	100	98.87
..
..	..	151	149	113	145	74.83	96.57	100	97.24
2	1	1692	1410	196	1,152	61.77	71.75	82.69	87.84	36,870	35,407	10,845	13,596	27.90	38.39

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</i>			PANCH					
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	4	3	50	33-33	4	3
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	2	3	100	100	2	3
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2	1	100	100	17	8
6	140, 170, 171	Abetment to ditto. .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	3
		Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
		Total	9	9	66-66	66-66	26	15
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>								
8		Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits	1	1	100	100	..	2
10	302, 303, 396	" Robbers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" Poison .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	3	5	33-33	40	5	9
13	307	Attempt at murder .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	4
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	5	50	20	14	4
15	376	Rape	2	3	50	100	3	6
16	377	Abetment to ditto	1	..	..	..	1	..
17	317, 318	Unnatural offences .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	1	100	100	2	1
19	329, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	6	50	83-33	4	6
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	328	Grievous hurt	6	7	66-66	42-85	9	20
22	327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	324	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	..	100	..	10	..
24	363 to 369	Hurt by dangerous weapon	9	10	88-89	50	21	17
25	346 to 348	Attempt to ditto.	1	2	100	100	1	2
26	372, 373	Kidnaping or abduction	6	2	50	50	12	2
27	371	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	338	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	7	7	71-42	42-85	22	18
		Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	..	100	..	2	..
		Total	53	51	66-03	50-98	107	91
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	2	100	100	1	3
31	399, 402	Abetment to ditto. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Robbery with .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means	3	2	66-66	..	5	7
		{ In dwelling house .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
33	392, 393	On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	2	..	100	..	4	..
		Other robberies	3	6	100	50	7	12
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Attempt to ditto. .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	2
		Serious mischief and cognate offences .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Attempt to ditto. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4
		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	47	64	65-95	70-30	79	124

B--continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
MAHALS.													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..
..
..	3	3	2	50	33'33	66'66	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	3	3	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	25	8	88	100	80	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	16	31	14	100	81'3	87'09	92'85	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	2	6	2	100	50	100	50	52	13	52	..	100'00	..
..
..	9	5	8	100	33'33	100	37'50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	7	5	28'57	33'33	57'14	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	2	3	33'33	75	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	2	1	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	2	5	50	83'33	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	20	6	13	66'66	30	100	46'15	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	10	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	15	10	74'43	29'41	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	2	1'0	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	4	1	33'33	50	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	18	19	6	58'17	16'66	68'42	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	91	81	56	62'83	35'26	87'65	57	52	13	52	..	100	..
..
..	3	1	3	100	100	100	100	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	7	4	2	80	..	100	..	255	247	33	41	12'94	16'53
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	75	..	100	..	191	..	191	..	100	..
..	12	7	4	100	25	100	75	375	123	137	102	36'53	82'92
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	127	51	86	64'55	62'99	100	93'02	4,805	5,229	493	1,031	10'26	19'71

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.				Number of persons arrested.	
			1872.	1873.	1873.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PANCH MAHALS								
36	449 to 453	Attempt to ditto	..	1	..	100	..	1
	.. ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	..	..	..	..	..	3
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			57	78	68.40	65.38	99	157
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
38	334.. ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	3	4	25	100	18
39	341 to 344.. ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	6	7	50	71.42	9
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	..	2	..	..	..	2
41	374.. ..	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			16	11	31.25	81.91	20	22
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking	..	1	..	..	..	1
	.. ..	Of cattle	..	33	70	66.66	70	58
43	379 to 382.. ..	Theft Ordinary	..	85	127	78.82	77.95	133
	.. ..	Attempt to ditto	..	2	3	..	66.66	2
44	406 to 408.. ..	Criminal breach of trust	..	6	5	87.50	20	9
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	..	36	26	58.33	53.84	64
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	..	3	1	100	100	6
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			167	232	70.05	71.55	273	415
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 300, 301	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	100	..	5
49	Chap. XIX, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297.. ..	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	.. ..	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	.. ..	Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	.. ..	Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	.. ..	Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	.. ..	Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	.. ..	Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	268, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	..	2	5	100	60	2
58	.. ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	..	18	12	77.77	85.93	27
Total..			21	17	80.85	58.82	34	20
Grand Total..			323	398	67.60	67.58	568	720

B—continued.

Number of persons received by transfers		Total		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.					
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.		
94	95	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
—concluded.															
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
1	158	68	96	67.67	55.06	98.52	90.62	5,632	5,705	854	1,174	15.16	20.57		
..		
..	5	18	4	22.22	80	22.22	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	16	13	55.55	70.58	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	22	29	16	31.03	72.72	31.03	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
2	112	38	80	64.15	65.1	80.47	91.25	1,439	2,699	864	1,774	60.04	65.72		
1	139	112	177	76.98	71	93.74	96.61	6,700	1,906	863	622	12.88	32.63		
..	5	2	3	100	69	100	100	..	68	..	28	..	14.17		
..	12	7	9	70	58.3	100	77.77	1,172	32	540	1	46.07	3.12		
..	49	39	25	51.68	53	89.97	96	1,857	588	1,184	468	63.75	79.59		
..	1	4	1	66.66	100	100	100	..	36	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..
3	418	202	295	65.24	66.7	92.5	94.57	11,168	5,409	3,451	2,893	30.90	54		
..	..	5	..	80	..	80	..	44	..	5	..	11.36	..		
..		
..		
..		
..		
..		
..		
..	8	2	6	100	75	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	23	16	85.18	58.33	100	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	29	30	16	85.29	65	96.66	81.25	44	..	5	..	11.36	..		
5	725	411	485	67.59	69.6	88.15	89.25	16,896	11,127	4,392	4,967	25.81	36.54		

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Column 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.			
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			BRO					
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Con. Stamps, and Government Notes	2	7	50	42.8	2	8
3	212, 218.	Harbouring an offender .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	3
4	224 to 228	Other offences against public justice	3	5	100	60	7	5
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	5
6	144, 170, 171.	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			5	14	..	50	9	21
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 396.. .. .	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		..	Poison	2	4	100	25	5
12		..	Other murders.. .. .	4	5	33	80	7
13		307.. .. .	Attempt at murder	5	2	..	50	15
14		304, 309	Culpable homicide	2	4	100	50	3
15		378.. .. .	Rape	8	1	..	..	15
16		377.. .. .	Unnatural offences	2	1	..	..	3
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	4	..	100	1
18		305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	3	100	100	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	9	22	87	31.8	19	
21	327.. .. .	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	2	..	..	2	
23	324.. .. .	Hurt by dangerous weapon	29	17	20	17.6	72	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	3	100	..	5	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	1	..	..	..	1	
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..
27	371.. .. .	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	3	7	66	57.1	3	
29	338.. .. .	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	1	..	100	3	
Total..			72	77	..	38.9	155	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	395, 397, 399	Dacoity	6	3	25	33.3	33	
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
		By other means	5	..	20	..	11	
		In dwelling-house .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery	3	..	..	..	4	
		On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	4	14	66	21.4	6	
		Other robberies	16	32	18	9.3	52	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	35	124	44	15.3	69	
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	2	..	..	..	2	
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			71	174	..	14.9	177	

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.														Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.									
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.						
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
ACH.														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..						
..						
..	8	2	8	50	50	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	3	..	33.3	..	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	7	5	100	60	100	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..						
..	21	9	16	88	38.09	88	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
..						
..						
..	5	5	4	40	20	40	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	6	17	14	33.3	17	35.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	13	2	..	25	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	3	10	100	48.1	100	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	1	10	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	3	3	67	66.6	67	66.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..						
..	44	17	41	58	18.1	64	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..						
..	15	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	37	38	18	12	14.8	24	22.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	5	2	80	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..						
..	23	2	21	67	54.5	100	57.14	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	172	111	155	21.92	24.4	30.63	27.09	..	..	..	..	..	..
..						
..	11	30	17	20	2	65	65	585	24,351	91	14,579	15	59.3						
..						
..	..	15	..	13	..	13	..	397	..	174	..	43	..						
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30	..	100	
..	..	4	16	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	
..	20	4	30	33	16.6	50	16.6	99	144	88	21	88	14.5						
..	41	35	49	11	53.6	17	44.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..						
..	49	46	41	29	64.6	43	76.60	7,267	4,098	1,888	710	26	17.3						
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..						
11	142	122	1.9	17.51	50	25.40	44.65	8,379	28,623	2,239	15,340	26.7	53.5						

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			BROACH—					
38	334.. .. .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	..	100	..	5	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	3	11	..	9.09	3	28
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	..	..	..	1	..
41	351.. .. .	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			5	11	..	9.09	9	28
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking	6	28	33	14.2	10	6
43	379 to 383	Theft .. { Of cattle	10	28	60	42.8	16	32
		.. { Ordinary	208	447	57	42.05	390	531
44	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	11	15	36	20	19	16
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	27	31	62	76.4	55	76
46	417, 418	Criminal or house-trespass	14	18	31	16.6	27	20
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			276	570	..	41.4	517	681
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chap. XIX., C.P.C. 295	Vagrancy and bad character	5	..	60	..	14	..
50	to 297	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	9	19	89	81.2	30	86
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws	3	3	100	100	4	4
63		Railway Laws	9	15	100	80	9	21
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	69, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	41	88	73	89.7	56	151
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	23	1	87	..	30	1
Total..			90	126	83.3	87.3	143	265
Grand Total..			519	972	51.7	42.1	1,010	1,299

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons arrested by transfer.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.		
1872	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
per	96	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
..	26	5	28	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	3.5	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	28	9	28	55	3.5	55	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	7	9	20	66.6	28	44.4	980	1,161	72	40	7	3.4	
..	32	15	31	50	46.8	53	48.3	586	1,234	566	1,127	96	89.8	
..	534	341	176	45	48.2	54	53.9	7,147	9,645	5,046	3,933	70	40.7	
..	16	17	15	21	18.7	23	20	..	1,987	..	147	..	7.4	
..	76	40	72	43	65.7	60	69.4	1,324	1,268	1,009	1,142	76	90.06	
..	20	20	26	11	55	15	42.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	684	440	629	43.13	49.7	50.68	54.05	10,038	15,315	6,093	6,389	66.6	41.7	
..	..	14	..	71	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	80	30	80	90	77.5	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	4	4	100	75	100	77.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	24	9	24	100	83.3	100	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
..	154	51	153	80	79.8	83	80.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	30	1	73	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	263	141	262	81	79.08	82.97	79.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1,310	832	1,219	41.98	51.1	50.24	53.6	18,116	43,958	8,932	21,729	48.50	40.4	

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested.				
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			SUR						
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments	1	..	100	..	1	..	
1	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	4	5	50	60	6	16	
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	..	..	..	1	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ..	9	10	67	80	9	12	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	1	1	..	100	2	6	
Total....			16	16	56	75	19	34	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		.. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	16
10		.. .. .	1	1	100	..	4	1
11		.. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	2
12		.. .. .	4	2	75	..	4	8
13		307	Attempt at murder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
14		304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	5	50	60	2	11
15		376	Rape	7	4	14	..	7	4
16		377	Unnatural offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	..	..	..	..	..
18		305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	7	7	57	57	7	7
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	2	..	50	..	11
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	19	10	68	30	42	20	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	1	..	..	..	2	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	1	50	..	5	51	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	13	28	54	50	21	61	
24	363 to 369	Kidnaping or abduction	1	3	..	33	4	5	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	14	12	50	33	29	31	
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	1	..	100	..	1	..	
Total....			72	78	54	38	128	185	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	9	3	33	67	55	15	
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with { By poisonous or stupefying drugs, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
		hurt. { By other means	8	7	62	14	20	17	
		{ In dwelling house .. .. .	..	2	..	50	..	6
33	392, 393	Robbery { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	3	..	66	..	11	..	
		{ Other robberies	8	16	75	18	12	35	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences	3	6	100	..	6	10	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	8	8	87	50	12	11	
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	1	1	100	100	1	2	
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	3	5	66	80	4	12	
Total....			43	48	67	33	121	168	

B—continued.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
AT.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	10	50	31	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	6	9	66	67	100	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	6	..	6	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	34	11	25	53	66	90	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	1	75	..	100	..	..	..	..	32	..	61
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	5	7	75	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	11	3	8	50	27	33	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	1	2	14	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	7	4	6	37	43	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	..	10	..	35	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	20	18	38	25	80	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	5	..	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	61	13	56	38	45	60	51	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	4	..	40	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	31	12	32	34	34	83	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	185	69	162	38	31	71	35	..	52	..	32	..	61
..	15	34	16	18	40	29	37	1,113	6,245	7	1,865	1	24
..
..	17	12	13	45	13	75	15	71	82	33	77	46	95
..	6	..	6	..	60	..	50	..	65	..	40	..	61
..	..	7	..	63	..	100	..	150	..	100	..	66	..
..	25	5	36	50	10	100	11	439	1,095	28	43	6	4
..	10	5	7	66	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	10	11	83	36	100	36	217	182	25	28	11	15
..	2	1	2	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	3	12	75	38	100	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	108	77	108	40	26	63	27	1,990	7,669	133	1,993	10	26

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number arrested.	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.				Number of persons arrested.	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person.			SURAT—					
38	334..	Hurt on grave or smitten provocation	2	2	50	50	3	6
39	341 to 341..	Wrongful re-trait and confinement	15	14	13	14	20	22
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374..	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	3
Total..			17	17	18	17	23	31
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	25	23	60	52	41	35
43	379 to 382..	Theft } Of cattle	16	24	44	66	29	49
		} Ordinary	598	641	63	65	227	256
44	406 to 408..	Criminal breach of trust	30	32	37	31	30	48
45	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	26	31	65	48	48	40
46	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass	24	17	53	43	39	37
47	461, 463 ..	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			719	768	65	62	1,105	1,165
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chap. XIX. C. P. C. ..	Vagrancy and bad character	1	7	100	100	1	25
50	295 to 297..	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ..	10	3	90	33	26	15
52		Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	26	36	81	91	29	44
54		Salt and Customs Laws	101	143	95	98	159	196
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 289, 288, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	77	64	79	63	111	87
58	..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ..	7	5	57	80	17	9
Total..			222	258	86	92	343	376
Grand Total..			1,089	1,185	68	65	1,739	1,839

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	6	1	1	..	17	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	22	4	11	19	14	50	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	31	6	12	8	13	40	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	35	25	33	61	54	100	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	49	12	45	50	51	83	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	566	611	860	63	57	92	63	36,911	28,352	13,511	8,431	84	70
..	48	11	41	33	20	90	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	40	33	29	69	47	100	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	37	26	36	64	31	96	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1,165	718	1,044	62	54	86	61	37,227	28,958	13,777	8,858	37	30
..	25	1	25	100	92	100	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	37	15	88	26	100	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	44	25	43	86	84	100	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	190	157	196	98	87	100	87	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	87	96	86	84	69	98	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	6	9	35	67	100	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	376	322	374	93	80	99	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,899	1,202	1,720	64	54.87	92.61	60.58	39,217	36,679	13,970	10,883	36	29

