

Annual Report
of the
Police of the Bombay Presidency
Including Sind for the year

1888

Government

1889

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING THE

PROVINCE OF SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

Digitized by M. H. Panhwar Institute of Sindh Studies, Jamshoro.

پاران ایم ایچ پنهور انسٹیٹیوٹ آف سنڌ اسٽڊيز، ڄامشورو.

B o m b a y :

AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

No. 3456 of 1889.

FROM

H. T. OMMANNEY, ESQUIRE, C.S.,
Inspector-General of Police;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department,
Bombay.

*Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 23rd May 1889.*

SIR,

As directed in Government Resolution No. 4078, dated 30th July 1888, I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Police of the whole Presidency for the year 1888, together with

Statement A, Part I—Return of Cognizable Crime.

Statement A, Part II—Return of Non-cognizable Crime.

Statements B, C, D, E and F;

Annual Police Statements—Supplementary Nos. I, II and III.

2. This is the first occasion on which I have had to account for the working of the Police as regards crime, that subject having been left in previous years to the Commissioners, while the Inspector-General reported merely on the organization, interior economy and discipline of the force. While welcoming the new arrangement by which the head of the department is empowered to discuss in all its bearings the operations of this important branch of the administration, I am compelled to refer to the difficulties which I have met with in complying with the instructions of Government. While under any circumstances the concentration in the hands of one officer of the responsibilities hitherto divided amongst four independent authorities would not have been an easy task, the simultaneous introduction of an entirely new system of statistical forms regarding the fluctuations of crime and the results of Police agency has made it an exceptionally difficult one. I am directed by Government in Government Resolution No. 6272, dated 19th November 1888, mainly to rely on the new Supplementary Statement I in comparing the results of the year's work reported on with previous years. Government in the Government Resolution referred to has admitted that in comparing the statistics of 1888 with those of former years it may be difficult to use this form as a basis. Taking the Presidency as a whole, or even by divisions, I have found it to be absolutely impossible. In some instances District Superintendents of Police have prepared from their office records a statement of the work of their districts for 1887 in the new form, and have so made comparison on these lines extremely simple. But in cases where they have not done so I have been unable, in spite of repeated attempts by any arithmetical process, to deduce from the old Statement A, Part I, for 1887, a statement in the form of new Supplement I. In comparing the work of any one district with another the new form is of course in all respects applicable, and has been invariably used. In discussing the operations of each district by itself, without reference to others, I have sometimes employed the new system of statistics throughout; in other cases I have been compelled to use whatever figures the Superintendents have given. But though it has been impossible to attain consistency in this matter, I have always let it be clearly understood what set of figures I have been referring to; and if these do not give the actual amount of crime in the exact terms of the new regulation, they will nevertheless serve well enough to show whether crime under the several heads has increased or decreased, or to gauge the relative success of the Police in dealing with it. I feel it incumbent on me to bring to the notice of Government the great pains, which, in the face of considerable difficulties, all the District Superintendents of Police have taken to supply the figures for the year under report in the new statistical forms.

3. As regards the new supplementary Form I Government has stated that it is different both in principle and detail from the Imperial Statement A, Part I, and that the two cannot tally, so no effort should be made to effect uniformity. Nevertheless I am directed in making comparisons with previous years to follow the principle on which the statement is based. The instructions of Government are further that the statistics of Indian Penal Code cases should be separately dealt with and separately compared and in dealing with crime only real cognizable cases should be considered.

4. In endeavouring to carry out these orders it has been necessary to thoroughly grasp the difference of principle of the old system and the new; and in the first place I would record my opinion that the new form is in every way more business-like and satisfactory. The old form did not show the whole number of complaints made to the Police, inasmuch as it took no account whatever of cases that were false owing to a mistake of fact or law; and it only accounted for a limited number of the cases entered, no reference being made to undetected cases. The percentages, moreover, were based on an arbitrary conjunction of true cases reported to the Police and those that were maliciously false. Thus if in a district 10 dacoities were reported to the police, in 5 of which the accusation was maliciously false, *i.e.*; there were only 5 real cases, and in 2 of these convictions were obtained, the percentage of convictions to cases was held to be not 40 per cent. as it should be, but only 20. The value of such calculations was consequently not perspicuous. Under the new system all cases reported to the Police are shown, whether true or false, and all false cases of whatever kind are at once excluded from the grand total. Thus the amount of real cases is seen at a glance. Moreover, every case has to be accounted for, and if not disposed of is shown as pending and carried over to next year. The percentage tests are calculated on the number of real cases disposed of. With regard to this two remarks are necessary. Any District Superintendent of Police, by showing as pending all cases that are not likely to end in a conviction, can keep his list of cases disposed of very low, and so make his percentages of convictions to cases disposed of unwarrantably high and by this means convey a false impression as to the working of his Police. This has been done in many districts, as will be observed from my several reviews of them. In connection with this subject it is necessary to point out the difficulties caused to the preparation of Police statistics, and also to the due discharge of current routine work, by the great delay with which many Magistrates issue their final orders upon Police final reports. I am addressing Government separately upon these points both as regards the Police and the Magistrates. As until Government issued the new rules about registration of crime and submission of final reports, undetected cases were not shown as pending and brought over to next year but simply allowed to lapse, it follows that the undetected cases of 1887 are not shown, as a rule at all events, in the pending cases brought over into 1888. But the undetected pending cases of 1888 will all be shown in the form for 1889, and each will have to be accounted for by a final report; hence it may be expected that the percentages for 1889 will be much lower than for 1888. When the prompt submission of final reports is thoroughly enforced in each district the number of true cases reported and disposed of during the year will not appreciably differ.

5. I am now in a position to explain the method that I have adopted in endeavouring to compare the criminal statistics of the Presidency for 1888 with 1887. By deducting from column 4 of Statement A, Part I, columns 5, 18, 18a, 18b, I have obtained the number of real cognizable cases reported to the Police during each year. In working out this process for 1888, I find that the figures arrived at will not tally with the figures representing the same result in Supplementary Statement I, *i.e.*, the result obtained by deducting column 5 from column 3 and adding to the remainder column 13. The results should correspond, but they fail to do so. According to figures arrived at by the process described above, the total number of real cognizable offences for 1888 is, according to Statement A, Part I, 32,955, but according to Supplementary Statement I, 32,619. The comparative results are as follows. The difference under thefts can only be accounted for by a different classification of the various kinds of thefts, for the divergence is not so marked under the various class headings:—

Offences.	Supplementary Statement No. I, 1888.	Statement A, Part I, 1888.
Murders ...	215	217
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	95	92
Dacoities ...	110	110
Robberies ...	245	262
Thefts ...	12,355	10,762
Receiving stolen property ...	871	857
Abetments ...	.....	.....
Class I ...	609	620
Class II ...	1,826	1,843
Class III ...	4,267	4,324
Class IV ...	248	297
Class V ...	13,683	14,035
Total, I. P. C. Cases ...	20,633	21,119
Class VI ...	11,986	11,836
Grand Total ...	32,619	32,955

6. Of these sets of figures I think it fairer to take the second one compiled from Statement A, Part I, for the purpose of comparing the fluctuations of crime that have occurred in 1887 and 1888. In compiling the tabular statements for the two years, I have borne in mind the directions of Government that while I consolidate the reports of all the districts, I should retain the four divisions of the Presidency as separate stages in the statistical tables, thus enabling a comparison of the results of each division to be easily instituted. In order to arrive at an estimate of the comparative success of the Police in the various divisions, I have compiled for each division, as well as the Presidency as a whole, a statement in the form of new Supplementary Statement No. I.* This shows at a glance the results of the Police operations as shown by the various percentages. In their reports for previous years the Commissioners have given a great many statistical tables in the body of their reports and in their reviews of each district. I have not attempted to reproduce them, as I deem it more valuable to give a few definite conclusions as to the success or otherwise of the Police operations.

- * Appendix A for Presidency.
- Do. B. for Sind.
- Do. C. for Northern Division.
- Do. D. for Central Division.
- Do. E. for Southern Division.

7. The following table (*vide* beginning of paragraph 6) gives the comparative amount of crime for 1887 and 1888, under each class and heading for each division and the Presidency as a whole:—

Statement of real Cognizable Cases reported during the two years 1887 and 1888 prepared from Statement A, Part I.

Offences.	Sind.		Northern Division.		Central Division.		Southern Division.		Total.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Murders ...	40	60	41	49	51	65	28	53	160	217
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	21	17	31	32	27	23	18	20	97	92
Dacoities ...	2	1	16	32	37	45	17	29	72	110
Robberies ...	48	50	86	81	69	84	35	47	236	262
Thefts, including cattle-thefts.	3,466	3,430	2,156	2,475	2,807	3,070	1,717	1,787	10,146	10,762
Receiving stolen property ...	304	331	243	322	160	143	65	65	812	857

Offences.	Sind.		Northern Division.		Central Division.		Southern Division.		Total.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Abetments ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Class I... ..	242	206	115	137	108	162	93	115	556	620
Do. II... ..	433	442	471	557	455	472	346	372	1,705	1,843
Do. III... ..	1,366	1,263	1,247	1,317	1,189	1,219	453	525	4,255	4,324
Do. IV... ..	41	40	85	53	160	137	66	67	352	297
Do. V... ..	4,419	4,400	2,741	3,167	4,002	4,198	2,268	2,270	13,430	14,035
Total, I. P. C. Cases ...	6,501	6,351	4,660	5,231	5,912	6,188	3,228	3,349	20,299	21,119
Class VI	1,772	2,136	3,205	3,366	4,703	5,094	1,426	1,240	11,106	11,836
Grand Total ...	8,273	8,487	7,865	8,597	10,615	11,282	4,652	4,589	31,405	32,955

8. The result shows that offences under the Indian Penal Code have increased for the Presidency by 820, and under all laws by 1,550. Considering the bad season experienced in many districts during the year under report, this is not more than might have been expected; but it is a matter for regret that a considerable number of these cases consist of serious crimes of violence. Taking Indian Penal Code cases there is a decrease of 150 cases in Sind, an increase of 571 in the Northern Division, of 276 in the Central Division and of 123 in the Southern Division. The reasons for the increase or decrease in the various classes are given, as far as possible, in my reviews of the several districts. The most serious feature in this statement is the increase of murders from 160 to 217, the increase being 10 in Sind, 8 in the Northern Division, 14 in the Central Division and 25 in the Southern Division. As regards the Southern Division the chief increase is in the Belgaum and Bijapur districts, from 5 and 2 to 19 and 10 respectively. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide have hardly fluctuated at all. The increase in the serious crimes of dacoity and robbery is very serious. Under dacoities there is a decrease of 1 in Sind, an increase from 16 to 32 in the Northern Division, from 37 to 48 in the Central Division and from 17 to 29 in the Southern Division. In the Northern Division the increase occurred more or less in all the districts except Thana where the number has fallen from 11 to 5. Robberies have increased by 26, from 236 to 262. An increase of 15 occurs in the Central Division, while the Northern Division shows a decrease of 5. Thefts show a considerable increase of 616, but this is, as might have been expected, owing to the unpropitious season. An increase of 319 occurs in the Northern Division and of 263 in the Central Division. The chief feature of the report is the increase in the more serious crimes of violence.

9. It will be seen from the subjoined statement that there is a slight improvement in the percentage of cases convicted to cases reported both as regards Indian Penal Code cases and also Class VI, the figures in the case of the former being 39·1 for 1887 and 40·6 for 1888 and in the case of the latter 89·1 in the year under report as compared with 88·9 in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested has likewise improved. In 1887 the number of persons arrested in the Indian Penal Code cases was 29,129, of whom 12,875 or 44·1 per cent. were convicted. During the year under report the number of arrests amounted to 31,182, while the number of convictions was 13,792 or 44·2 per cent. of the whole. The improvement under Class VI is somewhat more marked, the percentage in 1888 being 85·5 as compared with 83·8 in the preceding year:—

	Cases pending.		True cases reported.		Total.		Cases convicted.		Persons arrested.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Indian Penal Code cases ...	1,340	1,743	20,299	21,119	21,639	22,862	8,465	9,294	29,129	31,182	12,875	13,792	39·1	40·6	44·1	44·2
Class VI	104	139	11,106	11,836	11,210	11,906	9,976	10,663	13,326	14,146	11,177	12,095	83·9	85·1	83·8	85·5

10. In taking the new Supplementary Statement I for the Presidency the following figures call for remarks. The total number of pending cases at the end of the year is very large, being 6,647, or an increase of 2,008 over the number shown as pending at the beginning of the year. I have alluded to this matter in my reviews of the various districts. In many cases it is due to bad work, but the increase is not so large as it seems, for, as already stated in previous years, final reports were not submitted in undetected cases, and such cases were not brought to account in following years, only cases pending before the Courts or those which were subsequently sent before the Magistrates by the Police being shown in the returns. The rules for filling up Statement A, Part I, distinctly implied that final reports should be issued in every case, and that all cases in which such report was not submitted should be shown in column C, but as a matter of fact this was not done.

11. The number of excluded cases is 13,505, as compared with 32,618 cases under all laws. It is impossible to say how many of these excluded cases are non-cognizable or compounded, but undoubtedly the great majority consist of false accusations. Even if these charges are not maliciously false, they are at all events recklessly made; and the fact that 23.7 per cent. of complaints made to the Police are unfounded, indicates that the remedies provided by the law for the protection of the people are ignorantly or systematically abused. It is just as much trouble to the Police to investigate a false case as a true one. Their time is wasted over investigation into such matters; and finding so many charges to be false they not unnaturally are inclined too often to regard every complaint with suspicion. To get convictions against persons who make false charges is not easy; but I consider that much more should be done to repress this evil, and I beg to bring the subject prominently to the notice of Government.

12. Under persons it is discouraging to see that no less than 2,751 out of 36,060 persons arrested by the Police or 7.6 per cent. were released without being brought to trial. About half or 1,427 of these persons released without trial were arrested in theft cases. The probability is that most of these persons ought to have been sent up for trial, but the Police deliberately refrain from sending up a prisoner in a theft case unless the stolen property is recovered for fear that the accused should be acquitted and their percentage of conviction to cases and persons disposed of by trial lowered. It is noteworthy that the Southern Division is responsible for only 197 persons released without trial, while the number for Sind is 936, the Northern Division 917 and the Central Division 701. I am unable to say how many arrests were made by the Village Police, but I consider that the District Police are responsible for nearly all arrests that are recorded. The number of cases (27) and persons (60) ended by death of accused does not appear serious, when compared with the number of arrests, but in future some explanation should be given in each instance.

13. In several districts I have had to call attention to the independent action of Magistrates in the arrest of offenders. Out of 6,726 persons arrested by them in Indian Penal Code cases, 6,512 were tried and only 1,212, or 18 per cent., were convicted. After making due allowance for the large number of compoundable offences with which the Magistrates deal directly, it must be admitted that the Police have exercised much greater discretion in this matter than the Magistrates.

14. In comparing the results of Indian Penal Code cases achieved in the several Divisions by means of the percentages appended to Supplementary Statement No. I, I observe that in the percentage of convictions to real cognizable cases disposed of the Central Division is the best, having a percentage of 55, as compared with 52 for the Northern Division, 51 for the Presidency and Sind, and 46 for the Southern Division. The Central Division has, however, an excessive number of pending cases, and I do not consider this apparent superiority to be real. In convictions to cases decided by trial while the average figure for the Presidency is 72, Sind comes first with 78, the Northern Division follows with 72, the Southern Division is nearly on the same level with

71, while the Central Division is a long way behind with 66, these figures very closely indicating the real degrees of success. Under persons there is a remarkable equilibrium between all the Divisions, the percentage of convictions to arrests being for Sind 55, for the Presidency 53, and for the Northern and Central Divisions 52. Under convictions to persons disposed of by trial, while the average for the Presidency is 60, Sind comes a long way first with 64 and the other Divisions have the following figures in order: Northern Division 59, Central Division 58 and Southern Division 56.

15. Taking the property tests it will be seen that out of a total of Rs. 4,20,391 stolen in pending cases, the Central Division is responsible for no less than 2,68,738, as compared with 11,849 for Sind, 50,962 for Northern Division and 88,842 for Southern Division. Yet even after this in the percentage of property recovered to property stolen in cases disposed of the Central Division is far inferior to the rest of the Presidency. The percentage for the Presidency is 57, for the Central Division only 44, while for the Southern Division it is 54, for Sind 61, and Northern Division 74. As regards the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which property was stolen, while for the Presidency the figure is 79, the Northern Division is 93, Southern Division 80, Central Division 74 and Sind 71. It is as well to put all these results in tabular form:—

Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Percentage of real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Percentage of Persons convicted to persons arrested by Police <i>et cetera</i> .	Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons disposed of by trial.	Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	Percentage of cases in which Property was recovered to cases in which Property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Division, 55	Sind 78	Sind 55	Sind 64	Northern Division, 74	Northern Division, 93	Sind 11,849
Northern Division, 52	Northern Division, 72	Southern Division, 58	Northern Division, 59	Sind 61	Southern Division, 80	Northern Division, 50,962
Sind 61	Southern Division, 71	Northern Division, 52	Central Division, 58	Southern Division, 54	Central Division, 74	Southern Division, 88,842
Southern Division, 46	Central Division, 66	Central Division, 52	Southern Division, 56	Central Division, 44	Sind 71	Central Division, 2,68,738

Note.—As I have shown, the high place in column 1 of Central Division is by no means deserved, both the Northern Division and Sind being really superior. Thus the Central Division under none of the tests stands higher than 3rd, and in 4 of them is last.

16. The quality of the work done by the various District Superintendents of Police can be easily gauged from my remarks on their several districts. These officers have, as a body, evinced a loyal and hearty zeal in the discharge of their duties. Mr. H. Kennedy, who was away from Ratnágiri for 8 months in the year, for 5 of which he was employed under me on special duty in the Crawford case, afforded me very valuable assistance in a by no means easy task. It is a matter for great regret that there have been so many changes of District Superintendents of Police during the year. It is essential for the efficiency of a district that there should be, as far as possible, continuity of superintendence. No officer can really keep his men in proper control unless he is personally well acquainted with them; nor can he make successful arrangements for the repression and detection of crime unless he is familiar with the local peculiarities of his district. Transfers moreover are a terrible interruption to the District Superintendent of Police's tour, many districts having but a poor record of outpost inspection on this account. When a Superintendent is absent on privilege leave I think that less inconvenience would be caused were the office placed temporarily in the hands of a local Magistrate than by transferring several officers from one end of the Presidency to the other for the purpose of carrying on the work.

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

Officers in charge.

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.		
		From	To	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Karachi ...	Colonel Simpson	1st January 1888.	2nd December 1888.	
	Colonel Crawford, District Magistrate.	3rd December "	31st " "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
	Mr. Green	1st January "	" " "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Hyderabad Thar and Parker.	Mr. Duggan	" " "	6th May "	
	" Jones	7th May "	31st December "	
	" Watson, Deputy Com- missioner.	1st January "	" " "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
SIND. Shikarpur	Mr. Austin	" " "	6th August "	
	" Bulkley	7th August "	21st October "	
	" Austin	22nd October "	30th November "	
	" Vincent	1st December "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>	Mr. Penton	1st January "	30th April "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>	And again from 10th December 1888.	31st December "	
Upper Sind Frontier.	Mr. Bulkley	1st January "	30th April "	
	" Giles	" May "	2nd May "	
	" Penton	3rd " "	10th September "	
	" Giles	11th September "	8th October "	
	" Penton	9th October "	1st December "	
	" Austin	2nd December "	31st " "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Ahmedabad	Mr. Adams	1st January "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>	Mr. Adams	1st " "	
	" Beatty	13th " "	22nd February "	
	" Adams	23rd February "	31st December "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Kaira ...	Mr. Spence	1st January "	" " "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
NORTHERN DIVISION. Panch Ma- hala.	Mr. Beatty	" " "	2nd January "	
	Captain Marriott	3rd " "	14th February "	
	Mr. Urquhart	15th February "	17th " "	
	" Lester	18th " "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>	Mr. Beatty	1st January "	4th January "
	Captain Marriott	5th " "	14th February "	
	Mr. Urquhart	15th February "	17th " "	
	" Lester	18th " "	17th November "	
	" Souter	18th November "	27th December "	
	" Lester	28th December "	31st " "	
	<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Broach ...	Mr. Warden	1st January "	14th May "	
	" Quin	15th May "	20th " "	
	" Duggan	21st " "	31st December "	
Surat ...	Mr. Henderson	1st January "	26th June "	
	" Gibbs	27th June "	31st December "	
Thana ...	Mr. Cotgrave	1st January "	13th January "	
	" Dhanjisha Dadabhoy ...	14th " "	31st December "	
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>	Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhoy ...	1st " "	
			31st " "	

District.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD.	
		From	To
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Ahmednagar.	Mr. Vincent	1st January 1888.	6th November 1888.
	" Bulkley	7th November "	31st December "
	Major Macbay	1st January "	25th April "
	Mr. Cotgrave	26th February "	17th June "
	" Davies	18th June "	14th October "
	Captain Macpherson	15th October "	31st December "
<i>Assistant Superintendent, W. D.</i>			
Khândesh.	Mr. Davies	1st January "	18th March "
	" Abdul Islam	19th March "	31st May "
	" Davies	1st June "	14th October "
	Captain Macpherson	15th October "	12th November "
	Mr. Abdul Islam	13th November "	9th December "
	" Rustomji Hormasji	10th December "	31st "
<i>Assistant Superintendent, E. D.</i>			
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Mr. Souter	1st January "	16th April "
	Ráo Bahádur Balkison Amarsing.	17th April "	27th May "
	Mr. Biddle	28th May "	28th August "
	Ráo Bahádur Balkison Amarsing.	29th August "	27th October "
	Mr. Biddle	28th October "	31st December "
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Násik ...	Colonel Wilson	1st January "	30th June "
	Mr. Henderson	" July "	31st December "
	Colonel Babington	" January "	" " "
<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>			
Poona ...	Mr. Biddle	" " "	16th March "
	No Assistant	17th March "	31st December "
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
Sátára ...	Colonel Codrington	1st January "	19th March "
	Mr. Biddle	20th March "	19th May "
	Colonel Codrington	" May "	31st December "
	Mr. Yates	1st January "	10th August "
Sholápur ...	Colonel Babington	11th August "	11th " "
	Mr. Logan	12th " "	30th " "
	" Biddle	31st " "	19th October "
	" Davies	20th October "	31st December "
<i>Superintendent.</i>			
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Mr. Down	1st January "	24th August "
	" Bagnell	25th August "	13th September "
	" Down	14th September "	31st December "
	Mr. Kennedy	1st January "	7th April "
Bijápur ...	" Ebden	8th April "	7th May "
	" Kennedy	" May "	25th August "
	" Ebden	26th August "	14th September "
	" Kennedy	15th September "	31st December "
Dhárwár ...	Mr. Scannell	1st January "	1st September "
	" Spence	2nd September "	2nd October "
	" Scannell	3rd October "	31st December "
Kánara ...	Mr. Mactier	1st January "	27th September "
	" Ingle	28th September "	6th October "
	" Mactier	7th October "	31st December "

District.	Name of Officer.	Period.		
		From	To	
SOUTHERN DIVISION — continued.	Kolaba	Mr. Goldamid	1st January 1888 ...	23rd April 1888.
		„ Souter	24th April	25th May
		Rao Sáheb Chinto Vinayak ...	26th May	3rd June
		Mr. Dentty	4th June	31st December ...
		Mr. Kennedy	1st January	1st March
	Ratnágiri	„ Beatty	2nd March	26th May
		„ Kennedy	27th May	21st July
		„ Cumine	22nd July	20th December ...
		„ Kennedy	21st December ...	31st

18. The table below exhibits the number of offences against the opium and excise laws and the operations of the Police in connection therewith:—

Districts.	Description of cases.	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases investigated by Police.	Number of Persons arrested by Police.	Number of Persons convicted.
<i>Sind.</i>					
Karáchi	Excise Laws	8	6	4	3
	Opium Act	7	7	5	4
Hyderabad	Excise Laws	26	11	13	11
	Opium Act	3	2	2	2
Thar and Párkar	Excise Laws	1	1	1	...
	Opium Act	26	25	26	25
Shikárpur	Excise Laws	16	16	18	13
	Opium Act	14	13	14	11
Upper Sind Frontier	Excise Laws	20	5	8	9
	Opium Act	5	4	11	6
Total	Excise Laws	71	39	44	36
	Opium Act	55	51	58	49
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad..	Excise Laws	30	30	39	35
	Opium Act	44	44	50	34
Kaira	Excise Laws	95	95	105	90
	Opium Act*	55	55	55	44
Panch Maháls	Excise Laws	45	*47	75	68
	Opium Act	63	62	79	70
Broach	Excise Laws	9	9	11	9
	Opium Act	18	17	17	15
Surat	Excise Laws	234	209	230	227
	Opium Act ... ..	...	...	...	...
Thána	Excise Laws	557	478	569	423
	Opium Act	2	2	2	2
Total	Excise Laws	970	868	1,029	852
	Opium Act	182	180	203	165
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Ahmednagar	Excise Laws	9	8	9	9
	Opium Act	4	*7	8	6
Khándesh	Excise Laws	199	192	228	183
	Opium Act	32	*35	47	35
Násik	Excise Laws	114	104	134	96
	Opium Act	13	11	11	10
Poona ,	Excise Laws	62	55	60	41
	Opium Act	14	10	10	5
Sátára	Excise Laws	18	18	17	13
	Opium Act	3	1	1	1
Sholápur	Excise Laws	15	13	13	6
	Opium Act	9	9	12	5
Total	Excise Laws	417	390	461	351
	Opium Act	75	73	89	62

* Includes persons and cases pending from last year.

Districts.	Description of cases.	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases investigated by Police.	Number of Persons arrested by Police.	Number of Persons convicted.
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum ...	Excise Laws ...	35	34	44	29
	Opium Act ...	1	...	...	...
Bijápúr ...	Excise Laws ...	27	28	33	22
	Opium Act ...	1	1	7	7
Dhárwár ...	Excise Laws ...	18	17	14	10
	Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...
Kánara ...	Excise Laws ...	...	...	...	...
	Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	Excise Laws ...	27	21	38	18
	Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	Excise Laws ...	94	30	36	26
	Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Excise Laws ...	201	130	165	105
	Opium Act ...	2	1	7	7
Grand Total ...	Excise Laws ...	1,659	1,427	1,699	1,344
	Opium Act ...	314	305	357	282
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1887.	Excise Laws ...	1,715	1,545	1,780	1,464
	Opium Act ...	328	325	390	303

* Includes persons and cases pending from last year.

19. It is satisfactory to observe that cases under the Excise Laws and Opium Act show a general decrease for the whole Presidency, although taking the figures by Divisions a slight increase in cases and persons is noticeable in Sind under the Opium Act and in cases only in the Central Division under the Excise Laws. In the Southern Division the number of persons arrested for offences under the Opium Act has increased from 3 to 7, and a like increase from 1,005 to 1,029 in the number of persons arrested for offences under the Excise Laws is to be observed in the Northern Division. The percentage of convictions to arrests remains almost the same as in 1887. It is noteworthy that the bulk of the cases under the Excise Laws come from Surat and Thána in the Northern Division and Khándesh and Násik in the Central Division, and under the Opium Act along the northern frontier of Gujarát.

Non-cognizable Crime.

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

Districts.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		Persons.									
							Number of Persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of Persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
<i>Sind.</i>																
Karachi ...	2,575	2,300	28	17	1.00	.5	6,012	6,367	2,356	1,441	1,795	1,400	2,652	2,461	25.06	21.9
Hyderabad ...	2,200	2,144	16	66	.40	2.8	8,150	6,658	736	2,654	735	731	6,522	2,098	9.02	10.9
Thar and Párkar... Shikárpúr... Upper Sind Frontier ...	402	447	54	23	13.45	5.1	798	800	176	269	196	231	400	407	24.26	25.4
	2,280	2,473	11	26	.33	.7	6,021	7,222	4,719	625	322	735	1,332	2,795	11.87	10.1
	645	648	20	17	5.82	2.6	585	1,136	120	177	231	335	464	571	26.10	29.4
Total ..	11,077	10,872	148	140	1.33	1.3	23,660	21,313	8,117	5,160	3,770	3,432	11,303	12,332	15.96	15.3

Districts.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of Cases in Column 3 to those in Column 2.		PERSONS.									
							Number of Persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of Persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad ..	4,939	3,849	205	8	5.07	2	8,778	7,619	1,815	2,187	3,353	2,020	3,561	3,495	28.17	26.4
Kaira ..	2,286	2,591	95	21	4.24	9	4,402	4,012	606	479	630	775	3,190	2,735	18.03	19.3
Panch Mahals ..	607	739	6	20	1.98	2.7	1,054	1,274	195	184	374	341	471	693	35.4	29.9
Broach ..	981	905	7	53	1.71	6.07	2,143	1,744	307	392	605	272	1,008	886	31.26	15.2
Furat ..	2,216	2,245	161	46	7.2	2.9	4,188	4,215	2,091	1,848	1,094	847	1,915	1,806	25.4	21.4
Thána ..	4,583	5,110	22	51	1.48	9	9,599	10,992	800	4,891	899	617	7,691	8,189	9.30	7.8
Total ..	15,556	16,479	596	226	3.7	1.4	30,172	29,927	5,804	10,181	6,984	5,219	17,239	14,263	23.16	17.8
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar ..	3,803	2,342	41	41	1	1.7	4,498	4,288	919	921	1,848	1,123	2,204	2,308	30	26.1
Khandesh ..	4,044	4,423	32	8	1	1.8	8,227	8,218	4,218	4,224	899	1,080	2,996	2,892	11	13.2
Nasik ..	2,089	3,948	10	22	..	6	6,085	7,859	819	1,087	680	790	4,659	4,911	10	10.1
Poona ..	5,277	4,707	109	84	4	7.2	9,761	9,477	1,949	4,629	1,820	1,421	5,958	5,412	19	14.9
Satara ..	2,384	3,142	187	206	8	9.4	4,155	5,023	853	1,807	784	840	2,510	2,272	19	16.8
Sholapur ..	1,668	2,124	137	131	8	6.1	3,247	3,827	523	599	303	605	2,336	2,559	11	17.8
Total ..	20,165	20,726	606	532	3	2.5	35,993	38,692	9,377	18,347	5,790	5,940	30,668	30,152	16	13.8
Southern Division.																
Bolgaum ..	1,552	1,800	105	128	6.7	7.1	2,601	2,860	634	642	634	575	1,319	1,427	24.2	26.1
Bijapur ..	967	1,099	39	48	4	4.3	2,287	2,069	1,324	442	303	374	610	1,344	13.6	13.2
Dharwar ..	1,295	1,584	59	51	4.5	3.2	3,329	2,916	821	1,080	449	490	1,344	1,323	19.2	18.8
Kánara ..	764	721	34	4	4.4	6	1,337	1,297	239	193	313	259	774	864	23.4	17.9
Koláha ..	2,038	2,341	88	100	3.3	4.4	4,100	4,499	1,457	1,393	321	504	2,398	2,674	7.8	11.2
Ratnagiri ..	1,373	1,649	147	105	10.7	6.7	2,701	2,884	1,161	782	310	332	1,234	1,747	11.4	11.5
Total ..	7,989	8,994	453	436	5.6	4.8	15,395	16,511	6,321	4,728	2,330	2,405	7,587	9,268	15.2	14.5
GRAND TOTAL ..	54,787	56,071	1,793	1,818	3.2	2.3	105,196	107,443	23,000	33,422	18,583	16,095	36,874	47,017	17.9	15.8

21. The above shows a net increase of 1,284 non-cognizable cases for the Presidency over the preceding year, the figures for the two years being 56,071 in 1888 and 54,787 in 1887. In the Southern Division there is an increase of 1,005 cases and in the Central Division of 561. Against these may be set a decrease of 205 cases in Sind and of 77 in the Northern Division. Looking to districts, it may be noted that the highest number of cases (5,110) occurs in Thána and that in the same district there is the lowest rate of conviction. The lowest number (447) is in Thar and Párkar.

The number of persons concerned in these cases has also increased by 2,337 for the Presidency, the Central Division contributing an increase of 2,729 and the Southern Division of 1,206, whilst in the Northern Division and Sind there has been a decrease of 245 and 1,353 respectively.

22. Although the convictions recorded for the different Divisions do not show better results than in the previous year, it is satisfactory to note that Police agency has been less availed of in investigating this description of cases, the percentages in this respect for the Presidency, Sind, Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for 1888 being 2.3, 1.3, 1.4, 2.5 and 4.8 against 3.2, 1.33, 3.7, 3 and 5.6 for 1887 respectively.

Supervision over Bad Characters.

23. In the summaries of district reports I have touched upon the more important suggestions of the Police Superintendents on this subject. Definite proposals for the registration of and supervision over released convicts and suspected characters have been placed before Government in connection with the new District Police Bill, and I need not enlarge upon them here.

Statement B.

24. The statement, which relates to professional crime, is, as usual, almost blank. It is remarkable that in Kánara dacoity or, land was rife, the number of cases for the year of report being 19 against 7 in 1887. Owing to the dense forest with which the whole district is clothed, detection is extremely difficult,

almost impossible, and no case was brought to trial in the course of the year. The amount of property stolen in the district was Rs. 2,882, which exceeds that in 1887 by Rs. 2,182. As in 1887 no recoveries whatever were effected. Special measures have, however, been taken this year by the Commissioner, S. D., to prevent the occurrence of dacoities. The Superintendents of Police, Bijápur, Belgaum and Ratnágiri have been ordered to have each 15 men with officers ready for Kánara, if dacoits enter the district, which they have not yet done. It appears that they have been intimidated by the energetic enquiries pursued by Mr. Scannell in the Bellary District whence there is every reason to believe they come; and the watchfulness of the Superintendents in Kánara and Dhárwár. They have however been active across the British borders in Mysore territory. In Upper Sind Frontier cattle-thieving has prevailed to a great extent. During the year the number of these cases amounted to 155, whereas none were recorded in the previous year. This fact is striking and should have been explained by the Superintendent. No less than 310 persons concerned in this class of crime are still supposed to be at large. The loss and recovery of property during the year were both somewhat in excess of the preceding year. It is probable that some of the dacoities which occurred in Khándesh should have found place in this return, but the District Superintendent of Police has submitted it blank.