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number arrested		
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested				
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice			TAN						
10	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	131 to 135, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 250, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	4	8	50	50	4	9	
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	1	1	..	..	1	1
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	10	7	30	28.5	12	10	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	10	4	50	50	50	46	
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	3	..	33.3	..	3	..	
Total..			28	20	28.6	40	76	66	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 306.. .. .	Murder by Things .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Davits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		" Robbers	3	1	66.6	100	9	3	
11		" Poison	3	2	..	..	7	3
12		Other murders	21	9	57.2	68.6	30	25	
13		307.. .. .	Attempt at murder	1	2	..	50	1	4
14		304, 308	Culpable homicide	7	5	42.8	20	10	9
15		376.. .. .	Rape	1	4	100	..	3	5
16		377.. .. .	Unnatural offences	6
17		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	4	50	75	2	6
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	8	11	37.5	81.8	7	13	
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	26	21	50	76.1	45	51	
21	328.. .. .	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	3	56.6	100	6	14	
23	324.. .. .	Hurt by dangerous weapon	11	11	72.2	81.8	17	20	
24	363 to 369	Kidnaping or abduction	1	1	..	..	2	1
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371.. .. .	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	17	17	64.7	58.8	30	33	
29	338.. .. .	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			104	92	53.8	65.2	175	188	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	30	8	50.8	37.5	117	37	
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	1	..	..	..	7	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		By poisonous or stupefying drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	By other means	3	..	100	..	10	..	
		In dwelling-house	9	6	44.4	83.3	15	19	
		On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	1	4	..	50	1	11	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Other robberies	47	21	31.2	57.1	63	65	
		Serious mischief and cognate offences	15	12	13.3	33.3	29	27	
35	451, 455, 457 to 460	Larking horse-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	45	58	77.7	81	74	99	
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	12	3	58.3	100	34	6	
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			163	112	51	67.8	350	267	

B—continued.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NA.													
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..
..	9	3	5	50	55.5	66.6	100	..	1	..	1	..	100
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	9	3	41.6	20	55.5	60.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	46	51	18	25	34.8	27.4	88.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	66.66	..	66.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	66	66	26	30.26	34.6	34.3	88.4	..	1	..	1	..	100
..
..	3	9	3	44.4	33.3	44.4	33.3	7	71	2	71	28.5	100
..	3	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	49	15	41.66	44	30.6	73.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	1	1	..	25	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	8	9	30	11.1	37.5	11.1	27	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	1	3	33.3	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	6	2	5	50	83.3	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	4	12	42.8	76.9	75	83.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	51	37	37	54.44	58.8	61.8	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..
..	14	4	14	50	35.7	75	35.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	20	13	13	75.4	50	100	76.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	10	..	40
..
..
..
..	33	21	20	50	57.5	71.4	95	..	8	..	8	..	100
..
..	188	155	137	46.85	50	52.9	63.8	34	143	2	89	5.8	62
..	37	116	39	60.67	32.4	61.2	28.2	7,245	3,701	708	66	9.7	1.7
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	100	..
..
..	..	5	..	46.66	..	80	..	19	..	5	..	26.3	..
..	19	7	18	46.6	89.4	100	94.4	500	77	185	7	37	9.1
..	11	1	5	..	45.4	..	100	9	53	8	48	88.8	90.5
..	68	43	37	39.68	42.6	58.1	78.3	846	572	408	302	47.6	52.8
..	27	10	8	17.2	7.4	50	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	99	49	84	56.7	75.7	85.7	89.2	370	6,500	169	2,356	45.6	43.9
..	6	14	5	38.2	83.3	92.8	100	3	13	3	13	100	100
..
..	267	246	196	47.7	53.9	67.8	73.4	9,007	10,916	1,496	3,292	16.6	30

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested.	
							1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>			TANNA—					
38	334.. .. .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	3	100	66.6	1	6
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	13	4	53.8	50	15	16
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374.. .. .	Compulsory labour	6	..	50	..	12	..
Total..			21	7	57.1	55.5	28	22
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>								
42	453, 456	Larking house-trespass or house-breaking	29	6	89.3	33.3	49	19
43	379 to 382	Theft .. { Of cattle	62	42	64.2	64.2	173	78
		.. { Ordinary	869	654	65.6	69.7	1,412	1,261
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	34	17	17.6	52.9	39	30
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	57	20	78.7	85	107	39
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	91	111	26.3	43.2	152	182
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			1,141	850	60.5	65.7	1,923	1,609
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chap. XIX., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	2	3	50	66.6	8	9
52		Excise Laws	39	..	51.3	..	42	..
53		Railway Laws	17	8	52.9	62.5	25	14
54		Salt and Customs Laws	13	72	69.2	72.4	14	106
55		Stage Carriage Act	23	1	63.9	..	23	1
56	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Stamp Act	1	1	100	..	2	1
57		Public and local nuisances	9	12	55.5	66.6	22	29
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	230	156	83.9	74.3	289	896
Total..			334	254	76.3	72	425	527
Grand Total..			1,791	1,335	61.7	66.6	2,977	2,579

B—continued.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.									Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount.			Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.			
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
concluded.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	6	2	2	100	33.3	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	12	3	90	18.7	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12	..	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	22	26	5	60.71	22.7	65.3	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	19	39	11	85	15.7	87.1	27.2	11	..	4	..	36.3	..	
..	78	94	55	42.7	51.2	78.6	72.7	1,934	779	1,640	628	84.7	80.6	
..	1,261	1,050	915	50.77	64.3	68.2	88.7	25,302	9,657	16,252	5,943	64.7	61.5	
..	30	20	12	20.5	40	40	100	663	429	50	115	7.5	26.8	
..	39	79	35	60.7	74.3	83.2	82.8	2,737	238	919	114	33.5	47.8	
..	182	113	105	28.94	45	38.9	78	10	612	8	612	80	100	
..	
..	1,609	1,305	1,193	48.98	60.8	67.5	86.4	40,657	11,715	18,973	7,412	61.8	63.2	
..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	8	9	37.5	100	37.5	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	42	..	54.7	..	54.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	17	14	60	71.4	88.2	71.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	106	14	69	64.2	65	64.2	100	..	28	..	27	..	96.4	
..	1	23	..	73.9	..	73.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	1	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	29	19	19	54.5	44.8	63.1	68.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	366	276	254	84	65	88	93.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	527	401	366	76.2	64.5	80.7	92.8	..	28	..	27	..	96.4	
..	2,070	2,250	1,563	52.23	59.1	67.9	85	39,698	22,903	20,471	10,821	51.5	47.4	

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained or cases decided.		Number arrested.	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
			4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			KOL					
1	115, 117 to 119, I.P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
2	131 to 138, 143	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 239, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes .. .. .	..	3	..	33.33	..	3
4	212, 218	Harboring an offender .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	234 to 236	Other offences against public justice	4	5	75	30	6	11
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	21	35	19	37.14	163	310
6	149, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total....			25	45	28	35.55	174	326
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		" Dacoits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		" Robbers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" Poison .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	7	4	57	50	24	10
13		Attempt at murder	2	..	50	..	3	..
14		Culpable homicide	2	1	50	..	7	1
15		Rape .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
16		Unnatural offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
17		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	1	100	..	1	1
18		Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	4	50	..	4	4
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	9	14	44.44	50	27	20
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	1	50	..	3	4
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	6	11	16	18.18	11	13
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	1	100	..	7	1
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 351, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully connive	7	23	42.85	47.82	16	41
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			42	62	47.61	35.43	103	97
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	305, 307, 308	Dacoity	10	2	60	..	73	13
31	349, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means .. .. .	..	2	..	100	..	2
		{ In dwelling house	9	2	55.55	30	26	4
33	392, 393	Robbery { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	6	1	16.66	..	8	1
		{ Other robberies	6	15	33.33	20	12	22
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	4	9	50	55.55	3	9
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	25	20	48	30	47	19
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	2
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....			60	53	46.66	32.07	174	72

E—continued.

Percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ABA.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	3	..	1	..	33'33	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	3	2	50	9'09	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	310	153	124	15'07	27'41	17'64	6e'54	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	328	156	128	17'12	26'99	19'29	68'75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	10	20	4	16'66	20	20	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	66'66	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	4	..	14'28	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	1'00	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	2	1	50	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	20	17	11	18'51	56	29'41	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	5	2	18'18	15'38	40	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	41	10	22	18'75	43'90	30	81'81	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	97	70	40	19'41	34'02	28'57	25'6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	13	71	10	32'05	28	35'21	..	7,576	1,922	1,246	73	16'44	4'006
..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	16	3	50	75	81'25	100	355	92	33	88	16	24'78
..
..	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	301	86	..	46	..	53'48
..	22	7	12	25	13'63	42'85	25	207	145	13	43	6'28	29'65
..	4	1	6	..	66'66	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	19	39	10	25'53	47'36	30'76	90	104	159	7	15	6'73	9'43
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	72	142	45	30'45	36	37'33	54'16	8,543	2,337	1,354	281	16'84	12'02

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number arrested.	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
			4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person.			KOLABA—					
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	2	100	50	3	2
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	9	25	..	10	13
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	..	1	..	..	..	2
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			5	12	40	8'38	18	17
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	..	8	..	37'5	..	11
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of cattle { Ordinary	30	11	50	36'36	47	14
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	380	434	41'84	41'93	597	748
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	8	21	37'5	23'90	11	26
46	417, 418	Criminal or house-trespass	10	12	30	41'66	15	16
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	62	91	29	37'36	109	167
Total..			490	577	41'42	40'38	779	972
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chap. XIX. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	4	100	..	3	13
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws	3	18	100	88'88	5	25
55		Stage Carriage Act	1	..	100	..	1	..
56		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	52	51	86'53	74'50	88	07
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total..			59	73	86'44	73'97	98	105
Grand Total..			681	822	45'66	41'72	1,341	1,589

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount.				Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.			
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.		
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
concluded.										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	2	3	2	33-33	50	33-33	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	10	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	f.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	17	13	3	15-38	5-88	15-38	33-33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	..	5	..	27-27	..	60	..	387	..	..	..	..
..	14	46	11	53-19	35-71	54-34	45-45	1,042	370	1,082	389	99-04	99-72		
..	748	396	345	42-37	38-23	63-88	82-89	10,166	9,052	5,253	2,745	47-90	30-32		
..	28	6	6	45-45	23-07	65-5	100	..	287	..	41	15-95	..		
..	16	13	6	56-25	37-5	61-53	100	..	..	151	65	151	100
..	157	89	76	25-68	26-75	31-46	55-26	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	972	652	449	41	35-80	57-86	77-50	12,330	9,960	6,391	3,265	51-83	32-81		
..		
..	13	3	8	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	25	6	22	100	88	100	100	2	..	2	..	100	..		
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	67	86	62	79-54	77-61	81-39	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		
..	105	95	82	80-61	70-47	83-15	90-24	2	..	2	..	100	..		
..	1,589	1,028	750	37-55	35-87	48-97	76	20,875	12,297	7,747	3,546	37-16	23-83		

STATEMENT

Serial Number	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Number of persons arrested			
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice			NA					
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code	Substantive abetments	..	1	..	..	..	1
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 239, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	9	10	33	60	11	16
3	212, 216	Harboring an offender	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	2	2	100	50	4	2
5	143 to 153, 157, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	10	2	60	..	105	10
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	3	50	100	4	4
Total..			23	18	52	56	124	33
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8	302, 303, 306..	Murder by Thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10		"	"	1	..	100	..	4
11		"	"	1	1	..	..	6
12		"	"	6	7	33	33	8
13		307..	Other murders	2	..	14	..	7
14		304, 306	Attempt at murder	7	..	..	..	5
15		308..	Calpable homicide	2	..	..	..	..
16		317..	Rape	14	5	21	40	19
17		317, 318	Unnatural offences	3	..	..	..	3
18		305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	3	4	..	75	1
19		329, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	6	..	33	1
20		325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	2	2	..	100	5
21		328..	Grievous hurt	17	15	24	33	24
22		327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.. Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	2	1	50	100	5
23		324..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	5	7	37	43	12
24		363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	17	8	19	12	38
25		346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	2	1	100	..	2
26		372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	..	..	..	..	..
27	371..	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..
28	363, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	14	100	57	24	
29	338..	Rash act causing grievous hurt	2	..	50	..	1	
Total..			90	73	26	40	165	131
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	7	6	43	83	42	
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	..	1	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 399	Robbery with hurt	..	3	..	100	..	
33	392, 393	Robbery	5	6	..	..	26	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	By poisonous or stupefying drugs	16	7	12	14	12	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	By other means	11	2	9	50	38	
36	449 to 452	In dwelling-house	21	21	33	24	26	
37	412, 413	On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	..	..	..	..	..
		Other robberies	..	..	..	..	..
		Serious mischief and cognate offences	..	..	..	..	..
		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	19	76	28	20	53	
		House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	2	2	50	100	1	
		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	4	1	100	100	8	
Total..			145	125	28	26	206	192

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.			1873.	1872.	1873.
a	b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SIK.													
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	16	11	12	27	44	27	58	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	2	5	2	100	50	100	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	97	10	60	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	4	4	50	100	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	33	117	29	58.8	36	62	41	..	..	..	1	..	..
..
..	..	4	..	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	31	9	28	88	6	78	7	..	12	..	12	..	100
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	13	5	21	66	27	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	6	3	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	5	..	33	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	5	5	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	35	19	29	20.9	14	25	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	1	..	100	..	100	660	..	20	..	3	..
..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	10	9	33	37	40	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	24	6	3	14	4	20	..	172	..	36	..	21
..	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	29	24	23	50	35	50	43	..	4	..	4	..	100
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	131	136	116	23	25.9	28	29	660	188	20	52	3	28
..	58	38	50	62	54	68	54	3,621	2,062	2,364	323	65	16
..
..	9	..	7	..	44	..	57	..	382	..	..	..	..
..
..	11	23	11	..	..	..	..	3,136	512	2,402	408	77	80
..	26	11	17	25	8	27	12	361	723	132	7	37	1
..	4	25	3	5	75	8	100	297	120	66	120	22	100
..	28	23	22	42	32	46	41	28	64	16	..	57	..
..	51	49	35	57	31	61	46	2,446	15,802	898	8,538	16	54
..	2	4	2	50	100	50	100	4	..	4	..	100	..
..	2	8	2	62	50	62	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	192	182	168	37.7	35.9	43	44	9,863	19,665	5,382	9,396	55	48

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			NASIK—					
38	334.. .. .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	20	..	30	..	43	..
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	34	18	21	11	53	19
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life .. ..	..	1	..	100	..	1
41	374.. .. .	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			54	19	24	16	96	20
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	31	18	16	28	17	14
43	379 to 382	Theft .. { Of cattle	84	77	72	65	123	117
		{ Ordinary	842	646	45	69	1,184	993
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	36	33	22	21	29	129
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	62	80	58	87	88	103
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-tr-spass	132	117	29	35	201	151
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			1,187	971	45	57	1,642	1,407
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chap. XXXVIII. C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad character .. .. .	..	3	..	100	..	15
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	1	..	100	..	2	..
52		Excise Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Railway Laws	1	..	100	..	1	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	3	7	67	86	5	10
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	128	243	77	83	137	322
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	78	..	87	..	104	..
Total..			211	254	80	83	249	348
Grand Total..			1,710	1,460	47	58	2,485	2,131

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.			Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	..	13	..	21	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	19	44	17	25	11	30	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	20	57	18	23	15	39	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	15	14	35	36	40	36	83	609	..	..	..	..
2	119	109	112	55	56	62	60	1,916	1,804	1,536	1,476	80	92
..	993	1,047	910	48	57	54.63	62	52,218	44,184	25,397	13,217	49	30
..	29	32	29	31	24	28	24	552	533	13	370	2	69
..	103	94	103	51	79	48	79	8,361	772	4,195	772	50	100
..	151	133	140	27	39	35	42	63	..	13	..	21	..
..
2	1,409	1,450	1,308	46	55.7	52	60	63,183	47,702	31,154	15,985	49	33
..
..	15	..	15	..	93	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	10	5	10	80	90	8	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	322	153	309	89	75	80	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	104	..	89	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	348	265	334	69	76	84	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2,133	2,207	1,963	48	54.9	53.82	60	73,746	67,556	36,556	25,313	50	38

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and		
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested.		
							1872.	1873.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.			KHAN						
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments	1	..	..	..	2	..
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	10	4	50	50	12	7	
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	3	..	66.6	..	9	..	
4	244 to 226	Other offences against public justice	11	4	63.6	50	11	5	
6	244 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly .. .. .	..	3	..	33.3	..	25
6	149, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	4	100	33.33	3	3	
Total....			27	15	59.26	42.8	37	40	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by Thugs .. .. .	..	1	..	100	..	1
9		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		2	2	100	100	8	4
11		2	2	100	..	5	7
12		8	9	75	33.3	13	19
13		307	Other murders	3	..	66.6	..	3	..
14		304, 308	Attempt at murder	7	5	71.4	40	11	5
15		378	Culpable homicide	8	10	25	39	10	16
16		377	Rape	1	1	..	100	1	1
17		317, 318	Unnatural offences	2	6	100	66.6	3	7
18		305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6	12	50	50	6	11
19		329, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide
20		325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	17	26	41.2	59	28	60
21		328	Grievous hurt	2	..	50	..	4
22		327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	5	..
23		324	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	12	69.6	41.6	11	22
24		363 to 369	Hurt by dangerous weapon	9	8	84.4	12.5	13	21
25		346 to 348	Kidnapping or abduction	1	4	100	75	1	14
26		372, 373	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion
27	371	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	338	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	11	17	54.5	41.1	28	42	
Total....			81	121	54.32	41.8	141	237	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	18	3	72.2	33.3	86	21	
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. { By poisonous or stupefying drugs, .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
		{ By other means	5	1	20	100	14	4	
		{ In dwelling house	1	2	..	..	..	1
33	392, 393	Robbery { On the highway, between sunset and sunrise	7	5	42.8	20	28	12	
		{ Other robberies	14	9	84.3	33.3	20	23	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	12	15	41.7	20	14	22	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	93	78	33.7	30.8	94	61	
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	5	7	60	71.4	8	9	
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	3	..	33.3	..	3	..	
Total....			163	120	41.72	31.6	267	152	

B—continued.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.									Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.				
Number of persons received by transfer.	Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.		
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
DESH.															
..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	..	..
..	..	12	7	8	4	41.66	57.1	62.5	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	9	..	9	..	11.11	..	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	11	5	10	6	55.5	40	60	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	25	..	19	..	40	..	52.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	3	3	1	100	33.3	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	37	40	32	30	40.5	42.5	46.8	56.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	1	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	4	7	4	37.5	100	37.5	100	139	..	111	..	79.85	..
..	..	5	7	5	6	60	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	19	15	17	76.9	31.8	62.5	42.9	10	..	7	..	70	..
..	..	3	..	2	..	66.6	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	11	5	10	5	63.6	80	70	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	16	8	13	10	18.2	70	23.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	7	3	7	66.6	57.1	66.6	57.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	11	5	8	50	54.5	60	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	28	60	31	41	35.71	43.3	32.26	63.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	3	..	25	..	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	11	22	6	15	27.3	23.7	50	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	21	13	11	92.3	14.3	52.2	27.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	14	1	9	..	57	..	88.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	23	42	23	32	21.74	54.8	21.7	71.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	141	237	144	172	43.26	39.6	42.36	54.6	149	..	118	..	79.2	..
..
..	..	86	21	85	11	72.1	61.9	72.94	27.2	1,439	2,720	294	857	20.43	31.5
..
..	..	14	4	11	3	7.2	75	9	100	421	51	2	51	47	100
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	318	195	..	..	..	5
..	..	23	12	23	2	17.86	16.6	21.7	100	394	48	61	1	15.48	2
..	..	20	23	17	13	50	17.4	58.8	30.6	1,503	115	279	38	18.56	84.3
..	..	14	23	6	8	21.4	27.2	50	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	102	61	78	43	70.2	60.6	85.55	86	13,361	14,594	9,085	590	68.07	4
..	..	8	8	8	7	50	75	50	85.7	..	52	..	52	..	100
..	..	3	3	2	..	33.3	..	23.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	275	152	230	88	56.92	40.1	66.08	69.3	17,436	17,685	9,731	1,589	55.81	8.9

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and	
			1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	Number of persons arrested.	
							1872.	1873.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			KHANDESH—					
38	324.. .. .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	3	3	100	100	4	4
39	341 to 344.. .. .	Wrongful restraint and confinement	21	34	38.1	32.3	35	57
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	2	1	50	100	2	1
41	374.. .. .	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total..			26	39	46.15	38.5	41	63
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	57	65	9.2	20.	21	28
43	379 to 382.. .. .	Theft	84	115	59.5	40.9	134	138
		} Of cattle	1,572	1,003	39.31	48.6	2,401	1,110
44	406 to 408.. .. .	Criminal breach of trust	36	41	52.9	60.9	37	40
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	110	68	77.3	70.5	169	119
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	49	57	48.9	49.1	82	87
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..			1,938	1,349	46.6	48.8	2,514	1,522
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chap. XIX. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	2	11	100	36.4	2	21
50	295 to 297.. .. .	Offences against religion	1	1	100	..	13	4
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act .. .. .	..	3	..	100	..	12
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws	13	22	100	100	18	53
53		Railway Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Customs Laws .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 31 of Act VII. of 1867, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	11	26	90.9	88.5	18	28
58	.. .. .	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	95	50	78.9	92	123	68
Total..			122	113	82.8	86.7	174	106
Grand Total..			2,357	1,757	48.57	49.3	3,174	2,210

B—concluded.

percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons received by transfer.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.				Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
9a	9b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
concluded.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
..	..	4	4	4	4	100	75	100	75	..	..	..	..
..	..	35	57	31	38	31.43	42.1	35.5	63.2	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	2	1	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	41	63	37	44	41.46	44.4	45.94	63.6	..	..	..	..
..	..	21	28	20	24	38.1	53.2	40	62.5	11	137	5	9
..	..	1	134	139	115	115	64.2	58.6	75.65	3,480	5,126	2,830	3,304
7	..	2168	1119	1,735	849	55.5	61.3	87.28	80.2	66,483	41,800	19,938	19,210
..	..	37	49	32	33	40.6	57.5	45.45	69.8	1,154	1,888	426	384
..	..	169	119	153	101	68	71.4	75.18	84.2	1,577	775	2,451	692
..	..	52	87	45	55	59.6	48.3	68.89	76.4	..	..	..	..
..
7	..	1,2521	1523	2,100	1,177	56.6	60.4	67.76	78.1	72,807	49,026	25,650	23,599
..	..	2	21	2	8	100	28.5	100	75	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	4	13	4	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	12	..	75	..	75	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	53	19	53	83.3	100	78.95	100	..	..	39	..
..
..
..
..	..	18	38	18	35	88.9	76.3	88.89	83.3	..	..	..	..
..	..	123	68	120	65	74.8	95.5	76.66	98.5	..	..	..	..
..	..	174	196	172	177	79.3	82.1	60.23	91	..	..	39	..
13	..	1,3189	2211	2,715	1,688	56.8	57.8	66.51	75.8	90,392	66,711	35,538	25,188

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying

Description of Crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Cols 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Cols 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3	Arrested	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remained untried at the close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns 2 and 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AHMED											
Thuggee.. { By strangulation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuggee.. { By poison ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacoity on land ..	11	18	13	17	168	108	98	39	44	..	75
Dacoity on water ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs:—											
(a) with murder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) without murder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other professional crimes, viz:—											
Kidnapping ..	4	9	7	6	28	21	19	5	14	2	7
Cattle theft ..	139	123	95	167	422	252	216	158	88	6	170
KAI											
Thuggee.. { By strangulation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuggee.. { By poison ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacoity on land ..	1	5	5	1	48	27	27	18	9	..	21
Dacoity on water ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs:—											
(a) with murder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) without murder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other professional crimes, viz:—											
Kidnapping ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle theft ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PANCH											
Thuggee.. { By strangulation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thuggee.. { By poison ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacoity on land ..	2	1	2	1	21	2	2	2	..	..	20
Dacoity on water ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs:—											
(a) with murder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) without murder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other professional crimes, viz:—											
Kidnapping ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle theft ..	65	90	40	106	310	110	80	73	7	..	230

MENT C.

Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

COMPARATIVE RETURN.

Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.
1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.	
13	14		15			16			17			18			
ABAD.															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	..	..	96	..
..	50	83	..	50	73	7	23	26	16,111	1,456	3,105	1,716	729	573	
..	
2	6	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	4	..	20	..	..	4,328	88	..	760	8	..
11	41	21	11	41	18	5	8	4	104	..	49	89	..	31	
27	149	193	27	145	187	60	73	121	8,835	7,992	6,395	6,837	4,198	3,030	
RA.															
..	
25	15	18	18	6	* 27	4	4	18	645	1,125	466	260	225	84	
..	
..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	138	..	..	91	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
MAHALS.															
..	
14	1	1	7	1	1	5	1	1	88	6	..	48	..	..
..	
..	..	..	11	..	..	6	..	..	139	..	..	54	..	..
7	..	..	7	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	55	110	60	37	80	53	33	78	1,793	1,439	2,699	1,421	864	1,774	

* Includes 9 persons who were under trial on last day of 1872.

An offence was committed in 1865, of which 1 person arrested and convicted during the year.

C—continued.

COMPARATIVE RETURN.															Remarks.
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.	
13			14			15			16			17			18
ACH.															
...
13	39	20	18	38	20	11	1	13	1,729	685	24,351	939	91	13,474	
...
...
8	5	2	8	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	16	32	26	15	31	4	8	15	967	566	1,254	938	566	1,127	
RAT.															
...
69	55	15	69	55	15	39	10	6	2,248	1,113	6,245	1,935	7	1,805	
...
...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
NA.															
...
52	117	37	21	91	29	8	62	11	4,242	7,245	3,701	179	708	66	
...
...
7	...	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	957	...	30	414	...	...
3	2	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	10	
156	173	75	85	99	55	15	74	40	179	1,934	779	32	1,640	628	
															Two cases of dacoity have been omitted in Column 3 as being merely common robberies.
															None of the cattle thefts appears to have been of professional nature.

C—concluded.

COMPARATIVE RETURN.															Remarks.
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.	
13			14			15			16			17			18
BA.															
...
13	13	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
18	18	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
SIK.															
...
13	42	59	7	38	59	2	26	32	283	3,621	2,062	41	2,364	323	...
...
...
20	38	8	20	25	5	2	1	1	18	...	172	18	...	36	...
84	123	117	68	169	112	26	68	66	2,051	1,916	1,604	1,871	1,536	1,476	...
* Including 1 of last year. † 5 released by the Police.															
DESH.															
...
...
...
...
...

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection

District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police has been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under Columns 9 and 10.		
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ahmedabad.	Wacotha ..	7 days.	3,00,000	..	..	5	39	..	..	..	..	Rs. a. p.
	Rhimnath ..	4 "	10,000	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhadrad ..	4 "	2,500	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Sirkaje ..	8 "	3,000	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Shah Allum ..	7 "	50,000	..	..	6	32	..	..	..	..	..
	Rtoji Boras ..	4 "	5,000	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..
	Shai Bagh ..	1 day.	10,000	..	..	5	33	..	..	..	..	..
	Acharji ..	1 "	8,000	..	..	4	18	..	..	..	..	..
	Usarwa ..	1 "	8,000	..	..	4	18	..	..	..	..	..
	Shawari ..	1 "	5,000	..	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	..
	Moteekoomad ..	1 "	2,000	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Sookrai Mahadeo ..	1 "	5,000	..	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	..
	Poosee Poonim Dakore.	3 days.	8,000	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Magh do.	3 "	4,500	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Phagun do.	5 "	20,000	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	..
Chetree do.	4 "	50,000	..	..	7	16	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	Vnisak do.	3 "	5,000	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Jeith do.	2 "	5,000	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Ashad do.	3 "	8,000	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Srawan do.	3 "	8,000	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhadurwa do.	3 "	8,000	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	..	..
	Asho do.	9 "	1,25,000	..	..	10	33	..	..	..	..	..
	Kartuk do.	5 "	25,000	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	..
	Maesur do.	3 "	20,000	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Phagun Agiarao Dakore.	1 day.	3,000	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Ruth Jatra do	1 "	30,000	..	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Juama Atham Dakore.	1 "	2,500	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Ankote and Dewalee Dakore.	2 days.	5,000	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Goke Atham Dakore.	1 day.	5,000	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Chetur Sood Niwum at Waital	8 days.	8,000	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Kartuk Sood Agiarao at Waital	8 "	7,000	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Peplao ..	2 "	6,000	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
Waatha ..	4 "	29,000	..	..	4	12	..	..	..	..	..
Powachur ..	11 "	3,000	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madar ..	1 day.	500	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
Gokulashmi ..	1 "	2,000	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Do. at Madhwas ..	1 "	1,500	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Do. at Sunsolee Doodeshwar Mahadev near Dohud ..	1 "	2,200	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panch Mahals.	Amli Azeearus at Vijagar ..	1 "	3,000	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Gangardi and Nawagam in Dohud ..	1 "	5,000	1	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Gokulashmi at Julsimutta in Jhalod ..	1 "	400	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. at Unklesar Mahadev near Godra ..	1 "	2,000	..	..	5	20	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

PART I. Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons												
District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police has been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 9 and 10.		Total cost under Columns 9 and 10.		
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Broach	Sookuteerubh ..	5 days.	10,000	1	1	3	30	..	..	..	..
Surat ..	Bodhan Talooka Mandvi.	9 months, 18 days.	92,325	1	3	1	4	1	5	363	..	
Tanna ..	Wajreshwari ..	1 month.	6,500	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
	Bandora ..	5 days.	5,500	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
Kolaba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	36 11 1
Nasik.	City Nasik ..	Ramnami ..	4 days.	5,030	6	38	3	20	..	..	..
		Mohorum ..	5 "	3,000			4	16
	Trimbak ..	Shivratra ..	8 "	5,000	1	3	1	6	..	..	..
		Nivrati ..	8 "	5,000	1	3	1	3	..	..	..
		Shivast ..	10 months.	65,000	1	3	2	20	..	..	..
	Talooka Nasik	Kartik Porenima ..	3 days.	5,000	1	5	1	6	..	..	..
		Lena Fair ..	1 day.	500	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Talooka Dindori.	Someshwar ..	1 "	500	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Devies ..	12 days.	5,000	1	3	1	3	..	..	..
	Chandorewadner	Bhyrobas ..	4 "	1,500	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
		Do.	1 day.	600	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
	Talooka Savargaum.	Do.	3 days.	1,000	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
		Khanderao ..	1 day.	1,000	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
		Do.	1 "	500	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Davies ..	1 "	500	1	3	..	2	..	..	..
	Talooka Niphar	Raghobhawa ..	1 "	15,000	6	36	2	12
		Bakree Eid ..	1 "	2,000			2	6
		Mohorum ..	1 "	2,000			2	12
		Motabas ..	15 "	13,000			2	6
	Talooka Igatpoo.	Uras Mahomedan.	15 "	6,000	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Do.		8 "	5,200	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
Satobas ..		2 "	3,800	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Talooka Abhona.	Uras Mahomedan.	2 "	2,100	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Bhyroba ..	2 "	4,000	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
	Shivratra ..	3 "	5,900	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
Talooka Jaikhed.	Devies ..	8 "	6,000	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
	Marrands ..	4 "	800	3	15	1	3	..	..	..
Talooka Malegaum.	Sideshwar ..	9 "	300	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Devies ..	10 "	10,000	1	3	1	5	..	..	..
Talooka Naridgaum.	Uchowswami ..	1 day.	5,000	1	3	1	3	..	..	..
	Parasnath ..	2 days.	1,000	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Khandesh.	Talooka Malegaum.	Khandoba ..	3 "	7,000	..	..	1	6	..	..	..
	Talooka Naridgaum.	Sanidave ..	3 "	1,000	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
	.....	Amalnair ..	30 "	10,000	3	20	9	31	..	..	..
	Talooka Pachora.	Farola ..	4 "	15,000	3	17	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. Pimpalner.	Mhyjee ..	7 "	35,000	..	..	21	77	..	..	..
	Do. Shabada.	Dhanrat ..	3 "	5,900	..	..	2	10	..	..	..
	Do. Shabada.	Nandurbar ..	7 "	5,000	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. Shabada.	Prakasha ..	2 "	5,000	1	3	2	4	..	..	..
	Do. Shabada.	Patan ..	6 "	20,000	..	..	2	20	..	..	..
	Do. Shabada.	Moodanad ..	8 "	32,000	..	..	3	25	..	..	..
Khandesh.	Petta Sindkhed.	Chimthana ..	3 "	5,000	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Do. Yawal.	Kordi ..	3 "	5,000	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Do. Yawal.	Sirpur ..	8 "	5,000	2	10	3	10	..	..	..
	Do. Yawal.	Saklee ..	16 "	5,000	1	4	5	40	..	..	..
	Talooka Jamnair.	Sendoornee ..	15 "	7,000	..	2	2	16	..	..	..
	Talooka Jamnair.	Shengola ..	6 "	14,000	..	..	1	12	..	..	..