Statement C.

25. During the year 174 fairs were held in the Presidency, including Sind. Of these the principal were:—

(a). In Sind those at Lalshabaz and Manora in Karáchi, Lal Udero, Shah Kadri and Halani in Hyderabad and Cheti and Vishaki in Shikárpur, There is an increase on last year in the number of those who attended at Shah Kadri and Halani, and a decrease in the attendance at the others. At none of these fairs were there disturbances and but a few petty cases, the majority of which were detected and the offenders punished.

(b). In the Northern Division, those held at Wautha, Dholka Táluka, Ahmedabad District, where 90,000 people gathered this year, and at Tavra and Sukaltirth in Broach, where the attendance was 25,000 and 90,000 respectively. The Tavra fair, it may be mentioned, comes round once in 20 years, and on this occasion lasted from the 12th April to the 11th May. In addition to 4 officers and 39 men posted from the Broach Police, 25 more were deputed for duty from the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Maháls districts as a large gathering was anticipated. The monthly fairs at Dákor have again this year been poorly attended. The Superintendent of Police observes that the decrease in attendance was most marked at the Dassera and Mánektári Punams and he attributes the falling off in attendance to the imposition of the pilgrim tax, and in a greater measure to a bad season.

(c). In the Central Division, fairs were held at Máheji, Páchora Táluka, Khándesh District, where 25,000 people were congregated; at Alandi, Poona District, where there were 48,000 people, and at Pandharpur, Sholápur District, at the A'shádhi and Kártiki gatherings, when there are said to have been as many as 137,114 and 66,517 respectively. During the A'shádhi fair cholera appeared at Pandharpur and it was found necessary to disperse the pilgrims.

(d). In the Southern Division, the great fair was that at Yamnur in the Dhárwár District, which lasted for three days (3rd to 5th March), and was attended by 150,000 people. At this immense gathering no disturbances occurred, in fact no offences were reported, which speaks well for the Police arrangements. The Superintendent of Police says that this fair is increasing in size yearly and that it owes its popularity to the number of dancing girls and prostitutes who visit it. The god, Raja Bagh-Sowar, too, is believed to have the power of curing certain diseases.

Hyderabad.—A punitive post has since April 1888 been posted at Tando Jam in consequence of a double murder. The post consists of 2 officers and 8 men and was first quartered for six months, but subsequently the period was extended to a year.

Punitive posts.

Thar and Párkar.—A punitive post consisting of 2 officers and 3 mounted constables has been quartered for a year from 1st April in the Saughar Táluka on account of the depredations of a class of people called "Hura." Their conduct having but slightly improved, sanction has been applied for to the continuance of the post for another year.

Shikárpur.—The punitive post placed at Dabar in the Rohri Táluka in August 1887 has been removed.

Upper Sind Frontier.—The punitive post established in Kashmor Táluka in May 1887 for a year has been continued for another year owing to the unsatisfactory conduct of the Bangwars, a notorious class of thieves.

Broach.—A new punitive post was established at Uber, táluka Jambusar. The post quartered at Tankária was maintained during the year and abolished on 1st March 1889.

Násik.—Two punitive posts have during the year been established—one at Kalusta, Igatpuri Táluka, the other at Pimpalgaon Bahula, Násik Táluka. Both have been sanctioned for a year.

Poona.—During the year a small punitive force was quartered for six months and fifteen days in the Khed Táluka in consequence of the robberies, dacoities, &c. It had an excellent effect.

Bijápur.—The post at Guledgudd, which has been sanctioned up to 1st May 1889, the Superintendent reports, will have to be continued for a longer period as caste feeling still runs high and the people continue unruly and turbulent.

Statement D.

26. The total strength of the Police force was 18,998. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,26,924 and distributed as below:—

	Rs.
General Police duties	10,913
Jail guards	295
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	4,881
Town duties	2,590
Cantonment	290
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	29
Total	18,998

27. As compared with last year there is an increase of 80 in the strength of the force, while there is a decrease of Rs. 59,928 in its total cost. The principal cause of the increase in the strength is, in a great measure, due to the strengthening of the Abkári Police in the districts of Kolába, Thána and Kaira, while the decrease in expenditure is most marked under the different heads of Travelling Allowance (*vide* columns 14, 15 and 18 of the statement) as well as under the heading Contingencies, &c.

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

Districts.	Sanctioned strength.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Proportion of Force.	
				To Area.	To Population.
<i>Sind.</i>					
Karáchi	1,421	14,115	478,688	9.93	1 to 536
Hyderabad	905	9,052	754,624	10.	1 to 833
Thar and Párkar	574	12,729	203,340	22.17	1 to 354
Shikárpur	1,116	9,629	822,178	8.62	1 to 736
Upper Sind Frontier	253	2,759	147,181	10.90	1 to 581

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE.	
				To Area.	To Population.
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedabad	1,222	3,821	856,324	3.12	1 to 700
Kaira	729	1,609	804,800	2.20	1 to 1,103
Panch Maháls	791	1,588	255,479	2.01	1 to 322
Broach	428	1,453	326,930	3.39	1 to 763
Surat	766	1,652	614,193	2.17	1 to 801
Thána	826	3,935	807,367	4.76	1 to 977
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Ahmednagar	677	6,666	751,228	9.84	1 to 1,109
Khándaesh	1,698	9,944	1,237,231	5.85	1 to 728
Násik	763	5,940	781,206	7.78	1 to 1,023
Poona	1,130	5,369	901,828	4.75	1 to 798
Sátára	1,012	4,988	1,062,350	4.92	1 to 1,049
Sholápur	572	4,521	582,487	7.90	1 to 1,018
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum	691	4,656	864,014	6.73	1 to 1,250
Bijápur	654	5,695	638,493	8.70	1 to 976
Dhárwár	844	4,535	882,907	5.37	1 to 1,046
Kánara	693	3,910	421,840	5.64	1 to 608
Kolába	458	1,803	482,830	3.93	1 to 1,054
Ratnágiri	775	3,922	997,090	6.06	1 to 1,286
Total ...	18,998	124,301	15,674,613	6.54	1 to 825

Statement E.

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

District.	Strength of the Police.	Number judicially punished.	Number of departmental punishments.	Total, punishments in 1888.	Average for the last three years.	Percentage of punishments in 1888 on total strength.
Ratnágiri	774	1	31	32	35	4.1
Sátára	1,011	8	38	46	50	4.5
Kolába	457	1	21	22	35	4.8
Kánara	692	5	44	49	44	7.08
Ahmednagar... ..	*696	...	52	52	69	7.4
Sholápur	571	5	40	45	52	7.8
Karáchi	1,419	14	113	127	96	8.9
Thána	824	9	66	75	61	9.1
Poona	1,129	6	106	112	126	9.9
Thar and Párkar	574	11	47	58	73	10.1
Broach	427	6	40	46	49	10.7
Kaira	728	6	76	82	100	11.26
Hyderabad	904	26	76	102	115	11.28
Khándaesh	1,695	22	192	214	189	12.6
Surat	765	5	100	105	126	13.7
Násik	762	11	95	106	106	13.9
Bijápur	653	4	93	97	73	14.8
Belgaum	709	8	103	111	66	15.6
Ahmedabad	1,220	12	199	211	193	17.2
Dhárwár	843	7	144	151	117	17.9
Panch Maháls	789	7	142	149	168	18.8
Shikárpur	1,114	10	223	233	257	20.9
Upper Sind Frontier	252	7	79	86	47	34.1
Total ...	19,008	191	2,120	2,311	2,247	12.1

* Include Cantonment Police.

There is a slight increase of 64 in the total number of punishments inflicted in 1888 in the whole Presidency over the average number for the three years preceding the year under report.

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

Districts according to joint percentages of Columns 4 and 6.	Number of men.	REWARDS.			
		By promotion.	Percentage.	By money.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kolába ...	457	17	3·7	27	5·9
Upper Sind Frontier ...	252	1	·3	16	6·3
Ratnágiri ...	774	2	·2	47	6·07
Kaira ...	728	3	·4	33	4·5
Ahmednagar ...	696	3	·4	22	3·1
Belgaum ...	709	...	...	16	2·2
Bijápur ...	653	3	·4	10	1·5
Poona ...	1,129	4	·3	13	1·1
Panch Maháls ...	789	2	·2	9	1·1
Surat ...	765	5	·6	4	·5
Sátára ...	1,011	11	1·08	...	...
Hyderabad ...	904	8	·8	1	·1
Khándesh ...	1,695	9	·5	4	·2
Shikárpur ...	1,114	2	·1	5	·4
Thar and Párkar ...	574	3	·5	...	...
Dhárwár ...	843	5	·5	...	...
Thána ...	824	2	·2	2	·2
Kánara ...	692	...	...	2	·3
Ahmedabad ...	1,220	1	·08	...	...
Karáchi ...	1,419	...	...	...	...
Broach ...	427	...	...	...	...
Násik... ..	762	...	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	571	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,008	81	·4	211	1·1

There is a decrease of 66 in rewards by promotion and an increase of 69 in money rewards over the last year when the figures were 147 and 142 respectively.

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

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		PERCENTAGE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Percentage of Officers and Men able to read and write.	Average of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Ahmedabad ...	225	995	215	570	95·1	57·2	64·3	64·8
Ahmednagar...	112	584	75	325	66·9	55·6	57·4	54·3
Surat ...	143	622	115	289	80·4	46·4	54·1	51·3
Ratnágiri ...	119	655	89	276	74·7	42·1	45·9	49·9
Dhárwár ...	138	705	99	270	71·7	38·2	43·7	43·7
Sátára ...	189	822	125	317	66·1	36·5	43·7	49·7
Belgaum ...	124	585	103	204	83·3	34·8	43·3	36·2
Kolába ...	80	377	62	135	77·5	35·8	43·1	38·5
Kánara ...	107	585	74	221	69·1	37·7	42·6	40·9
Násik... ..	125	637	93	226	74·4	35·4	41·8	35·7
Kaira... ..	137	591	84	185	61·3	31·3	36·9	39·8
Broach ...	79	348	52	103	65·8	29·5	36·2	29·3

District.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		PERCENTAGE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Percentage of Officers and Men able to read and write.	Average of last three years.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Poona	195	934	127	262	65.1	28.05	34.4	39.5
Sholápur	102	469	61	128	59.8	27.2	33.09	29.6
Thána	135	689	83	151	61.4	21.9	28.3	16.2
Khándesh	258	1,437	146	324	56.5	22.5	27.7	27.09
Shikárpur	191	923	111	189	58.1	20.4	26.9	22.3
Bijápur	106	547	50	102	47.1	18.6	23.2	22.3
Hyderabad	146	758	73	101	50.0	13.3	19.2	21.3
Panch Maháls	112	677	56	88	50.0	12.9	18.2	20.07
Upper Sind Frontier	39	213	12	25	30.7	11.2	14.6	12.2
Karáchi	205	1,214	84	81	40.9	6.67	11.6	12.4
Thar and Párkar	100	474	30	24	30.0	5.06	9.4	10.1
	3,167	15,841	2,019	4,596	64.7	29.01	34.8	32.1

Drill and Ball-practice.

32. Compared with the year 1887 the result of the Presidency competition shooting shows an improvement. Sátára carried off the first and Thána the second out of the 15 prizes allotted to the foot Police armed with smooth-bore muzzle-loaders. Khándesh and Kaira won the first and second prizes respectively out of 5 for men shooting with breach-loading carbines and muzzle-loading rifles.

33. The largest number of marksmen's badges have again been won by men of the Dhárwár and Khándesh Police.

Arms.

34. My predecessor has more than once brought to the notice of Government the desirability of arming the Police of the entire Presidency with a uniform set of weapons. As far as is possible, efforts are being made to supply each Police corps with weapons of a like pattern so as to obviate the necessity of issuing different kinds of ammunition. The question as to what description of arms are in future to be supplied to the Police is, it is believed, now under the consideration of the Government of India, and until it is finally settled the present antiquated weapons must remain in use in many districts.

Statement F.

35. The subjoined table gives the different castes of the officers and men composing the force as compared with the year 1887:—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Christians	68	64	85	84
Mahomedans	1,347	1,368	6,966	7,019
Bráhmíns	252	286	628	633
Maráthás	731	672	4,219	3,935
Rajputs	93	93	397	380
Bhils	90	83	956	949
Kolis	81	77	491	475
Pársis and Jews	20	22	18	16
Sikhs and Gurkhás	5	6	25	24
Lingáyats and Jains	22	23	75	82
Hindus of other castes	389	468	1,807	2,054
	3,098	3,162	15,667	15,651

Note.—There were 224 vacancies. As observed last year, the Maráthás and Mahomedans predominate in the force.

Supplementary Statement No. II.

36. The total number of licenses issued and renewed in the Presidency during the year under the Arms Act was 19,689, or 965 less than in 1887. Of

these, 3,486 were issued in Sind, 3,106 in Northern Division, 5,503 in the Central Division and 7,589 in the Southern Division against 2,834, 3,173, 7,850 and 6,797 respectively in the preceding year. Penalties to the aggregate amount of Rs. 2,039-8-6 were inflicted in the 285 cases tried under the Indian Arms Act.

37. The work of inspecting the shops and examining the stock of licensed vendors of arms and ammunition has been satisfactorily performed by the several Magistrates, Superintendents of Police and their subordinates generally in most of the districts in the Presidency. The Poona, Násik and Bijápur reports are however silent on the point.

38. I subjoin a statement showing the number of licensed shops in each district and the number inspected by the District Superintendents :—

District.	Number of Shops licensed to sell Arms and Ammunition.	Number visited by the District Superintendent of Police.	REMARKS.
<i>Sind.</i>			
Karáchi	27	27	
Hyderabad	16	11	
Thar and Párkar	5	*4	*Examined by the Deputy Commissioner.
Shikárpur	14	4	
Upper Sind Frontier	†.....	All.	† Not given.
<i>Northern Division.</i>			
Ahmedabad	10	10	
Kaira	5	5	
Panch Maháls	2	2	Inspected by the Assistant Superintendent of Police.
Broach	3	3	
Surat	3	3	
Thána ... ..	.....	.....	Information not given.
<i>Central Division.</i>			
Ahmednagar	22	14	
Khándesh	†.....	All.	† Not given.
Násik ... ..	.....	.....	} Information not given.
Poona ... ..	.....	.....
Sátára	17	16	
Sholápur	No. not given.	Shops in the city of Sholápur were examined.	
<i>Southern Division.</i>			
Belgaum	21	21	
Bijápur ... ..	.....	.....	Do. do.
Dhárwár	15	8	
Kánara	Not given ...	All except 2.	
Kolába	12	11	
Ratnágiri	26	11	

Supplementary No. III.

39. *Escapes and Re-captures.*—The following table gives the number of prisoners escaped from Police custody :—

Districts.	Number escaped.	Number re-captured.	Number still at large.
<i>Sind.</i>			
Karáchi	12	11	1
Hyderabad	10	3	7
Thar and Párkar	14	7	7
Shikárpur	6	4	2
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	...	...	...
Total ..	42	25	17

Districts.					Number escaped.	Number re-captured.	Number still at large.
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	9	9	...
Kaira	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Broach	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Surat	...	...	...	...	5	4	1
Thána	...	...	...	...	6	3	3
Total					28	21	7
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Khândesh	...	...	...	...	10	8	2
Násik	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
Poona	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total					23	20	3
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Bijápur	...	...	...	...	13	13	...
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Kánara...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Kolába...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
Total					25	25	...
Grand Total					118	91	27

40. Thus 118 prisoners in all escaped in the Presidency against 77 last year. Of these 118 escapes, 42 occurred in Sind, 28 in the Northern Division, 23 in the Central Division and 25 in the Southern Division. The number re-captured was 91 against 50 in 1887 and is distributed as under:—

Sind	...	...	...	...	25
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	21
Central Division and	...	...	...	...	20
Southern Division	...	...	...	...	25

The number of escaped prisoners, who are still at large, however remains stationary at 27, for 17 of which Sind is responsible.

41. A reference to Supplementary Statement No. III further shows that the total number (118) of escapes is made up by 20 persons escaping from jails the same number from lock-ups, 54 from the custody of the District Police and 24 from that of the Village Police.

Miscellaneous Notes on the year.

42. Colonel Wise was in charge of the office of Inspector General of Police from 1st January to 21st May. He visited the Districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier during the month of February and attended a Police conference held in Bombay in the latter part of that month. He also visited the 5 Gujarát Districts and the Head-quarter Stations of Belgaum and Dhárwár in March and April, proceeding to Mahábaleshvar in May to attend a conference held there for the discussion of certain matters regarding Police administration. I received charge of the office of Inspector General on the 22nd May.

43. The special enquiries in connection with the Crawford case, with which I was entrusted by Government, interfered to some extent with my duties as Inspector General of Police and prevented my proceeding on a tour of inspection at the close of the rains.

44. By Government Resolution No. 4163 of 2nd August 1883, a Committee of Police officers was appointed to consider the necessity or advisability of maintaining certain returns in the office of each District Superintendent of Police, and in respect of the suggestion made by the Government of India for the simplification and curtailment of the statistical returns appended to the Annual Police Reports. Some of the Committee's suggestions having been approved by Government, a definite advance has been made in the exact registration of crime; and a prompt and complete disposal of each case has been assured. The reforms introduced will not have the effect of increasing but rather of decreasing the work of District Superintendents of Police and Chief Constables. The regularity and simplicity insisted upon will, without being a hindrance to any officer, be of great assistance to those who are naturally less inclined to be orderly and systematic in disposing of their work. As regards the statistical forms, I have thoroughly discussed the changes introduced in the early paragraphs of this report, and shown the advantages to be derived from the revised system. This report has been carefully drawn up in accordance with the new instructions of Government, and various statements, formerly submitted with it, have been entirely discarded.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 H. T. OMMANNEY,
 Inspector General of Police.

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	44	50.5	31.7	33.4
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	54.9	62.5	36	32.6
3. Dacoities	42.1	49	30.7	33.5
4. Robberies	47.2	59.1	42.1	50.3
5. Thefts... ..	55.7	78.8	62.2	69.8
6. Receiving stolen property ...	70.1	75.1	57.2	63.8
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	60.8	65.9	42.4	45.9
Class II	50.8	58.8	36.3	41.3
Class III	34.7	70.2	52.7	58.9
Class IV	35.7	41.9	20.9	24.3
Class V	56.7	76.2	59.1	66.5
Total for J. P. C. Cases ...	51.7	72.7	53.5	60
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	91	91.7	87.3	89
Grand Total ...	66.9	81.6	64.9	70.5

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
7,31,025	4,18,923	57.07	12,503	9,873	78.96	4,20,391

APPENDIX B.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., for Sind for 1888.

	CASES.													PERSONS.										REMARKS. Showing number of cases and persons ended by death, lunacy, &c.			
	Police Cases, or Cases Investigated by the Police, whether <i>suo motu</i> or by order of a Magistrate.													Persons arrested by the Police (District or Villages) <i>suo motu</i> .					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.								
	Pending from previous years.	Investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Total No. of real cognizable cases disposed of.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Villages) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1. Murders at murder and culpable homicide	7	54	61	4	49	3	44	30	8	20	11	13	14	15	16	18	105	102	16	5	26	4	110	107	50	30	
2. Assaults with intent to murder and culpable homicide	9	21	30	4	16	2	13	11	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	27	16	10	7	1	1	27	18	31	1		
3. Rape	2	5	7	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
4. Kidnapping	2	54	56	11	45	2	43	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	90	50	44	6	10	10	10	100	64	44	1	
5. Theft	177	8,052	8,229	1,003	2,963	1,461	2,489	2,052	163	268	66	202	76	415	2,159	4,204	4,204	2,700	2,700	152	452	2,118	4,716	4,716	2,527	8	
6. Receiving stolen property	23	435	457	117	254	20	215	100	56	11	1	10	2	204	103	655	655	438	218	180	23	23	14	608	470	22	1
Cases under the Indian Penal Code.																											
Abductions	1	197	198	1	136	16	10	73	20	20	10	25	25	98	2	535	41	434	75	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Class I	20	513	533	71	303	25	215	117	40	40	20	63	63	240	39	41	50	434	592	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
" II	33	1,243	1,276	146	1,103	613	546	413	60	83	9	63	22	425	240	833	55	704	70	141	170	44	1,017	874	573	1	
" III	33	1,243	1,276	146	1,103	613	546	413	60	83	9	63	22	425	240	833	55	704	70	141	170	44	1,017	874	573	1	
" IV	4	22	26	13	10	1	9	6	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	24	6	26	26	2	65	12	110	91	25	5	
" V	105	8,864	9,179	1,259	3,942	1,303	2,633	2,115	348	445	118	277	67	4,212	2,252	4,761	3,938	2,746	322	650	175	147	8,641	4,733	2,593	19	
Total	218	7,346	7,666	1,675	5,033	1,943	3,090	2,629	209	721	130	571	161	6,173	3,020	7,161	6,103	3,633	645	1,911	1,770	372	8,092	7,773	4,256	33	
Cases of 1887	23	1,869	1,892	54	1,720	4	1,750	1,655	41	236	7	319	290	2,113	1,945	2,166	2,111	1,677	38	412	613	310	2,578	2,524	2,256	6	
Cases Total	241	9,215	9,558	17,227	7,401	1,947	4,840	4,284	410	1,007	137	890	451	8,286	4,965	9,327	8,214	5,310	683	2,323	2,383	721	11,670	10,297	6,512	39	

Not investigated under Section 177 (A) C. P. Code
 Comprehended
 Turned out as cognizable
 False cases

1888

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	61.2	65.2	50.0	52.9
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	68.7	84.6	50.0	61.1
3. Dacoities	100.	100.	60.0	60.0
4. Robberies	66.6	71.4	50.0	56.4
5. Theft	52.7	83.7	63.9	73.2
6. Receiving stolen property ...	56.3	65.3	42.9	49.7
Abetments, ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	57.9	63.2	40.8	46.5
Class II	59.9	64.7	40.6	46.7
Class III	35.9	76.5	56.7	65.1
Class IV	60.0	66.6	44.8	50.0
Class V	54.4	81.4	59.8	69.3
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	51.03	78.8	55.7	64.3
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	91.9	92.4	80.9	88.9
Grand Total ...	60.9	83.2	63.1	70.7

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
2,13,402	1,32,237	61.9	4,376	3,144	71.8	11,849

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 8.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders ...	30.7	41.3	21.9	22.2
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides ...	55.0	57.9	34.6	36.4
3. Dacoities ...	57.1	66.6	32.4	34.5
4. Robberies ...	50.0	66.6	52.1	64.6
5. Theft ...	57.4	78.2	61.9	69.5
6. Receiving stolen property ...	77.7	80.8	66.8	74.6
Abetments ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I ...	57.5	60.8	40.6	43.09
" II ...	44.9	55.8	31.1	36.3
" III ...	33.08	71.8	53.6	59.8
" IV ...	26.1	36.6	13.1	17.5
" V ...	61.4	76.8	59.8	67.6
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	52.4	72.6	52.4	59.2
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws ...	91.2	92.0	88.8	90.03
Grand Total ...	67.5	81.6	64.2	69.9

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
1,25,896	94,211	74.8	3,033	2,832	93.3	50,962

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1 of the Central Division for 1883.

	CASES.												PERSONS.												REMARKS.											
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER OR NOT BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.						DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.						TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.																							
	Penalty from previous years, whether in the Court or under investigation by the Police.	Reported, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Court or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on-bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) and by the Police.	Number disposed of by trial.		Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.							
1. Murders ...	37	73	90	9	63	3	51	23	28	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Showing the number of cases and persons ended by death, &c.				
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	10	24	34	3	31	1	30	1	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
3. Drunkenness ...	20	44	64	17	47	2	45	2	47	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
4. Robberies ...	68	210	278	112	166	10	156	22	178	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
5. Thefts ...	1,113	3,651	4,764	2,613	2,151	432	1,719	17	1,986	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17		
6. Receiving stolen property ...	14	160	174	21	149	2	147	10	157	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Offices under the Indian Penal Code.																																				
Abductions ...	22	247	269	123	146	6	140	26	166	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
Case I ...	114	413	527	417	110	33	450	86	536	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	
Case II ...	67	215	282	142	140	19	159	46	205	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Case III ...	67	215	282	142	140	19	159	46	205	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	
Case IV ...	32	316	348	136	210	4	206	59	265	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Case V ...	1,416	4,731	6,147	3,253	2,894	288	2,606	300	2,906	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288
TOTAL	2,283	9,112	12,395	6,783	5,743	638	5,105	971	6,076	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	
Other Offences.																																				
Class VI	85	4,083	5,078	225	4,705	41	4,663	426	5,089	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	
GRAND TOTAL	2,368	11,195	17,473	7,008	5,948	679	5,269	1,400	6,658	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	313	

17 Disposed of under Section 217.
 177 Non-cognizable.
 41 Not investigated under Section 107 (1).
 106 Compromised.
 4,627 False cases.

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 8.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	43.3	45.	30.	31.4
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	50.	63.6	34.7	47.
3. Dacoities	36.3	38.7	29.	32.8
4. Robberies	37.2	44.8	30.6	37.6
5. Theft	60.	74.5	59.9	67.
6. Receiving stolen property ...	77.8	78.9	60.8	65.3
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	60.9	64.4	39.2	44.2
Class II	48.9	54.	39.5	45.2
Class III	39.3	60.6	46.7	52.
Class IV	36.7	40.	30.1	32.2
Class V	59.9	70.2	57.	63.4
Total for I. P. O. Cases ...	55.2	66.6	52.1	58.2
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	90.7	91.5	86.9	89.
Grand Total	74.9	81.5	68.7	73.6

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which Property was recovered to cases in which Property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
2,33,674	1,04,653	44.7	3,342	2,494	74.6	2,68,738

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> , column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	38·4	47·6	22·8	25·
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides...	47·6	55·5	31·4	31·4
3. Dacoities	12·5	25·	10·5	10·5
4. Robberies	30·	45·	28·5	31·8
5. Theft	53·7	76·	63·03	67·8
6. Receiving stolen property ...	77·1	77·1	68·6	68·6
Abetments... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	71·8	73·9	49·7	50·7
Class II	52·7	59·7	36·6	38·7
Class III	29·3	67·4	53·1	55·5
Class IV	40·9	42·8	17·1	17·3
Class V	49·1	74·5	60·1	64·1
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	46·9	71·04	53·7	56·7
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	90·4	91·1	85·2	86·6
Grand Total ...	58·6	78·2	61·6	64·4

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which Property was recovered to cases in which Property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Rs. 1,61,053	Rs. 87,822	54·5	1,752	1,403	80·	Rs. 88,842 12 3

E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
For Inspector-General of Police.

SIND.

KARÁCHI.

Colonel Simpson's report is supplemented by a very interesting memorandum from Colonel Crawford, the District Magistrate.

2. Colonel Simpson was an experienced officer who knew Karáchi well, and the results of the working of the Police for the year under report furnish ample testimony to the efficiency of his control.

3. The report does not go into much detail as to the success attained by the Police under the various headings of crimes, nor are Indian Penal Code cases separated from those under other laws. The general results are satisfactory. In Karáchi, as in all the districts in Sind, the number of pending cases is nominal, so the percentages appended to Supplementary Statement I form an accurate test of the work done. The fluctuation of crime during 1887 and 1888 is stated to have been trifling, the true Police cases under all laws having increased from 1,593 to 1,627 only. But an examination of the figures shows that there is a decrease from 622 to 443 under class VI, so the total increase for Indian Penal Code cases comes to 208. This appears chiefly to have been under thefts; the number of real cases for 1888 being 714 as against 583 for 1887. The figures for 1887 are taken from Statement A, Part I. Colonel Simpson states that there were 884 cases of theft reported in 1888 of which 170 were declared to be false, as against 720 in 1887, but I am quite unable to verify the figures for 1887, and consequently to account for the whole of the increase, which is undoubtedly serious. A great deal of it is due to cattle-lifting. As regards this Colonel Simpson writes as follows:—

"This is the prevailing crime in Sind and is very difficult to deal with. It occurs chiefly in the dense jungle districts bordering on the Indus, where cattle are allowed to graze without supervision, thus offering irresistible temptations to numerous vagabonds, who find it only too easy to remove and dispose of cattle, which are not even missed by their owners for days together. Stealing cattle from one another is also resorted to by various zamindárs out of enmity, and these men keep professional thieves in their employ. Although most of them are well known to the Police, owing to the state of the law they are quite unable to deal with them. Convictions for theft are rarely obtained unless the thieves are caught red-handed, and it is next to useless to proceed against them under Chapter 8 of Criminal Procedure Code, as evidence is unprocurable in a population who are all engaged at the same game. Fortunately it is generally a case of "dog-eat-dog"—one thief stealing from another. A proper supervision in the shape of roll-calls and bringing to book the zamindárs, who encourage cattle-lifting, will doubtless cause a decrease of the crime."

The District Magistrate in his remarks writes:—

"High prices of food-grains have ruled throughout the year, and a bad inundation and deficient rainfall have thrown numbers of the cultivating classes out of employment, and this means that a certain proportion of the unemployed inevitably betake themselves to cattle-stealing."

4. The serious crime in the district is small and calls for no particular remark. There were 7 cases of murder in 1888 as compared with 6 in 1887. Of these 4 resulted in conviction and 3 in acquittal by the Sessions. Three cases of culpable homicide occurred as against 4 last year and all ended in conviction. No dacoity was reported, and there were 10 cases of robbery, in 7 of which convictions were obtained, as against 9 reported in 1888. There is a good record of 29 convictions for receiving stolen property out of 40 cases.

5. The work of the Karáchi Police compares very favourably with the rest of Sind and the Presidency in general. The percentage of convictions to Indian Penal Code cases reported is 52 as compared with 51 for Sind and the Presidency. Convictions to cases decided by trial is still better, Karáchi being 84, Sind 78 and the Presidency 72. Under persons Karáchi has a percentage of 53 convictions to arrests as compared with 55 for Sind and 53 for the Presidency; and of convictions to persons brought to trial of 63 as compared with 64 for Sind and 60 for the Presidency. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen does not appear so good, being 55 for Karáchi as compared with 61 and 57 for Sind and the Presidency respectively. But in the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen Karáchi is better than Sind, though not quite so good as the Presidency.

6. As regards supervision over bad characters nothing is said as to their registration, but security for good behaviour was taken from 20 habitual thieves as compared with 45 last year. No reason for the decrease is given.

7. No remarks are given as to the conduct and efficiency of the force. The percentage of officers and men punished is however fairly low though it has slightly increased. The total figure for 1888 is 126 as compared with an average of 120. Only 12 per cent. of the number of the force can read and write, the only worse percentage in the whole Presidency being Thar and Parkar. The educational attainments of the force are rather waning than otherwise.

8. The armed Police have all been drilled and are thoroughly efficient. The unarmed branch has been instructed as far as circumstances permit. Ball-practice has been carried on steadily among the armed and mounted Police.

9. There were 22 serious crimes of which 18 were detected and accused committed before the report reached. Of the remaining 4, 3 were visited and investigated by the Superintendent and 1 by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. All of the serious crimes in the city of Karachi were visited by the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

10. Out of 26 Police stations 23 were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police and out of 106 outposts 74 were inspected.

11. Three hundred and thirty-six new carbines for the armed Police and thirty-four for the mounted Police have been received and 173 carbines cavalry and 300 bayonets for the armed Police are still required. The new arms will be issued to the armed Police as soon as the bayonets are received.

12. Great credit is due to Colonel Simpson for the good work that he has got out of his men in the face of many adverse circumstances. As regards his difficulties he writes as follows:—

“The high wages offered is an inducement to all able-bodied men to take work, an unskilled labourer being able with ease to earn 8 to 10 annas a day. If these wages are contrasted with the pay of a Constable, who is expected to be able-bodied, honest, intelligent, and to submit to irksome restraints, on less than half the earnings of an ordinary coolie, is it to be wondered at that recruiting for the Police is difficult and that only the idle and useless members will enlist in the constabulary. My only wonder is that so much good work is performed by such an ill-paid body of men.”

13. The District Magistrate writes:—

“Colonel Simpson being about to leave the Police force, I may be perhaps permitted to acknowledge the cordial help invariably afforded by him.”

HYDERABAD.

The report is written by Mr. Jones, and it is quite the poorest one that it has been my duty to read. No reference has been made to the new statistical forms, and the figures in the body of the report do not at all correspond with those in the tabular statements. The remarks on crime cover about two pages and they are meagre, superficial and incomplete. Cases under the Indian Penal Code and other laws, whether true or false, are all lumped together. Moreover after Supplementary Statement I had been received and used by me for the compilation of statements in the same form for Sind and the Presidency, the District Superintendent of Police sent a revised statement with considerably altered figures. As it was impracticable to disturb the compilations which had been made for Sind and the Presidency, I was unable to utilize the amended statement.

2. Taking the figures given in the body of the report for what they may be worth, crime has hardly fluctuated at all, the total figures amounting to 2,333 or decrease of 29 compared with 1887. Murders have increased from 10 to 13. All but 1 of these cases were committed to the Sessions, and 7 ended in conviction. There were 4 cases of attempt at murder and culpable homicide as compared with 7 in 1887. No dacoities took place, being a decrease of 3 over last year. Robberies have increased from 10 to 18, conviction being obtained

in 9. None of the cases were of a serious nature and but little property was stolen. As regards thefts the Superintendent states that they have decreased from 1,894 to 1,677. I cannot verify these figures in any way. The true cases for last year according to Statement A, Part I, amounted to 1,196. The true cases for the year under report, including Police and Magisterial, according to Supplementary Statement I, amount to 1,532. To discuss figures of this sort is useless. No attempt is made to compare the percentages of this year and last. It is satisfactory to see that out of 66 cases of stolen property 56 resulted in convictions. The amount of property stolen and recovered is almost identical with that of 1887.