D—concluded.

and Property.				PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.							Remarks.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.		
Investigation: In which followed by the conviction of Police.		Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								
5	3	16 13 0	1 13 0	2	1	3	516	1 year.	Dabha — discontinued from 1st February 1873.	
..		
2	2	17 0 0	9 0 0	This additional guard was supplied to Capt. Dixon from 21st June to 21st July 1873 to protect the cargo and fittings of the ship "Mount Pelar," which ran aground about 1 mile south of Alitbaug Fort.	
..		
4	..	0 11 0	0 11 0		
2	..	1 12 0		
..		
7	4	272 6 0	140 6 0		
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..		
..		
3	..	8 0 0		
2	2	32 0 0	32 0 0		
6	6	251 0 0	66 0 0		
..		
1	1	0 4 0	0 4 0		
1	1	6 0 0	6 0 0		
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Fairs at which the number of persons are estimated at below 5,000 are not entered.

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribu

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.								Cost of Police.																
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.								Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Centrolling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.			Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, Column (3). (2).		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents, and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5). (4).		Total pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8).		Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.		Average pay of	
	Commissioner of Police, Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of Centrolling Officers (Column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, Column (3). (2).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents, and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5). (4).	Total pay of Constables of all Classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horses and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 11, 13, and 14.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19							
Ahmedabad ..	2	3	276	99	898	..	..	..	..	12,000	4,200	3,084	62,292	1,39,660	1,680	356	104				
Kaira ..	1	1	142	35	575	..	..	..	..	9,600	2,400	2,111	34,136	70,383	1,233	348	100				
Panch Mahals ..	2	2	111	36	673	..	6	30	..	9,696	3,360	2,968	25,241	74,036	1,200	355	90								
Broach ..	1	2	77	22	315	..	..	..	..	6,859	1,656	1,322	21,552	40,157	1,018	352	102				
Surat ..	1	2	118	23	505	..	..	..	..	7,141	2,441	2,064	26,468	48,171	1,355	352	100				
Tanna ..	1	2	146	..	655	..	1	3	..	9,559	2,390	2,149	39,085	65,465	1,882	..	100								
Kolaba ..	1	1	54	..	250	..	..	..	..	5,143	1,892	1,404	14,399	26,408	900	..	106				
Nasik ..	1	2	119	29	669	..	8	36	..	8,365	3,516	2,158	33,745	65,117	2,040	355	96								
Khandesh ..	3	3	275	83	1,358	..	..	..	..	17,274	5,267	4,326	70,657	1,57,392	3,609	353	119				
Police Commissioner, N. D. ..	1	5,307							
Total ..	1	13	18	1,268	327	5,798	..	15	69	5,307	85,637	26,122	21,486	3,28,068	6,76,789	14,917							

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but (4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance. (5) Columns 34 to 37. A "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants. (7) Columns 36 and 37, one policeman

a Paid by the Municipality of Ahmedabad. b Paid from the Baria Tribute Fund. c Paid by the Municipality of Surat

MENT E.

tion, and Employment of Police.

Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 11 to 17.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of Force.										Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).									
				In District.										To Area (6).		To Population (7).							
				Guards at District, Central of subsidiary Jails.				Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners & Treasuries.				On other duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Of District exclusive of Towns (6).	Of Towns (5).											Of District exclusive of Towns (5).	Of Towns (5).
				20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
7,720	2,20,636	2,13,586	7,050 ^a	5	45	13	64	133	556	382	..	3,844	8,29,637	313	45	42	676	620	702				
8,098	1,27,961	1,27,961	..	4	24	19	90	111	421	85	..	1,561	7,82,733	207	2½	2 to 1	1,038	1,049	951				
4,160	1,20,561	1,16,697	3,864 ^b	16	118	19	121	76	444	30	..	1,731	2,40,743	219	2-28	15 to 1	306	283	737				
3,212	75,776	75,776	..	1	6	12	45	55	228	68	..	1,363	3,50,322	3-26	3-90	45½	840	1003-79	900				
6,201	93,841	89,325	4,516 ^c	..	..	13	54	85	361	136	..	1,588	7,30,936	2-5	3	23	1,112	943	913		
7,775	1,28,305	1,27,981	324 ^d	..	..	17	103	95	433	25	12	4,052	5,47,424	5-03	4	4 to 1	1,054	389	367		
1,318	51,954	51,954	..	1	6	9	52	46	192	..	..	1,482	3,50,405	4-84	7	1	1,112	985	947		
10,189	1,24,133	1,18,173	5,960 ^e	1	3	16	110	93	43	44	2	8,116	7,34,386	11-27	12-08	1 to 865	1,020	1,092	648				
10,122	2,68,647	2,67,547	1,100 ^f	9	48	55	303	201	1082	30	..	10,162	10,28,642	5-90	4-33	1 to 43	597	524	2,536				
..	5,307	5,307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58,795	12,17,121	11,94,307	22,814	37	252	173	942	895	4154	800	147	33,899	58,95,228	4-56	..	..	794	..	..		

not travelling allowances. (3) Column 14 includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and Men employed on office duties. (6) Columns 34 and 35, i.e., in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile to so many of the population.

^d Paid by the Kelve Mahim Municipality. ^e Paid by the Point State. Paid by the Political Department.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline,

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.				Punishments.										
			Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dis-missed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other offences.			
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.			Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ahmedabad	229	997	400	826	..	1	14	68	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kaira	143	610	301	452	..	1	36	58	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
Panch Mahals	113	709	566	256	..	..	7	12	72	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	79	337	180	236	..	..	16	30	105	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Surat	120	528	251	385	12	..	18	21	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Tanna	148	655	330	473	..	2	7	10	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kolaba	55	250	122	183	..	..	6	24	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nasik	121	598	261	458	..	5	33	32	123	1	10	3	1	..	..	..	5
Khandesh.. ..	278	1,441	1,904	791	..	..	35	30	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total..	1,286	6,125	3,315	4,080	12	9	172	285	1,067	1	13	3	1	..	2	3	23

* 16 vacancies.

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant

MENT P.

and General Internal Management of the Force.

By promotion.	By money rewards.	Education.		Number enlisted during the year.		Of one year's service and under ten years'.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.			By death.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
30	7	111	267	38	117	76	685	469	2	13	19	15	18	..	18	29.71	1.46
141	30	39	98	21	132	62	329	362	..	2	9	37	5	..	9	10.1	1.2
18	1	25	125	20	146	58	401	303	1	3	27	7	..	4	16	25.70	2.04
1	112	60	130	..	62	43	187	188	1	..	16	16	..	1	9	32	2.16
61	14	26	68	3	62	71	314	260	2	16	19	13	6	..	8	4	1.25
19	..	25	58	12	100	44	471	285	..	5	13	9	7	..	10	35.2	1.2
24	..	15	25	6	51	25	127	125	..	2	10	6	2	..	5	1.2961	1.639
14	12	27	79	21	74	98	224	307	2	20	14	28	1	1	11	8.41	1.33
21	45	225	400	3	25	186	485	1,024	1	2	19	35	..	1	16	2.43	.94
338	221	623	1,273	124	782	668	3,202	3,413	9	63	140	161	38	7	102	..	1.3

Excludes Superintendants and Officers of higher rank

14 m p

4 24 vacancies

Showing the Race and Religion or Cast.

District.	Race.														Off		
	Europeans.					Eurasians.			Natives.							His	
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.						
	Military or Government, Civil.	Unconvenanted.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.	Constables.		On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.	Constables.	On Rupees 100 and upwards.	Below Rupees 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.			Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Ahmedabad	1	1	1	3 225	997	3	77	19	11
Kaira	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 142	610	1	69	3	17	..	..
Panch Mahals	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 111	709	2	29	7	5	..	1
Broach .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1 77	337	2	42	5	6	..	..
Surat	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 118	523	1	53	5	1	..	..
Tanna	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 146	655	2	17	9	..	..	..
Kolaba	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.. 54	250	2	6	2	..	..	..
Nasik	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1 119	598	2	31	14	..	..	..
Khandesh.. ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 275	1,441	9	91	27	1	..	..
Total..	10	3	1	3	1	..	14 1267	6,125	24	413	91	41	..	1

MENT G.

of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

Religion or Caste.																		Remarks.		
Officers.						Men.														
Hindoos.				Other Religions.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.								Other Religions.			Grand Total Officers and Men.	
Murrattas.	Baniyas.	Vacancies.	Hindoos of all other Castes.	Parsees.	Koiles and Bhils.			Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkins.	Seikhs.	Murrattas.	Baniyas.	Vacancies.	Hindoos of all other Castes.	Jews.	Koiles and Bhils.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
	20	20	1	27	1	52	..	407	40	81	..	..	43	..	15	115	..	296	1,228	
	11	..	2	16	..	25	..	288	18	52	..	..	39	..	4	46	..	163	754	
	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	176	48	8	..	..	..	..	..	477	..	..	624	
	1	..	..	13	1	..	..	158	19	22	..	..	49	..	..	89	..	..	417	
	29	..	..	31	1	..	..	237	11	1	..	..	154	..	..	125	..	..	649	
	95	..	..	20	..	6	..	18	4	..	..	..	536	..	..	61	4	32	804	
	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	3	..	306	
	..	..	..	74	1	..	..	176	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	..	..	720	
	36	..	15	37	1	61	11	474	43	4	..	..	144	..	9	212	..	544	1,772	
202	20	13	335	5	144	11	1,912	204	163	..	29	965	..	28	1765	7	1,035	7,424		

General Statement of Crimes, showing the Result of Police and Magisterial Operations

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons arrested to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.						AHMED
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice	34	71	26	46
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	7	9	1	8
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims	16	23	5	17
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	3	17	7	10
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	6	3	1	2
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	11	60	20	40
Total...			77	183	60	122
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	5	16	13	1
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...			5	16	13	1
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	5	7	3	4
CLASS IV.—Missy Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	412	1,249	937	306
14	345	Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 368	Criminal force	22	65	39	26
Total...			434	1,314	976	332
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	26	51	2	21
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	36	57	11	45
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2	1	.....
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	165	502	364	134
Total...			229	612	403	200
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	16	24	19	6
21	298	Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	420 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	6	12	10	2
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	87	141	121	58
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	19	20	.....	20
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C.	121	233	87	144
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	200	405	130	263
Total...			449	875	367	497
Grand Total...			1,199	3,007	1,922	1,156

MENT A.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property Stolen.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ABAD.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....
.....
.....	11	19	2	17	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	12	13	6	7	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	30	2	28	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	35	75	19	56	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	63	159	79	80	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	21	8	13	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	72	180	87	93	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,376 0 0	1,044 0 0	1	12	20	11	9	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	18	56	32	24	.....	.....	.....
1,376 0 0	1,044 0 0	9	40	90	54	36	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
.....	9	16	11	5	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	4	19	11	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	56	108	13	95	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	83	147	36	111	.....	.....	.....
1,376 0 0	1,044 0 0	29	232	498	202	296	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KAI						
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.</i>						
1	115, 117 to 119, I, P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238.	Offences against public justice	1	1	.....	1
4	161 to 168, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	1	.....	1
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 431 to 434.	False evidence, false complaints and claims .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	465 to 447	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			2	2	.....	2
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>						
12	384 to 389	Extortion .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>						
13	323	Hurt	8	27	7	20
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			8	27	7	20
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	2	3	3	.....
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	7	12	3	9
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	1	.....
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	2	6	5	1
Total....			12	22	12	10
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences of specified above.</i>						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1	1	.....	1
21	298	Offences against religion .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	420 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	2	3	.....	3
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII., XLIX., N.L. and XLI., C. P. C.	3	3	.....	3
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			6	7	.....	7
Grand Total ...			28	58	19	39

A—continued.

ABLE CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property Stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16.	17
RA.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	..
.....
.....	.....	.....	57	89	34	50	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	5	9	5	3	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	7	41	*18	*26	.....	.....	..
.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	..
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	.....	.....	102	142	*58	*81	.....	.....	6
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	4	7	7	.....	.....	.....	..
65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	433	1,305	*1,085	*212	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	6	9	5	4	.....	.....	..
65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	439	1,314	*1,090	*216	.....	.....	9
.....
47 0 0	37 0 0	.....	14	26	17	9	.....	.....	..
.....	.....	.....	35	47	21	25	45 0 0	45 0 0	1
3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
50 0 0	40 0 0	.....	104	290	197	85	.....	.....	8
100 0 0	80 0 0	.....	153	363	235	119	45 0 0	45 0 0	9
.....
.....	.....	.....	18	33	*26	*8	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	.....	.....	252	52	495	74	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	26	26	1	25	.....	.....	..
.....	.....	.....	11	35	35	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	.....	.....	49	65	32	49	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	357	762	590	156	.....	.....	17
105 0 0	145 0 0	.....	1,055	2,588	*1,980	*572	45 0 0	45 0 0	41

the previous year.

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested, or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PANCH						
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>						
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 565	Offences against the State ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice	4	5	3	2
4	181 to 189, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	1	1	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 21, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	4	6	3	3
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents... ..	1	1	.....	1
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	1	1	.....	1
8	492 to 499	Making or using false trade-marks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting unlawful assembly, affray	11	86	52	34
		Abetment to ditto... ..	.....	5	.....	5
		Total... ..	22	105	59	46
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	3	3	1	2
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>						
13	323	Hurt... ..	98	226	162	62
		Abetment to ditto... ..	.....	2	.....	2
14	345	Wrongful confinement ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	5	13	3	10
		Total... ..	103	241	165	74
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	5	5	2	2
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	40	67	30	37
		Attempt to ditto	2	4	1	3
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)... ..	33	92	36	56
		Abetment to ditto... ..	.....	4	.....	4
		Total... ..	70	172	69	102
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	5	6	5	.....
21	298	Offences against religion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	420 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 503	Defamation ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	30	53	35	18
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	1	1	.....	1
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police... ..	13	26	15	8
		Total... ..	49	86	59	27
		Grnd Total... ..	247	607	352	251

A—continued.

ABLE CRIME—continued.

		MAGISTERIAL.							
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
MAHALS.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....
.....
.....	.....	....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	....
.....
.....
282 0 0	282 0 0	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....
.....	.....	....	1	1	....	1	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	....	2	25	14	11	.....	.....	....
.....
282 0 0	282 0 0	....	4	28	15	13	.....	.....	....
.....
.....
.....	.....	....	1	1	....	1	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	....	3	6	3	3	.....	.....	....
.....
.....	.....	....	1	1	....	1	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	....	4	7	3	4	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	....	4	5	3	2	.....	.....	....
1,215 0 0	770 0 0	....	9	9	2	7	494	364	....
360 0 0	360 0 3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....
206 0 0	121 0 0	....	2	3	.....	3	60	.....	....
.....
1,751 0 0	1,251 0 0	....	15	17	5	12	554	364	....
.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
.....
.....	.....	....	3	4	1	3	.....	.....	....
.....	.....	....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	....
.....
35 0 0	35 0 0	....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....
.....
35 0 0	35 0 0	....	6	8	1	7	.....	.....	....
2,038 0 0	1,568 0 0	....	30	61	21	37	554	364	....