3. If the percentages given in Supplementary Statement 1 may be at all relied on, the working of the Hyderabad Police is better than that of Sind in general and of the Presidency. The figures under all 4 percentages of Indian Penal Code cases are considerably higher than either. I think that as regards persons at any rate they may be accepted as correct, and the results are eminently satisfactory. If an intelligent report had been written on the working of the Police in this district, I should probably have been able to bestow greater praise upon the force than under the existing circumstances I am able to do. In property test Hyderabad is somewhat behind Sind and the Presidency.

4. There has been a fairly successful raid against the bad characters in the district during the year under report, 74 men having been proceeded against under Chapter 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code, out of whom 43 were convicted, 8 discharged by the Magistrates, 11 acquitted and discharged by the Sadar Court on account of the 1st Class Magistrate not being empowered to try cases under this section, and 12 were pending at the close of the year.

5. On the efficiency and conduct of the force Mr. Jones writes:—

// "I am afraid I cannot speak in high terms of the conduct and efficiency of the Police of this district. Many of the Chief Constables are only probationary and I do not consider that more than 3 or 4 of them at the outside are fit for their posts; many of them are men of little or no education and do not appear to be men of good family or influence in the district. The four Inspectors are, however, very fair and I think hard-working. * * * The men of the force are certainly not of the best material. This is owing chiefly to the very low rate of pay. It is impossible to get a syce of about 16 years of age for less than Rs. 10 per mensem; it is, therefore, not likely that men will come into the Police for Rs. 7-12-0 when all wages are so very high in Sind. In the Police of this district out of 294 Constables employed in the district no less than 227 are 3rd grade. The candidates, therefore, who come for enlistment in the District Foot Police are perfectly *jungli* men, who are mostly too lazy for other work; and even these only stay in the Police so long as it suits them. If they are asked to go through any drill or get transferred from near their homes, they immediately resign." //

6. There were 13 dismissals as compared with 20 for 1887 and a three years' average of 20. The total number of other punishments is 76 as compared with 77 last year, and an average of over 100 for the past two years. The number of resignations was 96, or 3 less than in 1887. In education the district is very inferior; and the number of educated men shown for the year under report is rather below the average.

7. There were 8 escapes from Police custody, and in 3 cases only were the prisoners re-arrested.

8. Very little in the matter of drill seems to have been done, as the District Superintendent of Police reports that 88 men have been put through the course and 48 were under instruction at the close of the year. The shooting of both the foot and mounted Police, which was so bad that last year Colonel Wile would not allow the district prizes to be awarded, has distinctly improved.

9. Out of 19 cases of serious crime, 13 were detected at once. Of the remaining 6, 2 were visited by Mr. Duggan and 3 by Mr. Jones. One occurred immediately upon the latter officer taking charge, and he was unable to proceed to the scene of crime. Out of 27 Police stations 18 were inspected and out of 57 outposts 40 were inspected.

10. The firearms supplied to the Police are in very poor order. The rifles in use are the muzzle-loading ones, but the rifling is quite worn out and they are no better than the smooth-bored muzzle-loaders. This accounts for

the rifle shooting not being so good as it might be. The swords and accoutrements of the mounted and district Police are in good order as also the carbines of the mounted Police.

11. Colonel Trevor, the District Magistrate, writes :—

“The force is numerically too weak and the members of it too lowly paid.

“Having regard for these circumstances the force has, I think, been as successful as could be expected in dealing with crime.”

THAR AND PÁRKAR.

Mr. Watson, the Deputy Commissioner, has written an extremely clear and comprehensive report and he has a very good account to give of the year's work. Crime has to some extent increased, but the Police have shown themselves well able to cope with it. The increase is chiefly under thefts of cattle and ordinary thefts, and the Deputy Commissioner points out that population, cultivation and the number of cattle are increasing in the district, and a corresponding increase of crime is not unexpected. The season also was unfavourable in part of the district. The total number of true Indian Penal Code cases has risen from 369 in 1887 to 463 in the year under report. Including 36 cases pending from 1887, 434 cases were disposed of during the year, only 117 of which were not brought to trial, *i.e.*, were undetected. Of 317 placed before the Courts 228 resulted in conviction. Only 29 cases were pending at the end of the year. Regarded either in comparison with last year's work or independently, these results indicate energy and care in making investigations, and the outturn of work is high. The figures are on a level with those of other districts which have not the peculiar difficulties of Thar and Párkar. In spite of the increase of 94 real cases, the number of undetected cases is only 4 in excess of last year. The percentage of convictions to true cases is 71·92 as compared with 71·18 for 1887. Amongst the offences under other laws there were 76 cases against 32 in the previous year in which security was demanded for good behaviour. With regard to this Mr. Watson writes :—

“The profession of ‘Budmash’ is rampant in many parts of the district, and as it has been from long experience found that ‘prevention is better than cure,’ it has been found necessary to rigorously put into force the provisions of the law as to security for good behaviour.”

It would be very satisfactory if a larger number of Police officers would carry out this principle.

2. The only class of crime which calls for remark is theft. Of the 215 cases decided by trial no less than 147 consist of cattle-theft and 68 of ordinary theft. In 110 and 53 of these cases respectively convictions were obtained—a very creditable record. In addition to these true cases there were no less than 134 false accusations of cattle-theft and 54 of ordinary theft, which the Police had to investigate. There were 33 true cases of receiving stolen property as compared with 20 in 1887. All these 33 cases were decided by trial. Fifteen convictions were obtained, the percentage being slightly lower than in 1887.

3. Under persons the number released without being brought to trial is rather high, being 71 out of 596 as compared with 62 out of 454 in 1887.

4. The amount of property stolen has risen from Rs. 16,502 in 1887 to Rs. 21,173 in the year under report, no less than Rs. 13,102 in 1888 coming under the head of cattle-theft. But the percentage of property recovered to property stolen has risen from 59 to 62 per cent.

5. In comparing the percentages appended to Supplementary Statement I, for Thar and Párkar with other districts, it will be seen that the percentage of convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of is higher for Thar and Párkar than that for Sind and the Presidency in general, the figures being 53 for Thar and Párkar against 51 for Sind and the Presidency. In convictions to cases decided Thar and Párkar has a percentage of 72 as compared with 72 for the Presidency in general and 78 for Sind. Under persons, the percentage of convictions to arrests is not quite so good for Thar and Párkar as for Sind and the Presidency; but under convictions to cases disposed of by trial Thar and Párkar has a percentage of 61 as compared with 60 for the Presidency and 64 for Sind. Both the property percentages are better for Thar and

Párkar than for Sind as a whole. As regards the amount of property recovered the percentage for Thar and Párkar is better than for the Presidency in general, but not so good as regards the number of cases in which it was recovered.

6. As regards supervision over bad characters, the Deputy Commissioner only states that a list is kept at each Thána and scrutinized by the Deputy Commissioner when on tour.

7. As regards the efficiency and conduct of the Police, the Deputy Commissioner states that the Police are fairly efficient and that on the whole the conduct of the force has been good. They are well armed and equipped and may be said to be a fine body of men and they have been on the whole successful in the detection and repression of crime. The total number of punishments is 58, as compared with 62 for 1887. It is very satisfactory to note that only 11 men were punished judicially, as compared with 25 last year. The percentage of educated officers and men to the number of the force is 9; as compared with 7 in 1887. Thar and Párkar is far the worst district in the Presidency for education. Karáchi, the next lowest, is 2 per cent. better. The men drill well. Want of targets, except at Umarnkot, has stood in the way of much proficiency being attained in ball-practice, but arrangements are being made for their supply at some of the Táluka Police stations.

8. The district has a very bad record of 14 escapes from Police custody, the highest in the Presidency, and only 7 recaptures.

9. Of the 19 Police stations and 48 outposts, 13 and 29 respectively were visited and inspected by the Deputy Commissioner. The condition of the arms is satisfactory.

*10. The Deputy Commissioner concludes his report as follows:—

“Thar and Párkar is an exceptional district. It is bordered on three sides by Native States, and on the fourth by Sind proper; a great portion of it consists of sand-hills (the so-called desert) and has a more or less nomadic population. The Police force has always been regarded as a special one apart from the ordinary Police of the Presidency. The men are well mounted, equipped and armed and besides the detection and repression of crime have to preserve the peace and guard a frontier of some 600 miles. It would, I am convinced, be a mistake to make large reductions in the force as proposed by Colonel Wise, more particularly as the population and the number of cattle, as well as crime, are on the increase.”

SHIKÁRPUR.

Mr. Vincent was only in charge of the district for the month of December, but he has nevertheless submitted a most complete and interesting report. He has compared the figures under the new system not only with those for 1887 but for an average of the last three years. His report is supplemented by a clear and full memorandum from Colonel Mayhew, the District Magistrate, who has known Shikárpur for a long period.

2. I am glad to see that the subject-matter of the report is as satisfactory as the report itself. Crime is steadily decreasing and the Police are attaining greater success in dealing with it. The average number of true Indian Penal Code cases for 1885, 1886 and 1887 was 2,546, the number for 1887 was 2,229 and that for the year under report, 2,023. The chief decrease is under thefts, which in the year under report amounted to 1,286 as compared with 1,453 for the preceding year, and an average of 1,556. Cases of house-breaking and theft show a very large decrease, viz., 45 cases less than 1887 and 68 less than the average. This is a very favourable symptom, and is probably due to stricter supervision over bad characters. Taking class by class, while there is no increase under any over last year, and only under class II over the average, the greatest decrease is under classes III and V. Under class V the decrease under cattle-thefts is very marked. These amounted to 417 for 1888, as compared with 516 for 1887 and an average of 528. The District Magistrate, however, writes as follows on this subject:—

“Colonel Mayhew believes that there is no actual decrease whatever. Cattle disappear right and left. Flocks of goats are carried off and never traced. The Police are too fond of telling the owners to go in search for themselves and if a trace be found to return when assistance will be given and offer the sufferer a *stray cattle receipt*.”

"* * * Sind is infested with muscular, violent and determined men from the hills, the terror of the Sindis, whom they use as cat's-paws. Cattle-lifting is as common as ever it was. Losses are not reported. The Police cannot cope with it under the ordinary law and because of insufficiency of numbers and the unsuitable constitution of the force."

3. In none of the percentages of cases or persons is Shikárpur quite up to the average level of Sind or the Presidency and in the percentage of convictions to true cases it is a long way behind, the figure for Shikárpur being 46, as compared with 51 for Sind and the Presidency. But the results attained year by year in Shikárpur are rapidly improving. Under Indian Penal Code cases the percentage of convictions to cases was for the average of 1885, 1886 and 1887, 33, for 1887, 39 and for 1888, 46; and the improvement runs through every class.

4. The percentage under persons of convictions to arrests, 52, is poor for the following reasons. The large number of 270 persons out of 2,414 were released without being brought to trial, and 285 were pending at the end of the year. This is bad; but yet it is relatively good, when compared with the extraordinary figures for previous years. The number of persons arrested in 1887 and released without being brought to trial was 409, and the average for the three years was actually 668. The improvement is great and shows that the Police were much more discreet than in former years. The percentage of convictions to arrests has steadily gone up.

5. As regards property, the amount stolen has, for a term of years, steadily decreased and the amount recovered increased. The percentage of recovery to losses is for Shikárpur 73, as compared with 61 for Sind and 57 for the Presidency. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen is higher for Shikárpur than for Sind, but not so high as for the Presidency in general. The increased success of the Police is due, in a great measure, to the Paggis, and the District Superintendent of Police would welcome an addition of these men to his staff. One Paggi is worth three ordinary constables for the detection of thefts.

6. Mr. Vincent's remarks on the supervision of bad characters are so much to the point, and bring out so clearly the desirability of placing some legal restraint on the movements of suspected persons that I give them in full:—

"The records of the Police are in fair order, but two books are kept up at each station where one would suffice. Supervision itself is not however systematical enough and cannot be so, *1stly* because the suspects may go and come when and where they like, *2ndly* because the Police are too illiterate as a body and cannot carry the names and particulars in their heads, and *3rdly* because the Police have really not sufficient time for it.

"Take for instance the Katedero Táluka, the smallest in the district, with 254 suspects, of whom 152 are old jail birds and 102 are of evil repute. They live in 67 different villages of the 226 which compose the táluka, and it is absolutely impossible to supervise their movements and doings, for the reasons advanced above, the Police do their best however.

"I am still strongly of the opinion, which I expressed when in charge of Hyderabad in 1882-83, that the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act in Sind would be a very beneficial measure, and I also adhere to the views I expressed for some years past that one year's rigorous imprisonment and a couple of years of Police surveillance superadded would be a more effective and less expensive punishment than two years' hard labour."

7. Mr. Vincent's remarks on the efficiency and conduct of the force are also given in full:—

"During the year under review the better results obtained would seem to speak well for the efficiency of the force, but being quite new to the district I write of course under reservation and I am unable to single out any officers and men as deserving special notice.

"The low rate of pay which we give and the arduous duties which we exact in return, makes service in the Police very unpopular and this re-acts on the conduct and efficiency of the men. Instead of being able to select our candidates we have often to take in men, whom under better conditions of service we would reject.

"The numerous resignations (58) show how little the Sindi values employment in the Police. He mostly prefers to serve in or near his village, which for obvious reasons can but seldom be allowed, and if he is refused that privilege, he either resigns or performs his duties in a very careless manner."

8. The percentage of officers and men punished is extremely heavy, being exceeded only by the Upper Sind Frontier District and comprises almost one-fourth of the strength. There is nevertheless a considerable improvement over last year, when Shikárpur was at the bottom of the list. In 1887 the number

of officers and men punished was 33 and 241 and the average of the last three years, 27 and 208, respectively. In 1888 the numbers have come down to 35 and 161.

9. As regards education, Mr. Vincent States that the educational status of the force has improved as the returns show; in 1887 there were 98 officers and 113 men who could read and write, while in 1888 there were respectively 111 and 189. Mr. Vincent cannot quite vouch for these figures, as he has no means and had as yet no opportunity of thoroughly testing their accuracy.

10. The men of the armed branch are mostly Pardeshis and are fairly well drilled as they have a liking for it. As regards the rest of the force, who are mostly natives of Sind, elementary drill is imparted to them as far as is practicable; but the Sindi is indolent and dislikes restraint, so he cannot be turned into a smart drill. Ball-practice is only carried on at head-quarters, there being no rifle ranges at taluka stations.

11. Ten serious crimes were personally investigated by the District Superintendent of Police and seven by the Assistant. Satisfactory reasons are given for not visiting the others.

12. There are 20 Police stations and 94 outposts. Of the former, 11 were inspected by the District Superintendent and 5 by the Assistant, who was only for $4\frac{1}{2}$ months attached to the district. Of the latter, 28 were visited by the District Superintendent of Police and 26 by the Assistant District Superintendent of Police. There have been four changes as regards District Superintendent of Police during the year, but for which more stations would have been visited. Of the 94 outposts, 32 are without Head Constables and the men on duty at them are, therefore, not under the supervision insisted upon in Government Resolution No. 4432 of 31st July 1878. Head Constables are not available.

13. The muzzle-loading rifles of the armed Police are, considering their age and original quality, in fair condition. There is rather a mixture of swords, but the weapons are serviceable and in fairly good order. The accoutrements of the foot Police require to be renewed in a year or two.

14. The District Magistrate in noticing the various improvements in the Police says:—

“All that has been done is due to Mr. F. Austin whose efforts to improve matters were untiring, continuous and earnest.”

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

Mr. Austin, who was in charge for one month only in the year under report, submits a very clear and complete report. He has lost no time in making himself acquainted with his new district, having, as the District Magistrate says in his forwarding memorandum dated February 7th, in two short months, shown the minutest attention to every detail and an energy in his work which would most certainly effect a real improvement in the force if only his services could be retained for it.

2. Mr. Austin has not criticized the figures dealing with crime as a whole for the last two years, but he has carefully compared the real cognizable cases under each head and class and given the results for 1887 and 1888. Taking class by class there is hardly any fluctuation between the two years except in class I, in which the figures have gone down from 19 to 7, there having been no offences against public justice in 1888, as compared with 9 in 1887. The total number of real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases for 1888 is 452 and for 1887, 478.

3. There were 12 murders, as compared with 11 in 1887. Of these, 4 ended in conviction before the Court of Sessions and 6 before Courts of Elders. As regards this the District Magistrate writes:—

“The fining by a Court of Elders in murder cases is not a conviction, which in any way reflects credit on the Police, and ought scarcely to appear among convictions. The special law is resorted to in cases where the Police have failed to collect evidence sufficient for trial.”

Attempts at murder and culpable homicide number 3, as compared with 1 in 1887. One of these cases ended in conviction and 2 were pending.

No dacoity was committed during the year and robberies have decreased from 4 to 1. The real cases of theft numbered in 1888, 302 as compared with 303 in 1887. The numbers of cattle-thefts and ordinary thefts have reversed themselves, the cattle-thefts numbering 172 and 155 in 1887 and 1888 respectively, and ordinary thefts 131 and 147. It is satisfactory to note this decrease in cattle-thefts, but not so to note that the percentage of conviction to real cases of this nature has decreased, the percentages being for cattle-thefts in 1887, 22 and in 1888, 28. However for ordinary thefts the percentage has improved from 37 to 51. The value of the cattle stolen was in 1888 Rs. 5,136 as compared with Rs. 6,418 in 1887. The difficulties in detecting cattle-thefts are well known. And when the owners have with the assistance of the Police recovered the missing cattle, they often compromise the matter with the thieves and decline to recognize the animals, knowing that they will be restored to them after the Police are gone. There are thus many stolen animals recovered by the Police for which they get no credit and many criminals whom the Police have found in possession of stolen cattle elude justice.

4. Taking the several classes, cases under classes I and II call for no further remarks. In all classes the percentage of conviction to cases has more or less increased. Under class III the bad results in house-breaking cases call for notice. The number of cases decreased from 63 to 48. Out of these only 11 ended in conviction. The amount of property recovered has dwindled from 40 per cent. of what was lost in 1887 to 32 per cent. in 1888. A weak point in the work of this district is the large number of Indian Penal Code cases that have been disposed of without being brought to trial or undetected. They number 160 as compared with 163 decided by trial. However only 38 were left pending at the close of the year; it is very much better to dispose of cases the detection of which is hopeless by submitting final reports to the effect that it is hopeless than by allowing them to remain uselessly pending. The effect of this as regards percentages is at once to lower the percentage of conviction to true cases disposed of. The percentage in this district is 46 as compared with 51 for Sind and the Presidency, but the Upper Sind Frontier in reality compares favourably with many districts whose percentages are nominally higher but which have many cases pending. The percentage of conviction to cases decided by trial is, as it should be, much higher and stands at 86 as compared with 78 for Sind and 72 for the Presidency. The percentages for persons are 52 and 58 as compared with 53 and 60 for the Presidency and 55 and 64 for Sind. The property tests on Supplementary Statement I are favourable, but the value of property stolen in pending cases is much above the average of the Sind districts, and the work is not so good as it would appear.

5. Proceedings were taken against 28 persons as compared with 11 in 1887 for good behaviour under the Criminal Procedure Code. Fifteen ended in conviction. There is no further information regarding supervision over bad characters.

6. Out of a total of 252 in the force, no less than 29 officers and 57 men or 86 in all, being 34 per cent., have been punished. Upper Sind Frontier is far the worst district in the Presidency in this respect. Shikárpur, the next worst, has 10 per cent. less punishments. With reference to this Mr. Austin writes as follows:—

“Looking to the number of punishments inflicted it cannot be said that the conduct of the force has been good; but considering the very indifferent material of which the lower grades are composed, and the constant supervision exercised by the Chief Constable over those on duty in the Jacobabad town where the larger portion of the foot Police are stationed, I do not consider it abnormally bad. As regards efficiency, I am inclined to take a much more favourable view.

“The Beluch Savárs are especially well adapted for the work expected of them and are, I think, taken as a whole, remarkably trustworthy; and were the Head Constables sufficiently educated and intelligent to impart the necessary theoretical knowledge of law and procedure to them, they would soon become still more efficient.”

7. The percentage of educated officers and men is 12.2 or 12 officers and 25 men. Two districts, alone, viz., Karáchi and Thar and Párkár, are below this.

8. The number of men who went through a course of drill in 1888 was 155 as compared with an average of 111 for the three preceding years. Ball-practice is improving. There is only one target in the district.

9. In 9 out of 12 serious crimes the District Superintendent of Police personally investigated the case. All the Police stations and 23 out of 34 outposts were inspected.

10. On the whole the report for the Upper Sind Frontier is satisfactory. The mounted Police who form the principal force outside Jacobabad are, so far as tracking up cattle-thieves and performing ordinary Police duties, as efficient as they can be expected to be. But none of the lower grades and few of the higher grades have any idea as to the quality of legal evidence required to bring home a charge against an accused person.

11. Mr. Giles, the District Magistrate, appends an interesting memorandum to the report.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Adams has submitted a well arranged and interesting report, supplemented by valuable remarks by the District Magistrate. Taking the real cognizable cases disposed of in 1888 and comparing them with the corresponding figures of 1887, I regret to see that there has been a very serious increase in crime, the totals, exclusive of class VI, being 1,608 and 1,256 respectively. Murders have increased from 8 to 10 and culpable homicides from 10 to 16; while if we take the number of culpable homicides reported to the Police during each of these years, it will be seen that they have gone up from 12 to 19. The District Superintendent of Police cannot assign any particular cause for the increase. Disputes that occur about boundaries of fields, trespass of cattle, &c., frequently lead to altercations. Words are followed by blows, which in many cases have fatal results. Dacoities have gone up from 3 to 7, and a conviction was obtained in 1 case only. As Mr. Adams states, when complainants refrain from reporting these cases for periods varying from 24 hours to 7 days, and then, when confronted with their assailants, they entirely fail to recognize them, it is not a matter of surprise that the Police are not more successful. While the average number of robberies committed during the last five years is 29, crimes of this nature number 41 in 1887 and 44 in 1888. The Police have, however, been more successful in dealing with them than last year, the percentage of convictions to cases reported having improved from 44 to 48. Proceeding to thefts the figures can be described as nothing less than startling. In 1887, 594 cases were reported, and in the year under report no less than 874; and cases of receiving stolen property have similarly risen from 145 to 195. The percentage of cases to convictions in cases disposed of is nevertheless very fair, the figures for Ahmedabad standing at 61 as compared with 55 for the Presidency and 57 for the Northern Division. The Police have been very successful in bringing to light cases of false coining and in dealing with undetected cases of previous years.

2. In gauging the work of the Police by percentages I find that taken as a whole the percentages of Ahmedabad are much the same as those compiled for the Presidency and the Northern Division. The percentages of convictions to Indian Penal Code cases disposed of being 52 in Ahmedabad, 51 for the Presidency and 52 for the Northern Division; and the similar figures for persons are Ahmedabad 52, Presidency 53 and Northern Division 52. In cases Ahmedabad is good under murders, culpable homicides and robberies, very bad under dacoities, the percentage being only 16 as compared with 57 for the Northern Division and 42 for the Presidency, inferior to both under classes III and IV.

3. The amount of property stolen has increased from Rs. 53,376 in 1887 to Rs. 64,323 in 1888. The percentage of recoveries in the year under report is 87, which is highly satisfactory and compares favourably with the figures of 74 for the Northern Division and 57 for the Presidency.

4. The Superintendent ascribes the increase in the number of cases of dacoity, robbery and theft to the scanty rainfall of 1887 and 1888. "The rabi crops," he states, "which are dependent on the rain of the former, partially failed, and prices rose. Between the reaping of them and the commencement of the monsoon of 1888, which was abnormally late in breaking, a long period of high prices prevailed and caused great privation to the poor, *i.e.*, the bulk of the population. Again, all the rain which came (12 inches instead of 30) fell in July, too late to enable any rice to be sown, so that very little relief in the way of reduction in prices was experienced during the succeeding months and a famine and its concomitant increase of crime would inevitably have resulted had it not been for an abnormal fall in November, averaging 5 inches all over the district, which saved the rabi crops and generally improved prospects. So the greater portion of the rural population, living as they do from hand to mouth, the least rise in the prices of the staple food-grain of the district is a matter of vital importance, and as they are for the most part a lazy and turbulent race, far preferring thieving to honest labour, the increase in crimes noted is, I think, amply accounted for."

5. In my last year's report I noticed the vigour of the Police in destroying 9,774 stray dogs. They have been still more energetic this year and have killed no less than 18,306.

6. During the year under report the Police sent up 39 persons to be bound over to be of good behaviour and to furnish security against 28 in the preceding one, the Magistracy acceding to the request in 28 instances, and declining to move in the cases of 11 persons. I should like to see more of this done in other districts.

7. As regards supervision over bad characters the usual arrangements are made in the districts; but Mr. Adams deserves particular credit for the systematic watch which is kept on all foreigners making any stay in the city of Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad is resorted to by disreputable persons of all kinds and from all parts of India, and there is little doubt that but for the close supervision exercised over them, assisted by the fact that there are no means of entrance or exit from or to the city except through the gates, there would be much greater crime in the city.

8. Licenses granted under the Arms Act number 703 in 1888 as compared with 898 in 1887. Applications for licenses are seldom refused to respectable people who show a plausible reason for their request; and the falling off in number is due to fewer applications having been submitted. The number of applications last year was somewhat excessive. The shops of the licensed vendors of arms and ammunition were properly examined.

9. The conduct of the Police during the year under review has been far from satisfactory. No less than 17 per cent. of officers and men were punished; this figure being higher than that of all districts in the Presidency except Dhárwár and 3 in Sind. The total number of officers and men punished is almost exactly the same as in 1887, the figure being for this year 26 officers and 164 men as against 25 officers and 164 men for last year, the average for the last three years being slightly in excess of these figures. But it is very unsatisfactory to notice that no less than 12 men had to be punished departmentally this year for theft, drunkenness and desertion. Besides the frequent breaches of discipline which have occurred there has been a general want of zeal, which is accounted for by the scheme for a general reduction in the force which has been hanging over it for some eighteen months, and the actual cessation of recruiting which has been ordered in both the foot and mounted ranks. There is a wide feeling that promotion for many who hoped to attain it soon is indefinitely postponed, and a spirit of restlessness and discontent has been engendered by the fact that many members of the force have left to join appointments in the neighbouring states where reorganization is in progress, several on very considerably enhanced pay. The high prices in the district, moreover, due to the scarcity of crops, have affected the rank and file of the Police. With regard to the threatened reduction of the forces the District Magistrate states that it paralyses all hopes of promotion and adds that there is a great deal of truth in what Mr. Adams says on the subject. But Mr. James considers that on the whole the Police have done well in spite of some faults and cases of

inefficiency. The District Magistrate writes strongly on the necessity of appointing an Assistant for Ahmedabad, especially as there has been an Inspector short for some time. During 1888 there was an assistant for only five weeks.

10. Drill and ball-practice have been carefully attended to with satisfactory results.

11. Ahmedabad is on the whole more fortunate than other districts in its accommodation for the men; but at some places there is still room for improvement, notably at Gogha, where there are only 10 huts for 40 men. The great requirement in the way of quarters for the force is barracks in the city of Ahmedabad. When the new City Jail is built it is in contemplation to hand over a portion of the existing jail for the housing of the Police. But this may take some years; and meanwhile the 245 men employed in the city have to find lodgings where they can; and they are consequently scattered all over the city.

12. Mr. Adams has shown commendable activity in personal investigation of serious crime. He has also visited all his 12 Police stations and 52 out of 53 outposts.

13. As in most districts, new muskets are urgently needed, some of those issued are hardly safe for use. The accoutrements are in thoroughly serviceable condition.

14. The services of Inspector Mansukram Mulji are brought prominently to notice, and Inspectors Grey and Krishnarao have worked well.

15. I am satisfied that Mr. Adams has administered the district with vigour and ability during a time of special difficulty.

KAIRA.

Mr. Spence, who was in charge of the district the whole year, has written a very careful, complete and interesting report. To enable an accurate comparison to be instituted between the working of the Police for 1888 with 1887 he has compiled Supplementary Statement I for that year also. On comparing the two statements it is at once apparent that there has been a very large increase in crime during the year under report. This is more especially the case with regard to thefts, the number of cases for disposal having risen from 855 in 1887 to 1,222 in 1888; the increase is doubtless correctly ascribed to the bad season and deficient rainfall. In the hot weather the fruit crop from the mango, mowra and rayan trees was a very poor one. Later on in the year owing to the want of rain people were unable to till their fields and many, who were thrown out of work, took to thieving instead.

2. Not only thefts, but crime of every class has increased. The number of murder cases for disposal has risen from 15 to 23. So many of them, however, are pending that it is most difficult to gauge the working of the Police in regard to them. The percentage of convictions to cases is very bad. But when the pending cases are decided, the result will probably assume a much more favourable complexion; for out of 20 real cognizable cases, 14 were detected and many of these will doubtless result in conviction. Leaving out of sight the test of percentages and considering each case on its merits I do not consider that the Police have done badly. The District Superintendent of Police brings to notice the serious difficulties experienced in regard to Sessions cases by (1) the great delay that takes place in regard to their disposal, cases that were committed in March, May and September 1887 not having been yet concluded, and (2) to the fact that all cases have to be sent out of the district to Ahmedabad for trial.

3. In dealing with culpable homicide the Police were much more successful, 5 out of 7 real cognizable cases ending in conviction. This is a marked improvement on last year, when only 1 out of 7 cases disposed of ended in conviction.

4. The four dacoities that have occurred in 1888 (none took place in 1887,) were all of a petty nature, and they merely came under the head of Dacoity owing to the number of persons engaged in them. Three out of the four were detected.

5. Of the 1,222 theft cases for disposal 855 were real cognizable and 376 excluded. Out of 458 decided by trial 390 ended in conviction, the percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of having risen from 42 for 1887 to 46 for the year under report. It is satisfactory to observe that the increase of crime of this nature has been accompanied by increased ability on the part of the Police to deal with it.

6. Not only in thefts but throughout the various classes is the increased efficiency of the Police visible. The four percentages as regards cases and persons at the back of Supplementary Statement I have all considerably improved.

7. Taking Indian Penal Code cases generally, Kaira has done much worse than the Presidency or the Northern Division generally in the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of, the figure for Kaira being only 46 as against 52 and 51 for the Presidency and Northern Division; but as regards persons convicted to persons arrested Kaira shows a percentage of 62 as against 53 and 52 for the Presidency and Northern Division respectively.

8. The increase of 138 cases under class VI, *viz.*, Abkari 26, Salt 30, Arms Act 5 and Nuisance 77, is rather remarkable and is probably due rather to the greater vigilance of the Police than to an actual increase in the number of offences committed.

9. As regards the amount of property stolen and recovered it is much to be regretted that one important case of house-breaking and theft, in which property worth no less than Rs. 10 973 was stolen, has reduced the percentage of property recovered to property stolen from 97 to 68. In this case the Police both connived at its committal and afterwards wilfully allowed 2, out of the 4, prisoners to escape; and in consequence only one-half instead of the whole of the property stolen in the case was recovered. The policemen, who were to blame, were of course properly punished. But for this case the results would have only been slightly worse than for 1887. As it is the percentage of property recovered to property stolen stands at 69, being considerably more favourable than that for the Presidency in general, which is 57, but not so good as that for the Northern Division, which is 74.

10. In his classification and registration of bad characters Mr. Spence has taken the greatest possible pains, he has personally gone into each case, only entering such persons as are really necessary and deciding how long each man's name is to remain on the register. During the year the Superintendent personally mustered and talked with the bad characters of 389 villages. By this means not only was he able to get to know these persons and derive more or less information from them, but by being brought into direct contact with the Superintendent they are made the more clearly to realize the system, under which their names are registered. So far Mr. Spence's system is thoroughly satisfactory. The weak point is the impossibility under existing circumstances of getting the work of supervision properly carried out by the Village Police. "In the majority of cases," Mr. Spence writes, "the patels do nothing but write up the registers and the men, whose names are in them, leave their villages and go where they like, and when they return nothing can be done to them. The whole system as it stands at present is a farce and the Police have really no way of supervising bad characters and will not have until such characters are not allowed by law to absent themselves without leave."

11. During the year two applications only for security were made under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and none under Section 109. Police Superintendents would do well to make far greater use of these sections. The usual excuse for not doing so is that the Magistrates will not call for security; but in my opinion, if more care was taken in sending the cases up, the Magistrates would be found more willing to accede to the request of the Police.

12. The working of the Arms Act calls for no special remarks. All shops of license vendors were examined.

13. I observed in my last year's report the improvement in the efficiency and conduct of the Kaira Police. The improvement has, I am glad to see,

continued. With few exceptions the behaviour of officers and men has been good as the satisfactory decrease in the number of punishments shows. In only three districts in the Presidency have a larger number of men been rewarded. Detective ability is however said to be deplorably wanting among the members of the force. The majority of the 1st and 2nd class Head Constables are men of a very poor stamp as far as education, detective ability and general smartness are concerned. They were most enlisted a quarter of a century ago and have risen to their present positions less on account of good work done by them than for mere length of service and having few entries against them in the defaulters' register. Men of this stamp may have done well enough in days gone by, but they are quite unsuited to our modern requirements. In the comparative statement of educated policemen for the Presidency Kaira occupies a middle place. The figures are almost identical with those of last year.

14. Drill and ball-practice have been vigorously carried on.

15. Mr. Spence visited the scenes of 19 serious crimes and personally investigated the cases. He also visited and inspected all his 9 Police stations and 23 outposts.

16. The men in the armed branch are supplied with Snider carbines with sword bayonets. These are in excellent condition and it would greatly add to the efficiency of the Police if we could have as useful a weapon in every district. The accoutrements are new.