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BRO						
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>						
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	483 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 164 to 136, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>						
12	384 to 389	Extortion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>						
13	323	Hurt	1	2	.....	2
14	345	Wrongful confinement ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total....	1	2	.....	2
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1	1	1	.....
17	403, 404... ..	Criminal misappropriation of property	1	3	3	.....
18	499	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	.....	.....	.....
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	2	7	1	.....
		Total....	5	11	5	.....
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1	1	1	.....
21	298	Offences against religion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	420 to 423	Criminal breach of contract of service..	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Detamation... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII., C. P. C. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total....	1	1	1	.....
		Grand Total....	7	14	6	2

A—continued.

ABLE CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ACH.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....
.....	114	128	42	86	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	32	16	16	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	10	3	7	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	14	4	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	156	189	68	121	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	337	996	809	187	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	39	20	19	.....	.....	.....
.....	356	1,037	831	206	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	44	37	7	.....	.....	.....
200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	23	33	13	20	115 0 0	115 0 0	.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	110	291	216	75	.....	.....	.....
200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	164	369	266	103	115 0 0	115 0 0	.....
.....	22	46	44	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	127	332	239	93	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	61	39	3	36	.....	.....	.....
.....	183	207	31	176	.....	.....	.....
.....	395	626	319	306	.....	.....	.....
200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	1,073	2,224	1,487	736	115 0 0	115 0 0	.....

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.						SU
1	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228,	Offences against public justice ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints, and claims ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	455 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	345	Wrongful confinement ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	6	8	3	5
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total...	6	8	3	5
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1	2	.....	2
21	293	Offences against religion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1	2	2	.....
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	... ..	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII. C. P. C. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	... ..	Special laws not cognizable by Police. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total...	2	4	2	2
		Grand Total...	8	12	5	7

A—continued.

TABLE CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RAT.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
....
....
....	39	54	29	25	....	....	....
....	8	10	2	8	....	....	....
....	9	13	11	2	....	....	....
....	4	11	8	3	....	....	....
....	5	6	1	5	....	....	....
....	5	11	1	10	....	....	....
....	70	105	52	53	....	....	....
....
....
....
....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....
....	572	1,481	1,158	313	....	....	....
....	31	58	39	19	....	....	....
....	603	1,539	1,197	332	....	....	....
....	30	33	26	7	....	....	....
....	31	47	28	19	....	....	....
....	4	5	2	3	....	....	....
....	112	258	187	71	....	....	....
....	177	343	243	100	....	....	....
....	13	21	18	1	....	....	....
....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
....	9	16	9	7	....	....	....
....	212	471	392	79	....	....	....
....	5	6	1	5	....	....	....
....	364	449	93	349	....	....	....
....	604	957	514	441	....	....	....
....	29	1,456	2,946	2,006	928	....	....	....

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAN						
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.						
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238.	Offences against public justice .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	465 to 447	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 180	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	1	7	7	.....
Total....			1	7	7	.....
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	313 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	1*	6	6	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	2	3	.....	3
14	345	Wrongful confinement .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			2	3	.....	3
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	1	2	2	.....
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	1	3	.....	3
Total....			2	5	2	3
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	1	1	1	.....
21	298	Offences against religion .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	420 to 491	Criminal breach of contract of service .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	2	8	5	3
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	2	5	.....	5
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII., XXIX., XL, and XLI., C. P. C. .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			5	14	6	8
Grand Total ...			11	35	21	14

A—continued.

ABLE CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property Stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NA.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..
.....
.....	94	145	48	97	.....	.....	..
.....	9	10	4	6	.....	.....	..
.....	24	40	27	13	.....	.....	..
.....	3	5	3	2	.....	.....	..
.....	5	7	3	4	.....	.....	..
.....	4	20	13	7	.....	.....	..
.....	140	228	99	129	.....	.....	..
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	5	15	10	5	.....	.....	..
.....	1,749	3,259	2,454	805	.....	.....	..
.....	401	712	476	236	.....	.....	..
.....	2,185	3,986	2,940	1,046	.....	.....	..
.....	18	21	17	4	30 0 0	.....	..
.....	46	73	23	50	42 0 0	24 0 0	..
.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	..
.....	170	309	223	86	1 0 0	1 0 0	..
.....	236	405	263	142	73 0 0	25 0 0	..
.....	10	10	8	2	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	..
.....	99	155	96	59	.....	.....	..
.....	14	24	4	20	.....	.....	..
.....	5	8	6	2	.....	.....	..
.....	152	166	41	145	.....	.....	..
.....	283	385	156	229	.....	.....	..
.....	2,815	2,005	3,458	1,546	73 0 0	25 0 0	..

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KOL						
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.</i>						
10	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 283.	Offences against public justice ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents... ..	1	6	6	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	482 to 480	Making or using false trade-marks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...			1	6	6	.....
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...			.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>						
12	384 to 380	Extortion	2	3	3	.....
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>						
14	323	Hurt... ..	7	20	16	4
15	345	Wrongful confinement ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3	14	9	5
Total...			10	34	25	9
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>						
17	417 to 420	Chesting	12	15	14	1
	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	1	1	1	.....
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)... ..	3	6	6	.....
Total...			16	22	21	1
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>						
20	493 to 499	Offences relating to marriage	3	12	12	.....
21	298	Offences against religion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	420 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 503	Defamation	5	7	4	3
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult... ..	8	14	13	1
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	... ..	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	... ..	Special laws not cognizable by Police... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...			16	33	29	4
Grand Total...			46	98	84	14

A—continued.

ABLE CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ABA.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	.....	1	1	.....	1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	.....
.....
.....	35	87	30	57	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	31	11	20	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	78	145	64	81	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	500	1,019	657	162	.....	.....	.....
.....	212	237	165	79	.....	.....	.....
.....	712	1,256	1,022	234	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	15	13	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	129	234	195	39	.....	.....	.....
.....	146	259	213	46	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	189	340	270	70	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	25	1	24	.....	.....	.....
.....	171	299	149	150	17 0 0	16 0 0	.....
.....	390	672	425	247	17 0 0	16 0 0	.....
1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	1,327	2,333	1,725	608	17 0 0	16 0 0	.....

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NA						
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.						
1a	114, 117 to 118; I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 305	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters, by master of ship	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 248.	Offences against public justice	5	5	2	3
4	191 to 198, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	1	.....	1
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	1	3	3	.....
6	495 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	2	2	1	1
8	482 to 439	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 150	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			9	11	6	5
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	3	1 ^b	6	4
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....			3	10	6	4
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	384 to 349	Extortion	1	2	2	.....
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	5	12	6	6
14	345	Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 359	Criminal force	1	1	1	.....
Total....			6	13	7	6
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	15	50	29	21
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	12	19	8	11
18	499	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	2	2	.....
19	425 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	11	12	7	5
Total....			39	83	46	37
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 493	Offences relating to marriage	1	.....	.....	.....
21	298	Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	420 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Detention	1	5	5	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	1	.....	.....	.....
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. Code.	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Act VIII. of 1867, Act I. of 1871, Regulation 27 of 1877, and Act XXVI. of 1859.	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	* 8	8	4	3
Total....			11	13	9	3
Grand Total....			69	132	76	53

* 1 case and 1 person due on the 31st December 1873.

N. B.—In this Statement have been entered cases which were referred to Police under Sections 109 and 110 of the C. P. Code.

A—continued.

ABLE CRIME—continued.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SIK.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
....	1	3	3	....	....	....	....
....
....	76	92	36	55	....	....	....
....	6	5	5	....	....	....	....
....	11	11	9	2	....	....	....
....	3	9	9	....	....	....	....
....	3	3	1	2	....	....	....
....	10	37	19	18	....	....	....
....	110	160	82	77	....	....	....
....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	9	1	8	....	....	....
....	1,158	2,473	1,980	498	12 0 0	12 0 0	....
....	243	357	278	79	....	....	....
....	1,444	2,844	2,259	585	12 0 0	12 0 0	....
205 0 0	35 0 0	....	55	165	150	15	280 0 0	....	....
13 0 0	10 0 0	....	32	40	27	13	9 0 0	6 0 0	....
....	3	3	3	....	....	....	....
....	66	127	104	23	....	....	....
213 0 0	45 0 0	....	156	335	284	51	299 0 0	6 0 0	....
....	11	11	8	3	....	....	....
....
....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....
....	58	86	68	25	....	....	....
....	36	48	6	42	....	....	....
....	181	250	59	190	2 0 0	2 0 0	....
....	27	387	133	260	2 0 0	2 0 0	....
213 0 0	45 0 0	....	1,369	3,739	2,768	973	313 0 0	20 0 0	....

6 cases, 8 persons pending on 31st December 1873.

and also cases in which Police applied for warrants to Magistrates for the apprehension of prisoners and for inquiry.

STATEMENT

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	POLICE.			
			Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.			KHAN			
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. Code.	Substantive abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the state ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	1	1	.....	1
4	161 to 168, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	1	.....	1
5	195 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims	2	2	.....	2
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1	3	3	.....
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	5	6	2	4
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	38	14	24
Total...			12	51	19	32
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	2	.....	2
11	379	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...			1	2	.....	2
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
12	364 to 369	Extortion	2	3	.....	3
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
13	323	Hurt	11	63	47	16
14	345	Wrongful confinement ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	4	63	33	30
Total...			15	126	80	46
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	10	22	7	15
17	405, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	53	97	41	56
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	3	.....	3
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	9	12	3	9
Total...			75	134	51	83
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	7	4	4	.....
21	288	Offences against religion ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	470 to 482	Criminal breach of contract of service. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	2	5	5	.....
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	2	3	1	2
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII. of P. C. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	11	20	7	13
Total...			22	32	17	15
Grand Total...			127	336	167	181

A—concluded.

ABLE CRIME—concluded.

			MAGISTERIAL.						
Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.	Number of cases in which Police were not employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Number of persons pending at end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DESH.									
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
....
....
....	....	....	87	103	39	64	....	....	....
....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	21	21	8	10	....	....	3
....
....	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	....	....
....
....
....	....	....	112	128	50	75	....	....	3
....
....
....
72 0 0	12 0 0	....	5	15	10	5	2 0 0	2 0 0	....
....
....	....	....	512	1,245	951	294	....	....	....
....	....	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....
....	....	....	232	464	284	180	....	....	....
....	....	....	776	1,711	1,235	476	2 0 0	2 0 0	....
1,194 0 0	1,004 0 0	....	27	42	27	15	5 0 0	5 0 0	....
1,033 0 0	945 0 0	....	34	44	22	22	28 0 0	28 0 0	....
60 0 0	10 0 0	....	4	5	3	1	....	....	1
10 0 0	8 0 0	....	78	126	67	53	38 0 0	38 0 0	6
2,297 0 0	1,967 0 0	....	143	217	119	91	71 0 0	71 0 0	7
....	....	....	12	15	10	5	....	....	....
....
....	....	....	3	3	2	1	....	....	....
....	....	....	3	4	4	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	167	293	204	89	....	....	....
....	....	....	166	211	22	188	....	....	1
....	....	....	12	21	4	17	....	....	....
....	14 0 0	....	151	202	68	134	....	....	....
....	14 0 0	....	523	749	314	434	....	....	1
2,309 0 0	1,993 0 0	....	1,569	2,820	1,728	1,061	73 0 0	73 0 0	11

No. 6003 of 1874.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1874.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Northern Division, No. 1324, dated 20th July 1874.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Southern Division, No. 1420, dated 31st July 1874.

Submit reports on the state of crime and working of the Police in the several Districts in their Divisions for the year 1873.

RESOLUTION.—It is gratifying to His Excellency the Governor in Council to observe the comparatively early dates on which the Annual Police Reports for 1873 of the Northern and Southern Divisions have been submitted to Government by the Police Commissioners and to notice the expedition with which the returns and statements of the various District Superintendents of Police were for the most part compiled and forwarded to the Commissioners. His Excellency in Council has read these reports with much interest and has pleasure in testifying to the great care with which they have been prepared by Messrs. Ashburner and Havelock.

2. The number of crimes of all classes cognizable and non-cognizable reported to have been committed in 1873 in both Divisions was 54,322, as against 55,576 in 1872, showing a decrease of 1,254. This diminution is solely attributable to the material reduction in the number of crimes in the Northern Division which fell from 28,041 in 1872 to 25,619 in 1873, or to the extent of 8·6 per cent. In the Southern Division on the other hand, the number of offences reported in 1873 (28,703) was higher by 1,168 than the number (27,535) in the preceding year. In 1872 the crimes in the Southern Division constituted 49·5 per cent. of the aggregate number in both Divisions: in 1873 they formed 52·8 per cent. of the total amount. The following statement shows the statistics of crime in the various Districts in 1872 and in 1873:—

District.	No. of Crimes reported in 1872.	No. of Crimes reported in 1873.	Increase in 1873.	Decrease in 1873.
Ahmedabad	4,077	3,608	...	469
Kaira	2,813	2,664	...	149
Panch Mahals	805	797	..	8
Broach	2,723	2,051	...	672
Surat	3,001	2,927	...	74
Tanna	5,163	4,457	...	706
Kolaba	1,726	2,183	457	...
Nasik	3,858	3,474	...	384
Khandesh	3,875	3,458	...	417
Ahmadnagar	3,735	4,083	348	...
Belgaum	2,248	2,386	138	...
Dharwar	3,372	3,356	...	16
Kaladgi	2,464	2,365	...	99
Kanara	1,898	1,600	..	298
Poona	5,392	6,817	1,425	..
Ratnagiri	2,217	2,202	...	15
Satara	3,419	3,417	...	2
Sholapur	2,790	2,477	...	317

There has accordingly been a decrease in the number of offences reported in every District in the Northern Division with the sole exception of Kolaba, and in 6 of the 9 Districts in the Southern Division. In the Northern Division the falling off was proportionately greatest in the Broach Collectorate, where it amounted to nearly 25 per cent., and was also considerable in the Ahmedabad, Tanna, Nasik, and Khandesh Districts. In the Southern Division the number of crimes in the Dharwar, Satara, and Ratnagiri Districts remained almost stationary; in Kanara a decrease of over 15 per cent. is to be observed; in Sholapur a perceptible diminution is noticeable; in Belgaum and Ahmadnagar there was a material increase, and in the Poona District a very marked rise of more than 26 per cent. in the number of offences is reported; no reason is assigned for the serious increase of crime in the last mentioned District.

3. To turn* to cognizable crimes alone, *i.e.*, crimes in which the Police may arrest without a warrant, the accompanying table shows the number reported in the year under review and the previous year:—

District.	Number of Cases reported in 1872.	Number of Cases reported in 1873.	Increase in 1873.	Decrease in 1873.
Ahmedabad	2,259	2,177	...	82
Kaira	1,692	1,581	...	111
Panch Mahals	438	520	82	...
Broach	821	971	150	...
Surat	1,470	1,464	...	6
Tanna	1,744	1,631	...	113
Kolaba	679	811	132	...
Nasik	1,623	1,446	...	177
Khandesh	2,412	1,772	...	640
Ahmadnagar	1,894	2,109	215	...
Belgaum	1,154	1,327	173	...
Dharwar	1,735	1,770	35	...
Kaladgi	1,098	1,091	...	7
Kanara	916	831	...	85
Poona	2,323	2,995	672	...
Ratnagiri	857	786	...	71
Satara	2,053	1,697	...	356
Sholapur	1,633	1,306	...	327
Total... ..	26,801	26,285	1,459	1,975

The result in both Divisions was therefore a decrease of 516 crimes in 1873. In the Southern Division alone the number reported rose from 13,663 in 1872 to 13,912 in 1873, but this increase was more than counterbalanced by the reduction in the Northern Division, where the number fell from 13,138 to 12,373. The decrease in the number of cognizable offences in Khandesh and Nasik is attributed by the Superintendents of Police to a good harvest and consequent plentiful supply of cheap food, and the increase in the Belgaum District is stated to be due to a short rain-fall and failure of the crops, but no reason is assigned or suggested for the increase or decrease in crime in the other Collectorates of the two Divisions. It may, however, probably be assumed that the same causes which led to a diminution of crime in the Khandesh and Nasik Districts were also effectual in reducing the number of offences in the other Districts where the improvement was most marked. Some explanation should, however, have been afforded of the causes of the very serious increase in the amount of cognizable crime in the Poona District, and of the large proportional increase in the Broach and Kolaba Districts. It is satisfactory to notice the steady decrease in the number of offences of this description in the Northern Division. Government regret to observe on the other

band the continued increase in the number of these crimes in the Southern Division. In the Surat, Dharwar, and Kaladgi Districts, but very slight fluctuations in the amount of crime are perceptible: in Khandesh there was a reduction to the extent of 26 per cent., mainly due to the very large falling off in the number of ordinary thefts; in Satara there was a decrease of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in Sholapur of 20 per cent., owing in the former District to a diminution in the number of cases of house-breaking, theft and public nuisance, and in the latter District to the much smaller number of cases of ordinary theft and of cases—for the most part trivial—of offences under special and local laws cognizable by the Police. In Nasik, Kaira, Tanna, Kanara, and Ratnagiri there was also a perceptible decrease. More than one-half of the large increase in the amount of cognizable crime reported in the Poona District is attributable to the greater frequency of cases of theft; cases of grievous hurt, house-trespass and house-breaking were also more numerous in that District in 1873 than in the previous year. In Ahmadnagar the increase was principally in cases of theft and public and local nuisances, whilst in Belgaum it was chiefly in cases of grievous hurt, theft, and house-breaking. The returns from Kolaba are more unfavourable than they were in 1872 by reason of the larger number of cases of rioting, ordinary theft and house-trespass. The number of cases of theft in the Broach District in 1873 was more than double what it was in the preceding year, and an enormous increase was reported in the number of cases of house-breaking. In the Panch Mahals the returns for the year under review were swelled by the heavy augmentation in the number of cases of ordinary theft and of cattle-stealing.

4. The table given in the preceding paragraph exhibit only the relative increase or decrease in the number of offences in each District, but does not show the comparative amount of crime in the various Districts, or in the two Divisions calculated on the populations of the Divisions and the different Collectorates. The proportion of crime to population varies immensely in the different Districts. Accepting as correct the numbers given as the population of each Division and each District in the General Administration Report of this Presidency for 1872-73, the number of the inhabitants of both Divisions combined is 13,515,803. The proportion of cognizable crime to the total population was therefore 1 to every 514 souls. Taking the Northern and the Southern Divisions separately, the proportion in the former was 1 crime to every 476 persons, and in the latter 1 crime to every 548 persons, thus placing the latter in a more favourable position than the former Division. Classified in order of merit, as judged by the results in the year under review, the Districts in both Divisions appear as

follows in respect of the proportion to their population of cognizable crime :—

1. Ratnagiri ...	1 to 1,297	10. Surat	1 to 499
2. Kaladgi	1 to 748	11. Kaira	1 to 495
3. Belgaum.....	1 to 707	12. Kanara	1 to 479
4. Satara.....	1 to 658	13. Panch Mahals...	1 to 463
5. Khandesh ...	1 to 580	14. Kolaba	1 to 432
6. Dharwar.....	1 to 559	15. Ahmedabad ...	1 to 381
7. Tanna.....	1 to 519	16. Ahmadnagar ...	1 to 367
8. Nasik.....	} 1 to 508	17. Broach	1 to 361
9. Sholapur..}		18. Poona	1 to 303

The extremes are thus represented by Ratnagiri and Poona, the one a wild-wooded mountainous District intersected by numerous creeks and inhabited by a population living for a great part in a state of rude and almost primitive simplicity, the other a Collectorate containing a large urban population and inhabited as to its Ghaut Talukas by wild and at times turbulent tribes. Crime, it will be seen, is far less prevalent in the Districts of the Southern Maratha Country than in Guzerat and some of the Deccan Collectorates. In respect of immunity from cognizable crime, Kaladgi and Belgaum come next to Ratnagiri, though separated by a wide interval. The Khandesh statistics are, for the year under review, more favorable than those of any other Deccan District. Considering the prevalence of habits of drinking in the Tanna District, it is perhaps somewhat surprising that the relative amount of crime to population should be so low—materially less than in the adjacent Konkan Collectorate of Kolaba. Between the proportions of crime to population in the Surat and Kaira Districts but a very slight difference exists. The large number of crimes in the latter District is probably mainly attributable to the strong Koli element in the population. The high ratio of crimes to population in the Panch Mahals would seem to be due to the fact that that District is almost entirely surrounded by the territory of Native States, and that the bulk of its inhabitants are Bheels and Naikras, tribes in many respects but little removed from barbarism. Ahmedabad, Ahmadnagar, and Broach appear to great disadvantage as compared with all the other Districts with the sole exception of Poona. In the case of Ahmedabad this may be at least partially accounted for by the existence of numerous large towns in the Collectorate, by the length of its frontier marching with the territory of Foreign States, and the consequent temptation afforded to criminals in those States to commit offences in British territory, whilst the heavy proportional amount of crime in the Broach Collectorate is, doubtless in great measure, due to the turbulent and

quarrelsome Koli and Borah element in the population of that District. It is, however, not easy to understand why in respect of crime Ahmadnagar should occupy so unfavorable a position.

5. In addition to the 26,285 cognizable offences stated to have been committed in 1873, 561 cognizable offences were reported in 1873, which had been committed in previous years, thus raising to 26,846 the total number of cognizable offences brought to the notice of the Police in the year under review. Of these cases, 25,553 were actually inquired into by the Police. All but 17 of the 14,269 crimes reported in the Southern Division were investigated by the Police, but of the 12,577 offences reported in the Northern Division only 11,301 were inquired into by the Police. In about 10 per cent., therefore, of the cases reported in the Northern Division no Police investigation appears to have been made. The following table shows the proportion of cases reported convicted and of cases investigated convicted in each District:—

District.	Percentage of Cases reported convicted.	Percentage of Cases investigated convicted.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.
Ahmedabad... ..	66	77	81
Panch Mahals	49	68	68
Tanna	51	62	67
Surat	53	68	66
Kanara	61	52	61
Nasik	58	47	58
Ahmadnagar	57	59	57
Belgaum	54	53	54
Ratnagiri	50	50	51
Khandesh	49	49	49
Sholapur	43	47	43
Broach	42	52	42
Kolaba	41·7	46	41·7
Kaira	41	40	41·5
Satara	40·7	44	40·7
Keladgi	35	54	35
Poona	32	40	32
Dharwar	23	26	23

In this list the Districts are arranged in order of merit judged by the test of the proportion of cases investigated convicted in 1873. It is, however, perhaps questionable whether the propor-

tion of cases convicted to cases reported should not be regarded as the real criterion. If considered from the latter point of view, considerable alterations in the places of the various Districts in the order of merit would be required, and notably the Panch Mahals would descend from the second place, which would be occupied by Kanara, to the ninth, Nasik would come third instead of sixth, and Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, Surat, and Ratnagiri would take precedence in the order named of Tanna. Judged by either and both tests, Ahmedabad holds the first place, and Government cannot but regard as exceedingly creditable to Captain Segrave and the District Police the results obtained by them in 1873. The high percentage of investigated cases convicted in the Panch Mahals and the Tanna and Surat Districts reflects credit upon Captains Westmacott, Codrington, and Portman, and Colonel Scott; but some explanation, especially in the instance of the Panch Mahals, where of 546 offences reported only 398 were investigated, is required of the causes why a large number of the cognizable cases reported in those Districts were not inquired into by the Police. The figures for the Kanara District are creditable to Major McGillivray: a considerable improvement in the percentage of cases convicted is to be observed. Captain Daniell at Ahmadnagar has also been successful with the Force under his direction, though the percentage of cases convicted exhibits a slight reduction as compared with that in 1872. The Nasik District Police did much better in the year under review than in the previous year, the percentage of cases convicted having risen from 47 to 58—a fair proportion. The results obtained by the Ratnagiri and Khandesh Police were almost exactly the same in 1873 as in 1872: a conviction was obtained in one of every two cases inquired into. In the remaining eight Districts the percentage of cases investigated convicted varied from 43 in Sholapur to 23 in Dharwar. Of these eight Districts five are in the Southern Division. His Excellency in Council cannot but consider that when the Police fail to secure a conviction in one-half of the cases investigated by them they must be held to have been unsuccessful on the whole, and to have displayed a want of proper energy, discrimination and detective ability, for which their Superintendents cannot be exonerated from blame. In the Northern Division the Kaira Police appear to the greatest disadvantage in 1873, though the Kolaba Police were almost equally unsuccessful. Some excuse for the shortcomings of the Kolaba Police may, perhaps, be found in the frequent but unavoidable changes of Superintendents during the year commented upon by Mr. Ashburner. No such plea can be urged in extenuation of the failure of the Kaira Police to obtain convictions in the great majority of the cases investigated by them, and their conspicuous want of success is rendered the more noticeable by

the fact that in the neighbouring District of Ahmedabad and under not dissimilar conditions, the percentage of cases investigated convicted was almost double what it was in Kaira. The unfavorable figures in the Broach District are made the more unsatisfactory by a decrease of 10 per cent. in the proportion of cases inquired into in which convictions were procured. Satara and Sholapur are both very low in the list, and exhibit a falling off in 1873 as compared with 1872. Kaladgi is still worse, showing a decrease of 19 per cent., a result probably due to the inefficiency of the officer who was acting as Superintendent for the greater portion of the year, but has now been removed from the Police Department. Poona is extremely bad. The results obtained in Dharwar were materially worse than in any other District in the Presidency. Only 23 per cent., or less than 1 in every 4 of the cases investigated, were convicted, and Government must express their opinion that this is discreditable in the extreme to Major Bartholomew and the Police under his supervision. Taking the aggregate results in both Divisions, it appears that of the 26,846 cases reported, 12,459, or 46 per cent., were convicted, whilst convictions were obtained in 49 per cent. of the cases actually investigated by the Police. In the Southern Division the percentage alike of cases convicted to cases reported and of cases convicted to cases investigated was 42, whilst in the Northern Division the percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was 52, and of cases convicted to cases investigated 58—the comparison being thus decidedly in favour of the Northern Division. In 1872 the proportion of cases investigated convicted was 45 per cent. in the Southern and 55 per cent. in the Northern Division. In the year under review, therefore, the Police in the latter Division have been more successful in obtaining convictions in cases than in 1872, whilst the Police in the Southern Division on the contrary have accomplished less.

6. In connection with cognizable offences 36,535 persons were arrested during the year, being 1,458 less than in 1872. 19,408 were apprehended in the Southern and 17,127 in the Northern Division. 699 persons, who had been arrested in 1872 but remained undisposed of at the close of that year, were also discharged or brought to trial in 1873. The total number of persons to be accounted for in the year under review is, therefore, 37,234. Of this number 743 remained in custody or under trial at the end of the year, 18,724 were convicted and the rest were released without trial or acquitted and discharged on trial. Excluding the number of persons undisposed of at the close of the year, 51·3 per cent. of the persons arrested in both Divisions were convicted in 1873 as compared with 50·6 per cent. in 1872. Taking the Northern Division alone, 57 per cent. were convicted in 1873 as against 53

per cent. in 1872, whilst in the Southern Division 47 per cent. were convicted as compared with 48 per cent. in 1872. There has thus been a material improvement in the Northern Division, whilst the Southern Division results have fallen off slightly as contrasted with those obtained in 1872, and are 10 per cent. lower than those reported in the Northern Division. The results of the operations of the Police in the various Districts in 1872 and 1873, in respect of the proportion of persons apprehended convicted and of persons actually brought to trial convicted, are exhibited in the following statement, in which the Districts are arranged in order of merit tested by the percentage of persons arrested convicted, the number of persons remaining in custody or untried at the end of the year being allowed for in the calculations:—

District.	Persons arrested convicted.		Persons brought to Trial convicted.	
	1873.	1872.	1872.	1872.
Kaira	71	61	88	83
Panch Mahals	63	69	89	88
Kanara	62	56	73	63
Tanna	60	52	85	68
Ahmedabad	59	55	85	81
Khandesh	59	57	76	67
Surat	56	64	61	93
Belgaum	56	59	62	68
Nasik	55	46	60	54
Broach	50	41	54	50
Satara	50	50	63	60
Sholapur	48	50	54	61
Ahmadnagar	47	50	60	60
Dharwar	42	46	85	80
Ratnagiri	44	42	49	50
Poona	38	39	48	47
Kaladgi	38	48	41	55
Kolaba	36	38	76	49

In respect of the proportion of apprehended persons convicted, Kaira occupies the first place, coming second in respect of the proportion of persons brought to trial convicted dividing first honours equally with the Panch Mahals. The improvement of 10 per cent. in the proportion of persons arrested convicted in the Kaira District is very satisfactory. The percentage of persons apprehended convicted in the Panch Mahals was less than in 1872, but there was a slight increase in the percentage of persons tried con-

victed which reached the very high figure of 89. The Tanna, Kanara, Khandesh and Ahmedabad Police have all done well, meeting with greater success than in the previous year. The same remark is not applicable to the Surat Police who, in regard of the percentage alike of persons apprehended and of persons brought to trial convicted, were far less successful in 1873 than in 1872, and consequently Surat has fallen from the second place in the latter year to the seventh in the year under review. The decrease of 32 per cent. in the proportion of persons brought to trial convicted is very unsatisfactory. The movement in Belgaum is retrograde, but the returns from Nasik and Broach evince a marked improvement; Satara is stationary; Sholapur and Ahmadnagar appear more unfavorably than in 1872; Dharwar and Ratnagiri are slightly better; the Poona Police were very unsuccessful, and Kaladgi is in every respect much worse than in the previous year. Kolaba again takes the lowest place in the list, and Government regret to have to notice the inefficiency of the Police in that District as sufficiently proved by the fact that 3 out of every 5 persons apprehended by them were eventually released or acquitted. The proportion of persons brought to trial convicted would as these returns testify appear to be by no means a reliable criterion of the efficiency of the Police of any District. Judged by this test alone, the Dharwar Police would seem to have been amongst the most successful in the Presidency, and the Kolaba Police would rank above the Police in eleven Districts, whereas in reality the Dharwar Police have failed more conspicuously in 1873 than the Police of any other District in the detection and punishment of crime, and the Kolaba Police are tried by the results of the year, the most inefficient body of Police in the Northern Division. The very high percentage of persons brought to trial convicted in the Dharwar and Kolaba Districts is simply due to the fact that an extremely large proportion of the persons arrested by the Police in those Districts, were released by the Magistrates without trial as there was no evidence against them. In the Kolaba District alone 840 persons apprehended by the Police were thus released without trial, whilst only 750 persons arrested were actually put on their trial.