17. On the whole the Kaira Police have done well in a particularly difficult year. Kaira is not an easy district to work as the population at large is well-to-do and only a very inferior class of people come forward for enlisting in the Police; while the wealth of the higher classes is productive of another very serious disadvantage to the operations of the Police in the facility with which, since money is no object, the suppression of evidence can generally be obtained when it is required. Altogether the Police have ample employment and the Superintendent strongly deprecates the proposed reduction in the force.

18. Mr. Spence brings to notice that in the Borsad Taluka where crime is rife and the majority of the inhabitants live by stealing or receiving stolen property, there are 18 Talukdári and Thákors' villages in which there are no Village Police arrangements. The Police patels are merely such in name. They receive no pay and consequently do no work. There are no paid village watchmen. The establishment of some organized Village Police is highly desirable.

PANCH MAHALS.

Mr. Lester has prepared a comprehensive report, which gives far ampler information on the working of the district than that submitted by his predecessor last year. He has given an intelligent analysis of the fluctuations in each class of crime. It is to be regretted that he has been unable to report a more satisfactory condition of things. The number of cognizable cases reported has risen from 500 in 1887 to 590 in 1888. This is serious enough; but the aspect of the case assumes a still less favourable complexion if we exclude from the comparison the cases in class VI which are of a less important nature. In the first five classes the figure in 1887 was 304, while in the year under review it is 448, showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

2. Taking these figures as a whole, the increase is accounted for in two ways. Firstly, it is due to the bad season which the Panch Maháls shared with other districts in Gujarát. With regard to this Mr. Campbell, the District Magistrate, says "the large increase in serious crime is perhaps not more than is natural in so unfavourable a season. The poor mowra and fruit crop during the hot months of 1888 may have been more severely felt than was apparent; the late opening of the rains no doubt caused considerable distress; and the failure of rice among the early crops and the want of almost all demand for labour in connection with the late crops have, beyond doubt, caused more scrimping and scarcity than has been experienced for the last ten years." The other reason ascribed for the increase of crime is the diminution in the strength of the mounted Police, and the consequent want of effective patrolling strength. The mounted

branch of the Police was ten below its sanctioned strength owing to orders that vacancies were not to be filled up; and regular patrolling was seriously interfered with.

3. On examining the figures for crime in general I at once find one unsatisfactory point. Supplementary Statement I shows that there were at the beginning of 1888, 23 cases only pending from previous years, while at the end of the year the excessive number of 161 were pending. It appears, however, from what Mr. Lester says later on of the work of the Police in detecting 12 out of 96 cases pending from previous years that the number 23 must apply only to cases pending before the Courts, or which were under active investigation by the Police, as under the former faulty system of registration final reports were not submitted in undetected cases. They were not brought over to the next year as pending cases, but were simply allowed to lapse. Even in this case the increase to 161 is very unsatisfactory.

No reason is given for this increase; and the fact that so many cases were not disposed of, points to a certain neglect on the part of the Police and it also vitiates the figures which should enable me to estimate the success of the Police in dealing with crime. Favourable percentages of conviction to real cognizable cases disposed of are but of little value as a test if a large proportions of cases are not disposed of at all. It is *prima facie* probable that a majority of these cases will not end in a conviction or they would have been carried through the Courts at a much earlier date; and I therefore consider that the percentages given for the Panch Mahals give a much more favourable appearance to the work of the Police than it really deserves. Of the pending cases 55 only were before the Magistrates.

4. Even taking the figures as they are, the percentage of cases convicted to cases reported has come down from 69 in 1887 to 60 in 1888; and I cannot concur with the District Superintendent of Police that the figures taken as a whole prove that the detective, as well as preparative, ability of the Police maintain a high standard of ability. However that the preparative ability of the Police does more than holds its own, the figures, I am glad to say, fully demonstrate.

5. Out of the 364 real cognizable cases decided by trial, no less than 318 ended in conviction, the percentage being 87 as compared with 81 both for the Presidency and Northern Division. An equal success has, nominally at all events, been obtained with regard to persons; the percentages of convictions to arrests being 75 as compared with 64 for the Presidency and Northern Division. But if persons arrested in the numerous pending cases were included, the results might be less favourable.

6. Taking the cognizable offences under the various heads, I find that murders have increased from 1 in 1887 to 7 in 1888, the average for the three years preceding 1888 being 4, attempts at murder and culpable homicides from 1 to 6, the average being 3, dacoities from 3 to 7, the average being 3, while robberies have gone down in number from 12 to 7, the average being 8. Of the murders 2 were due to revenge, 2 to jealousy, 1 to gain, and 2 to other causes. Two have ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal, and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

7. It always speaks well of the Police when undetected cases of previous years are brought to justice; and I am glad to see that out of 96 cases remaining over for 1887, 12 or upwards of 12 per cent. were detected in 1888, as compared with less than 3½ per cent. in the previous year. There is still room for improvement in this respect. Although crime, more especially thefts, have greatly increased in number, yet the fact that the total amount of property stolen both in pending and disposed of cases only exceeds that of last year by about Rs. 500, the figures being Rs. 10,627 and Rs. 10,112 for 1888 and 1887 respectively, shows that the greater number of thefts committed have not been of a serious nature. This is what might be expected to be the case in a year of scarcity, when people have almost been driven to thieving as a livelihood; and it corroborates the District Superintendent's conclusion that the increase in crime

is due to the hard time experienced by the population of the Panch Mahals. Taking cases that have been disposed of, property worth Rs. 3,112 has been recovered out of Rs. 4,054 stolen. This result would be above all praise, were it not probable that the inclusion of pending cases would materially alter the percentages.

8. With reference to supervision over bad characters, Mr. Lester states during the year the Chief Constables did not take proceedings against any persons under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to their giving security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour. Mr. Lester attributes this to their ignorance of the law rather than to the absence of any necessity for action on their part, and he has called their attention to the provisions of the code. That such a state of things as is reported by the District Superintendent of Police is possible would have hardly been thought credible. But I am afraid the Panch Mahals is not the only district where a like ignorance prevails and the neglect of this useful chapter in the code is distinctly a weak point in Police action throughout the Presidency. The District Superintendent of Police states that as a rule the names of persons convicted of all serious offences are entered in a register, and their movements constantly watched by the Police. I deprecate the names of all convicted persons being entered indiscriminately; and a system like that instituted by Mr. Spence in Kaira is necessary for the whole Presidency. I have brought the whole subject to the notice of Government on the occasion of the drafting of the new Police Bill and at other times. Mr. Lester considers that the Police maintain a good hold over these people; and states that in spite of the inability of the Police under the law to compel their attendance, the suspects invariably attend when called upon to do so.

9. The working of the Arms Act calls for no remark.

10. The efficiency and conduct of the force are said to compare not unfavourably with other years. The number however of officers and men punished is 10 and 150 for 1888, 17 of the latter being dismissals as against 14 and 102 respectively for 1887. This is a heavy increase, and the most favourable criticism that can be passed on it is that the figures though high are still below the averages of the years prior to 1887 which stood at 15 and 162 respectively. However I am glad to see that the District Magistrate states that "on the whole under Mr. Lester's careful supervision the Police seem to have worked well during the year." Of the 17 men dismissed several suffered for frauds committed in their public capacity. The percentage of punishments is more in this district than in any in the Presidency except Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier.

11. The percentage of men who can read and write is only 18, three of the Sind districts alone stand at a lower figure. There is no appreciable improvement over last year, although Mr. Lester has made strenuous efforts to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things. There are two Bhil corps schools. But the Chief Constables cannot be induced to take any interest in improving their men in education or knowledge of their Police duties. The percentage of sick in hospital though better than last year, when it was 96, is still very high, being 91. These figures are due in some degree to the presence in the force of many old and decrepit men who are frequently admitted to hospital but who nevertheless cannot be invalided under the rules.

12. The Superintendent has taken great pains with drill and ball-practice. Various circumstances have prevented Mr. Lester personally investigating any serious crime; but Captain Marriott, before he went on furlough, did some work of this nature. Out of the 33 outposts, 11 were left unvisited. This is accounted for by the absence of an assistant for nearly all the year. The arms and accoutrements have been duly inspected.

13. Mr. Lester has written a clear and concise report. He has not been as active in moving about the district as is desirable, but illness is to a great extent to account for this. Otherwise the record of his work is satisfactory. He seems to be careful and just in his treatment of the men.

BROACH.

As the District Magistrate, Mr. Mackenzie, observes, the report gives a melancholy recital of the want of success of the Police in dealing with serious crime, and generally shows a very unsatisfactory state of affairs in the district. Mr. Duggan is to be complimented on his candour in not attempting to disguise this fact. In every class of real cognizable cases, except class IV, in which the numbers are the same as in the previous year, there is an increase and in many a large increase, while the percentage of convictions shows a considerable falling off. As elsewhere the new forms of statistics render exact comparison difficult, but Mr. Duggan has compiled tables which enable approximate results to be attained. There is roughly an increase of 229 real cognizable cases during the year, the figure being for 1887, 439 and for 1888, 668. There is thus an alarming increase of more than 52 per cent. In class I there is an increase of 5, in II of 22, in III of 67 and in V of 135. As elsewhere in Gujarát the increase is ascribed to the poor harvest consequent on a scanty rainfall in 1887, and Mr. Duggan fears that as the rainfall in 1888 was even less, a still greater increase must be looked for in the figures for 1889.

2. The Broach percentages are extremely bad; the total for convictions to real cognizable cases disposed of under the Indian Penal Code being 43 as compared with 51 for the Presidency and 52 for the Northern Division, and for persons convicted to persons arrested being 44 as compared with 53 for the Presidency and 52 for the Northern Division. The percentages in classes II and III are particularly bad, those in classes IV and V less so. The percentage of convictions to real cognizable cases for the year shows a falling off of nearly 4 per cent. for last year. The percentage of convictions to cases sent up for trial has fallen from 78 to 67 or 11 per cent., thus showing the marked want of success attained by the Police in obtaining convictions in cases placed before the Courts. In 1887, 569 persons in all were arrested. The number has nearly doubled, being 1,060. Of this large number 419 only were convicted, and the percentage has fallen from 46 to 40. From this I conclude that the great increase of crime has led the Broach Police to make more or less indiscriminate arrests; but I give some further explanation later on. The only redeeming feature in connection with these figures is that while in 1887, 40 prisoners had to be released without being brought to trial, the number has this year fallen to 24.

3. One good feature in the figures under review has not been noticed by the Superintendent. While at the beginning of the year there were 115 cases pending, there remained only 67 undisposed of at its close.

4. There is not much difference in the amount of property stolen during the present and past years, and one of the few satisfactory points in the year's report is that the percentage of property recovered to property stolen has risen from 53 to nearly 60 per cent., being slightly better than the Presidency as a whole; but not so good as the Northern Division. The percentage, however, of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen is only 75 as compared with 93 for the Northern Division and 78 for the Presidency.

5. Theft cannot be carried on systematically without the assistance of professional receivers of stolen property. There are believed to be several individuals in the city of Broach who habitually carry on this nefarious calling. Their houses have been searched on suspicion in various cases, and they are constantly watched by the Police. They have however always succeeded in disposing of the property in time to avoid detection. In the district, however, the Police have done very well in getting evidence against these people. There were 26 cases committed for trial during the year and in 21 of them conviction was obtained. With regard to the increased number of cattle-theft cases Mr. Duggan writes:—

“In regard to the increase under cattle-thefts, which amounts to 39 offences, I may explain that cattle stolen while grazing were apparently hitherto treated as cases of criminal misappropriation of property, but as the animals were constructively in the possession of their owners, I thought they should rightly be treated as thefts and accordingly issued circular instructions on the subject to all Chief Constables, and it is to these orders that I attribute this increase.

"There can, however, be no doubt that this comparatively large increase, notwithstanding an unfavourable season, is far from satisfactory, and to some extent reflects on the working of the Police; but when it is remembered that the existing strength of that body is not sufficient to cope with the amount of crime committed, the outposts being too few and the men stationed at them being quite inadequate for the proper patrolling of all the villages comprised within each charge, facts which appear to have been recognized by Colonel Wise in his redistribution scheme, I trust the Police will not be held entirely to blame for the bad results of the year."

6. As regards the falling off in the percentage of convictions to cases decided, Mr. Duggan states and the District Magistrate fully endorses his statement that the Police have exceptional difficulties in their way. Nowhere else in the Presidency are the people so implacably hostile to each other on the least provocation even to the infliction of injury to themselves in furtherance of the accusations, and so fertile in lying in self-vindication or in support of their charges; and the difficulty that is felt alike by the Police and the tribunals to discriminate between what is true and what is false is incalculable.

7. In illustration of the above the Superintendent of Police writes:—

"I may mention that not long ago two Wágris appeared before me with their arms and backs excoriated, and charged the Police with having tortured them, and one of them added that he had been compelled to carry a red hot hatchet head in the palm of his hand and walk with it some paces. Their appearance at first supported their allegation, but a separate and minute examination of each showed that the whole story had been fabricated, and on being sent up to the Civil Surgeon that officer declared that the marks on the body were caused by some irritating substance, and that there was no trace of the man having carried a red hot iron in his hand. The District Magistrate, eventually at my request, referred the matter to the 1st Class Magistrate of the taluka who, after a minute enquiry, reported that the complaint was totally false, and since then the Wágris fearing prosecution and punishment have disappeared from the village."

8. The excessive number of arrests is due in some degree to the false information and false accusations which were before the Police in profusion.

9. The usual nominal control over bad characters is exercised by the Police patels, but it is easily evaded and is more or less of a sham. The list of bad characters is, however, I am glad to see personally revised by the District Magistrate. Only the names of persons convicted of serious offences are entered by that officer and none are placed in or removed from the register without the sanction of the same authority.

10. Three persons only were required to furnish security for good behaviour under the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Duggan has directed the attention of the Police to the vast importance of more extensively utilizing this valuable provision of the legislature for the prevention of offences. It should be of special service in this district where village feuds are so frequently the origin of serious crime.

11. The large fairs at Tavra and Sukaltirth, at which 25,000 and 90,000 persons attended respectively, were personally supervised by Mr. Warden and Mr. Duggan; and the Police discharged their arduous duties in keeping order on these occasions with success. The punitive post at Uber has to be continued for another six months. Since the submission of this report I have received an application from the district officers for the establishment of a punitive post at Karmad owing to the evil behaviour of its inhabitants; so Broach bids fair to maintain its reputation for lawlessness and turbulence.

12. The conduct and efficiency of the Police, due consideration being made for the number of adverse circumstances under which they have worked, including the paucity of their numbers which imposes double duty on many of them, may be considered fairly satisfactory. In the scale of punishments for the Presidency, Broach occupies a central place; but the total number of officers and men punished is greater than last year, the figures having risen from 29 to 34.

13. In education too Broach stands half way up the scale. There is an appreciable improvement in the number of men who can read and write. Mr. Duggan and the District Magistrate complain both of the want of physique and absence of detective ability of the men in the Broach Police. Mr. Mackenzie writes:—

"The low pay and the wretched prospects of the men enlisted seem to the District Magistrate causes of the poor physique and want of ability of the force. There is nothing to tempt men of power or ability to enter the force. Such men get better pay elsewhere. ** The paucity in number has been previously brought to notice by the District Magistrate."

14. Mr. Warden's health and other circumstances prevented him from doing much in the way of visiting scenes of serious crime; but in the 10 cases which occurred in Mr. Duggan's time 7 were personally investigated. Out of 14 outposts Mr. Warden and Mr. Duggan have only considered themselves able to inspect 8, or 7 and 1 respectively. I consider this very unsatisfactory.

15. The Police have been supplied with new carbines during the year. The accoutrements are old, and new ones are shortly to be supplied.

SURAT.

Mr. Gibbs has submitted a very diffuse report which extends to 64 foolscap pages. The information that it contains is not, however, commensurate with its size. Hardly any explanation is given as to the reasons for increase or decrease of crime; and no attempt has been made to use the figures in Supplementary Statement I for the purposes of comparison, those in Statement A, Part I, being used throughout. There is thus some difficulty in reviewing with exactitude the year's work on the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 6272 of 19th November 1888. Practically, however, a fair comparison can be effected. According to Mr. Gibbs' figures the number of offences reported during 1888 was 1,234 as compared with 1,637 in 1887, thus showing a decrease of 403. Taking these figures as correct, the result would appear at first sight very satisfactory; but upon closer examination it does not altogether sustain this character. Out of the total decrease of 403 no less than 366 cases come under class VI, leaving only 37 to the credit of the five more important classes. Accepting Mr. Gibbs' figures I find that under class II the number of cases reported has gone up from 73 to 84; but taking, what seems to afford a more correct comparison, the figures in Supplementary Statement I, they have gone up from 73 to 97. The chief increase under this head is in cases of hurt by a dangerous weapon, which have increased from 11 to 31. No remarks are given to account for the spread of lawlessness which this appears to denote. Under class IV is shown a satisfactory decrease from 22 to 12, and the figures appear to be correct. Class V shows a decrease from 565 to 530, but a reference to Supplementary Statement I leads me to think that the decrease has extended to 550 only, or little below last year. It may be accepted that there has been during the year a small decrease in this important class of crime. This is very remarkable, as in the four northern divisions of Gujarát it has increased enormously on account of the bad harvest. It would be interesting to know how far these figures represent the state of crime in the talukás as opposed to the city. Mr. Gibbs makes no remarks on the statistics at the place where they occur; but at the end of the report he states as a general proposition that although taluka returns may be poor, the high percentages gained by a carefully policed city like Surat are sure to save the returns for the district as a whole. The probability is that in the talukás crime has increased, but not to a very great extent.

2. As regards the success of the Police in dealing with these cases the District Superintendent of Police gives some very elaborate calculations, the general result of which seems to be that there is a falling off of about 3 per cent. as regards cases. The comparison with last year is not easy to make. But when the results attained at Surat are contrasted with those of the Northern Division and the Presidency in general, they are seen to be very bad indeed. Taking the Indian Penal Code cases as a whole, while the percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of is for the Presidency 51 and for the Northern Division 52, the percentage for Surat is only 44. The figures are particularly bad under theft, only 46 per cent. having resulted in conviction at Surat as against 55 and 57 for the Presidency and Northern Division. In cases of stolen property Surat has, however, the credit of showing better results than in either. In the tests applied for persons Surat stands on the same level as the Presidency and Northern Division.

3. The cases of murder and culpable homicide are so few in number that the percentage tests will not apply. Taking into consideration the circumstances of each particular case, the Police have worked well with regard to them.

4. There were 6 cases of dacoity during the year (including 1 pending from 1887) as compared with 1 in 1887. In 2 only have convictions been obtained. In 1 the accused was acquitted, 3 are described as pending and 1 undetected. This result is not satisfactory. Most of the cases were, however, petty ones on the borders of Gáikwári territory in the Mándvi Taluka. Some Bhils and Chodhras being hard pressed for food banded together and looted a few grain stores.

5. A tolerable measure of success has been attained in the investigation of undetected cases of previous years.

6. Taking Mr. Gibbs' figures there has been a very marked diminution in the amount of property stolen. In 1887 the loss was nearly Rs. 25,000, while in 1888 it was less than Rs. 20,000. The percentage of recoveries to losses has, however, fallen by more than 3 per cent. The result of this year's work was marred by one large case at Amalsad, in which property worth Rs. 2,147 was stolen and only Rs. 161 recovered. Taking the percentages given under Supplementary Statement I, Surat is below the average of the districts of the Northern Division, but is much above that of the Presidency as a whole.

7. Concerning the supervision of bad characters Mr. Gibbs writes as follows:—

"I have had all the lists of suspects revised. A great many names have been removed from the list, and in several cases men's names have been kept on the lists, but they have been excused attending muster: these men have been fully warned that they must mind what they do or they will have to recommence their attendance at muster."

8. In his remarks on the working of the Arms Act, Mr. Gibbs states that it is difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the number of weapons actually in use in the district, as many men apply for licenses who have no guns, and when they want to shoot they borrow other people's weapons. Mr. Gibbs is averse to granting licenses to usurers, as although the licenses are made out in their own names they hand their guns over to their "Bhaiyah" servants, and by minaces force people to pay debts or sign agreements which they would not otherwise sign. In order to know exactly how many and what kind of weapons are in the district, Mr. Gibbs suggests that all weapons for which licenses are issued should be stamped with the name of the district and taluka to which the owner belongs. The system is in force in Kánara, and I believe works without difficulty.

9. The Superintendent states that the tone of the Surat Police is decidedly good. There are of course men of doubtful character among them, but they are kept fairly well in order. It would improve the Police, Mr. Gibbs thinks, if recruits were regarded as probationers for three years. As matters stand, if a man turns out indolent and useless, it is extremely hard to get rid of him as long as he has a clean defaulter's sheet. Thus the force contains a certain number of men who ought not to be in it, and who impair its efficiency. The number of punishments that had to be inflicted on the members of the force has decreased from 130 last year to 105 this year. I regret to see, however, that the number of officers punished has risen from 9 to 12. Still this is below the last three years' average. Nine men were rewarded in various ways for good work done. Inspector Nánábhái Kowasji has maintained the high reputation which he has gained by his work, and other officers are well spoken of.

10. In education Surat takes a high place, only two districts, Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar, having a higher percentage of educated men. There is an increase in the present year of 4 officers and 9 men who can read and write an ordinary report.

11. The drill of the Surat Police is not very good. The drill masters being inferior, it is not a matter of surprise that the rank and file do not excel. Ball-practice has, however, distinctly improved.

12. New buildings for housing the Police are urgently needed in many parts of the district, especially in the notoriously unhealthy taluka of Mándvi. As in other large cities hardly any accommodation exists for the men of the Surat City Police who have to provide themselves with quarters as best they can. It would of course be greatly conducive to improved discipline and efficiency to have them housed in suitable barracks where they could always be found on an emergency

13. Personal investigation of serious crime was duly attended to by the Superintendent. All the 9 Police stations and 47 out of the 49 outposts were visited and inspected.

14. The District Magistrate, Mr. Crawley-Boevey, being new to the district, adds no information to the report.

15. Though Mr. Gibbs' report is in some respects wanting, his supervision has been vigilant and effective.

THA'NA.

The only fault that I have to find with Mr. Dhanjisha Dádábhoj's report is its extreme length. But it is excellently arranged; and long as it is, the interest is sustained throughout. It would nevertheless be advantageous to curtail these reports in future.

2. The first point that calls for notice in the figures submitted with the report is that, taking Indian Penal Code cases alone there were 174 pending at the beginning of 1888 and no less than 328 pending at the end of the year out of 1,932 cases for disposal. Promptness in dealing with cases, though not the only factor required for Police efficiency, is yet a most important one, and the number of unfinished cases is unsatisfactory. However, with regard to the excessive number of cases pending at the close of the year, the Superintendent explains that in the majority of them the final reports have been sent to the Magistrates, but in most of them the Magistrates' final orders had not been received. Unless the Police deferred submitting final reports till very late in the year and then sent in a great number at once, the Magistrates must be held responsible for this unfortunate delay which detracts from the value of the year's work.

Mr. Dhanjisha has done all that he can to make an exact comparison possible between the figures for 1888 which are compiled under the new system and those for 1887 which are compiled under the old. His calculations are, however, so elaborate and complicated that I find it difficult to follow them in their entirety although I have had some correspondence with his office on the subject. Still, though they will not tally in all respects, yet I think for practical purposes they furnish ground for a just comparison; and Mr. Dhanjisha has certainly not made the result appear more favourable than it deserves to be.

3. A curious feature in the report is the extraordinary increase of 437 offences under the A'bkári and other Acts, the total number being 1,425, involving accusations against 1,767 persons. In these cases great success has been attained, the percentage of conviction to true cases being 91, and of conviction to arrests 88. The credit for this is not due entirely or even in great part to the Police, most of the cases having been detected by A'bkári and other officers *suo motu*. The Chief Constables did not pay so much attention as they should have done to this important subject; but the Superintendent prevailed on them to take great pains in the collection of evidence and general preparation of the cases, when they had been taken up by the special officers. The great increase in the number of these cases is probably due not only to a real increase in crime but to greater vigilance on the part of the authorities in detecting it. As regards these cases the Superintendent writes:—

“A constant source of anxiety to me is the wholesale illicit distillation of country liquor to which an impetus has been given by the liquor farmers not being bound this year, as was usually done before, to take out a fixed number of gallons per year; and by unlimited liberty being given to them of setting their own price on the sale of their liquor, thus placing it beyond the legitimate reach of the poorer classes of the people who are its chief consumers. Though a distinct class of officers (Abkári) are employed to guard against illicit distillation, I have considered it my duty to suppress such distillation and its sale as much as possible and my men have succeeded in many cases to detect such offences independently of the Abkári officers; but I am not sanguine of eradicating the evil that exists until the traffic in mowra flowers is put under lawful restrictions. I take this view of the case from a conglomeration of circumstances so peculiar to this district, viz:—

1. Its dense jungle and hills.
2. The facility of its getting fuel supply.
3. The abundant supply of mowra in almost all villages.
4. The poverty of its people.
5. The dearness of liquor.”

4. Taking Mr. Dhanjisha's figures, after subtracting from the total number of real cognizable cases for 1889 the numbers that fall under the *Abkari* and other laws that have been dealt with above, the residue of cases under the Indian Penal Code numbers 1,007, which is less by 112 than the corresponding figures for 1887. A comparison between Statement A, Part I, for the two years bears out this general result, and the decrease is spread over each of the five classes.

5. In dealing with these cases the Thána Police have shown themselves distinctly efficient. The percentage of convictions to true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code is 69 as compared with 51 for the Presidency and 52 for the Northern Division. In murders Thána is very bad, but these cases are generally too few to admit of the valuation by percentages being quite fair. Under class I the percentage is not good and under class IV it is only 25 as against 35 for the Presidency and 21 for the Northern Division, but under the other heads this deficiency is more than counterbalanced. Proceeding to persons, the Police have not attained a proportionate success, the percentage of convictions to arrests being 50 as compared with 53 and 52 for the Presidency and Northern Division respectively.

6. Murders have decreased from 11 to 10 only, 2 of them remaining undetected, but attempts and culpable homicides have gone up from 6 to 18. Two are pending from the previous year, thus making 20 to be disposed of. In 12 of these cases convictions were obtained, 4 were declared false and 1 remained pending. The Police have thus worked well in connection with these serious crimes.

7. The number of dacoities reported has gone down from 11 to 9. With 2 of last year there were 11 cases to be disposed of. In 4 convictions were obtained, 3 were found to be false and 4 are pending. Robberies reported show a very substantial decrease from 63 to 38. Including 6 cases pending from last year no less than 22 of the complaints under this head were found to be false. The diminution in the number of the cases of robbery and dacoity is due to the dispersing of Ráma Murya's gang and the prompt apprehension and conviction of a new gang which had done much mischief in the Násik and Thána districts.

8. As regards this enormous percentage of false accusations the Superintendent makes the following remarks :—

"It is a common practice in this district to exaggerate the enormity of an offence with a view to get the accused person arrested and put in custody and to disgrace him; and as the Police have no power of arrest in cases of common assault and hurt, the complainants generally falsely report that during the row, the accused took away forcibly such and such a thing from his person or from his pocket in order to bring him under the jurisdiction of the Police for an arrest. The charges generally fall to the ground at the trial of the accused persons when pleaders are engaged on both sides, but the Police are bound to commit the accused on a *prima facie* case being made out against the accused, and hence the acquittals of such cases are shown against the Police although no offences of the kind have taken place."

9. The number of theft cases declared false is 200 in excess of last year's figure. After deducting these, the number of real thefts has decreased; and the Police have shown greater powers of detection in regard to them. The number of real offences is undoubtedly still large. This is due in great measure to the peculiar circumstances of the district. The population is sparsely diffused over a large area of hills and forests and housed in miserable huts made of straw, which are defenceless against any intruder; while the wild hills and thick jungle afford a safe asylum to thieves from other districts and a place for concealment of their booty. The number of *Sonárs* resident in the district is out of all proportion to the needs of the people for their services in honest dealings, and they clearly must live by converting stolen jewellery into shapeless lumps of metal.

10. The Superintendent states that the extensive works in progress at Tánsa have brought together in the neighbourhood of that place a large number of professional house-breakers from various parts of the country, who, though

watched as far as possible, have committed various thefts and burglaries; but the conviction of some of these people has lately put an end to this kind of depredation. At Tánša itself, however, there has been hardly any crime and the workmen are orderly.

11. In the percentages with regard to stolen property given in Supplementary Statement I, Thána has a percentage of 63 in the amount recovered to the amount stolen, as compared with 57 for the Presidency and 74 for the Northern Division, and in the number of cases 93 to 79 for the Presidency and 93 for the Northern Division. Besides the amount accounted for, the Police recovered property worth Rs. 1,886 in 13 cases committed in other districts and this amount is credited in the returns of those districts.

12. The Superintendent states with regard to the supervision over bad characters that the Chief Constables are directed to watch the movements of habitual offenders, and especially when they frequent towns and dharmshálas call upon them to furnish security for good behaviour. In how many cases this has been done there is no information, and no details as to the classification or registration of bad characters have been given. In Thána the Village Police do not afford that assistance in watching suspected persons which they do in the Gujarát districts of the Northern Division. The pátils do not even know the names of the offenders, no muster is taken in the villages, and all persons can come and go as they like without restriction.

13. The conduct of the Police on the whole during the year is stated to have been good. But it is hard to see how this can be substantiated when the figures relating to punishments are examined. Dismissals certainly have gone down from 18 to 7, but other punishments have increased in number from 32 to 78; in 9 cases the offenders being punished judicially as compared with 2 last year. The number of men punished is, however, not so high as in 1884, when it reached 90. The majority of these punishments, Mr. Dhanjisha writes, was awarded to men in the Akári Department. The Superintendent was obliged to be severe with them because they seem to regard their duties in the ábkári as of slight importance compared with regular Police work, and show indifference and inattention in discharging them. The large number of 66 good conduct tickets that were issued to members of the force points to much good work done. The Chief Constables as a class are said to be inefficient, though a few are mentioned who have shown themselves prompt, hard-working and zealous officers.

14. As regards education the improvement, if the figures can really be relied on, is wonderful. The number of officers and men who can read and write has increased from 55 and 40 to 83 and 151 respectively, and Thána has gone up from the 22nd to the 15th place on the comparative list of districts. The improvement is not so much due to men already in the ranks learning to read and write. It is attributed to a careful selection of recruits.

15. Drill and ball-practice have been carefully attended to and the force can boast of 43 marksmen as compared with 27 last year. There would have been more if the number of men permitted to compete in each táluka had not been limited to 5.

16. Out of 38 cases of serious crime reported, the Superintendent personally investigated 19. All the Police stations and outposts were inspected. The arms are past their time and will be replaced. The accoutrements have been newly supplied.

17. The District Magistrate has supplemented the report by an interesting memorandum.

18. Mr. Dhanjisha has shown himself an energetic and painstaking Superintendent, but he still requires experience.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Mr. Bulkley has written a very clear report. The only fault, which I have to find with it, is that though he has treated each class of offences separately he has not discussed Indian Penal Code cases as a whole together, but has included class VI in his general calculations.

2. The results under almost every detail of the report are most satisfactory; and they point to the high state of efficiency to which a body of Police by no means superior in ability to those of other districts can be raised by the careful and intelligent supervision of an experienced Police officer who goes personally into the most minute details of his work. Such an officer the district had in Mr. Vincent and it is to be hoped that his successor will maintain the high standard to which he raised the Ahmednagar Police.

3. There has been hardly any fluctuation in crime in the last two years, the total number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported in 1887 to Police and Magistrates was 391 and in the year under report it was 384. Cases in class I rose from 7 to 15; under class II they decreased from 40 to 30; there was a decrease of 5 and 11 under classes III and IV and an increase of 12 under class V. Cases under other Acts rose from 640 to 745. At the commencement of the year there were 187 Indian Penal Code cases pending. This number at the end of the year was reduced to 162. Ahmednagar and Násik show an excellent example to the other districts of the Central Division in this matter. Of the large number of 1,002 excluded cases 40 were maliciously false, 893 mistaken complaints, 50 non-cognizable, 4 refused under Section 157*b*, Criminal Procedure Code, and 97 were compounded. During the present year 8 prosecutions for making false complaints were instituted, of which 2 resulted in acquittal and 6 in convictions. Taking Police and Magisterial cases under all classes together, the percentage of convictions to arrests has risen from 86 to 87 and that of persons from 60 to 69.

4. The number of murders was 11, the same as in 1887. Ten of these were decided by trial and 7 ended in a conviction. This is about the best record in the Presidency. The District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate say that it is difficult to understand how the accused were acquitted in the other cases. In 3 of the 10 cases, small boys were murdered for the sake of their ornaments.

5. Four cases of dacoity were disposed of during the year and 2 remained pending. With the exception of one, which occurred in February and was originally reported as highway robbery, and another, which occurred in November, all the cases occurred during the month of September, at which time a great fear of famine was prevalent. Three of them, at least in Mr. Vincent's opinion, were simply attempts at grain robberies. Bhils were the offenders in all the cases, except one in which Rohillas were concerned. Of the 4 cases disposed of during the year 2 ended in convictions, in 1 nine accused were all discharged by the Sessions Court, although they had been clearly identified out of a much larger number.

6. Out of 6 real cases of robbery disposed of during the year, 4 ended in conviction.

7. True cases of theft have increased from 125 to 150 and the percentage of conviction to cases has fallen from 80 to 72; but the percentage is still high and points to the efficiency of the Police in dealing with these cases.

8. There is a substantial decrease in property stolen from Rs. 46,828 to Rs. 36,528. The percentage of recoveries has risen from 31 to 38. This is satisfactory, but there is still room for improvement.

9. The results attained in Ahmednagar, as gauged by the percentages appended to Supplementary Statement I, compare very favourably with the average of the Central Division and Presidency. In point of fact the comparison is considerably more in favour of Ahmednagar than is indicated by the figures, for in Kháudesh, Sholápur and other districts the results shown are altogether out

of proportion to those really attained, because the majority of the cases which would not result in conviction are entered as pending and excluded from the calculation.