7. 162 murders were reported to have been committed in 1873 as against 170 in 1872, showing a reduction of 8. In the Northern Division the number of crimes of this description fell from 84 in 1872 to 70 in the year under review, but in the Southern Division it increased from 86 to 92. The number of murders was largest in the Belgaum and Dharwar Districts in which it amounted to 19 and 16, respectively. In Tanna 13 were reported against 21 in 1872; in Ahmedabad the number fell from 12 to 8; in Kaira from 11 to 6; in Kaladgi from 15 to 9. Poona shows an increase of 3

cases. In most of the other Districts the decrease or increase was comparatively small. It is gratifying to observe that not a single case of murder and but one of culpable homicide occurred in the Ratnagiri District during the year under review. The number of murders investigated during the year, including several cases reported in 1872 but only brought under inquiry in 1873, was 186. In 92 or about 50 per cent. of these cases convictions were obtained, 35 or 43 per cent. of the 81 cases investigated in the Northern Division, and 57 or 54 per cent. of the 103 cases investigated in the Southern Division, having been convicted. In the Northern Division the most favorable results were obtained in Ahmedabad, where 7 out of 10 cases were convicted, in Broach, where 8 out of 9 were convicted, and in Tanna and the Panch Mahals, where 50 per cent. of the cases inquired into were convicted. In Kaira in 3 only out of 10 cases were the murderers brought to justice, whilst in Nasik of 8 cases investigated and 32 persons arrested, only 2 cases were convicted and 2 persons found guilty, a result which is, as Mr. Ashburner remarks, very discreditable to the Police of that District. In Surat 6 cases were reported and 28 persons apprehended, but in not a single instance was a conviction obtained, being, as the Police Commissioner observes, "the most conspicuous failure he has ever had to record." In the Southern Division the Ahmadnagar, Kaladgi, and Satara Police have done best, 9 out of 11 cases in Ahmadnagar, 8 out of 11 in Kaladgi, and 11 out of 15 in Satara having been convicted. In Dharwar, Poona, and Sholapur half the cases inquired into were convicted. In Belgaum the Police were decidedly unsuccessful, as only 6 out of 23 cases investigated and 17 out of 95 persons arrested were convicted.

8. The number of cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder reported in 1873 was 67 against 78 in 1872, the number in the Northern Division and Southern Division being respectively 40 and 27. 31 cases were convicted, 17 in the Northern Division and 14 in the Southern Division. In the Panch Mahals and Tanna the Police were least successful; only 1 in 5 cases in each District being convicted. Offences of this description were most numerous in Ahmedabad, Poona, and Kaladgi, and in each of those Districts about 50 per cent. of the cases investigated were convicted. In Kaira and Surat the number of cases was less, but the proportion of convictions greater. In Ratnagiri and Sholapur the very few cases reported were all convicted.

9. His Excellency in Council is pleased to notice the large reduction in the number of dacoities from 156 in 1872 to 112 in 1873. In the Northern Division it sank from 95 to 58, and in the Southern Division from 61 to 54. The decrease in the number of dacoities

was most conspicuous in the Tanna District, where it fell from 28 to 15, in Khandesh, where only 3 were reported in 1873 as compared with 18 in 1872, in Surat, where the numbers in 1873 and 1872 were respectively 5 and 16, in Sholapur, where 5 were committed in 1873 as against 15 in 1872, and in Kolaba, where whilst 9 occurred in 1872 only 2 were reported in the year under review. In the Panch Mahals and Ratnagiri but one dacoity was committed in either year. The number of dacoities (9) in Kaladgi, in 1873 was the same as in 1872. In Broach and Kanara 3 dacoities were reported in 1873 as against 5 and 4 respectively in the previous year. The number of crimes of this class reported in Nasik and Belgaum in 1873 was almost the same as in 1872. In Ahmadnagar 5 occurred in 1873 as contrasted with 9 in 1872. In Ahmedabad and Dharwar alone is a serious increase perceptible: in the former District the number rose from 9 to 18 and in the latter from 2 to 7. In Poona and Kaira, also, dacoities were more frequent in the year under review than in the preceding year. In addition to the 112 cases reported in 1873, 14 committed in 1872 were investigated in the year to which the present reports relate, making the total number of cases inquired into in the year 126. Convictions were obtained in 45, or 36 per cent. of these cases, the proportion of cases investigated convicted being in the Northern Division 35 per cent., and in the Southern Division 36·5 per cent. 658 persons were arrested in connection with charges of dacoity during the year. 66 of these persons remained untried at the end of the year, but of the remainder 191 or 32 per cent. were convicted, the rest being released or acquitted. The facts that on an average 2 out of every 3 persons apprehended were discharged, and that the proportion of cases investigated convicted was little more than one-third of the total number are far from satisfactory. The success which attended the operations of the Nasik Police is creditable to that Force and to its Superintendent. 5 out of 6 cases reported were convicted and 32 of the 59 persons apprehended sentenced. The Kaira Police also did well in obtaining the conviction of 18 of the 27 persons arrested in 4 of the 6 cases reported. 3 dacoities were investigated by the Panch Mahals Police, but only 4 persons were arrested, of whom, however, 3 were punished. The results in the Satara District, where 4 out of the 7 cases inquired into and 30 of the 66 persons arrested were convicted are above the average. In Belgaum convictions were obtained in 4 of the 6 cases investigated, but only 7 of the 31 persons apprehended were found guilty. In Surat 2 out of 5 cases and 6 of 17 persons arrested were convicted. Of the 3 cases reported in Broach only 1 was convicted, but the conduct of Mr. Cameron and the Police under him in that case was very praiseworthy, and their success under great difficulties in detecting the dacoits and recovering the large portion of the

stolen property was, very creditable to them. The returns submitted from the majority of the other Districts are exceedingly unsatisfactory. In Ahmedabad only 4 out of 18 cases were convicted, and excluding 7 persons remaining untried at the close of the year, but 9 of 74 persons apprehended were sentenced. In Tanna of 17 cases investigated but 3 were convicted, whilst 10 remained entirely undetected. With regard to this the Superintendent observes that the Patels and the villagers refuse to give any information or assistance to the Police or to mention the names of the robbers even if they are able to recognize them. This is, no doubt, true, but it must be remembered that probably the real cause why the villagers withhold information is that they fear the dacoits more than the Police and disbelieve in the power of the latter to protect them from the vengeance of the robbers. In Dharwar 7 cases were investigated, but in 2 only were convictions obtained, and of 32 persons arrested only 6 were punished. The Ahmadnagar Police did somewhat better, but the Kaladgi Police only succeeded in bringing the offenders to justice in 3 of the 13 cases inquired into by them, and the Sholapur were almost equally unsuccessful. 13 cases of dacoity are stated to have occurred in the Poona District in 1873. From the Superintendent's report, however, it appears that in reality but 10 cases occurred, the cases given separately in his list as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 being in truth one and the same case. 4 of the 10 cases were convicted.

10. The number of robberies committed in 1873 was 213 in the Northern and 217 in the Southern Division, or 440 in all, being 80 less than the number in 1872. The total number of cases investigated in 1873, including cases which occurred in 1872, was 464, of which 134 were convicted. In the Northern Division convictions were obtained in 35 per cent. of the cases of robbery inquired into, whilst in the Southern Division the proportion of convictions was only 24 per cent. Kaira, Kanara and Ratnagiri were the only Districts in which in 50 per cent. of the robberies committed, the offenders were detected and punished. In Ahmedabad and Tanna almost half the cases investigated and half the persons arrested were convicted. In the remaining Districts the failure of the Police to discover and bring to justice the robbers was more or less complete. It was perhaps most conspicuous and also most discreditable in the Poona District, where of 69 cases inquired into only 8 were convicted, and but 19 of 118 persons apprehended were found guilty. In the Panch Mahals only 3 out of 19 cases and in Surat but 5 out of 27 cases were convicted. In Belgaun 32 cases were reported, but in only 7 were the Police able to obtain the punishment of the offenders, and in Kaladgi and Broach they were about equally unsuccessful. In

the remaining Districts about 1 in every 3 robberies was detected. The general results of the operations of the Police in dealing with this class of crime during the year under review are regarded by Government as the reverse of satisfactory.

11. The decrease in the number of dacoities and robberies in 1873 as compared with 1872 was probably in great measure due to the good harvest and consequent cheapness of food in the latter year, and to the same cause is doubtless attributable in some degree the diminution in the number of thefts which fell from 14,307 in 1872 to 13,247 in 1873, or by about 7 per cent. Thefts constituted somewhat more than one-half of the number of cognizable offences reported in the year and about 24 per cent. of the total number of crimes of all kinds cognizable and non-cognizable. The decrease was most marked in the Northern Division, where the number of thefts reported (6,419) in 1873 was 949 less than in 1872: in the Southern Division there was only a reduction of 111 cases, the numbers in 1872 and 1873 being respectively 6,939 and 6,828. In the Northern Division the number of thefts in the Panch Mahals, Broach and Kolaba was somewhat larger in the year under review than in the previous year, but in every other District in the Division thefts were less frequent than in 1872. The falling off was most noticeable in Khandesh, where the number fell from 1,708 to 1,124, in Kaira, where it decreased from 986 to 768, and in Nasik where it sank from 893 to 719. In the Southern Division there was a comparatively slight diminution in the number of cases of theft in the Dharwar, Kaladgi, Kanara and Ratnagiri Districts, and a considerable reduction in the Satara and Sholapur Districts, where the numbers fell from 1,256 and 963 respectively in 1872 to 1,018 and 687 respectively in 1873. In Ahmadnagar there was a small increase; in Belgaum the number (671) was 132 higher than in 1872, and in Poona it rose from 1,128 to 1,533, or to the extent of 36 per cent. Including cases committed in 1872 but only brought under inquiry in the year under review, 13,475 cases of theft were investigated by the Police in 1873. In the Southern Division 41 per cent. of the cases inquired into were convicted, whilst in the Northern Division the proportion of cases investigated convicted was 51 per cent. The following tabular statement shows the proportion of reported and investigated cases of theft convicted in each District, the Districts being placed in order of merit:—

District.	Percentage of Cases investigated convicted.	District.	Percentage of Cases investigated convicted.
Panch Mahals ...	61	Khandesh ...	48
Nasik ...	60	Kaira ...	46
Ahmedabad ...	58	Satara ...	44
Kanara ...	57	Sholapur ...	43
Ahmadnagar ...	55	Broach ...	42
Belgaum ...	54	Kolaba ...	42
Tanna ...	54	Kaladgi ...	40
Surat ...	48	Dharwar ...	28
Ratnagiri ...	48	Poonr ...	26

The results obtained in the first seven Districts in the list are satisfactory and credit is more especially due to the Panch Mahals and Nasik Police. In Surat, Ratnagiri and Khandesh the proportion of cases in which the thieves were discovered and punished is a little below one-half of the total number of cases. The Kaira Police were somewhat less successful. The results in the other Districts are by no means favorable. Satara, Broach, Sholapur, and Kolaba are all very indifferent, Kaladgi is still worse, and Dharwar and Poona are deplorably bad. It is impossible to believe the Police of a District to be in a state of proper efficiency or that they perform their duties with due care and energy, when in almost 3 out of every 4 cases of theft committed in the District, they are unable to detect the thieves and to get them punished, and such was the result in Poona and Dharwar during the year under review.

12. The number of cases of receiving stolen property was 917 in 1873, or 76 less than in 1872; In the Northern Division 76 per cent. and in the Southern Division 68 per cent. of the cases reported were convicted. The returns in so far as they relate to this crime are on the whole more favorable in the year under review than they were in 1872. Captain Wise has made a suggestion similar to that offered by Mr. McIver and noticed in the Resolution on the Sind Police Report for 1873, *viz.*, that persons should not be permitted to receive property in pledge unless they are formally licensed as pawnbrokers. Government, however, concur with Mr. Ashburner in considering that this proposal could not be carried out effectually in practice, and that even if such a rule were made it would have no real effect in checking crime. The persons, mainly Sonnars, Bunniahs, and Marwaries, who now receive stolen property nominally in pawn, but in reality by absolute purchase, and find it a very profitable branch of their business, would conti-

nue to do so whether licensed as pawnbrokers or not, and the Police would meet with precisely the same difficulties as they now do in discovering the transaction and re-gaining the stolen property. It is not to be supposed that one of these tradesmen would, even if licensed, when receiving stolen property in pledge, enter the transaction in his books and openly display the stolen goods. The course suggested by Mr. Ashburner is alike more feasible and more useful.

13. The last class of cognizable crime calling on this occasion for separate notice is house-breaking in order to the commission of theft or other offence. 1,675 crimes of this description were reported in 1873, of which 809 were committed in the Southern Division and 866 in the Northern Division. The total number investigated was 1,700: of them 486, or 28·6 per cent. were convicted, the proportion of cases investigated convicted being 29 per cent. in the Southern Division and 28 per cent. in the Northern Division. Ahmadnagar was the sole District in which one-half of the cases inquired into were convicted. In Kaladgi, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, the Panch Mahals, Kolaba, and Khandesh, the burglars were detected and punished in about 1 out of every 3 cases. In Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Ahmedabad, and Tanna the proportion of cases convicted was somewhat higher, though even in those Districts it was considerably under 50 per cent. In all the other Districts the Police failed to obtain convictions in 30 per cent. of the cases into which they inquired as usual. Their failure was most complete and striking in Dharwar, where they were only able to bring the offenders to justice in 6 of the 153 cases reported, or barely 4 per cent. In Broach 124 cases were investigated and but 19 convicted. In Nasik and Surat the proportion of cases convicted was only 1 in 5, and in Kanara 1 in 4. The number of crimes of this nature (196) reported in Kaira was larger than in any other District, but the Police were undoubtedly unsuccessful in dealing with this class of offences, as in 47 instances only were the house-breakers caught and punished. The results on the whole of the operations of the Police generally in connection with this variety of serious crime are far from favorable,

14. The total estimated value of the property stolen in 1873 is reported to have been Rs. 7,80,836, or Rs. 84,999 less than the amount stolen in the previous year. In the Southern Division the decrease was very slight, the figures for 1872 and 1873 being respectively Rs. 4,35,134 and 4,23,763. In the Northern Division, however, the value of the property stolen in 1873 (Rs. 3,57,073) was less by Rs. 73,628, or 17 per cent. than the value in 1872. In the Northern Division Khandesh was the District in which the

amount of property stolen was the largest, but there it diminished from Rs. 90,581 in 1872 to Rs. 69,153 in the year under review. Nasik comes next with Rs. 68,086 as against Rs. 73,815 in 1872. Government are glad to notice a reduction of nearly Rs. 30,000 in the amount of property stolen in the Ahmedabad District in 1873 as compared with 1872. A decrease in Tanna of over Rs. 17,000, in Kolaba of about Rs. 8,600, and in the Panch Mahals of nearly Rs. 10,000, is reported. In Broach alone is an increase noticeable and in that District the value of the property stolen rose from Rs. 20,104 in 1872 to Rs. 44,253 in 1873—the result of the dacoity at Kullum in which property worth more than Rs. 24,000 was taken. In the Southern Division the loss of property was greatest in Poona, where Rs. 1,09,805 (or Rs. 19,000 more than in 1872) worth was stolen. In Dharwar the value (Rs. 73,291) of property stolen was very large, though about Rs. 5,400 less than in 1872. In Ahmadnagar there was an increase of about Rs. 7,500, in Kaladgi of close upon Rs. 8,000, and in Ratnagiri of Rs. 8,300. In Belgaum, on the other hand, the value of the property stolen fell from Rs. 71,176 to Rs. 39,506, or 45 per cent.; in Kanara from Rs. 29,949 to Rs. 23,132, and in Satara and Sholapur from Rs. 61,478 and Rs. 37,884 respectively to Rs. 57,003 and Rs. 33,054 respectively. Of the property stolen in the Northern and Southern Divisions in 1873 property to the value of Rs. 3,25,056 was recovered, the total percentage of recoveries being 41·6 as compared with 41·3 in 1872. In the Northern Division alone the proportion of recoveries was 38·3 per cent. against 39·8 per cent. in 1872, showing a falling off of 1·5 per cent., whilst in the Southern Division an increase from 42·7 per cent. in 1872 to 44·4 in the year under review is reported. Taking each District separately, the results were as follows:—

DISTRICT.	Percentage of stolen property recovered.	Increase as compared with 1872.	Decrease as compared with 1872.
Ratnagiri	67	12	...
Sholapur	53	24	...
Poona	52	.....	8
Kanara	50	... ..	.....
Belgaum	50	.....	4
Broach	50	.....	3

DISTRICT.	Percentage of stolen property recovered.	Increase as compared with 1872.	Decrease as compared with 1872.
Tanna	47	..	5
Satara	47	15	.....
Ahmadnagar	47	.....	28
Panch Mahala...	44	.....	1
Kaira	39	11	.....
Khandesh	39	.....	.....
Nasik	37	.....	13
Kaladgi	33	.....	10
Ahmedabad	31	2	.....
Surat	30	.....	6
Kolaba	29	.....	8
Dharwar	23	8	.....