10. The percentage of conviction to real cognizable Indian Penal Code cases disposed of is for Ahmednagar 65, the Central Division 55 and the Presidency 51; of conviction to cases brought to trial for Ahmednagar 91, the Central Division 66 and the Presidency 72. Similarly the percentage under persons of convictions to arrests is for Ahmednagar 63 and for the Central Division and Presidency 52 and 53 respectively. Under the property percentage Ahmednagar is far ahead of the average for the Central Division and Presidency, and that although in Ahmednagar the amount of property stolen in pending cases is insignificant as compared with other districts.

11. Supervision over bad characters is said to be carefully attended to, and, under Mr. Vincent's *regimé*, to have been put on a sound basis. Details are not given. In 14 cases proceedings were taken to exact security for good behaviour as against 1 in 1887, and every case was proved. This is perhaps not very much; but if in every district the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code were utilized to even this extent, it would have a great effect in the prevention of crime.

12. The District Superintendent of Police says that the conduct of the force has been good, the men having worked energetically and cheerfully and the District Magistrate fully endorses the opinion of the District Superintendent of Police. Six men were dismissed and 46 otherwise punished, as compared with an average of 6 and 61 for the last three years. Only four districts have a lower percentage.

13. In education Ahmednagar stands second to Ahmedabad only. The average status for the whole force for the last three years is 373, and it has now improved to 400.

14. Drill and ball-practice have been carried on vigorously.

15. Out of 26 of the serious crimes that occurred in Mr. Vincent's time, 10 were personally investigated, and in many more he was on the way to the scene of crime, when he was met by the prisoners and witnesses, the investigation being complete. Mr. Bulkley investigated the 2 cases which occurred in his time.

16. All the 13 Police stations and 22 out of the 33 outposts were inspected by the District Superintendent of Police.

17. The arms, ammunition and accoutrements have been duly inspected. The arms are in serviceable order as far as such weapons can be. The accoutrements need renewing.

18. The Police were employed in the serving of 12,681 summonses and in the execution of 333 warrants for arrest, and of 227 warrants for the recovery of fines. Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,986 were collected by them during the year.

19. The year was a very unseasonable one and fears were entertained at one time of famine and general distress. This circumstance makes the results attained by the Police all the more creditable to them.

KHÁNDESH.

Mr. Loch is one of the few District Magistrates who have appended remarks of any value to the District Superintendent of Police's report. Mr. Loch's letter is too long for me to include in full in this review of the Khándesh Police work for 1888; but it contains so many important subjects for reflection that I find it incumbent on me to forward it in manuscript to Government with my report.

2. The working of the Khándesh Police for the year under review can only be described as disastrous. I cannot find a single point about it that deserves the slightest encomium. In the first place the number of pending cases

vitiates all the results embodied in the percentages appended to Supplementary Statement No. I.

3. At the beginning of the year there were 936 Indian Penal Code cases pending. At the close of the year there were 1,912. Out of a total of 2,765 real cognizable cases for disposal only 853 were disposed of altogether, of which 821 were brought to trial, leaving 1,912 undisposed of. This makes all percentages based on cases disposed of absolutely valueless, and I shall not further allude to them. Out of a total number of 1,802 thefts for disposal 901 or exactly half are shown as pending. Under Class III, 483 true cases were reported during the year, but the number pending, including those from last year, is 663, or very much more than were reported during the year. As regards persons in the few cases that have been brought to trial the Khándesh Police have not done so badly, the percentages being only a little inferior to the average of the Central Division and Presidency; but of course, if the Police only send up for trial a few cases which some fortunate chance brings to light, the success in them is no criterion of their efficiency. So again in property the percentages given are not bad, but they are based on property worth Rs. 56,823 stolen in cases disposed of, while of the Rs. 1,01,791 stolen in pending cases no account is taken.

4. The following figures, though they are not altogether in accordance with the new system, will yet serve as a basis of comparison between 1888 and 1887 as regards the state of criminality of the district. There has been an increase of 13 per cent. in the number of cognizable offences. Dacoities have risen from 8 to 40; house-breaking from 374 to 467; simple thefts from 1,022 to 1,225. Out of the 40 dacoities there have been 5 convictions; out of 467 house-breaking cases, 47; out of the 1,225 thefts, 294, and out of the 39 cases of robbery there have been 3.

5. Taking the amount of property recovered under the various heads, I observe that in the dacoities it amounts to 8 per cent., in robberies to less than 5, and in thefts to only 26. The District Magistrate states that house-breaking cases have risen from 88 in 1882 and 287 in 1885 to 467 in 1888.

6. It is only to a limited extent that the increase of crime can, as Captain Macpherson thinks, be ascribed to scanty rainfall and poor crops. The District Magistrate points out that in the west where the Bhils live the mass of the population has been undisturbed. He writes:—

“The dacoities have been committed in Central and Eastern Khándesh, more in Chopda than in any other taluka. Wanolia and his gang were responsible for a considerable number; they are professional dacoits: their success gave them great renown among the Bhils, who willingly assisted them in their enterprises, and there is no room for doubt that they were also helped by several pátils and other influential villagers. There seems to have been another gang working in the centre of the district; another in the Páchora Taluka, while two dacoities were committed by men from the Nizám's territory. Latterly another organized gang has been active in the Sánda Taluka, and the men give themselves out as belonging to the party of ‘Tantya Mama,’ the well-known Central Indian dacoit; they are said to wear some sort of Kháki uniform, to be well armed, and to work together as if regularly organized. At the same time notices have been received, purporting to come from Tantya Mama, threatening attack if money is not paid by a village. I have reason to believe that a clue has been obtained as to who these men are, but as yet sufficient evidence for arrests is not available. I agree with Captain Macpherson in thinking that the persons engaged in the house-breakings are professionals of a higher order of intelligence than the Police. The talukás near the Railway are those in which these offences are most common, and there can be no doubt that the Railway affords an easy means of escape to the burglars with the stolen property.”

7. The real reason, the District Magistrate thinks, for the increase in serious offences against property is the impunity with which they are carried out, and in the case of dacoities to the assistance received from pátils and other village officers. Another reason for the success of the dacoits is the abject cowardice of the villagers, who seldom think of anything but flight.

8. The miserable inefficiency of the Police is seen through each detail in each class of crime: and nothing would be gained by going into more minute calculations.

9. The Superintendent has evidently failed to understand the orders of Government as to the prompt submission of final reports, or there would not have been so many cases pending.

10. Registers of habitual offenders are kept at every village, and the Police pátíls are supposed to take the "hazari" morning and evening. But Captain Macpherson doubts if this is properly carried out everywhere. If it were, he says, there would be considerably less crime in Khándesh than at present. It is unlikely that in an enormous district like Khándesh the District Superintendent of Police has ever attempted to go into the matter himself.

11. The number of licenses for arms issued in 1888 calls for notice. In 1887 there were 590 and in the year under report 825. The District Magistrate does not, however, think that the number is excessive.

12. As regards the efficiency of the Chief Constables, Captain Macpherson has been for so short a time in Khándesh that he does not feel justified, in this report, in giving any opinion. In other correspondence he has however given them a bad character. The District Magistrate is not impressed with their efficiency as a body, few of them have any detective ability, and some of them are distinctly stupid. Concerning the lower ranks Captain Macpherson thinks that they are below the average, and the District Magistrate considers their composition still more unsatisfactory than that of the higher ranks. Unless higher pay can be given, we must, he says, be content with the dregs of the population. I called attention last year to the heavy and increasing percentage of officers and men who had to be punished. I am glad to see that less officers appear among the defaulters this year, but the number of men punished has again increased. During the year under report only 15 men were dismissed the service against 1 officer and 20 men in the previous year; but 1 officer and 21 men were punished judicially against 1 officer and 5 men in 1887, and 38 officers and 139 men were punished departmentally by fine, suspension and degradation against 66 officers and 104 men in the preceding year. //

13. As regards education 146 officers and 324 men are reported to be able to read and write against 151 officers and 307 men respectively in the preceding year.

14. All recruits attend the school at head-quarters and are reported to have made fair progress during the year.

15. Drill has been regularly carried on at head-quarters during the year under the supervision of the Subhedár Major and Head-Quarter Chief Constable, and during the rains, Mr. Davies, Superintendent of Police, personally supervised it. The armed Police drill fairly well, and a portion of the unarmed Police have been partially instructed.

16. The shooting of the men has improved considerably during the year under report, 103 men having qualified as marksmen against 60 in the preceding year.

17. In the tálukás under the direct charge of the District Superintendent of Police there were this year 22 cases of serious crime, 8 of which were visited by the Superintendent. In the Eastern Division there were 46, of which 24 were visited by the Assistant Superintendent, and in the Western Division 22, of which only 7 were personally investigated. There were also 7 offences, while there was no Assistant.

18. The District Superintendent of Police visited and inspected 14 Police stations and 33 outposts out of 23 stations and 88 outposts. The Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Division, inspected 8 stations and 23 outposts out of 10 and 30 in his charge; and the Assistant, Western Division, inspected 7 and 32 out of 8 and 33 respectively.

19. During the year the arms, ammunition and accoutrements were inspected by the Superintendent and his two Assistants, who found them in good condition.

20. The first thing necessary to put the Khándesh Police in a satisfactory condition is to place an experienced Police officer in charge and have him there

for a term of years. Frequent changes of Assistants are also to be deprecated. Where the charge is so enormous and the quality of the force so inferior, efficiency must very largely depend on the personal knowledge and prestige of the Superintendent and his Assistants.

NA'SIK.

Mr. Henderson has written an admirably clear report, all necessary information being given at moderate length. He has filled up most of the columns of Supplementary Statement I for 1887 as well as 1888, so the fluctuations of crime and the working of the Police for the two years can be seen at a glance. Mr. Henderson has thoroughly grasped the meaning of the new rules laid down by Government for the timely submission of final reports, the result being that while at the beginning of the year 60 Police cases under the Indian Penal Code were pending, at the end of the year there were only 11. This being the case, Mr. Henderson is entitled to greater credit for the working of the Police than would appear at first sight from his percentages, for all his cases, good and bad, are taken into account, while in so many districts the disposal of doubtful cases is postponed indefinitely and calculations are based on the results in the cases which promised a successful issue.

2. Taking the Indian Penal Code cases as a whole, the total number of real cognizable cases dealt with by the Police comes to 595. The total last year was 529. This increase of 66 cases comes under every class, the largest rise being 22 cases under class V, and the smallest, under class IV, being only 4 cases. It will be seen, therefore, that the rise, generally speaking, is not serious.

3. An exception to this is under murder cases, which have increased from 5 to 10. In disposing of these cases the usual difficulty of obtaining convictions is at once observed. Out of the 10 cases that were committed in 1888 only 1 remained undetected. Nine were disposed of, 8 being decided by trial, but conviction was obtained in 3 only. The Superintendent observes that it is disappointing that with so many cases brought to light, so few persons should be convicted. Murders, if detected at all, are not, as a rule, more difficult to bring home to the offender than other crimes, and the small percentage of convictions to persons arrested for murder throughout the Presidency, as compared with those arrested for other crimes, points to a reluctance to convict on evidence that would be regarded as sufficient in other cases. Out of 3 cases of attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 1 resulted in a conviction.

4. Four real cognizable cases of dacoity were disposed of during the year, as compared with 3 in 1887. Out of 29 persons arrested, 28 were brought to trial and 18 convicted, giving a percentage of 64.

5. The only other increase in crime that calls for remark is under robbery. There is a rise of 12 cases, the number of cases disposed of having risen from 6 to 18. Of the 18 cases, 16 were decided by trial, 7 ending in conviction. The percentages in cases are considerably better than last year, and nearly 50 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted.

6. In order to compare the figures relating to property with last year's it is simpler to employ those given in Statement A, Part I. The amount stolen in 1888 is 52,851, as compared with 53,049 for 1887. While the value of property stolen has decreased, the Police have succeeded in recovering a considerably higher percentage, the amount of recoveries in 1887 reaching 16,246 and in 1888, 18,867, or an increase of 5 per cent.

7. Taking the comparative statements, which Mr. Henderson has prepared in the form of Supplementary Statement I for 1887 and 1888, I observe that the percentage of convictions to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of has improved from 48 to 50. The general percentage for the Central Division is 55 and for the Presidency 51. I consider that Násik is really better than either, since in Násik, as I have shown, almost every single case has been disposed of. The percentage of convictions to cases decided is much higher both in 1887 and 1888 than the percentage of conviction to cases disposed of. This

must always be the result when the number of pending cases is kept to the lowest practicable limits. When nearly all cases, which are not likely to end in a conviction, are entered as pending, and only those in which there is preponderating evidence for a conviction are disposed of at all, the total number of cases disposed of will be almost identical with that of cases decided by trial, and the percentages of convictions to cases disposed of and cases decided by trial will consequently nearly approach each other. The real superiority of the Násik Police is clearly seen by this percentage. Násik, which has slightly improved over last year, is 76 as compared with 66 for the Central Division and 72 for the Presidency. Taking the figures for persons, which must present an almost equally fair comparison for every district, Násik has percentages of 61 and 67 against 52 and 58 for the Central Division and 53 and 60 for the Presidency. The Násik figures are slightly lower under the first test and higher under the second than those for last year.

8. The percentages for stolen property in Supplementary Statement I are fallacious. At first sight Násik appears far behind the average of the Presidency and Central Division, the percentage of property recovered to property stolen being for Násik 32, Central Division 44 and the Presidency 57. But this represents only the property in cases disposed of. The value of property stolen in pending cases is for Násik only Rs. 6,378 as compared with an average of Rs. 47,000 for each district of the Central Division. In the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen, Násik stands at 75 as compared with 74 for the Central Division and 79 for the Presidency.

9. The result of this minute comparison is that the working of the Násik Police is better than that of last year and that it compares very favourably with other districts.

10. Mr. Henderson has written several interesting paragraphs on the subject of supervision over bad characters. All that can be done in the existing state of the law has been carefully attended to in the Násik District, except perhaps as regards the classification of these people to which no reference is made. Mr. Henderson shows clearly the comparative uselessness of having lists of released convicts and suspected persons at villages and Police posts unless the Police can exercise some restraint over their movements. At present there is nothing to prevent any suspected person from leaving his home when he likes. The Police may make inquiries after any particular person at his village, but though his name is on the list, there is often no one who can give any information regarding him and no one who can be legally required to do so. Mr. Henderson writes :—

“The instances of evil arising from the present inability to compel village roll-calls of criminal and suspected persons are, it can well be understood, numerous. Only last year a dacoity was committed in the Surat District by men from this district, and it is notorious that the lawless tribes leave their villages, and banding themselves together pass into other districts for purposes of plunder, often being absent for months at a time. Under a procedure such as that now advocated, their movements would be so far under control that their opportunities for such maraudings would be very much checked. Further, it would influence still more beneficially the ceaseless wanderings in each individual district of persons who make a living by crime, and to whom a large percentage of all cases reported must be attributed.”

The Superintendent states that the advantages to be derived from availing themselves of Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, in having security taken for good behaviour are constantly brought before the Police, but he gives no information as to the number of instances in which this has been done.

11. Regarding the efficiency and conduct of the Police Mr. Henderson writes :—

“Having been so short a time in charge, I am hardly able to say much on this subject. But it appears to me from what I have already seen that the conduct amongst the higher grades has not been altogether satisfactory. Since taking over charge, I have been obliged to take up investigations into several serious cases against the Police. * * There are some good officers, but on the whole the Chief Constables are mediocre. Some of the Head Constables appear corrupt, grave suspicion existing against more than one touching their conduct in connexion with different cases. * * * The efficiency of the force taken as a whole I consider to be good. The lower grades are, most of them, smartly set up and a hard-working set of men.”

12. As regards the charges against the senior officers, I regret that I am compelled to agree with the Superintendent. Several cases have come before me in which I have had to deal out heavy punishments. I trust that these examples will have a good effect on the other members of the force. I am glad to be able to support Mr. Henderson's view of the efficiency of the force in general and the smartness of the lower grades. The total number of officers and men punished in 1888 was 15 and 95 respectively as compared with 20 and 86 for 1887 and an average for three years of 15 and 103. Násik is rather low down in the list of districts arranged with reference to immunity from punishments. It occupies a better position under education; but while there is an increase of 4 officers who can read and write, the number of men is at a standstill.

13. The whole of the force, including the armed branch, has been through a course of drill. The men at head-quarters are smart, but as in other districts they soon become slack when sent to Táluka Police stations and outposts. There is a distinct improvement in ball-practice.

14. The District Superintendent of Police personally investigated 3 serious crimes. Two of them were in Colonel Wilson's time. All cases reported, except those detected on the spot and those which occurred simultaneously at places some distance from each other, were visited by Mr. Henderson. Out of 16 Police stations and 60 outposts only 9 of the former and 24 of the latter were visited and inspected. I called attention last year to the necessity for doing more in this direction.

15. The condition of arms, ammunition and accoutrements is reported to be satisfactory.

16. Altogether the working of the Police has been satisfactory, and the district is in good hands. Mr. Henderson goes thoroughly into the details of his work.

POONA.

Colonel Babington's report was due on January 31st, but it did not reach me till March 26th, having been despatched by the Superintendent to the District Magistrate on March 21st. The Poona report was quite the last to reach me, and the delay caused great inconvenience, as little can be done towards compiling the general report till the figures for every district are received. The reasons given for the delay do not apply to Poona more than to any other district.

2. Colonel Babington has written a remarkably clear and concise report. It contains everything that is necessary, and it demonstrates the needlessness of the extravagant length to which many Superintendents extend their account of the year's work. Figures are moreover given which in spite of the change of statistical forms enable me to effect a close comparison between the working of the Police for the last two years.

3. In the Central Division there is a total increase of 1,426 pending cases under the Indian Penal Code over last year, or an average of 238 per district. Unsatisfactory as this is, Poona stands out as exceptionally bad in this way, Khándesh only being worse. Pending cases showing an increase from 435 to 852, or an increase of 417; under thefts alone, while 548 real cognizable cases are shown as disposed of during the year, almost as large a number, viz., 511, were left pending. This, as I have shown in other districts, both vitiates the percentages and points to defects in the working of the Police. To some extent the increase under this head is nominal, being due to the change in statistical forms; but when any particular district stands out as pre-eminently bad, this reason for the increase will apply only to a limited degree. The Superintendent in connection with this subject remarks that "now of course virtually all cases will be disposed of within six months." This affords a solution of the whole question. Under the new orders of Government final reports in all cases, unless for special reasons, are to be submitted in a fortnight after the report of their occurrence to the Police. The Magistrate's final order may be expected in a week. This is rather different for the Superintendent's "six months."

4. Taking the real cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code there has been a slight increase from 1,442 to 1,479 in 1888. The percentage of con-

viction to cases reported has gone up from 37 to 40 and there is about the same degree of improvement in the percentage of conviction to cases brought up for trial. As regards persons the percentages are almost identical with last year, that of conviction to arrests being 46 in both years and convictions to persons brought to trial having risen from 51 to 52. There is room for improvement in all these figures. In comparing the results attained in this district with the Central Division and Presidency in general, I find that in conviction to real cognizable cases disposed of Poona shows a percentage of 62 as compared with 55 for the Central Division and 51 for the Presidency, but this result is not to be relied on; for if the majority of the pending cases had been disposed of the percentages for Poona would probably be considerably attenuated. In thefts, as the figures stand, Poona shows a percentage of 68 as compared with 55 for the Presidency and 60 for the Central Division. Considering that 511 remain for disposal, or almost as many as those disposed of, these figures have little value. Taking the figures for persons which do not correspond at all with those for cases and which afford a true basis for comparison as only 26 were pending, the working of Poona is seen to be very bad as compared with other districts. In Poona the percentage of convictions to arrests under the total of Indian Penal Code cases is only 46 as against 53 for the Presidency and 52 for the Central Division; and under theft alone it is 54 as against 62 for the Presidency and 59 for the Central Division. I therefore consider that though there may be a slight improvement over last year's work, the results for 1888 are nevertheless anything but a subject for congratulation.

5. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of true cases of robberies and dacoities has decreased from 76 to 39; but the number of true theft cases has risen from 660 to 810. The amount of property recovered is very small, the percentage being 37, as compared with 57 for the Presidency and 44 for the Central Division. The Poona Police may, however, as regards this test be to some extent considered the victims of misfortune, for in 4 cases alone Rs. 19,900 were said to have been stolen and these cases have eluded detection. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen is much better, being 70 for Poona, 74 for the Central Division and 78 for the Presidency.

6. Of the 9 real murder cases reported in 1888 conviction was obtained in 3. In 5 others the accused were arrested and committed to the Sessions Court, but there acquitted. Only 1 case has altogether baffled the Police. In one of the cases committed to the Sessions the Superintendent states that the prisoners had confessed and there was strong evidence against them, but just at the last moment when the Judge was proceeding to sum up the accused chose to say that they had confessed because the Police illtreated them—an assertion for which there appear to have been no grounds whatever. The result was an acquittal and men, who to Colonel Babington's mind were undoubtedly guilty of dacoity accompanied by culpable homicide, were allowed to return scatheless to their villages. The increasing difficulty in obtaining conviction in murder cases must tend to reduce the deterrent effect of the Police.

7. There were 6 true cases of dacoity as against 21 in 1887. In 1 only was a conviction obtained. In the remaining 5 the Police have been unable to detect the offenders.

8. As far as possible, the Superintendent states, all the bad characters in the villages are mustered every day by the pátils, but Rámoshis, Kolis, &c., are beginning to find out that the law exercises no compulsion upon them to attend these musters, and they constantly stay away. Registers of suspected persons are kept at the Police stations and outposts. No mention is made of any classification.

9. As regards the late excitement among the Kolis the Superintendent writes as follows:—

“As stated in my last annual report there was at the end of 1887 a little restlessness evinced amongst the Kolis in the shape of a few petty robberies and dacoities, and as this appeared likely to continue, Government were pleased to sanction a small punitive post being quartered on three of the villages in the Khed Taluka. I am glad to say that the effect was excellent, for the country quieted down and we had no crimes of violence in those parts to speak of; consequently in October I was able to report that the post could be removed.”

10. The conduct of the Police during the year has been good. The total number of punishments for 1888 was 106 as against 135 in 1887, and an average of 129 for the last three years. The supervision in the City and Cantonment of Poona is very strict. The Inspectors, Chief Constables and European Constables are constantly going rounds both by day and night, so that the men have not much chance of committing irregularities without being detected. The principal offence is falling asleep on duty, not, Colonel Babington observes, a very unnatural thing to happen when it is remembered that a man has to be on duty for six hours each night. Drunkenness is unfortunately more common than it was, and seems to be on the increase. In the matter of detection the Superintendent reports that there is undoubtedly a considerable number of men who habitually exert themselves and endeavour to do their best, and this number is increasing. The idea that a man's promotion depends upon his own exertions is spreading in the force, and this makes the good men come to the front.

11. In connection with last year's disturbances on the Gháts the Superintendent has been endeavouring to enlist some Kolis in the Police. Statement F shows nine of these in the force, and there were others on the acting list filling temporary vacancies. There are more men who are anxious to join. At first they were a little shy, but when a few of them had taken the first plunge others soon showed themselves ready to follow their example. Some of those who came forward could not be enlisted as they do not at first make very efficient policemen, and the force at head-quarters was so reduced in numbers on account of the special posts which had to be maintained in the Khed and Junnar Talukas, that every man was required to make himself useful. To such small proportion was the nominal reserve reduced that it was frequently impossible to relieve the guards; and drill has only been carried on with considerable difficulty.

12. As regards ball-practice Colonel Babington states that there is undoubtedly year by year an improvement in the general firing of the Police, and although even now the average is not very high, still there is certainly less of that very wild shooting which some years back tended to make a policeman with a loaded musket almost as dangerous to his friends as his foes.

13. Of the 21 cases of murder and dacoity reported, 7 were personally visited by the Superintendent. Of the remainder, several, though classed as serious crimes, were really of a trivial nature. During the travelling season of 1887-88 all the Police stations except 1, and 24 of the outposts were visited by the Superintendent and 3 by Mr Biddle when he was Assistant.

14. The arms, ammunition and accoutrements have been regularly inspected and are in fair order.

15. In forwarding the report the District Magistrate says that Colonel Babington has again reason to complain of the leniency or lack of moral courage of juries in the trial of murder cases. The escape of so many undoubted murderers, Mr. East observes, is a serious blot on the criminal administration of the district, for which the magistracy and Police cannot fairly be held responsible.

SATARA.

Colonel Codrington reports that the general state of reported crime has been almost stationary since 1883, the number of offences fluctuating between 1,800 and 2,000. This remark holds good in the Indian Penal Code cases as well as in other offences. As compared with 1887 there has been a very slight increase in the number of offences during the year under review, the real criminality of the people remaining unaltered. The district is free from serious crime. The usual difficulty has been experienced, and not altogether successfully overcome, in comparing the figures and percentages under the different systems. But Colonel Codrington reports that the percentages of convictions to arrests and convictions to persons sent up for trial are almost the same as last year, so for purposes of comparison with previous years a detailed examination of the figures is unnecessary. It will be sufficient for the most part to criticise them in connection with other districts.

2. The amount of property stolen during the year is considerably less than that stolen in 1887, and the percentage of recoveries has increased. Taking the

figures of Statement A, Part I, property valued at Rs. 53,876 was stolen in 581 cases reported in 1888, as contrasted with Rs. 69,966 in 541 cases last year. The amount shown in Supplementary Statement I shows a larger amount as it includes property in pending cases.

3. Property worth Rs. 31,081 was recovered, as compared with Rs. 33,358 in 1888, the percentage having improved from 48 to 58. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen has, however, declined from 80 to 74. In 3 large thefts, 1 of which occurred in the Karád Táluka, 1 in the Válva Táluka, and 1 in Sátára town, amounting in all to Rs. 8,800, the whole of the property was recovered. There was, on the other hand, a theft of property valued at Rs. 5,000 in the Khánápur Táluka, which has not been detected.

4. In supplementary Statement I there are 278 Indian Penal Code cases shown as pending at the close of the year. This is an improvement on the 339 pending at the beginning of the year, but it is much too high.

5. Taking the percentages appended to Supplementary Statement I, the work of the Sátára Police is seen to compare very unfavourably with other districts in cases and favourably in regard to persons. The percentage of conviction to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of is for Sátára only 39, for the Central Division 55 and the Presidency 51. There is only one district in the Presidency worse than Sátára and that is Dhárwár, which stands at 29. Even Broach has a better record than Sátára. The bad percentage in Sátára is explained in great measure by the large number of 246 Indian Penal Code cases disposed of without being brought to trial, i.e., undetected. Taking the cases that have been brought to trial, the percentage of Sátára is of course relatively better, but it stands only at 57 as contrasted with 66 for the Central Division and 72 for the Presidency. In the percentage of conviction to persons arrested and disposed of by trial, Sátára shows the excellent figures of 61 and 63 as compared with 53 and 60 for the Presidency and 52 and 58 respectively for the Central Division. In the tests relating to property Sátára has a better percentage of property recovered to property stolen than the average of the Central Division districts, Sátára being 50 and the Central Division 44; but the average for the Presidency is 57. In the percentage of cases in which property is recovered to cases in which it is stolen, Sátára is behind both the Central Division and Presidency, the figures being Sátára 71, the Central Division 74 and the Presidency 79.

6. As regards supervision over bad characters Colonel Codrington writes as follows:—

“A register of bad characters has been strictly kept up to date in each of the outposts in the different tálukás. When on tour in the Khatáv Táluka I mustered and inspected some seven or eight hundred Rámoshis, and inquired into their antecedents, means of livelihood, and the arrangements made for preventing them from committing dacoities or robberies. It is gratifying to note that during the year no serious cases against person and property have occurred in the eastern part of the district where these Rámoshis chiefly reside. The Mángs in the Sátára, Karád and Pátar Tálukás give the greatest trouble and it is difficult to check their movements.”

7. The conduct of the Police has been excellent, the percentage of punishments to the number of men in the force being lower than that of all districts except Ratnágiri. The number of officers and men punished is very slightly in excess of last year. The mounted Police showed the largest number of defaulters. Sátára occupies a fair position in the education list of districts, and there is an improvement of 15 over last year in the number of men who can read and write. No difficulty has been felt in obtaining recruits, the supply being more than the demand.

8. Colonel Codrington has, as usual, made every efficient arrangement for the instruction of his men in drill. The Sátára Police sustains its usual high position in connection with the Presidency competition shooting. During the year under report Sátára has won a greater number of Presidency prizes than any other district.

9. Colonel Codrington personally investigated 4 cases of murder and 4 serious cases of house-breaking and theft. He inspected 16 out of 18 licensed

shops for the sale of gunpowder ; he visited all the Police stations and 27 out of 39 outposts. The arms, ammunition and accoutrements are reported serviceable.

10. The year has been uneventful ; and there is nothing further in the report that requires notice.

11. In forwarding the report Mr. Keyser, the District Magistrate, notes that as a rule Police investigations are not conducted with sufficient care and thoroughness. Once an accused has confessed, especially in murder cases, it is thought sufficient, and if the confession is afterwards retracted, the case falls through. Mr. Keyser says that the administration of the Police has on the whole been satisfactory.

SHOLAPUR.

This district has been particularly unfortunate in the numerous changes of Superintendents. The office was held by :—

Name of Officer.	Period.	
	From	To
Mr. Yates	1st January	10th August.
Colonel S. Babington	11th August	11th "
Mr. Logan	12th "	30th "
Mr. Biddle	31st "	19th October.
Mr. Davies	20th "	31st December.

The report is submitted by Mr. Davies.

2. It is almost impossible from the figures given in the report to institute any comparison between this year's work and last year's. The report does not contain a single allusion to any of the percentage tests for either year. In dealing with this year's figures Mr. Davies considers the number of cases for disposal and not the real cases of cognizable crime as is required by Government Resolution No. 6272 of 19th November 1888, Judicial Department. Nor are the Indian Penal Code cases considered separately as they should have been. The method adopted is merely to give in words the number of cases reported in the last two years, including false cases ; for instance, it is noted that there were 42 cases under class I against 42 in the year preceding. The statement for last year gives 49 and not 42, and a similar inaccuracy pervades all references to last year's figures ; while as 20 of the 42 cases for this year were excluded, the comparison becomes meaningless. No attempt has been made to compare the results of the working of the Police for 1888 with the preceding year and I am quite in the dark as to whether the Superintendent considers it to be good or bad for the year under report. As a matter of fact it is particularly bad. When the percentages calculated under the new rules may *prima facie* appear favourable, the real results do not at all correspond with the figures, as I shall show later on. Mr. Candy, the District Magistrate, in his forwarding memorandum states that crime has increased but the number of persons convicted has decreased ; and adds that it may be inferred from this that the criminal classes have taken heart from the inefficiency of the Police. Mr. Candy gives a comparative table of the criminal statistics for 1887 and 1888. He takes the figures in Statement A, Part I, and does not separate Indian Penal Code cases ; but as the percentages given by the Superintendent in Supplementary Statement F, will not bear looking into, I give the figures supplied by Mr. Candy as affording a fair estimate of the state of crime in Sholapur. The number of cases reported has risen from 1,254 to 1,367 and the number ending in conviction has sunk from 355 to 328, the percentage declining from 29 to 24. In 1887 out of 1,017 persons arrested, 505 or 50 per cent. were convicted, but in 1888 out of 1,028 arrested only 408 or 40 per cent. were convicted. I have endeavoured to deduce from last year's returns figures that may approximately correspond with those of this year, with the following result. The number of real cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code, including both Police and direct, that

were committed in 1887 was 484, while the number committed in 1888 increased to 622. The increase is chiefly under theft. This increase is very serious; and as it is not reported to be due to bad seasons, the Police must be held responsible for it.

3. At the beginning of the year 217 Indian Penal Code cases are shown as pending in Supplementary Statement No. 1. At the end of the year the number was 406, or not far short of double and very much greater than the number of cases disposed of which was 308. Thus the percentage of 56, which is shown for conviction to cases disposed of and which is better than that of the Central Division and the Presidency, is utterly worthless. If of the 406 cases pending only 106 were pending and the remainder, as would almost certainly be the case, were all disposed of without any conviction, the percentage would come down to 26 and be quite the lowest in the Presidency. Of 790 persons arrested in Indian Penal Code cases no less than 53 were pending. The percentage in connection with persons are much more trustworthy than those concerning cases. The percentage of conviction to arrests is for Sholapur 43, as compared with 52 for the Central Division and 53 for the Presidency, the working of the Sholapur Police being thus shown in more nearly in its true light. The percentages given for property are quite worthless. They make out the working of the Sholapur Police to be better than that of the Central Division or the Presidency. But the Superintendent basis his calculation on Rs. 7,049 stolen in cases disposed of, while that stolen in pending cases, which amounts to Rs. 22,220, is not taken into account. A further examination of the figures is unnecessary. The whole state of things is utterly discreditable.

4. As regards supervision of bad characters, the practice of mustering all these persons and checking their names with the register kept at each station and outpost is said to be strictly observed at the time of the District Superintendent of Police's tour of inspection. This would mean as a rule once a year. No further details are given.

5. No remarks are made on the efficiency and conduct of the Police. The total number of punishments has decreased from 51 to 45, the average for the preceding three years being 66. I do not attribute the decreased number of punishments to a decrease in the number of offences committed by the men. There is no doubt that owing to the bad supervision which existed for several years the Sholapur Police have become to a considerable extent demoralized. Education has slightly improved, but Mr. Davies, who has taken great pains in testing the attainments of nearly every man in the force, states that the majority of 1st and 2nd Class Head Constables are entirely uneducated. The shooting of the force has slightly improved. The figures for drill show that a fair proportion of men have been put through the course, but no remarks are given as to the results.

6. Out of 8 Police stations and 17 outposts 1 and 6 respectively were left unvisited.

7. There were 18 cases of serious crime in the district during the year. Of these 8 occurred in Mr. Yates' time, 2 in Mr. Logan's, 2 in Mr. Biddle's, and the rest (6) in Mr. Davies'. Each of the first three officers personally visited the scene of 1 crime only, and the last the scenes of 4. In most of the cases in which the scenes remained unvisited the accused had either absconded or were arrested or the cases were declared to be false.

8. The following remarks are made by Mr. Davies on the general state of the district :—

"In conclusion I have merely to remark that on taking charge of this office in October last I found the discipline and efficiency of the force extremely slack. Little or no attention appeared to have been given to standing orders and there was needless protracted and systematic delay in disposing of work. This state of things could not but militate against the efficiency and working of the force generally. During the short period I have been in charge, I have endeavoured to put matters on a better footing and by severe warnings and personal supervision have avoided the necessity of punishment in many cases."

The District Magistrate upon this writes as follows :—

"I fully concur in the remarks on the Police school and in the concluding remarks recorded by Mr. Davies. While it is clear that he has a difficult task before him in bringing the Sholapur Police to a state of discipline and efficiency, I consider he is doing his best to attain that object."

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.

Mr. Down does not submit a very interesting report. The greater part of it is merely a repetition in words of what is elsewhere given in figures. At the beginning of the report Mr. Down promises to make his comparisons with previous years on the standard of the new Supplementary Statement I. He has nevertheless almost throughout his report employed the figures in the old Statement A, Part I, for purposes of comparison. The orders of Government for comparing the cases under the Indian Penal Code with those of former years apart from those under other Acts have not been attended to.

2. Taking Mr. Down's figures, it is satisfactory to note that the grand total of crime has for the last four years steadily decreased in this district, the number of cases having come down from 2,042 in 1885 to 1,305 in 1888. There is a decrease of 51 from last year. Mr. Down attributes this result chiefly to successive good seasons and general prosperity. The percentages relating both to cases and persons are much the same as for the last few years, except that nominally the percentage in Police cases, of cases convicted to cases investigated has fallen from 78 to 65. This is due to the greater number of cases classified by the Magistrates as maliciously false, being 158 as against 3 in 1887; and under the rules for Statement A, Part I, those cases in which no conviction is possible, have yet had to be included in the calculations. Were they excluded, the result would not appreciably differ from last year.

3. While the fluctuations in the crime percentages is slight, in the percentages of stolen property recovered and the number of cases in which it has been recovered there is a marked improvement. These percentages have risen from 40 and 66 in 1887 to 57 and 76 for 1888. As regards the amount recovered the improvement is partly due to the success of the Police in a few big cases, but the increase in the number of cases in which recoveries were effected shows that the Police have not trusted to their success in a few fortunate cases for their reputation.

4. Belgaum began the year with 358 Indian Penal Code cases pending and finished with 381 pending. These numbers are of course unsatisfactory; but still the increase in the number of cases at the end of the year over that at the beginning is slight compared with many districts of the Presidency, notably Poona and Kánara. Mr. Down, moreover, states that in a large number of these nominally pending cases final reports have been submitted to the Magistrates but that these officers will not pass final orders.

5. Satisfactory as the general results for the year may undoubtedly be held to be, the crime return is stained by the record of an unusually large number of murders. Including attempts and culpable homicides, there was a total of 27 cases as compared with 9 for the preceding year. Of this number 20 real cognizable cases were disposed of during the year, 18 of which were by trial, 6 ending in conviction and 7 remaining pending. Two were disposed of without trial through the suicide of the accused. There were 38 persons concerned in these cases, of whom 29 were disposed of by trial and only 7 convicted. These results appear very bad, but the Superintendent has a great deal to say on behalf of the Police. Taking the 21 murder cases for disposal, 20 were actually detected by the Police, and in only 1 case was no clue forthcoming. Of the 20 detected cases, 14 were committed to the Sessions by the trying Magistrate, in 2 cases the accused committed suicide, and in 2 the accused absconded and are still at large. In several of the cases discharged at the Sessions the Superintendent states that the Police had good reason to look for a conviction. The evidence was strong and unshaken under cross-examination; but the jury brought in verdicts of not guilty on the ground that they did not think the story of the prosecution probable. The Superintendent proposed to appeal to the High Court, but there is no appeal when the trial is by jury except upon a point of law. These cases are of course very discouraging to the Police, who find their action discredited without good cause and suspicion thrown upon themselves of having concocted the cases. Of the 19 murders reported, 2 only were for gain, the remainder being

the results of family quarrels, domestic unhappiness, jealousy and intrigue. The reckless manner in which murder is resorted to without adequate cause is, as in previous years, in this district the characteristic feature of the majority of these cases.

6. There is nothing that calls for special notice in cases of dacoity, robbery and theft. The dacoities were none of them serious crimes or committed by professional criminals.

7. In comparing the results achieved in Belgaum with other districts, the percentages of convictions to real cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code disposed of, Belgaum has the same percentage as the average of the Southern Division, "viz," 46. This is inferior to that of the Presidency in general, which is 51. The result in conviction to cases decided by trial, is not so good, Belgaum being 63 as compared with 72 for the Presidency and 71 for the Southern Division. In persons Belgaum is almost identical with the Presidency and Southern Division. In the percentage of property recovered to stolen, Belgaum is better than either, but somewhat inferior in the number of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen.

8. As regards supervision over bad characters, Mr. Down says that the measures taken are the same as those described in his last year's report. As that report went to the Commissioner, I am not able to refer to it.

9. As in the reports for 1886 and 1887 Mr. Down makes no explicit remarks on the subject of the conduct and efficiency of the force, and I can only base my conclusions on figures given in the statistical forms. The number of punishments last year called for remark, and I stated that through the leniency of a former Superintendent the force appeared to have got to some extent out of hand. The punishments have, however, increased in the year under report. The total number of officers and men punished was in 1886, 7 and 32, in 1887, 50 and 32 and in 1888, 59 and 52 respectively. I much regret to see that the percentage of officers (47.5) punished remains so extremely high. It has, however, the Superintendent points out, to be remembered that the figures represent not the number of persons punished but the number of punishments inflicted. This of course applies in equal degree to every district. In only five districts in the Presidency is the general percentage of punishments higher than in Belgaum.

10. In education, on the other hand, Belgaum stands 7th on the list in the Presidency. There has been a steady and material improvement in the Belgaum Police in this direction for the last four years. Within this period the number of officers and men who can read and write has increased from 74 and 153 to 103 and 204 respectively. Mr. Down finds no difficulty in getting recruits who are educated. Their quality in other points is less satisfactory.

11. There has been a steady improvement in the shooting of the men, the number of marksmen having risen in the last few years from 6 to 24. The arms in use in the district are beginning to wear out and become unserviceable. Drill instruction, the Superintendent states, is much interfered with by the heavy escort and guard duties, which have been increased by the Police being recently required to take over the Jail and Treasury guard duties from the Military without any addition to their number.

12. Mr. Down personally proceeded to inquire into 7 of the 19 murders reported. In the remainder the accused were at once arrested and there was a clear case or they absconded or committed suicide. With reference to this the District Magistrate writes as follows :—

"The Sessions Judge has placed the following on record: 'I find that, in nearly all serious cases of crime in this district, the interests of justice are defeated rather than promoted by the manner in which cases are investigated by the Police.' Again he enters in another judgment: 'The conduct of the Police in this case having been thus open to grave suspicion, I regret that inquiries were not made by the District-Superintendent of Police himself.' Delays in the procedure and underhand practices on the part of the Police are commented on by the Sessions Judge in a number of cases. I am strongly of opinion that, had the District Superintendent of Police made a point, whenever possible, of conducting the inquiries himself forthwith on the spot, the abuses brought to light by the Sessions Judge would not have occurred."

I hope that this advice may not be thrown away.

13. The District Magistrate goes on to say that "apart from this important matter Mr. Down's administration has, in my opinion, been efficient. His relations, however, with some of the Magistrates are said not to have been cordial."

14. The Superintendent visited and inspected all the 13 Police stations and 38 of the 44 outposts, or 1 more than last year.

15. In conclusion the Superintendent notes that the extension of the Southern Marátha Railway has brought a large influx of foreigners from all parts, including some criminals, but a constant watch on the movements of these people and travelling gangs has prevented the commission of offences by them.

16. Government will notice that in some important respects there is a steady improvement in the force and its work. Regarding the high rate of punishment the Inspector General has to record that in the cases that have come upon appeal, the papers proved Mr. Down to have spared no pains to ascertain the truth and deal justly with his men.

BIJA'PUR.

Mr. M. Kennedy has written a very able report, and he shows very satisfactory results for the year's work. Mr. Kennedy brings to notice the difficulty of comparing this year's figures with last year's by reason of the change of statistical returns, especially owing to the inaccurate and misleading information which the imperial Statement A, Part I, supplied regarding the state of crime and working of the Police. In order to overcome this difficulty Mr. Kennedy has at great personal trouble compiled from his office records information for 1887 in the form of new Supplementary Statement I; and his report is therefore particularly clear. Its only fault is its length. It extends to 108 foolscap pages; and Mr. Kennedy should consider that if the reports for each district and Railway were equally lengthy there would be nearly 3,000 pages in all for the Inspector General to review.

2. On referring to Supplementary Statement I it is very satisfactory to see that while at the beginning of the year under report there were 196 Indian Penal Code cases pending, there were only 69 at the end of the year that were not disposed of. Mr. Kennedy was on the Committee that drew up the new crime register; and the figures that he submits show how a Superintendent, who thoroughly understands its use and the system of final reports and final orders, can get the Police to work in a smart and business-like way. To enable the system to be more widely understood I quote the following from the Superintendent's report:—

"The orders issued recently by Government from time to time, fixing a period within which final reports are to be submitted to Magistrates in undetected cases, will no doubt ensure all such cases are properly dealt with and disposed of according to law; but there is one danger that will have to be avoided, namely, a tendency on the part of the Police to dispose of a case by a final report before all that is possible has been done to detect it, and before hopes and endeavours for its detection should properly be abandoned. Much may be done of course by Superintendents and Magistrates to prevent this; but in 90 per cent. of such cases they can only act on the papers sent to them. Formerly when no time for the final report was prescribed the great check against the Police burking enquiries or insufficiently prosecuting them, and allowing cases to remain undetected was the knowledge that a large number of undetected and undisposed of cases found in their files by the Superintendents during the annual inspection would entail punishment or reprimand. As soon as a case is 'disposed of' it is out of sight and the evil to prevent is, that it should not be allowed to be out of mind. Detecting cases and not merely disposing of the papers according to the law is the chief duty of the Police, and the only fear when a short limit for submitting final report is prescribed lays in the possible subordination of the former duty to the latter by Chief Constables and subordinate Police."

This quotation shows the possible danger as well as the advantages of the new system. The danger is a real one; but it can very easily be reduced to a minimum by careful supervision. Until lately final reports were often not submitted for a year, almost as often not at all; in fact it was hardly known what a final report was. If after a year's interval a Chief Constable submitted a report

that a case was false, and it appeared to the District Superintendent of Police or Magistrate that it was true, it was hopeless to deal with it as such. But as long as the Chief Constable is forced within 15 days (unless he has obtained the Superintendent's permission to defer his report which for any substantial cause he can easily do) to submit his final report together with the statements of witnesses taken by the Police under Section 161, Criminal Procedure Code, there is ample and early opportunity for the District Superintendents of Police to pass such orders as may be necessary for the proper disposal of the case. Another point to be observed is that if a Chief Constable is allowed to have a large accumulation of pending cases, it is quite impracticable for him to give attention to most of them. It is infinitely preferable to insist upon him keeping his files clear and giving his undivided attention to each case as it is reported. It is better that occasionally a case, which may have some elements of truth in it, should be wrongly classified as false or excluded and put aside, provided that the great mass of the work is dealt with systematically and in order, than that on the chance of some information turning up some day, cases should be allowed to pile up and stand over in shoals till the Chief Constable's office becomes a mere chaos of vernacular "Prakarns." Under such a system the difficulties which would meet a Chief Constable on taking charge of a new office can be imagined. With careful and intelligent supervision the new rules will immensely improve and simplify Police work. I have been led to make these general remarks on Mr. Kennedy's paragraph dealing with the same subject, because in some districts there is clearly a want of understanding on the orders of Government and I trust that all District Superintendents of Police will read them with attention.

3. It is highly satisfactory to see that the number of real cognizable cases and also the total amount of cases reported to the Police has been steadily decreasing in Bijapur for several years. Taking Police and direct cases together, the number of real cognizable cases dealt with and for disposal during the last three years was, in 1886, 1,172, in 1887, 889 and in 1888, only 746. There has been less true crime to deal with in the year under report than there has been for a considerable number of years. This decrease is partly attributable to a succession of good seasons, but great credit is due to the Police for their increased energy and watchfulness.

4. Among the excluded cases 223 were false, whether intentionally or otherwise, as compared with 330 in 1887 and 445 in 1886. These figures show that there is at all events one district in the Presidency where false complaints are sensibly decreasing. In 4 cases the Police prosecuted 10 persons for making false accusations. One person was convicted and the cases against 9 were pending at the close of the year.

5. The decrease in crime runs through the various classes except class I. With the exception of the 32 cases in class VI the general decrease of 154 cases is entirely under offences under the Indian Penal Code.

6. Taking Indian Penal Code cases alone, in class I though there has been a net increase of only 2 cases, there is a marked increase under murders of 8 cases, culpable homicide of 3, and attempts at and abetment of suicide, of 2 cases. But last year the district was abnormally free from crimes of violence, and the figures for this year are little above the average. Under classes II and IV the general decrease is slight and calls for no special remark. Under classes III and V the decrease is chiefly under house-breaking, theft of cattle and ordinary thefts. In addition to the effects due to Police vigilance and the general prosperity of the district, some deterrent effect must have been exercised on thieves and house-breakers by the conviction of the gang of Bhopal Bowris and local Jats in the city of Bijapur alluded to in last year's report. It was unfortunate that 17 out of 22 of these people were released on appeal to the High Court.

7. The percentage of convictions to true cases disposed of under the Indian Penal Code, though it has fallen from 44 in 1887 to 42 in 1888, is yet much higher than in 1886, when it was 32. With regard to this the Superintendent writes:—"The percentage of convictions to cases disposed of should not, I think, ever average less than 50. The matter will receive my special attention this year." The percentages of property recovered to property stolen have steadily

improved in this district for years past. In 1882 it stood at 47, in 1886, 45, in 1887, 60, and in 1888, 66.

8. The following remarks on cases of receiving stolen property are, as the District Magistrate observes, worthy of special attention :—

“In the year under review 16 cases were disposed of against the same number in 1887 and 13 ended in conviction against 12 in 1887. Magistrates also disposed of one case direct in 1888 against the same number in the previous year. In direct cases there was no conviction in 1888 against one in 1887. There is, I think, little doubt the Police hear only of a small percentage of the cases of receiving stolen property. Such cases are very difficult to prove and complaints *against* persons of receiving, are rarely made. I think the special attention of the Police to the detection of this particular form of crime is very urgently necessary.”

9. In the percentage of convictions to true cognizable cases disposed of under the Indian Penal Code, Bijapur does not, at first sight, compare favourably with other districts, the figure standing at 42 as against 46 for the Southern Division and 51 for the Presidency, and under theft alone at 48 as against 53 and 55 for the Southern Division and Presidency respectively. But I give Bijapur credit for much better work done than this figure points to; for in Bijapur pending cases are practically nil, *i.e.*, cases which give bad results are all included in the calculation instead of being shown as pending, and the more successful cases being employed as a basis for the calculation. My conclusions are supported by a comparison between Bijapur and other districts of the percentage of cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, when the Bijapur work is seen at once to be fully up to the average, the figure for Bijapur being 71, for the Southern Division 71 and the Presidency 72. Moreover under persons the Bijapur results are well above the average of the Southern Division and Presidency. The property tests also show the superiority of the work of the Bijapur Police.

10. Mr. Kennedy does not state whether any classification is adopted in the registration of bad characters; but he has used vigorous efforts to repress these persons. “Special supervision,” he says, “is exercised over the wandering and criminal tribes, as far as this is possible, by a system of mustering and granting passes when men belonging to them wish to leave their camps. The Police make the wandering and criminal tribes encamp close to villages instead of right away out in the jungles, as they always like to do, and where little or no supervision can be maintained over them. The principal railway stations are watched by men in plain clothes. When inspecting outposts and stations, I test carefully the knowledge of the Police regarding all bad and suspicious characters in their beat and make them understand the importance of keeping themselves acquainted with the habits, whereabouts, means of livelihood, &c., of such people.”

11. The extended period sanctioned for the maintenance of the punitive post at Guledgud expires in April 1889. But a cold-blooded murder, the result of faction-feud, committed there in 1888 shows that the people are as unruly and turbulent as ever, and it appears necessary to maintain the post for some time to come.

12. The force has been maintained throughout the year in an efficient state, and the crime results show that it has worked steadily and well. The conduct of the men has, on the whole, been good, but the number of punishments has increased owing to the presence in the force of a few unsatisfactory characters by reason of the inferior class of recruits who present themselves. The breaches of discipline, that were brought to notice, occurred chiefly in the head-quarters where supervision is much more stringent. The total number of punishments in 1888 is 97—14 officers and 83 men—as compared with a total of 77, being 16 officers and 61 men for 1887. This shows a slight increase. The average for the last three years is altogether 77. Bijapur is low down in the comparative list of districts, prepared in accordance with the various percentages of punishments. It is also low down as regards education, and the increase in the number of literate men is almost nominal.

13. As in other districts men at the Taluka Police stations rapidly become slack in their drill; but a distinct improvement is observable at head-quarters

where the Chief Constable is a very efficient and painstaking pensioned Subhedár. The shooting of the Police as a body is slowly improving.

14. The Superintendent personally investigated 7 cases of serious crime out of 17 that occurred. The reasons for not visiting the others are satisfactory. He also visited and inspected all the 9 Police stations and 34 out of 46 outposts. The accoutrements are in a good condition. The arms are antiquated and old, but are kept in serviceable order. The Superintendent brings to notice the want of another Inspector.

15. Altogether the Superintendent has been able to report a successful year's work; and the steady improvement of the district for some years past must be attributed in great measure to Mr. Kennedy's vigorous administration.

DHÁRWÁR.

Mr. Scannell has submitted a clear and well-written report. He has taken great pains to institute a comparison with last year's work under the new system of statistical returns.

2. There is a slight decrease in crime below last year, but the fluctuations are small and call for no special remarks. Murders have increased from 9 to 10, attempts and culpable homicide from 2 to 3, dacoities have decreased from 7 to 6, robberies from 15 to 11, cases of receiving stolen property from 21 to 10, though the decrease under this last head is hardly a matter for congratulation; in thefts there is a decrease of 52 cases.

3. There is a nominal increase of 27 pending Indian Penal Code cases; but had the present system been in force earlier, there would have been more cases to be brought over from 1887, so there is probably an actual decrease.

4. Comparing Indian Penal Code cases with last year's results, I observe that the percentage of convictions to true cases which then stood at the excessively low figure of 30 has actually sunk still lower and now stands at 29, the percentage for the Southern Division being 46 and the Presidency 51. Dhárwár is by a long way the worst in the Presidency. Sátára is the next worst with a percentage of 39; and after Sátára come Broach with 42 and Surat with 43. The highest is Panch Maháls with 83. The only percentage that has improved over last year is that of conviction to Indian Penal Code cases decided by trial, which has risen from 71 to 76 and is better than that for the Presidency and Southern Division. The reason for the enormous difference between the percentages of convictions to cases disposed of and to cases disposed of by trial appears to be due to an excessively large number of undetected cases; for out of 687 true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of, no less than 421 were disposed of without being brought to trial and only 266 decided by trial. Judging by the figures it appears that the course adopted in the disposal of cases is just the opposite of that in vogue in Ratnágiri where nearly all the cases are decided by trial. I disapprove of the system of not sending up a case for trial because there is not a preponderance of evidence for conviction and simply allowing it to lapse or reporting it as undetected merely to prevent the percentage of conviction to cases decided by trial being low. That is evidently what has been done in Dhárwár. While in the case of Ratnágiri I considered that the work was better than it would appear to be from the figures. In Dhárwár, on the other hand, bad as the figures are, the work is still worse, and the high percentage of convictions to cases decided by trial is wholly undeserved. Taking the figures for persons, which in some ways furnish more trustworthy results than those for cases, the work of the Dhárwár Police, if the direct cases are included, appears as bad as it can possibly be. Out of a total number of 779 persons arrested by the Police in connection with Indian Penal Code cases, no less than 59 were released without being brought to trial at all. Of 686 disposed of by trial only 312 were convicted. The Police work is bad enough; but the Magistrates in cases investigated without the aid of the Police appear to have acted with even greater indiscretion. They arrested 223 persons, of whom 222 were disposed of by trial, and all but 38 were acquitted or discharged. The percentage of convictions to arrests for Indian Penal Code cases is for Dhárwár this year 41 as compared with 57 last year and 53 for the Southern Division and Presidency this year; and of conviction to persons disposed of by trial for Dhárwár

this year 45 as compared with 62 for last year and 56 for the Southern Division and 60 for the Presidency this year. Although the fluctuations in crime have been small, and a slight decrease is reported, yet the number of arrests by the Police has come up from 656 to 779. This would point to some indiscretion in making arrests.

5. Taking the property tests, the work of the Dhárwár Police seems equally unsuccessful, the only one satisfactory point being that the amount of property stolen has decreased by Rs. 8,250. The percentage of recoveries to losses has fallen from 53 to 36—a figure which compares badly with 54 for the Southern Division and 57 for the Presidency. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen has sunk from 66 to 63, the corresponding figures for this year being 80 for the Southern Division and 79 for the Presidency. It cannot be said that the remarks in the report explain away the want of success of the Police. On the other hand they point to its being probably greater than it is shown to be; for Mr. Scannell states that his Chief Constables omit as many complaints as they can from the registers in order to improve their crime statistics, and he has frequently had to punish them for attempts of this kind. He thinks however that now every case is recorded. According to calculations made by Mr. Scannell the percentage of false accusations to true that are made to the Police is for Dhárwár 23, for the Southern Division 8, Central Division 19, and Northern Division 9. An excessive number of these cases necessarily detracts from the capabilities of the Police to deal with real offences. As regards the property percentages Mr. Scannell states that in ten large cases Rs. 21,070 were stolen, and only Rs. 1,102 recovered.

6. In murder cases the Police have not done so badly. Out of 10 cases, 4 ended in conviction, 4 were committed to the Sessions but there discharged, 1 detected but the accused absconded, and 1 remained undetected.

7. All the 6 dacoities were, it is believed, committed by the same band of Korchias which I have described in the report on Kánara. Seventeen arrests were made in connection with these cases in the Harpanhalli Taluka, Bellary District, by the Dhárwár Police. All the arrests were made on the strength of suspected property being found in the houses of the Korchias. Most of the property seized consisted of ornaments of small value, pieces of wearing apparel, and brass cups and lotas, &c. The dacoits had probably buried or disposed of the more valuable loot and given the abovementioned articles to their women. Many of the articles, however, were easily identified and 2 out of 17 Korchias arrested were convicted by the Sessions Court. More convictions would probably have been obtained but some of the complainants in the Kánara dacoities retracted the evidence they gave before the Police regarding the identity of the property found. The partial identification of the property proves that the Police have all along been correct in their supposition that the dacoits hailed from the Harpanhalli Taluka of Bellary. In none of the dacoities was much violence used; and with the exception of one case, the property stolen was trifling in value. Stringent precautions are now taken to prevent the dacoits crossing the frontier. With regard to this the Superintendent writes:—

“Fifteen or 20 years ago many of the Korchias now living in the Bellary District used to live in the Dhárwár District on the borders of the Hángal and Bankápur Talukas. These men are acquainted with the jungles on the frontiers of this and the Kánara Districts and are, therefore, able to guide the other Korchias who accompany them. Either the roll-calls of suspected characters are not very strictly taken in the Harpanhalli Taluka of the Bellary District, or the Korchias pay little attention to them. The want of a legal right to enforce these roll-calls is here forcibly shown.”

The other classes of cases call for no further remarks than have already been made.

8. The supervision over bad characters does not appear to be very strict. The principle of roll-calls, the Superintendent states, is good enough, but great difficulty is experienced in carrying out the arrangements efficiently. The Police are not numerous enough to look after suspected persons themselves, the pátíls and Village Police are often in league with criminals; and the muster-rolls are filled up indiscriminately by the pátíl and kulkarni. What is needed is that the entry should, in every case, be made by order of the District Superintendent of

Police, and that only the names of those persons who are really bad characters should be entered.

9. Regarding the efficiency and conduct of the Dhárwár, Police, Mr. Scannell writes :—

“ I have every year reported that the efficiency of the Dhárwár Police is marred by the presence of a great number of officers and men who are useless. Last year I showed that there were 129 useless members out of 392 of the unarmed or detective Police. One year does not make much alteration in such state of affairs and it will probably be ten or more years before these uneducated and useless Police officers are got rid of.”

10. The percentage of defaulters has risen this year from 11 to 17. In 1886, however, it was 16. In only the Panch Maháls and two districts in Sind is the percentage of defaulters higher. The total number of punishments for 1888 is 151 as compared with an average of 117 for the last three years. Dhárwár takes a high place among the districts for the number of educated policemen, but its percentage has decreased from 45 in 1887 to 43 in the year under report. This is chiefly due to the enlistment of 30 recruits for the armed branch, physique in their case being regarded as a more important qualification than reading and writing.

11. The working of the District Police being so very inferior as regards the investigation of crime, I am glad to be able to notice most favourably the great pains that Mr. Scannell has bestowed on the drill, ball-practice and general appearance of his men. There are only 58 men in the force who have not been put through a complete course of drill. Last year I called attention to the remarkable number of 79 marksmen to which the district had risen from 1882 in which year it could boast of none. This year it has risen to 125 and Dhárwár stands by a long way the first district in the Division as regards the number of marksmen.

12. Of the 19 cases of serious crime 10 were personally investigated by the Superintendent and good reasons are given for not visiting the scenes of the others. Out of 16 Police stations and 43 out-posts, 15 and 37 respectively were inspected. This is much better than last year when only 11 and 24 were inspected. Dhárwár is fairly well-off for lines for the Police, but 156 rooms are still required

13. All the arms, ammunition and accoutrements have been well looked after and are in good condition except that the arms are getting past their time.

14. The District Magistrate makes no remarks on the working of the Police.

KANA'RA.

I called attention last year to the extreme length of Mr. Mactier's report. This year it extends to no less than 90 pages; and yet he fears that it “ may be too brief in places and not sufficiently lengthy in others, though he trusts that such will not be found to be the case.” The report would be much more valuable if reduced to half its size.

2. In order to facilitate a comparison between the figures for 1887 and 1888, the Superintendent has worked out some calculations which may be used for reviewing the work of the present and past years, but they do not afford an accurate basis for comparison. After deducting 255 excluded cases, he arrives at 492 as the grand total of cases under the Indian Penal Code as compared with 447 last year and 391 the year before. Even allowing for errors in calculation due to the adoption of a new system, there is clearly a steady increase of crime to be accounted for. Turning to the various classes I find that class III, serious offences against person and property, accounts for 19, and class V, minor offences against property, for 26 of the cases in excess of last year.

3. The point in the report that calls for notice, more than other, is the increase of dacoity and the failure of the Police to deal with it.

4. Before coming to this subject I am compelled to notice the excessive number of cases pending at the end of the year as shown in supplementary statement I. Taking thefts only I find the following result: Cases pending from last year 134, cases reported during the year 462, total for disposal 596. Of these 186 were excluded, leaving 410 real cognizable cases for disposal. But only 172 of these were disposed of and 238 are shown as pending. It is clear that final

reports cannot have been submitted with any attempt at punctuality or system; work must have been done in a very slovenly way to permit of such a result as that shown by these figures. Moreover as the percentages in Supplementary Statement I are made out with reference to cases disposed of, they cease to retain any appreciable value as tests of work done when the greater number of cases are not disposed of at all.

5. One of the two murders committed during the year has remained undetected; in the other the accused was arrested, but as he turned out to be of unsound mind, the case is still pending.

6. There were 19 cases of dacoity during the year as against 7 in the previous year. None of those for 1887 or 1888 have been detected and no persons arrested in connection with them. Full particulars of the circumstances under which they all occurred are given by the Superintendent. On the 10th of February 1888 a gang of 15 dacoits, supposed to be Korchias, committed the first dacoity near the town of Mundgod. Later on in the same day they committed another near Katur in the Mundgod Petha. On the next day they showed themselves at Chitgiri in the Sirsi Taluka and looted the house of the pátíl. After a brief respite they resumed their depredations on the 15th in the village of Yerebail in the Mundgod Petha, beating the inmates of several houses and carrying off property worth Rs. 340. The next day they visited the village of Khandramkop in the Yellápur Taluka and carried off property worth Rs. 145. On the 18th they committed a dacoity at Kalsur in the Yellápur Taluka, on the 19th at Banksali in the same Taluka, carrying off on this occasion property worth Rs. 670. On the same day they appeared at Bandpri in the Sirsi Taluka and robbed property worth Rs. 443. On the 21st they again set to work and committed a dacoity at Chigalli in the Mundgod Petha. This was the last of their achievements for some time. They appear to have left the district the same day, for on the 22nd they robbed a man on the Bankápur-Mudgol road in Dhárwár and carried off Rs. 600.

7. It was then supposed that the district had seen the last of these marauders for the year, but all possible precautions were still exercised, all the roads being carefully patrolled. Two months later, however, either the same or another band appeared and dacoities recommenced. On this occasion, however, instead of looting houses in the jungle, the dacoits attacked travellers on the road. On April 6th two dacoities were committed in the Mundgod Petha; on the 10th two more in the same petha, in one of which a man was killed. On the 15th another took place on the road between Kirwatti and Yellápur; on the next day another on the road between Kanigiri and Yellápur. On the 21st Karki Nalla in the Haliyál Taluka was the scene of a dacoity, and on the 22nd the dacoits appeared near Barchi. This was the only occasion on which the Police got near them. They saw them only for a moment, and then lost sight of them owing to the impenetrable thickness of the jungle. After a brief detour in the Belgaum and Dhárwár districts the dacoits returned to Kánara and committed dacoities on the 29th and 30th. The Superintendent says:—

“I need, I think, hardly add that every thing that could possibly have been done to bring about their capture was done. Parties of men were on the roads for months, and parties of men were stationed at several of the villages in the interior. Officers and men travelled in carts up and down the roads in the hope of being attacked. The jungles were searched in every direction by men and villagers, and men were concealed under bridges, on the roads, in trees, over water, and in every place it was thought at all likely that the dacoits would come, but all to no purpose. * * * Although these annual dacoities are petty and not much harm ever done, still the arrangements that have to be made every year for the protection of the roads and safety of the public have the effect of bringing other work in the district to a standstill. All the best men available are sent off to the frontier early in the month of January and Chief Constables have to do what they can with those men left to them: there is, therefore, very little work done in the way of supervision over bad characters, prevention of crime or village inspection, &c. My own inspection work is stopped also for the time these pests are in the district.”

Government will be glad to hear that up to date no dacoities have been reported in the current year.

8. It is almost impossible to contrast the figures given for this district with those of last year. Mr. Mactier has not adopted a consistent system in

framing his conclusions, and his figures in the body of the report do not altogether tally either with Statement A, Part I, or with Supplementary Statement I. He endeavours to prove that the results attained by the Police in dealing with thefts have shown a considerable improvement, and he claims that this is a special test of Police ability as the offence is one of frequent occurrence while others are less a matter of rule. The figures may perhaps be accepted as showing an improvement except in the results as to the recovery of stolen property. The total value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 32,691 as against Rs. 24,431 in the previous year and Rs. 37,970 in the year preceding that. The increase is due to the larger number of dacoities and thefts which occurred during the year. The value of the property recovered during the year is Rs. 9,288 as against Rs. 9,274 in the previous year and Rs. 12,824 in the year 1886. This result is, as Mr. Mactier admits, to say the very least, not good; in fact, it is about the worst result ever obtained in this district. Of the amount stolen, about Rs. 3,000 is to be ascribed to the dacoities.

9. Taking Mr. Mactier's percentages in Supplementary Statement I, Kánara has a much better record than the Southern Division or the Presidency in general for convictions to cases disposed of, viz., 58, as against 46 and 51 for the Southern Division and Presidency. The percentages of persons for convictions to arrests would also show that Kánara has greatly surpassed the average of the Presidency and Southern Division. The same remark applies to the percentages of property both as regards amount of property and number of cases. But as I have noted in paragraph 4, I cannot accept these results as giving even an approximate basis for comparison. They are vitiated by the excessive numbers of pending cases. Apart from this, although the change of system was likely to cause some confusion at first, it could hardly have been anticipated that it would have been so hopeless as in this district.

10. The supervision over bad characters calls for no special remarks. There are peculiar difficulties in this district as there are no Village Police, and many of the talukás are so malarious that the District Police have constantly to be transferred and they cannot obtain a thorough personal knowledge of released convicts and other suspected persons.

11. As regards the efficiency and conduct of the force the men have, with few exceptions, worked to the best of their ability and have behaved well. In only three districts of the Presidency has a smaller percentage of men been punished. The total number of officers and men punished has, however, increased from 3 and 31 respectively for 1887 to 3 and 41 for the year under report. The total number is still much less than in 1886 when it stood at 55. The offences for which the punishments had to be inflicted were not serious. The members of the force work willingly and contentedly under the very trying circumstances caused by the dacoit's invasion. They were out on the roads and in the jungles all day and often all night for months at a time.

12. In education there is an appreciable improvement, 74 and 221 officers and men being able to read and write an ordinary report as compared with 78 and 205 last year. The officers are not so good as the men in the way of education, which seems to indicate that more discrimination is required in making promotions.