The high percentage of recoveries in Ratnagiri is very creditable to the Police of that District: it far surpasses the percentage in any other District in the Northern or Southern Division, but falls short of that obtained by the Police in the Sind Districts of Haidarabad, Shikarpur, and Thar and Parkar. In fact, in respect of the amount of stolen property recovered, the Sind Police were far more successful in 1873 than the Police in the other two Divisions of the Presidency, the worst Sind District being better than the best District, with the solitary exception of Ratnagiri, in either the Northern or the Southern Division. Sholapur, which was sixteenth in order of merit in 1872, attained the second place in 1873, a fact which speaks well for the improved efficiency of the Police. The proportion of recoveries in Poona is comparatively good, but the decrease in the percentage as contrasted with 1872 is to be regretted. The figures for Kanara, Belgaum, and Broach are fair, but the latter two Districts have not done as well as in 1872. The same remark applies to Tanna. Satara shows a marked improvement. The return from Ahmadnagar is on the other hand very unfavorable, the percentage of recoveries have fallen from 75 to 47. The reasons assigned for this serious decrease by Captain Daniell are quite inadequate. The results in the Panch Ma-

hals and Khandesh in 1872 and 1873 were almost identical. The percentage in the latter District is by no means as high as it ought to be, and Government trust that the report for the current year will show progress in this direction. Kaira is retrieving its position, showing a creditable increase. Nasik and Kaladgi on the contrary have, notwithstanding the hopes of improvement they held out in 1872 fallen off very considerably. Ahmedabad, though slightly better than in 1872, is still very low, and bearing in mind the praiseworthy degree of success of the Police of that District in other respects, it seems surprising that in regard to the recovery of stolen property they should have been so unfortunate. The returns from Surat and Kolaba are exceedingly unsatisfactory, and those from Dharwar are still worse. It is true that the Police of the last mentioned District have done somewhat better in the year under review than they did in 1872, but the amount of recoveries in that year was declared to be "disgraceful" by the Superintendent himself, and the amount in 1873, though rather higher, is still very low and discreditable to the Police.

15. It is not necessary to dwell at length on those portions of the reports which relate to non-cognizable crimes or to analyse the returns concerning this class of offences as minutely and fully as is desirable in the case of the more serious descriptions of offences for the detection and punishment of which the Police are responsible. The efficiency of the Police is not and cannot be measured by the number of non-cognizable crimes committed or by the proportion of non-cognizable cases inquired into in which the persons accused were convicted. In the vast majority of instances the only duty which devolves upon the Police in connection with non-cognizable offences is that of serving the processes issued by the Criminal Courts on the accused and the witnesses. For the success of the prosecution, or the punishment of the offender, they are in no wise answerable. The total number of non-cognizable cases in both Divisions in 1873 was 28,037, or 739 less than in the preceding year. In the Northern Division alone the number was 13,246 against 14,904 in 1872, exhibiting a diminution of 1,658 cases. In the Southern Division the number rose from 13,872 in 1872 to 14,791 in 1873, or by 919. The aggregate number of persons proceeded against on charges of non-cognizable offences in 1873 was 57,381, of whom 15,712, or 27 per cent., were convicted. In 1872, 59,071 were prosecuted, and 16,091, or 27 per cent., were found guilty and punished. The proportion of persons tried convicted was in both years higher in the Northern than in the Southern Division, the percentage convicted in the Northern Division being 32 in 1873 and 29 in 1872 against 24 in 1872 and 23 in 1873 in the Southern Division. The statistics of each District are given in the accompanying table :—

District.	No. of Non-cognizable Offences.		No. of Persons prosecuted in 1873.	Percentage of Persons prosecuted convicted in 1873.
	1873.	1872.		
Poona	3,822	3,069	7,205	21
Tanna	2,326	3,419	5,039	31
Nasik	2,028	2,235	3,871	27
Ahmadnagar	1,974	1,841	4,368	18
Satara	1,720	1,366	3,216	37
Khandesh	1,686	1,463	3,168	40
Dharwar	1,586	1,637	3,350	23
Surat	1,463	1,531	2,958	32
Ahmedabad	1,431	1,818	3,505	41
Ratnagiri	1,416	1,360	3,121	23
Kolaba	1,372	1,048	2,431	26
Kaladgi	1,274	1,366	2,537	20
Sholapur	1,171	1,157	2,378	24
Kaira	1,083	1,121	2,646	23
Broach	1,080	1,902	2,238	33
Belgaum	1,059	1,094	2,326	30
Kanara	769	982	1,726	28
Panch Mahals	277	367	668	43

The most noticeable features in this statement are the large increase in the number of cases in the Poona, Satara, Kolaba, and Khandesh Districts, the material falling off in the Tanna, Ahmedabad, Kanara, and Broach Districts—in the last named Collectorate to the extent of over 43 per cent.—and the small number of crimes of this description in Kanara and the Panch Mahals coupled with the comparatively high percentage of convictions in the last mentioned District. Ahmedabad, Khandesh, and the Panch Mahals appear to be the only Districts in which on an average two-fifths of the persons against whom complaints were preferred were convicted. In Tanna, Satara, Surat, and Broach about one-third of the persons accused were found guilty on trial. In the remaining Districts the proportion convicted was smaller, varying from 30 per cent. in Belgaum to 18 per cent. in Ahmadnagar. The proportion of persons prosecuted convicted is exceedingly low in the Poona, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Kaira, and Ahmadnagar Districts, in no one of which was even 1 out of every 4 persons prosecuted proved to have committed the offence of which he was accused. That this should be the case appears to His Excellency in Council clearly to prove the want of due care and proper discrimination on the part of the Magistracy in issuing processes on complaint made

without sufficient examination of the person preferring the charge and to establish the very general prevalence of false charges which on the trial are found to be more or less completely unsupported by evidence.

16. Hurt, criminal force, insult, mischief and criminal misappropriation of property constitute the great bulk of the offences classed under the general head of "non-cognizable crime." In 12,757, or 45.5 per cent. of the total number of non-cognizable cases in 1873, the offence alleged to have been committed was simple hurt, but of the 29,606 persons prosecuted for the offence, only 5,881, or less than 20 per cent., were eventually convicted. By Section 46 of Act XI. of 1874, hurt has been made a cognizable offence, and in all future Police reports and returns of crime will have to be dealt with as such. Some of the results of this change in the law will be a very serious addition to the already sufficiently numerous and onerous duties of the Police, an increase to the extent of from 40 to 50 per cent. in the number of cognizable offences, a material decrease in the proportion of cognizable offences convicted, and a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. in the number of non-cognizable cases.

17. 83 cases of forgery were tried during the year. 374 persons were charged with this offence and 150, or 40 per cent., were convicted. This crime would appear to have been most prevalent in the Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, and Poona Collectorates. In the last mentioned District 23 cases occurred and 237 persons were proceeded against, of whom 106 were convicted. Some explanation of this exceedingly large number of accused persons seems requisite, as it gives an average of over 10 persons accused in every case of forgery—a most unusual and remarkable circumstance. The number of cases of false evidence and false complaints was 310 in 1873 as compared with 276 in the previous year. Crimes of this description appear to have been most frequent in the Kolaba and Kaladgi Districts, where they numbered 30 and 29 respectively. In Ahmedabad 28 cases were investigated, in Satara the same number, in Ahmadnagar 25, and in Tanna 24. In the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Belgaum, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, and Sholapur the number was comparatively small. 408 persons were brought to trial, and 216 were found guilty and sentenced. The percentage of persons prosecuted convicted was 53 against 34 in 1872, evincing a marked improvement. The proportion of persons accused convicted was highest in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kolaba, Ahmadnagar, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, and Satara, 23 out of 28 persons brought to trial having been found guilty in the last named District. In Nasik, Tanna, and Kaladgi the majority of the persons accused were acquitted.

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16. Hurt, criminal force, insult, mischief and criminal misappropriation of property constitute the great bulk of the offences classed under the general head of "non-cognizable crime." In 12,757, or 45·5 per cent. of the total number of non-cognizable cases in 1873, the offence alleged to have been committed was simple hurt, but of the 29,606 persons prosecuted for the offence, only 5,881, or less than 20 per cent., were eventually convicted. By Section 46 of Act XI. of 1874, hurt has been made a cognizable offence, and in all future Police reports and returns of crime will have to be dealt with as such. Some of the results of this change in the law will be a very serious addition to the already sufficiently numerous and onerous duties of the Police, an increase to the extent of from 40 to 50 per cent. in the number of cognizable offences, a material decrease in the proportion of cognizable offences convicted, and a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. in the number of non-cognizable cases.

17. 83 cases of forgery were tried during the year. 374 persons were charged with this offence and 150, or 40 per cent., were convicted. This crime would appear to have been most prevalent in the Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, and Poona Collectorates. In the last mentioned District 23 cases occurred and 237 persons were proceeded against, of whom 106 were convicted. Some explanation of this exceedingly large number of accused persons seems requisite, as it gives an average of over 10 persons accused in every case of forgery—a most unusual and remarkable circumstance. The number of cases of false evidence and false complaints was 310 in 1873 as compared with 276 in the previous year. Crimes of this description appear to have been most frequent in the Kolaba and Kaladgi Districts, where they numbered 30 and 29 respectively. In Ahmedabad 28 cases were investigated, in Satara the same number, in Ahmadnagar 25, and in Tanna 24. In the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Belgaum, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, and Sholapur the number was comparatively small. 408 persons were brought to trial, and 216 were found guilty and sentenced. The percentage of persons prosecuted convicted was 53 against 34 in 1872, evincing a marked improvement. The proportion of persons accused convicted was highest in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kolaba, Ahmadnagar, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, and Satara, 23 out of 28 persons brought to trial having been found guilty in the last named District. In Nasik, Tanna, and Kaladgi the majority of the persons accused were acquitted.

18. Tested by the number of its members punished, the general conduct of the Police Force in 1873 was better than it was in the previous year. 2,344 men and officers were punished in 1873 as compared with 2,673 in 1872. In the Southern Division the number punished was 765 against 924 in 1872, and in the Northern Division the numbers punished in 1872 and 1873 were respectively 1,749 and 1,579. The number (321) of Police officers actually dismissed in the year under review was materially higher than the number (249) in 1872, but Government are glad to find that there has been a considerable decrease in the number punished by fines, suspension, &c. It is better at once to dismiss a Police officer who has shown himself thoroughly careless and inefficient than to retain him in the Force constantly fining or degrading or suspending him. It is however unnecessary now to repeat the views entertained by Government on the subject of the punishment of Police officers which were expressed at length in their Resolution on the Annual Police Reports for 1872, and met with the full concurrence of the Secretary-of State for India. An immense reduction in the number of men punished departmentally is noticeable in the case of the Ahmedabad Police, but in the adjoining District of Kaira, out of a total strength of 753 men and officers, 285; or 38 per cent., were punished by the Superintendent by fine or otherwise. Government trust that Captain LaTouche is not too severe in his treatment of his men and in punishments for small faults. The proportion of members of the Police Force punished was very high in the Broach, Surat, Nasik, and Kaladgi Districts and above the average in the Kolaba and Dharwar Districts, though in the case of the latter District judging from the results of the operations of the Police during the year, the amount and nature of the punishments awarded cannot be regarded as at all excessive. The behaviour of the Tanna, Ahmadnagar, and Ratnagiri Police would seem, judging from the paucity of punishments inflicted, to have been remarkably good. In Ratnagiri of a total strength of 764 men and officers, but 25, or little more than 3 per cent., were punished during the year, and not a single man was dismissed for misconduct. 221 Police officers were granted money rewards in the Northern Division against 81 in the Southern Division. Government are glad to learn that so many men were deemed deserving of pecuniary rewards in Broach, Khandesh, and Kaira. It is desirable to give substantial encouragement to Police officers for good conduct as well as to punish them for misbehaviour.

19. His Excellency in Council is pleased to observe the steady improvement in the education of the Police Force. The number of men and officers able to read and write in 1873 was 3,988, or 667 more than in 1872, whilst the number of those receiving

instruction in reading and writing during the year was 2,504 as compared with 1,432 in 1872. This proves that greater attention has been paid by the Superintendents to the important subject of the education of their men, but Government expect that they will persevere still further and not rest contented with the progress already made. The proportion of men of all ranks who can read and write is still only 30 per cent. in the Southern and 26 per cent. in the Northern Division, and the District Superintendents should remember that the better educated their subordinates are the more efficient are they likely to be. The proportion of educated men was highest in the Broach Police, where 210, or more than 50 per cent. of the total strength of 416, were able to read and write. It was also high in the Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, and Ahmadnagar Police. The Police in the Poona, Kolaba, and Tanna Districts are the most illiterate, but Government are glad to notice that more attention was being devoted in 1873 to their education in Kolaba and Tanna. The number receiving instruction in the Poona District was, however, comparatively small. The Kaladgi Police consists of 654 men and officers: 120 are reported to be able to read and write, and 531 are stated to have been under instruction during the year. There is apparently, however, some error in the latter figures, as in the Superintendent's report only 28 men are stated to have learnt to read during the year. Credit is due to the Superintendents of the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, and Dharwar Police for their endeavours to improve the education of the Force under their control. Government are glad to find that they were under a misapprehension as to the precise effects of Mr. Ashburner's order directing that one rupee a month should be withheld from the pay of each recruit until he is able to read and write. It now appears that the amount retrenched is refunded when the recruit passes his examination and is only treated as a fine if he fails to pass and is discharged.

20. The subject of the employment of large bodies of convicts on extramural gangs referred to by Mr. Ashburner in para. 66 of his report is at present under the consideration of Government. His Excellency in Council quite agrees with the Police Commissioner in his views as to the absolute necessity of employing convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment on really hard and deterrent forms of labour, but it is sufficient here to remark that certain grave objections, on the score of health, discipline and expense do exist to the employment of bodies of prisoners on extramural works of the nature described, and that such experiments have been made before and proved unsuccessful.

21. Before, according their assent to the proposal contained

in para. 38 of Mr. Ashburner's report, Government desire fuller information as to the necessity for and use of the additional column suggested, and would also request the opinion of the Police Commissioner, Southern Division, on the subject, as if the proposed change is effected in the returns for the Northern Division, it must also, for the sake of uniformity, be adopted in the returns for the Southern Division.

22. In conclusion, His Excellency in Council must express his pleasure in noticing the generally satisfactory nature of these reports. They show a diminution in the total number of crimes reported, a decrease in the number alike of cognizable and of non-cognizable offences committed, a falling off in the number of murders, a large reduction in the number of dacoities, robberies, burglaries and thefts, and a considerable decline in the value of property stolen. They also display a slight increase in the percentage both of cases investigated and of persons apprehended convicted, and a small rise in the percentage of stolen property recovered, and finally they exhibit a marked improvement in the general conduct and education of the Police. Government regret the serious want of success which has attended the operations of the Poona, Kaladgi, Kolaba, and Dharwar Police, and for which they are unable to exonerate from blame their respective Superintendents, but in some of the other Districts the results obtained have been remarkably good and special credit is justly due to the officers in charge of the Ratnagiri, Ahmedabad, Kanara, Panch Mahals, and Tanna Police for the success of their efforts in the detection and punishment of crime. The thanks of Government should also be rendered to Messrs. Ashburner and Havelock for their able and careful administration of the Police of their respective Divisions during the year 1873.

J. NUGENT,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Police, N. D.
 The Commissioner of Police, S. D.
 The Commissioner of Police in Sind.
 The District Magistrates.
 The District Superintendents of Police.
 The Secretary to the Government of India. } By letter.
 The Under Secretary of State for India. }
 J. Monteath, Esq., C.S.
 The Editors' Table.