13. The circumstances of the year have been unfavourable to any advancement in drill. In the hot weather nearly all available men were employed on frontier duty, and the heavy rains in this district during the monsoon prevent much being done till September. A fair amount was, however, achieved late in the season. In ball-practice there has been a great improvement, and Mr. Mactier deserves credit for his energy in putting 396 men through a course of musketry as compared with 303 last year and 177 the year before.

14. Many of the Police buildings in this district are not fit for the men to live in. But it is difficult to do much for their improvement when the grant for the Presidency is so limited and there are so many conflicting demands for accommodation. The lines at Kárwár, Akola, Honávar and Bhatkal are in a very dilapidated condition and the roofs are not unlikely to fall in. The withdrawal of the free grants of timber for future buildings has seriously impaired

the Superintendent's resources. It is a very doubtful economy to stint money for housing the Police in such an unhealthy district as Kánara.

15. Mr. Mactier showed great energy in personally investigating the dacoities and other serious crime. He visited altogether the scenes of 17 out of 22, although his exertions in hunting the dacoits were not rewarded with success. All praise is nevertheless due for his unremitting exertions under circumstances of great personal discomfort. Mr. Mactier inspected all the Police stations but one and 39 out of 46 outposts. The arms, accoutrements and ammunition were serviceable and in good condition at the close of the year. The arms in Kánara are all uniform and not as in many districts of three or four different patterns.

16. The District Magistrate adds but a few brief remarks.

KOLÁBA.

Mr. Beatty, who was in charge from June 4th, has submitted a very clear and concise report. Before he joined the district no less than three officers held the post of District Superintendent of Police during the year; and this constant change is not of course beneficial to the force.

2. Supplementary Statement I shows an increase of pending cases under the Indian Penal Code of 135, of which 64 are under thefts. Mr. Beatty explains that in the greater number of these cases final reports have been sent to the Magistrates, but final orders have not been received.

3. The number of real cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code that occurred during the year is almost the same as for 1887, the figures being for this year 502 and for that year 513. The total number of all cases for disposal under all headings appears very different. The sum total for 1888 was 1,619, of which no less than 930 were excluded, and for 1887, 1,607, of which 854 were excluded. Taking Mr. Beatty's figures for 1887 and 1888, which seem to have been prepared very carefully, for the purpose of comparison under the new system, the percentage of conviction to real cognizable cases disposed of is slightly better this year than last. Comparing the working of the Kolába Police with that of other districts by means of the percentages appended to Supplementary Statement No. I, Kolába has been altogether more successful than the average of districts in the Presidency or the Southern Division. This percentage for Indian Penal Code cases is in Kolába 75 as compared with 51 for the Presidency and 46 for the Southern Division, that for theft alone being 80 as against 55 and 53. Kolába has also a like superiority under persons. The figures under each of the five classes show results similar to those under the grand total. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen in true cases disposed of is for Kolába 74, the Presidency 57 and the Southern Division 54, and the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen is for Kolába 94 to 79 and 80 for the Presidency and Southern Division respectively. The Kolába Police have therefore been extremely successful.

4. There were 7 true cases of murder for disposal in 1888, including 1 pending from previous year, as compared with 5 in 1887. Three ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and 1 remained undetected. Two of the cases were infanticides. Under attempts and culpable homicide there were 5 true cases for disposal: of these 4 ended in conviction and 1 is pending. The Police have thus dealt efficiently with these serious crimes. There has been no dacoity in the district for two years. Remarkable success has been achieved in cases of stolen property. There were 13 Police cases in 1888, all of which ended in conviction, and in 1887 there were 21, of which 20 ended in conviction. The Superintendent points out that of Rs. 12,094 alleged to have been stolen in pending cases certain documents have been valued at Rs. 1,550, which documents have been found to be valueless. Of the balance Rs. 2,041 have been recovered.

5. The large percentage of excluded cases referred to above prominently attracts attention. Of the 872 excluded cases 794 were struck off as no offence, and of these 51 were maliciously false. All this adds greatly to the work of the

Police. In 15 of the most flagrant cases, prosecutions were made for bringing false charges, but it is very difficult to obtain convictions, and only 4 cases were successfully disposed of. It is anything but satisfactory to see so much of the time of Government officers wasted in investigating false or frivolous complaints. As regards those referred to the Police by the Magistrates, the District Magistrate observes that owing to the recent stringent orders of Government there will probably now be some diminution in the number.

6. As regards supervision over bad characters Mr. Beatty states that registers are kept at every Police station and outpost; and from what he has seen during his recent tour of inspection he considers that the Police pay a fair amount of attention to this part of their work.

7. Mr. Beatty thinks that the number of men, about 1,080, who have licenses to carry firearms is excessive for the size of the district. Mr. Sinclair, the District Magistrate, however points out that firearms have not been used for crime in the district for many years; and adds that there are various advantages in Kolába in issuing licenses freely.

8. With reference to the conduct and efficiency of the Police Mr. Beatty thinks that taking all things into consideration the efficiency of the Police in this district may be considered satisfactory, though there is naturally much to be desired in this respect. There is a difficulty in getting recruits who combine physique with intelligence and respectability. The small number of the cases in which the native officers have reported their men for any offences shows that they do not exercise a strict supervision over their men. One reason for this is the fear of anonymous petitions against themselves if they report men of bad character. On this subject the District Magistrate writes that:—

“If the District Superintendent of Police makes a habit of paying no attention to such petitions, they will presently cease. The writer of such a petition does not intend to prove his assertions, or expect that they will be proved. All he wants is to inflict upon his enemy the annoyance of an inquiry, and when the officer receiving the petition has played into his hands by ordering that he is content. If, on the other hand, he waits and watches in vain for the enquiry (of which he always takes care to be informed), he gets tired, after a while, of writing and the nuisance stops. * * * The nuisance is not local; the undersigned has found it extremely prevalent, for instance, in Kaira and Shikárpur. It simply follows officers who permit it.”

These views appear to the Inspector-General to be purely theoretical. Straightforward officers, who have confidence in their superiors, need not and do not fear anonymous charges by subordinates.

9. The total number of punishments is 22 as against an average of 33. Some remarks on this subject will be found in my last year's report on the Kolába and Belgaum districts. Only two districts in the Presidency show a smaller percentage than Kolába. Kolába stands at the top of the list as regards percentages of men rewarded, but in case of promotions it is exceedingly hard to determine when a promotion constitutes a reward and when it does not. The percentage of officers who can read and write has gone up from 72 in 1887 to 77 in 1888. That of the men stands at 35 in each year. Kolába has a fair place in the comparative list of districts under this head.

10. On the subject of drill, Mr. Beatty states that he was unfavourably impressed on coming to the district with the standard of drill of the force, which seemed far below that of other districts, and the District Magistrate considers the discipline of the force at present weak and its drill neglected. In both these points the force must have considerably deteriorated since the close of 1886 when the drill was very smart and the discipline good. Mr. Beatty has sent four men for instruction as drill masters to the Marine Battalion in Bombay. There were no escapes from Police custody in 1888 and two men, who escaped in 1887, were arrested in 1888.

11. Out of 15 serious crimes, 5 were personally investigated by the Superintendent in charge. In 7 cases the accused was arrested at once, in 1 he was known but absconded, and 1 case of murder was struck off as no offence.

12. All the 8 Police stations and 23 out of the 24 outposts were visited and inspected.

13. With regard to arms, 130 new carbines have lately been supplied to the district and 41 more are provided for in the budget. The accoutrements and ammunition are in serviceable condition.

14. Mr. Beatty's supervision has been marked by intelligence, zeal and care.

RATNA'GIRI.

This district has been unfortunate in the number of changes of District Superintendent of Police during the year. Mr. H. Kennedy was only four months in charge altogether; and for five months there was no Police officer available as District Superintendent, Mr. Cumine, Assistant Collector, carrying on the work in addition to his own duties.

2. Mr. Kennedy's report does not contain so much information as I should have expected, and it is altogether a disappointing one. The greater part of it consists of a mere repetition in words of what is elsewhere given in figures. As regards a comparison with last year's work the Superintendent states that it is only by the most intricate deductions that any approach to similarity in the figures relating to cases of the two years can be obtained. Practically no attempt has been made to institute any comparison concerning cases, although in most districts the Superintendents have grappled with the difficulty. As regards persons the Superintendent says that there is no hindrance to a comparison being effected, because both in the old and new forms all persons arrested are brought to account. But even here the comparison instituted does not go into any details. All that is said is that, taking Police cases under the Indian Penal Code generally the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested is 63, and persons convicted to persons put on their trial 66, with the remark that these figures show a slight improvement over those of last year. The only further comparisons with last year's results that the report contains I give in full:—

“Taking murders and culpable homicides, this year does not compare at all favourably with last year or even with the average of past years; there has been more crime and it has been less satisfactorily dealt with. Fluctuations of this kind must occur and the Police are not responsible for unfavourable results. * * The number of theft cases for disposal is much the same as that of last year. The proportion of conviction in such cases has also remained much the same.”

3. Turning to the figures in Supplementary Statement I, I observe that the number of Indian Penal Code cases pending at the beginning and end of the year is almost identical. The number undisposed of at the end of the year is 164. In this matter Ratnágiri compares favourably with most districts; and the Superintendent points out that if the Magistrates would only issue final orders within a reasonable interval after the receipt of final Police reports, much fewer cases would appear as pending. As regards the work of Ratnágiri Magistrates in direct cases, the following figures call for very unfavourable notice. In theft cases the Magistrates arrested 98 persons, of whom 86 were disposed of by trial, but the number of convictions was only 9. This indiscriminate ordering of arrests on their part has of course affected the total percentages of the district. In conviction to true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of Ratnágiri has a much higher percentage than the average of districts in the Southern Division or Presidency in general, the figures for Ratnágiri being 58 as compared with 46 for the Southern Division and 51 for the Presidency. In cases actually brought before the Courts Ratnágiri has not been equally successful, the percentage of conviction to true cases decided by trial being for Ratnágiri 69, the Southern Division 71 and the Presidency 72. Taking these figures from another point of view and drawing general results from the combination, I consider that the working of the Ratnágiri Police compares favourably with other districts. The reason why the figures in the second test are comparatively less favourable to Ratnágiri than those in the first is because the number of cases disposed of without being brought to trial, *i.e.*, undetected cases, is very small, being only 37 for Ratnágiri as compared with an average of 140 for the districts in the Southern Division. I conclude that in cases in which a certain amount of evidence is available, but not sufficient to guarantee a conviction, the Ratnágiri Police have judged it better to send up

the case for trial than report it as undetected. In some of these instances conviction would follow, in others not; and the percentage of conviction to the total number of cases disposed of would to a certain extent improve, and of convictions to cases decided by trial to a certain extent suffer by this procedure. I am certainly of opinion that it is desirable that true cases should be decided by the Courts even if evidence to secure a conviction cannot be obtained. In percentages relating to persons Ratnágiri is somewhat inferior to the Southern Division and Presidency. As regards property, less per cent. has been recovered in Ratnágiri than in the Southern Division and Presidency generally, but some recovery has been effected in a larger proportion of cases.

4. Ratnágiri has the smallest percentage of men punished of all the districts in the Presidency, and the highest percentage of men rewarded except two. The number of men punished is less than last year and below the average. However the Superintendent notes that some of the punishments appertaining to the year were not inflicted until 1889 as some delinquencies which occurred in Mr. Kennedy's absence were left to be dealt with by him on his return. As Mr. Kennedy was away so much of the year he cannot express an accurate opinion on the conduct and efficiency of the Police, but it seems to him that on the whole the conduct of the Police has been satisfactory. As regards education, the number of men who can read and write has declined by 9, but Ratnágiri has the fourth best percentage in the Presidency.

5.- Circumstances have prevented as much attention as usual being paid to drill. The number of marksmen has increased from 21 to 24.

6. The arms, ammunition and accoutrements have been regularly inspected; and as far as outward appearances go, everything is now in good order. The men have been armed with new muzzle-loading carbines; the ammunition supplied is also new. The accoutrements are all in good condition, and new batons have been provided to the force during the year.

7. Of 9 serious crimes 3 occurred when Mr. Beatty was in charge and 6 during Mr. Cumine's administration. In 2 of the cases that occurred in Mr. Beatty's time, the accused was at once arrested; the other was personally investigated. Out of 12 Police stations and 37 outposts, 9 and 29 respectively were visited and inspected.

8. Concerning supervision over bad characters Mr. Kennedy says that he has described the system in force in former reports. As those reports went to the Commissioner I cannot refer to them. Registers are kept up at Police stations and outposts. Some Chief Constables appear to exercise efficient supervision over these people and others do not.

REMARKS ON THE POLICE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889.

No. 1112 of 1889.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Karachi, 28th September 1889.

The season was characterised by a low and unsteady inundation, the effects of which were very marked in the southern parts of the province. At the same time there was a failure of rain in Thar and Parkar and in the tracts skirting the hills on the west, which caused much distress. Under these circumstances it is satisfactory to find that the number of true cognisable cases punishable under the Indian Penal Code has fallen from 6,501 to 6,351. The number of serious crimes was the same as last year, *viz.* 3,879, the decrease in thefts and culpable homicides being counterbalanced by an increase of 10 in murders, 4 in robberies and 27 in cases of receiving stolen property. It is to be regretted that crimes of violence show an increase, but no safe deduction can be drawn from the comparison of a single year with another. At times an epidemic of murder bursts out in some parts of the country from some inexplicable causes; but it would not be right to conclude that the general body of the people have become less law-abiding in their habits.

2. When the work of the Police of the province is judged by the percentages given in Supplementary Statement No. I and summarised in paragraph 15 of the report, it will appear that in most respects the results compare favourably with those attained in the divisions of the Presidency Proper. According to 4 out of the 7 tests applied, Sind stands first, in one second, in one third, and in one lowest. The last mentioned is the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen. For this the difficulties which stand in the way of the recovery of property in cases of cattle-lifting, the prevailing crime in Sind, and which are noticed in the abstract of the district reports, pages 31 @ 35 and 38, are perhaps sufficient to account.

3. There was also a decrease of 205 cases of non-cognisable crime. The low percentage of convictions to the number of persons appearing before the Courts, 15.3, suggests the inference that the processes of the Courts are very frequently made use of for purposes of intimidation and annoyance. But the same state of things appears to prevail in the Presidency Proper, no higher percentage having been obtained anywhere except in the Northern Division.

4. There is practically no professional crime in the province unless cattle-stealing be considered such, in which case it would be necessary to enrol the greater part of the population among professional criminals, for few of them can resist the temptation to engage in cattle-theft on fitting opportunity. In paragraph 24 of his report the Inspector-General says: "In Upper Sind Frontier cattle-thieving has prevailed to a great extent. During the year the number of cases amounted to 155, whereas none were recorded in the previous year. This fact is striking and should have been explained by the Superintendent. No less than 310 persons concerned in this class of crime are still supposed to be at large." The Commissioner does not understand what is meant by this statement. There never yet was a year in which there were not numerous cases of cattle-theft in the Frontier District, and, as a reference to paragraph 3 of the abstract of Mr. Austin's report, page 38 of the printed compilation will show, there has this year been a considerable decline in their number as compared with 1887.

5. The Inspector-General is in error in stating that the punitive post placed at Dubar in the Rohri Taluka has been removed. The continuance of the post was sanctioned by the Commissioner for a further period of one year in consequence of the persistent bad conduct of the Jagirani.

6. In the Karachi District the number of Penal Code cases rose from 971 to 1,179, the increase being mainly under the head of Theft. This was the natural result of the bad season from which this district suffered to a greater extent than any other part of Sind. The work of the Police was attended by an amount of success which, when compared with the results obtained elsewhere,

may be considered satisfactory. The Commissioner fully concurs in the opinion expressed by the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General regarding the good services rendered by Colonel Simpson.

7. There has been little fluctuation in the total amount of crime recorded in the Hyderabad District, but owing to the confusion in the figures furnished by the Superintendent it is not easy to make any detailed comparison with the previous year. It would appear, however, that the number of true cognisable offences dealt with directly by the Police shows a slight decrease; but that there was an increase of serious crime in all classes except dacoity, which, except in a strictly technical sense, does not exist in the province. The most notable increase is in cases of theft, which has risen from 1,185 to 1,533. As regards the success of the Police in dealing with the cases, the results compare favorably with those of Sind and the Presidency.

8. The desert talukás of Thar and Párkar again suffered from deficient rainfall, and consequently there was an influx of people from these talukás and the neighbouring Native States into the Nára valley. Hence it is not surprising to find that the true reported Indian Penal Code cases have risen from 369 in 1887 to 463 in the year under report. The work done by the Police in this district appears to be good. The Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Commissioner that it would not be advisable to reduce their number. The population is rapidly increasing in the Nára valley, and it will always be necessary to maintain a strong and efficient force in the desert talukás.

9. Of all the districts in the province the Shikárpur District alone shows a decrease in the number of serious offences and the number of true Indian Penal Code cases reported. The number of the latter is 206 less than in the previous year, and 523 less than the average of the past three years; while there is a decrease in every class of serious crime. This is the most satisfactory feature of the year's report for the province. Crime had increased so greatly in this district during the last ten years as to give rise to some uneasiness, but it is hoped that the turning point has now been passed and that in future offences will be fewer. The District Magistrate observes that he does not consider there has been any real decrease in the crime of cattle-theft. No doubt many cases are still not reported; but the Commissioner believes that the registration of all crime, including cattle theft, has very much improved of late years, so that the figures may be taken as evidence of a real decrease in the number of thefts committed even though they do not show the whole number committed during the year. It is noteworthy, moreover, that the decrease in the crime recorded in this district has been coincident with a very large increase in the area of land under cultivation. The Superintendent of Police advocates the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act into Sind, but the Commissioner considers that the provisions of that Act are entirely unsuitable to the conditions of the province. Many of the members of all the Biluchi tribes domiciled in Sind are cattle-thieves, but on the other hand every tribe includes a number of respectable men of good position and many inoffensive and law-abiding cultivators. It is obvious that under these circumstances it would be impossible to apply the Act to any tribe as a whole, and if only the individual bad characters are to be sought out and placed under restraints, the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code are sufficient. The percentage of convictions to arrests compares unfavorably with the percentages of other districts, but, as the Inspector-General observes, it shows a great improvement on the extraordinary figures of other years. The amount of property stolen has also steadily decreased for a term of years and the amount recovered has increased. On the whole, the working of the Police in this district has been satisfactory and shows very encouraging signs of improvement.

10. There is little worthy of note in the report for the Upper Sind Frontier District. Crime remained almost stationary, while the Police have met with a slightly greater degree of success in dealing with it. Considering the peculiarly difficult nature of the district, the Commissioner agrees with the Inspector-General that the results are satisfactory.

11. In paragraph 3 of their Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2837 of the 28th May last, Government have directed the Commissioner in Sind, in commenting on the Police Report for 1888, to report fully on those portions

of the note by Mr. Heaton, appended to the Resolution quoted, which relate to Sind.

12. Mr. Heaton deals with his subject under two heads:—

I.—The State of Crime.

II.—The Efficiency of the Police.

13. As measures of the state of crime he proposes:—

(a) the number of true cognizable cases reported,

(b) the number of persons convicted,

(c) the number of convicts committed to jail.

Practically, however, his conclusions seem to be based almost entirely on the first standard, the others being used only for purposes of corroboration and correction of error. In this he is undoubtedly right. As the registration of crime becomes more perfect, the need for other measures will be superseded; nor can other measures ever make up for imperfect registration. There is in fact no real connection between the numbers of convictions and of committals, and the state of crime, the former being at any time liable to be reduced by inefficiency on the part of the Police or Judiciary, coincidentally with an actual increase in the classes of crime they are supposed to measure. Mr. Heaton has himself brought this point out very strongly in the latter portion of the last chapter of his note.

14. The comparison which he institutes between the state of crime—

I, in the Presidency Proper,

II, in Sind,

during the two periods 1875-76 and 1834—1887 brings out the result that in the Presidency Proper there has been a general decrease and in Sind a general increase in the latter period as compared with the former.

15. The conclusion drawn, that in Sind there has been an increase in reported crime both absolutely, and in proportion to the population, is correct as far as it goes; and assuming the improvement in registration to be about the same in Sind and in the Presidency Proper, the comparison is unfavorable to Sind. But the whole question turns on this assumption, and, as a matter of fact, there is reason to believe that till Mr. Erskine took up the question about 1880, the registration of crime in Sind was very much more defective than in the long settled districts of the Presidency. Mr. Heaton practically acknowledges this in the remark made in Part III of Chapter III of his note when he says that it is very doubtful indeed whether much of the apparent increase is not due to the inaccuracies of statistics of earlier years and that very possibly there has been no substantial increase of crime whatever. Had the registration of offences in the Presidency during the earlier years selected for comparison been as imperfect as it was in Sind, it is possible that the comparison might have yielded results as unfavorable.

16. Another point to be noticed is that the years 1875 and 1876 were both favorable seasons, the latter in particular being one of the best ever known, and that in Sind the state of crime is specially liable to fluctuate with the character of the inundation, the effect of which on the state of the people throughout the province is much more general than is commonly the case where harvest prospects depend upon local rainfall. Comparison with these two particular years would, therefore, hardly be a fair test even if the registration during both periods had been equally accurate.

17. For any trustworthy conclusion to be drawn as to the general tendency of crime a broader basis of comparison is required. Mr. Heaton has not taken the years 1877, '78 and '79 into consideration because they were famine years. There was no famine in Sind, though there were disturbing influences, the effect of which is still felt, and these years cannot be omitted in giving a general view of the state of crime in the province during the past 12 years. He has also rejected the figures for 1880, '81, '82 and '83 because (1) cases taken up directly by Magistrates are not included in the Police statistics, and (2) there are certain errors in the returns for some districts. An examination of the returns for the Sind Districts shows that the Karachi figures for 1880 and

1881 "cases not inquired into" included a number of cases "struck off" which were again entered in the column for "struck off" cases. In the Hyderabad returns for 1880 a number of struck off cases were included in "cases not inquired into" and not shown under their proper heading. These mistakes were pointed out by the Commissioner in 1881 and can easily be corrected. The returns of the other districts present no difficulty. Hence fairly trustworthy figures can be obtained for Sind for these four years, *exclusive of direct cases*.

18. The following statement shows the number of true cases and number of persons convicted from 1875 to 1888:—

Years.	True reported cases.	Persons convicted.	
1875... ..	5,453	3,586	
1876... ..	4,604	3,198	
1877... ..	5,539	3,637	
1878... ..	7,519	5,487	} Afghan War. Construction of railway. 1878 was year of heavy flood. Prices high owing to famine in Bombay and war. Year of high flood.
1879... ..	8,933	6,469	
Exclusive of direct cases. { 1880... ..	8,923	4,817	
1881... ..	8,055	4,005	
1882... ..	7,072	3,459	
1883... ..	7,331	3,427	
1884... ..	6,874	3,624	
1885... ..	6,575	3,553	
1886... ..	6,330	3,767	
1887... ..	6,528	4,001	
1888... ..	6,351	4,235	

It seems impossible to hold, on an examination of the above figures, that there is any general tendency to an increase of crime in Sind. The tendency is all the other way. The social and economic disturbances arising out of the Afghan War and the prosecution of railway construction led to a great and sudden increase in the number of offences in 1878 to 1881 and introduced fresh criminal elements which have not yet been altogether got rid of. But since peace was restored, and registration of crime began to improve, say from 1880, although there have been fluctuations, there has, on the whole, been a steady decrease, which would be greater than it is shown to be if direct cases were included in the figures for 1880—83.

19. Apart from the comparison between the two separate periods he has selected, Mr. Heaton remarks that "a scrutiny of the Chapter III, Part III, page 18 of the note. "crimes of the last four years only will show that "Sind is in a distinctly unsatisfactory condition. "Murder, culpable homicide, attempt at murder, robbery, house-breaking, "receiving stolen property, theft and riot and unlawful assembly were all more "prevalent in 1887 than in 1884, and all show a tendency towards increase "rather than decrease." Taking these classes of cases *seriatim* a reference to Plate VIII appended to the note will show that—

a. There were 40 cases of murder in 1886 and 1887 against 37 in 1884 and 38 in 1885. The cases of culpable homicide and attempt at murder ran from 16 in 1884 to 21 in 1887. Taking the two together, there were 61 cases in 1887 against 53 in 1884 and 63 in 1875. The last-mentioned year was, as already noted, one singularly free from crime in a general sense. The comparatively small number of murders and culpable homicides occurring in any particular year is liable to be affected by causes altogether unconnected with the general state of crime in the district, and it is difficult to draw any reliable conclusions as to an increase or, otherwise in the tendency of the people to crimes of this class from the premises available. It should be noted, however, that there has been a further increase in the number of murders in 1888 from 40 to 50, coupled with a decrease of 4 in the number of cases of culpable homicides and attempt to murder. (*Vide* paragraph 1 above.)

b.—Under robbery the cases fluctuate from 33 to 43, 35 being the lowest figure in 1885. The number in 1888 is 50.

c.—Under house-breaking the number ranges from 1,088 to 1,172, having been 1,203 in 1885.

d.—Under receiving stolen property the number starts with 281 in 1884, rises to 318 in 1885, falls to 281 in 1886, and rises again to 296 in 1887. In 1888 there were 304 cases.

e.—Under theft the number was 2,742 in 1884, 3,593 in 1885, 3,314 in 1886, and 3,487 in 1887. In 1888 the number was 3,430.

20. There seems to be some error in the curves of grievous hurt and riot given in Plate VIII, and they must be excluded. The figures for 1888, where they are given above, are taken from the table at para. 7 of the Inspector-General's Police Report for that year; but it must be noted that the figures there given for 1887 do not agree with those in the plates attached to Mr. Heaton's note, and it is quite possible that in dealing with such masses of confusing figures mistakes may have crept in which materially affect the results. Accepting Mr. Heaton's figures as they stand, however, it must be admitted that they are unfavourable to Sind so far as they go. All that can be said is that the period they cover is too short, the field too small, and the fluctuations too marked for any conclusive inference as to the general tendency to be drawn from them.

21. Turning now to the second head discussed in the note, the state of Police efficiency, Mr. Heaton lays down the principle—an indisputably correct one—that the percentages of convictions obtained to persons dealt with, &c., if taken by themselves, are absolutely inconclusive, though, when considered side by side with the state of crime, they throw a useful light on the state of the case. He shows that, as a matter of fact, the proportion of convictions increases, for reasons which it is not difficult to understand, coincidentally with such increase of crime as is the result of exceptional causes, and that a decrease in the proportion of convictions may co-exist with an indisputable decrease of crime. The efficiency of the Police, in short, in any district must be judged by its capability of coping with the conditions of crime in that district so as to bring about a reduction in the amount of crime, or, at least, prevent it from gaining ground, rather than with reference to any general scale of proportion between convictions and investigations. Thus where crime is specially prevalent, the Police, to be regarded as efficient, must, generally speaking, be able to show a larger percentage of convictions than in districts where crime has been reduced to a lower normal level, and it is when crime is increasing while the proportion of convictions decreases, or remains stationary, that serious ground for alarm exists.

22. Regarding the question from this point of view, Mr. Heaton considers the state of the Police in the Presidency Proper as generally satisfactory, in view of the marked decrease he finds in the amount of crime in spite of increased completeness and accuracy of registration. In Sind, where his figures show an increase in crime, he applies his further test and compares the percentages obtained there during the years 1884—87 with those obtained during the same period in three districts of Gujarát most nearly approaching Sind in point of criminality.

23. Accepting what is understood to be his argument, *viz.*, that since there is in Sind even more crime than in Gujarát, the Police should be able to show at least as good a standard of convictions, failing which they cannot be regarded as equal to the task they have to perform, it must be noted that the classes of cases dealt with, and the proportion of convictions obtained in each, should not be lost sight of in considering which of two districts shows the best standard. A Police which deals successfully with serious offences may, for practical purposes, be much more efficient than one which obtains a higher all round percentage by success in minor offences. The following tables exhibit the percentages taken from Annual Police Statement, Supplementary No. I for 1888, for the various classes of serious cases and for Indian Penal Code cases generally, with the order in which the 5 districts of Sind stand, as compared with Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Maháls, in respect of percentages shown under each class of cases separately, and under murder, culpable homicide, theft and stolen property collectively, obtained by adding together the places occupied by each district in each percentage for each class and placing them according to the smallness of the total:—

STATEMENT A.

District.	MURDER.				CETABLE HOMICIDE.				ROBBERIES.				DACCINIS.				THEFTS.				RECKING STOLEN PROPERTY.				INDIAN PENAL CODE CASES.				REMARKS.
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .	Persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.					
Karachi ...	50	50	3076	3076	100	100	60	60	875	100	4443	7272	...	...	...	...	5834	8784	6155	7603	7435	7837	5507	7109	6245	8446	5987	6803	Persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.
Hyderabad ...	5833	5333	45	45	6667	6667	6667	6667	5625	6429	5769	5769	...	...	...	...	6455	8812	7019	7739	8060	8182	6981	7475	5537	8252	63	6953	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .
Tbar and Parkar ...	3333	3333	20	20	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2224	7581	5949	6885	4545	4545	3659	3669	5253	7192	8203	6112	Persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.
Shikarpur ...	4615	5454	2727	3750	50	80	40	40	7272	7222	5293	5714	...	...	...	...	5012	7772	6138	6896	2478	4878	2792	3315	4640	7160	6181	5905	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .
Upper Sind Frontier.	9230	100	7083	7083	100	100	50	50	100	100	50	50	...	...	...	...	4036	8740	5622	6390	7336	8148	4203	60	4594	8033	5876	5876	Persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.
Ahmedabad ...	60	7142	3108	3108	6675	7383	4545	5172	6111	7096	5512	6825	1866	25	1871	1871	6069	7663	5406	6704	7222	7761	5985	7178	6266	7240	6014	6278	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .
Kaira ...	1668	2833	3333	3333	7142	7142	6666	6666	5555	8883	52	7047	1666	100	40	40	4604	8515	7078	7914	80	8125	6842	7558	4635	7840	6809	6967	Persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial.
Faach Mahale ...	40	40	2857	2857	60	60	3333	3333	80	80	3571	3571	100	100	5833	5833	3692	3750	8033	8224	95	95	8571	8571	6318	8354	6959	7244	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police <i>suo motu</i> .

STATEMENT B.

District.	ORDER OF MERIT ACCORDING TO AVERAGE PLACE IN THE PERCENTAGES IN STATEMENT A.								REMARKS.
	Serious Cases.								
	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Rob- beries.	Da- coities.	Thefts.	Receiv- ing Stolen Property	Serious Cases taken collec- tively except Robbery and Dacoity.	Indian Penal Code Cases collec- tively.	
Karachi	5	3	2	...	3	4	2	3	
Hyderabad	2	2	7	3	2	2	1	2	
Thar and Párkar	8	1	...	...	7	7	6	7	
Shikárpur	4	7	6	1	5	8	8	8	
Upper Sind Frontier.	1	5	3	...	8	5	2	5	
Ahmedabad	3	6	5	5	6	5	7	5	
Kaira	6	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	
Panch Maháls	7	8	1	2	1	1	4	1	

24. The correctness of the percentages is not altogether free from doubt; but taking them for what they are worth, it will be seen that of the 8 districts compared, the Panch Maháls comes near the bottom in murder and culpable homicide and at the top in the other classes, while the Sind districts, except Thar and Párkar and Shikárpur, which are generally near the bottom, may be said at least to hold their own.

25. On the whole there seems to be no sufficient reason for believing that crime is obtaining the upper hand in Sind any more than in the Presidency. At the same time it must be admitted that things are not in a satisfactory condition. The decrease in crime, if the Police arrangements were thoroughly efficient, should have been much more rapid than it has been. That crime is kept in check at all is probably due much more to the hold which the District Officers still have over the zamindárs and, through them, over the criminals than to the direct agency of the Police—that hold should be and will be maintained as long as possible. It must, however, ultimately disappear with the introduction of newer methods of administration and with the decay of the zamindárs' own influence. When this happens the Police force will need to be exceptionally efficient to make head against the difficulties arising from the hereditary character and habits of a large proportion of the population, and from the constant influx of bad characters from across the frontier and from the Punjáb.

26. There is a very general *consensus* of opinion among the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police that the character of the Police force in Sind is steadily deteriorating, and there is much reason to fear that this is the case. It is a common complaint throughout the Presidency that the Police are underpaid considering the often arduous and always responsible nature of the duties they have to perform, the intelligence required to perform those duties properly, and the temptations to which they are exposed. In Sind these considerations have even more force than elsewhere. Wages are higher, living is more expensive, and the people set more store by their personal ease and dignity. In former times service in the Police of the province was regarded as honourable, and respectable men were willing to enlist in the force on account of the respect and consideration which the position secured for them. Now a policeman is not only hardworked, ill paid, and except perhaps in Thar and Párkar, where there are other drawbacks to efficiency, ill clothed, but, as Mr. Heaton has pointed out, in every criminal case in which he is engaged he is almost as much on his trial as the accused himself, liable to be browbeaten and misrepresented by pleaders, and the constant object of censure, deserved or otherwise, from the bench. It is not surprising that under these circumstances it is found impossible to induce respectable men to join the force. The candi-

dates for employment come from the most ignorant and indolent classes of the population, who, when employed, set so little value on the service that they resign whenever the fancy takes them. As an instance, it may be noticed that in the Hyderabad District out of a force of 905 men 96 resigned in the course of the year. Fortunately there still remain some men of a better class in the higher ranks of the service, but as these disappear, the inefficiency of the force will become more pronounced, and it will be impossible to obtain intelligent and trustworthy officers from the lower ranks of the service. The Commissioner would very earnestly press upon the attention of Government the special necessity for taking early steps to improve the pay and position of the Police force in Sind.

27. A statement showing the information asked for in Government Resolution No. 3272 of the 21st June 1889, paragraph 2, regarding the working of the Arms Act is also appended.

A. C. TREVOR,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office :
Karachi, 28th September 1889. }

No. 1959 of 1889.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Collector's Office,
Karachi, 21st September 1889.

Submitted to the Commissioner in Sind in compliance with his Memorandum No. 1059, dated 16th instant.

R. I. CRAWFORD, Colonel,
District Magistrate, Karachi.

Statement showing Arms, &c., received into and sent out of Karachi during 1888 under cover of Licenses.

RECEIVED INTO KARACHI.

	Cann.	Rifles	Revolvers	Carbines	Sword, Bayonet and Scabbard	Venturines	Hunting Knives	Air Gun	Powling Pistols	Screw-drivers	Stipple Wrenches	Powder and Shot Measures	Leaving Machines	Motors	Shrapnel	Fuzes	Powder Flasks	Compass	Cyts	Cartridges	Pumps	Shotgun	Gun powder	
By import, including transshipment	20	10 and 6 cases.	3	3	2	2	12	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	24 Sacks and 100 barrels	10,000	2,345,000	425,000 and 5 cases.	Cols 127,450 and 25 lbs.		Owl. 1,772	Lbs. 400,100
By transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20	10 and 6 cases.	3	3	2	2	12	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	24 Sacks and 100 barrels	10,000	2,345,000	425,000 and 5 cases.	Cols 127,450 and 25 lbs.		Owl. 1,772	Lbs. 400,100

SENT OUT OF KARACHI.

By export	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By transport	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. 6	..	1,200,000	142,000	100 cases and 15,000 colts.		Owl. 1,027	Lbs. 207,000
By transshipment	..	5 No. 6 and 6 cases.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 sets	4	Half barrels 100	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	5 No. 6 and 6 cases.	6	..	4	10 sets	4	No. 6 Half barrels 100	Owl. 1,027	Lbs. 207,000

RECEIVED INTO KARACHI.

	Saltpetre	Pelt Wads	Paper Wads	Gun Wads	Lead	Gelatine Blasting	Dynamite	Decompos.	Signal Candles	Boiling Tools	Ballon.	Ballot Paper	Ballot Machine	Prism	Aurifer	Shot	Remarks
By import, including transshipment	15 Cwt.	225 Lbs. and 1 case.	84,000 and 100 packets	..	404 Cwt. and 25 slabs.	4,000	25,000	25,000	..	10	1,000	10	10	4,00,000	2,000	1	
By transport	7,725 Mds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15 Cwt. 7,725 Mds.	225 Lbs. and 1 case.	84,000 and 100 packets	..	404 Cwt. and 25 slabs.	4,000	25,000	25,000	..	10	1,000	10	10	4,00,000	2,000	1	

SENT OUT OF KARACHI.

By export	7,945 Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By transport	10 Mds.	212 Lbs.	107,000	251 cases	102	4,000	25,000	25,000	200	10	..	10	10	400,000	..	..
By transshipment	15 Bags.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7,945 Cwt. 10 Mds. 15 Bags.	212 Lbs.	107,000	251 cases	102	4,000	25,000	25,000	200	10	..	10	10	400,000	..	..

Mem. showing Arms, &c., passed out of Karachi under cover of Licenses to go armed :-
 Gun .. 6 | Pistol .. 2
 Swords .. 4 | Fowling piece 1
 Revolver .. 1

R. I. CRAWFORD, Colonel.
 District Magistrate.

No. 1346 of 1889.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 11th October 1889.

Forwarded to Government.

2. This is the first report submitted by the Inspector-General of Police in which the working of the Police as regards crime is also dealt with by that officer, and Mr. Ommanney welcomes the arrangement, as "the head of the Department" is thus enabled to review the entire operations of the Police; I believe, however, that the Divisional Commissioners are still (at any rate nominally) the heads of the Department.

3. The new statistical table (Supplementary Statement No. I) is practically of little use this year, as the Inspector-General of Police has found it impossible to compile a similar statement for the preceding year; but it appears that some Superintendents prepared, in their own offices, a statement for 1887, and it is to be regretted that the difficulty of compiling the statement in the Inspector-General's office was not foreseen and all Superintendents directed to submit statements for the previous year also.

4. *Para. 4.*—With reference to the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police in para. 4 as regards the defects of the old form, it may be observed that the Commissioners being fully aware of its shortcomings found it necessary to supplement it by additional tables in their own reports, thus laying before Government information regarding the working of the Police in as complete a manner as possible.

5. The superiority of the new statement is undeniable, but I venture to think that there is a grave defect in it. The percentage tests applied do not, I submit, show the *real detective ability* of the Police. In order to exhibit this a column should be added showing "the total number of real cognizable cases" and in the table below the form the "percentage of cases decided by trial to real cognizable cases" should be given, as this would be the most valuable test of the detective ability of the Police. I find from the remarks in para. 3 of Government Resolution No. 6757, dated 10th December 1888, reviewing the reports for 1887, that Government attach much importance to this test. Similarly, I think, the "number of persons concerned in real cognizable cases" should be shown separately and the "percentage of persons concerned in cases decided by trial to the number arrested in real cognizable cases," given in the table below the form.

6. *Para. 5.*—The explanation furnished in para. 5 seems to show that either Statement A, Part I, or Supplementary Statement I, must be incorrectly prepared. It is important that the statistics should be compiled as accurately as possible, and I would suggest that the Inspector-General of Police should be directed to send for the crime returns for two or three districts and ascertain exactly how each of the above statements has been compiled.

7. *Paras. 7 and 8.*—From the comparative statement in para. 7, showing real cognizable cases, it appears that a large increase in offences generally, and serious offences specially, has occurred in the Northern Division. Considering the unfavourable season in the northern districts of Guzerát, the increase of crime is not to be wondered at. The increase occurs in all districts except Surat and Thána. Under "Serious Crime" there were 8 cases of murder more than in the previous year, and attempts at murder and culpable homicide have increased from 31 to 32. Dacoities have doubled, but it is satisfactory that in Thána this offence is on the wane. Robberies show a slight decrease, but the increase in thefts and receiving stolen property is serious.

8. *Para. 10.*—I cannot pass over this para. without pointing out a mistake in the last sentence, as it gives an impression that, in previous years, distinct orders were neglected by the Superintendents, and it is only fair to them to point out that in the rules, referred to by the Inspector-General, it was merely laid

down that columns 12, 13 and 14 (Statement A, Part I) should include cases "in which final reports have been submitted." There is no direction here, that final reports should be submitted in "every case" as stated by the Inspector-General, and as a matter of fact, there were no instructions to the Superintendents of Police that such reports should be submitted in undetected cases until orders were issued by the Commissioners,—*vide* Circular quoted in Government Resolution No. 3, dated 3rd January 1888.

9. *Para. 11.*—Mr. Ommanney makes the repeated complaints regarding the impunity with which false accusations are made. I am afraid that sufficient efforts are not made to repress the evil by instituting prosecutions more freely against the false accusers. The Police too frequently neglect to prosecute in such cases.

10. *Para. 12.*—The large proportion of arrested persons released without being brought to trial would appear to show a want of discretion in making arrests. Nearly half the number were apprehended in connection with theft cases, and the Inspector-General remarks that the Police deliberately refrain from sending up the accused unless the stolen property is recovered. It must be borne in mind, however, that very strong proof is required, when property is not recovered, for a conviction to be obtained, and the Police would be rarely successful. I am not, therefore, inclined to agree with the Inspector-General that "the probability is that most of these persons ought to have been sent up for trial."

11. *Para. 13.*—With regard to the large number of persons appearing before Magistrates in direct cases, it may be remarked that it frequently happens that Magistrates issue process without examining the complainant. If Magistrates would satisfy themselves by direct examination that there are *prima facie* grounds for proceeding with the case there would not be the waste of time the figures indicate.

12. *Para. 16.*—I share with Mr. Ommanney his regret at the frequent transfers of Superintendents. The complaint is an old one and has been frequently made; it is presumed that transfers are often unavoidable. Changes might, however, be avoided to some extent were Mr. Ommanney's suggestion adopted as far as practicable. During the year under report there was no change in the *personnel* of the Superintendent in Ahmedabad and Kaira, and the same may almost be said of the Panch Maháls and Thána. In Broach and Surat there were two changes. Thus this Division has been, comparatively speaking, fortunate in this respect.

13. *Paras. 18 and 19.*—I am not altogether inclined to agree with the Inspector-General of Police that the general decrease in the number of offences against Excise and Opium laws is satisfactory. I think a great deal depends upon the activity and vigilance of the District Force, and their hearty co-operation with the A'bkári Police. The former are far too apt to look upon the latter as a distinct department. As an instance of this, I would refer to the results obtained during the year in Thána. The co-operation of the District Police in that district at once resulted in a sudden increase, and it is satisfactory to observe that the prosecution of the offenders was attended with considerable success. The decrease in Surat is striking, and must be attributed to the inactivity of the Police. The total number of arrests in the Northern Division for offences under Excise laws in 1887 was 1,105 (and not 1,005) which, compared with the year under report, shows a decrease and not an increase, as observed by the Inspector-General.

14. *Para. 20.*—Non-cognizable crime decreased slightly, and the Police in this Division were employed in a very small percentage of such cases as compared with the other Divisions, and with the past year. The large number of non-cognizable cases taken up by the Police in Broach, as compared with other districts, appears to demand inquiry. The number of persons appearing before the Courts is also smaller than in 1887, and it is a curious fact that the percentage of convictions has fallen in all Divisions. In the Northern Division the figures fell from 23 to 17. All districts contribute to this retrogression except Kaira, where there is an improvement. Thána continues to be the worst.

Ahmedabad.

15. The general increase of crime has been fully explained by the Superintendent, and it appears serious crime in every form developed during the year. The increase in thefts is startling. The Police, however, appear to have worked well under trying circumstances, as the percentage of convictions of cases as well as persons shows. The amount of property stolen increased much, and the percentage of recoveries is exceedingly good, viz. 87; but it must be remembered that in striking this percentage, property in pending cases is excluded, which fact para. 3 of the summary does not make clear. Reading the para. without the aid of the table below Supplementary Statement I, one would be led to suppose that 87 per cent. of Rs. 64,323 stolen were recovered; but this is not so. A good deal of attention is paid in this district to the law on the subject of binding over persons to be of good behaviour, and I agree with the Inspector-General of Police that this matter should be attended to in other districts. The supervision over bad characters in the city is systematic and thorough, and Mr. Adams deserves credit for the complete arrangements he maintains in this respect. The punishment list of the district is very heavy; in fact it makes the conduct of the Ahmedabad Police the worst in the Division, and only four places above the very worst in the Presidency. But the force has to some extent been demoralized, as explained by the Superintendent in para. 9 (page 40). The District Magistrate, however, thinks that in spite of all drawbacks the force has done well, and in this view I concur. There can be no doubt that under the trying circumstances the results attained are most creditable to Mr. Adams. He has been without an assistant for almost the entire year and, it would appear, also without one Inspector for some time.

As regards education, the district still retains the first place in the Presidency. Drill and ball practice are reported to be carefully attended to, and Mr. Adams is commended for activity in visiting scenes of crime and inspecting outposts.

Kaira.

16. In Kaira cognizable crime has increased considerably and the increase appears to be general. The large increase in murders and thefts is to be regretted. The results of the former description of cases are deplorable, but the Inspector-General of Police appears to be satisfied on the merits of each case that the Police have not done badly. The great delay in the disposal of Sessions cases is inexplicable. It would appear that cases committed nearly two years ago have not been disposed of! It is, however, satisfactory to find that, on the whole, the Kaira Police have been able to obtain better results in thefts and indeed throughout the various classes. But in the recovery of stolen property they have been unfortunate, the percentage having fallen from 97 to 68. It is explained that this is principally due to the complicity of certain policemen with the thieves in a heavy case of house-breaking and theft. Mr. Spence's supervision over "bad characters" is most thorough. I agree with the Inspector-General's opinion in para. 11 (page 42), and I think the attention of Superintendents should be called to the matter. The education of the force has not improved and its relative position remains the same as last year. It is satisfactory to learn that the Kaira Police continue to improve in efficiency. Mr. Spence has been active in visiting the scenes of crime and inspecting outposts, and credit is due to him for the good results obtained in, as the Inspector-General remarks, a "particularly difficult year."

Panch Mahals.

17. Cognizable cases reported in the Panch Mahals show an increase from 500 in 1887 to 590 in 1888 (Statement A., Part I, show 563, while Supplementary Statement I, 547). This increase is ascribed to the indifferent season and to the want of effective patrolling in consequence of the reduction of the Mounted Police; but it may be mentioned that on a representation made by the Superintendent of Police, supported by the District Magistrate, the Mounted Police was allowed to be brought up to its full strength. The Inspector-General draws particular attention to the large number of pending cases. The number is certainly abnormally high, and the inference drawn by Mr. Oummaney, that it points to a neglect on the

part of the Police, appears to be merited. I agree with the Inspector-General that the results obtained do not prove that the Police have maintained a high standard of detective ability. Mr. Ommanney, however, compliments the force on its preparative ability; but unless the simple people of the Panch Maháls have greatly altered since I knew them some years ago, it would not be a difficult matter to ascertain the truth in almost all cases arising. I should, therefore, say that the praise awarded by the Inspector-General has been somewhat easily earned. With reference to the remarks in para. 8 (page 45), I would observe that the supervision of bad characters in the Panch Maháls generally is a very different matter as compared with the other districts in the province. Roll-calls and the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code cannot be so effectively used with a wandering population such as the Bhils, Náikrá, &c., are, and all such restraints must be cautiously employed. It appears that 172 licenses for firearms and 362 for other arms were issued and renewed during the year as against 88 and 266 respectively in 1887. This large increase has already been noticed by me in my remarks on the Collector's Administration Report.

The very large number of punishments would seem to indicate that the efficiency and conduct of the force do not compare favourably with the previous year; it is satisfactory, therefore, to find that the District Magistrate considers that the Police have worked well. In respect of education the Panch Maháls ranks very low, only 18 per cent. of the men being able to write.

Mr. Lester has not moved about actively, and it would appear from the records of this office that the matter attracted Mr. Sheppard's attention; but the Inspector-General explains that the state of Mr. Lester's health to a great extent accounts for his inactivity. The District Magistrate bears testimony to Mr. Lester's "careful supervision" and the Inspector-General considers the record of his work is "satisfactory."

Broach.

18. The report for the district is most unsatisfactory. Crime increased and the Police appear to have been utterly unable to cope with it. Taking real cognizable offences the increase is alarming, being 52 per cent., and the number of persons arrested has nearly doubled, while the low percentage of convictions in both cases and persons indicates that the Police are wanting in detective and preparative ability, in a marked degree, and that they have shown a great want of discrimination in making arrests. But the exceptional difficulties the Police have to contend with in this district are very forcibly put forward by the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate in para. 6 (page 49). It is a satisfactory feature of the report, however, that the number of pending cases is very much smaller, and that the percentage of recoveries of stolen property has improved. Mr. Mackenzie devoted much personal attention to the revision of the list of bad characters, but it is a general complaint in this district that the control exercised by the Police Patels is nominal. I concur with the Inspector-General that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code on the subject of security for good behaviour should be more largely made use of in this district. The force is, comparatively speaking, fairly educated. The Inspector-General of Police, considering the district undermanned and the men consequently over-worked, is of opinion that the conduct of the force was "fairly satisfactory." As remarked by the Inspector-General, it is most unsatisfactory that, in a compact and small district like Broach, the Superintendent could only visit 8 out of the 14 outposts. Mr. Warden was in charge up to 14th May and Mr. Duggan arrived in the district on 21st idem and yet he visited only one outpost! It is, however, fair to Mr. Duggan to add that he visited the scenes of 7 out of 10 cases of serious crime.

Surat.

19. The statistics, as presented, show a decrease in crime, and it is not surprising that the Inspector-General considers this "very remarkable, as in the four northern districts of Gujarát it has increased enormously on account of the bad harvest." It is much to be regretted that the Superintendent has omitted

to furnish explanation of the fluctuations in each class and description of crime. The action of the Police in the prosecution of crime contrasts most unfavourably with the Northern Division and the Presidency generally, but according to Mr. Gibbs the falling off in the percentage as regards cases is only slight compared with the previous year. Further details of comparison with last year are not, however, furnished, as the Inspector-General states that this is not easy to make. The redeeming features are the small number of pending cases (55) and the good results obtained in the recovery of stolen property. It is satisfactory to find that the Police have been able to obtain a "tolerable measure of success" in undetected cases of previous years. The number of licenses granted for the possession and carrying of arms is small. As Government is aware the Act has been very strictly worked in this district and a system of stamping the arms licensed has been introduced; but Mr. Gibbs' suggestion that the name of the district and taluka to which the owner belongs should be stamped upon the arms is somewhat unreasonable.

It is satisfactory to learn from the Superintendent that the tone of the Police is "decidedly good." The number of punishments inflicted during the year appears to support Mr. Gibbs' opinion, but as compared with other districts Surat occupies a very low position. Nine rewards for good service were granted. The force is, after that of Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar, the best educated in the Presidency. No progress in drill is reported, and as this appears to be due to the incompetency of the drill masters, steps should be taken to provide better men.

Mr. Gibbs has been active in visiting the scenes of serious crime and the outposts, and the Inspector-General states his supervision has been "vigilant and effective."

Thána.

20. This is another district in which crime has decreased, but it is a matter of regret that no explanations of the fluctuations have been furnished. As Government is aware the season in the Thána District was unfavourable, the rainfall being both insufficient and unseasonable, resulting in considerable damage to the rice crops and affecting also the varkas crops. It is, therefore, a matter for congratulation that crime has been kept down. The decrease is spread over all classes; murders, dacoities, robberies and thefts show a diminution; and, in fact, the only heads under which there has been any increase are attempts at murder and culpable homicide. The increase in ábkári offences is due to the special exertions of the Police under the direction of the Superintendent. The Inspector-General of Police considers that the Police have shown themselves "distinctly efficient" in dealing with cases under the Indian Penal Code, and this is sufficiently apparent from the results. The excessive number of pending cases has attracted attention and the Inspector-General's remarks in para. 2 (page 50) are very much to the point; but the matter requires inquiry, inasmuch as if there be a tendency on the part of the Police to defer sending in final reports till late year, it must be checked, as necessarily the Magistrates must require time and it must affect the Police returns seriously. The percentage of recoveries of property stolen is 63.50, which is above that for the Presidency generally, and compares not unfavourably with that for the Division. No progress was presumably made in the detection of cases standing over from previous years. The nightly muster of habitual criminals is not in vogue in this district; no muster rolls are maintained as in Guzerát, and the supervision of bad characters extends to the watching of the movements of habitual offenders and demanding security from them under certain circumstances, but it should have been stated in how many cases this was done.

The conduct of the force is reported to have been on the whole good, but this is not borne out by the number of punishments inflicted. It, however, appears that most of the men punished belonged to the Ábkári Police. The number of good conduct tickets obtained speaks highly for the individual exertions of the men. The educational attainments of the force have made rapid strides, and it has gained for the district 7 places in the comparative list. The improvement would appear to be due to the "careful selection of recruits"; and if this be so, it would seem as if service in the Police is attractive in the Thána District! The drill of the Thána Police is good, and improvement in musketry is mentioned.

The number of gun licenses granted in this district is excessive and should be curtailed. I recently made the following remarks when submitting the Administration Report of the Collector :—

“ It would seem from Mr. Kennedy’s remarks that a large number of licenses are granted to clerks, mukádam, &c., for sporting purposes, and I concur with Mr. Kennedy that, under the special circumstances of the Thána District, especially that portion so largely inhabited by Native Christians, a high fee should be charged for sporting licenses. It is difficult for the District Magistrate to make distinctions among this class of persons.”

Mr. Dhanjisha appears to have moved actively about the district, visiting all the outposts and 50 per cent. of the scenes of serious crimes. Credit is due to him for the efficiency of the Police during the year, and the results sufficiently indicate that the commendation of the Inspector-General is well deserved.

21. I would suggest that the Inspector-General should be desired to give the subject of each para. briefly in the margin, as this would facilitate references.

W. H. PROPERT,
Commissioner, N. D.

NOTE BY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE ON COMMISSIONER, N. D.’s PARAS. 3 AND 10.

(3). Although Supplementary Statement No. I. has not been of much use this year for comparison with previous years, it has been of great service in comparing the results of one district with each other and it has been used freely for this purpose.

(10). The rule at the back of Statement A, Part I, for filling up column 6 of that form is as follows :—

“ Column 6 will show cases reported in any previous year, but in which the final Police report was not submitted in that year. Such cases will have been shown in column 4 only of the previous year’s statement and will now be accounted for in their appropriate columns.”

This undoubtedly means that a final report is to be submitted in every case, otherwise the same cases would figure year after year in column 6.

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

No. $\frac{P}{122}$ of 1889.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 17th September 1889.

Submitted to Government.

2. This is the first time the Police Administration Report has been framed by the Inspector-General of Police in accordance with Government Resolution No. 6272, dated 19th November 1888.

3. The advantage of having the report written up for the whole Presidency by one officer, instead of four; the difficulties the Inspector-General experienced

in comparing the results of the year's operations with those of the preceding year, consequent on the changes introduced in the statistical returns; the superiority of Supplementary Statement No. I over the old Imperial Statement A, Part I, and other cognate matters, are so graphically described by Mr. Ommanney in paragraphs 1 to 5 of his report that the Commissioner, C. D., thinks it unnecessary to add anything to his remarks.

4. From the figures, given in the statement under paragraph 7, which deals with real cognizable cases, it will be seen that
 Cognizable crime. there has been a considerable increase under murders, dacoities, robberies and thefts in the Central Division. Taking the figures by classes, an increase of 56 is observable under Class I, for which no specific reason is assigned. There is also an apparently large increase under Class V, but the number of the minor offences is comparatively large. The fluctuations in the other classes call for no remarks.

5. The evil, complained of by the Inspector-General, regarding false charges, is of long standing, and the only remedy seems to be to institute prosecutions in cases in which *malá fides* can be proved. It is impossible to completely put down the number of false accusations, because, some, which eventually turn out to be unfounded, may often be made under an erroneous impression as to fact or law; and in such cases no one can be held responsible for the waste of time and trouble, of which not only the Police, but the Magistrates also might justly complain.
 Para. 11.

6. The remarks, made by Mr. Ommanney in paragraph 16, regarding frequent changes of District Superintendents, are worthy of consideration. Particular action in this matter appears to be necessary in Khándesh, where the inefficiency of the District Police has been so prominently brought to notice by the Superintendent of Police, and severely commented upon by Mr. Loch. During the Commissioner's tour in Khándesh, last February, he was forcibly struck with the laxity, and want of smartness and intelligence on the part of the Police generally.

7. In non-cognizable crime, there is a slight increase in the total number of cases for the Division, but it is very satisfactory to note that the percentage of cases in which the Police were employed has decreased from 3 in 1887 to 2.5 during the year under report. Násik and Sátára show an increase of 959 and 758 cases respectively, but this increase is almost counterbalanced by the large decrease of 1,421 cases in the Ahmednagar District.
 Non-cognizable crime.

8. Some of the dacoities committed in the Khándesh District, should, as pointed out by the Inspector-General, have appeared in Statement B, as they were, doubtless, committed by professional gangs of dacoits. The District Superintendent will be called upon to explain this omission. The result of the enquiries regarding the issue of notices purporting to emanate from the notorious Bhil, Tántya, will be duly reported to Government, on receipt of a report from the District Magistrate.
 Para. 24.

9. Taking the Presidency as a whole, the districts of the Central Division, except Khándesh and Násik, rank sufficiently high according to the number of punishments inflicted. Judging, however, by the test of rewards, the results are not so satisfactory, especially in the case of Násik and Sholápur, which districts occupy the last two places in the Presidency. In the matter of education, also, the districts in the Central Division do not stand well, Ahmednagar and Sátára alone occupying the 2nd and 6th places in the list. The Police of Sátára and Khándesh are to be congratulated on their excellent results in competition shooting. They have, the Commissioner notes with pleasure, maintained their reputation in drill and ball practice.
 Paras, 29 to 33.

10. The Commissioner does not share in the satisfaction expressed by the Inspector-General of Police in the general decrease in cases under the excise and opium laws. There is no doubt of the fact that there is a great deal of smuggling and sale of illicit liquor,
 Para. 19.

especially in Thána, Násik and Khándesh, and if the Police are more active the returns ought to show a considerable increase in these cases. But from the experience of the undersigned, the Police are very apathetic as a rule regarding these cases. Where the Central Distillery and the Minimum Guarantee system is in force, the farmer's detectives bring to light the majority of cases—the Abkári establishment and the Police detect very few.

11. A great many more licenses for arms than are necessary are issued, especially to traders and merchants, for the protection of life and property. Now that railways have been so much extended, travelling by road has greatly diminished, and even when ordinary roads have to be used, it is only in hilly and jungly tracts where there is any fear of danger to life and property. Licenses to carry arms are usually applied for to increase the personal importance of the applicant in the eyes of the people. The grant of such licenses should be made with great caution and discrimination.

12. *Ahmednagar*.—As reported by the Inspector-General, the very efficient administration of this district is highly creditable to Mr. Vincent, the more so, when the fact is taken into consideration that the monsoon season was very unfavorable and that the district was threatened with general distress.

13. *Khándesh*.—The percentages of recoveries of stolen property are deplorable, and they are, no doubt, to some extent, the result of Pátils and other village officers assisting dacoits in their depredations; and this system will not be checked until some very severe examples are made of some of these village officers. The cowardice of the villagers is proverbial, but their headmen ought to set them a good example by a display of nerve and activity and thus to inspire them with a certain amount of confidence. The crime of house-breaking and theft is reported to be on the increase, especially along the railway line, which is said to afford unusual facilities of escape to the offenders. The railway line, however, affords equal facilities to the Police in the work of detection, and the Superintendent should post smart men and officers with detective skill in tálukás traversed by the railway and they must of course work in co-operation with the Railway Police. The inefficiency of the Police may gradually be remedied by taking care that the officer appointed as District Superintendent will remain at his post, humanely speaking, for some years, and by thus giving him an opportunity of weeding out the old and useless men and of infusing into Khándesh new blood from other districts, where the Police have worked successfully. The inspection work of the district, as reported by the Inspector-General, can hardly be pronounced as sufficient.

14. *Násik*.—Next to Ahmednagar comes Násik in the order of merit, as regards the efficiency of its administration. Looking to mere figures, other districts seem to have done better. But the fact is that, unlike those districts, Násik has taken almost every case into account and has not kept doubtful cases pending. The remark of the Inspector-General in paragraph 3 of the précis for the district, that the percentage of the convictions in murder cases is small owing to "a reluctance to convict on evidence that would be regarded as sufficient in other cases," is, no doubt, to a certain extent, true; but the failure in convictions is, also, it is feared, due to a want of thoroughness and completeness in Police investigations in the first instance. In this connection, the District Magistrate of Sátára, Mr. Keyser, remarks as follows (Para. 11 of the précis for the Sátára District):—"As a rule Police investigations are not conducted with sufficient care and thoroughness. Once an accused has confessed, especially in murder cases, it is thought sufficient, and if the confession is afterwards retracted, the case falls through."

The inspection work done in Násik also was insufficient.

15. *Poona*.—The steps taken by the Superintendent for the enlistment of Kolis in the Police of the district are in the right direction, and should be steadily kept in view.

16. Mr. East's remark, quoted by the Inspector-General in the 15th paragraph of the Poona précis, is one in which the Commissioner concurs, and the

escape of so many undoubted murderers may be attributed to the incapability of many persons who are called upon to serve as jurors; some of these persons are incapable of appreciating evidence and of forming an opinion thereon; others are imbued with exaggerated notions about Police bungling, which, coupled with a sense of false philanthropy, inclines them to pass a verdict of "not guilty." The remedy for this is a very careful selection of jurymen, especially in the trial of serious cases.

17. The results of Police operations during the year under report in this district appear to have been fairly satisfactory.

18. *Sittara*.—Though the percentage of recovery of stolen property shows some improvement over the preceding year, yet the percentage of convictions to cases decided is not good as compared with the other districts of the Division. Generally speaking, however, the results may be regarded as satisfactory; and it is particularly gratifying to note that the arrangements made by Colonel Codrington to prevent bad characters from committing dacoities, &c., have met with marked success.

19. *Sholapur*.—The whole district was, as it were, in chaos owing to the maladministration of Mr. Yates during the year, and consequently the discipline and the general work of the force were slack and inefficient. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the present Superintendent, Mr. Davies, is doing his best to restore order, and the Commissioner hopes that the next year's administration will show better results.

20. Mr. Ommanney has written a very full and able report, notwithstanding the disadvantages he had to contend with, resulting from the introduction of modified statistical returns, and also from his engagement on special duty in connection with the Crawford case.

J. MOORE,
Commissioner, C. D.

REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Para. 4.—As regards any shortcomings on the part of Magistrates, whether in relation to issue of final orders on Police final reports, or other subjects, I think that, as to particular cases, the District Magistrate should be addressed, and on any general question the orders of Government should issue only after the Commissioners of Divisions have had an opportunity of consulting the District Magistrates. It is most desirable that any appearance of subordination of Magistrates of any class to the head of the Police should be avoided.

2. *Para. 13.*—A Magistrate, without referring to the Police, can only, in the first instance, form an opinion as to the truth or falsehood of a charge by cross-examining a complainant, and is manifestly at a great disadvantage as compared with a Police officer conducting an enquiry on the spot. No deduction as to the comparative discretion of the Police and Magistracy can fairly be made from the percentage figures given, but the discretion of the Police, if correctly described in paragraph 12, is very questionably exercised. At the same time, it is true that many Magistrates, pressed as they are for time, do not take enough pains to examine complaints before issuing process. The matter has been often previously brought to the notice of Government, and stricter procedure enjoined on the Magistrates concerned.

3. *Para. 16.*—I agree in the opinion expressed in the last sentence of this paragraph.

4. *Para. 17.*—I think the table given under this paragraph might be, with advantage, relegated to an appendix.

SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORTS, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Belgaum.

5. It is open to a Sessions Court to submit a case to the High Court under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, when it considers that the verdict of a jury is inconsistent with the facts proved, and this should prevent any absolute miscarriage of justice.

6. The measures taken in this district for supervision over bad characters, as described in Mr. Down's report for last year, are efficient.

Bijapur.

7. I do not think there is reason to believe that either the Police or Magistrates fail to take up cases of receiving stolen property, when there is any chance of conviction. The Police should, of course, endeavour to get wind of any habitual or professional receivers, but in casual cases it is generally very difficult to prove criminal intent or knowledge.

Dhárwár.

8. The ill-success which has attended investigation of crime in the Dhárwár District is very remarkable, and Mr. Ommanney notes, as prevalent there, a most objectionable system of endeavouring to improve the returns by suppressing altogether cases in which conviction is doubtful. It is very difficult to understand why the percentage of false accusations to true should be in Dhárwár nearly three times as high as that for the Division generally. I regret to observe that the District Magistrate has made no remarks on the working of the Police in forwarding the report.

Kánara.

9. It appears that the superiority of the record respecting convictions on cases disposed of, and other percentages, is only nominal, owing to the large number of pending cases traceable, apparently, to unpunctuality in submitting final reports.

Kolába.

10. The number of excluded cases is very noteworthy. I entertain some doubt whether all the cases struck off as "no offence" are properly so described. It would seem that only 51 out of 872 were held to be maliciously false, so the rest were presumably frivolous. I think some Magistrates are too easy in striking off cases as "no offences" on the mere report of the Police—not sorry perhaps to save themselves some trouble.

Ratnágiri.

11. I quite agree in the Inspector-General's remarks as to the expediency of sending true cases for trial, where there is evidence, even though conviction may be matter of uncertainty. It is, in fact, a question of duty, and not of mere expediency, for otherwise the Police officer practically takes on himself the function of the Magistrate.

12. The various reports have been analysed by the Inspector-General of Police as fully and clearly as is feasible, under the special difficulties he has mentioned, which will not arise next year. I note that he has thought proper to observe (under head of Khándesh) that few District Magistrates have appended remarks of any value to the reports of District Superintendents. I have no means of checking this estimate, nor have District Magistrates of questioning it before it goes up to Government, but do not believe that these officers, most of whom are of long standing and have ripe experience, would fail generally to pass any remarks on such reports as they might deem useful. Mere recitation of facts contained in the reports themselves, except where a summary is professedly given, has always seemed to me out of place. The District Magistrates are not concerned in the organization, interior economy and discipline of the force, and are of course aware that the crime returns will receive careful analysis later on. They are not in close contact with the Police, rarely having an original case, and in many districts having a small share only of the appellate work. Their principal duties as District Magistrates are the scrutiny of re-

turns of Magistrates of all classes with a view to the amendment of erroneous decisions, passing orders on magisterial references, disposing of applications for transfer of cases, and other miscellaneous business, in none of which do the Police appear. In these circumstances it will only be in exceptional cases that their remarks will have exceptional interest. The present reviews are professedly summaries as well as commentaries, but if facts recited from the reports themselves were excluded, they would be very brief.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT
PART I—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.															
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19a
KARA'CHI.																		
116	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																		
121 to 130, 138	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211 to 242, 467 and 471	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	1	...	...	3	...	2	100	100	1	...	...	...	100	100	1	...
212 to 216	...	Harbouring an offender	14	...	...	...	...	10	88.24	83.83	10	...	...	...	68.23	81.81	1	...
217 to 226	...	Other offences against public justice	18	...	...	...	...	9	71.42	59	10	...	...	...	50	82.6	4	...
142 to 163, 167, 168	...	Kinding or unlawful assembly	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			29	...	1	4	27	13	80	66.66	24	...	...	...	60.66	76.19	6	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																		
202, 208, 208	...	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
207	...	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
204, 208	...	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	...	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
207	...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
217, 218	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205, 206, 209	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	...	...	1	...	1	100	50	1	...	...	...	100	50	1	...
220, 221, 223	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or commission or deterring public servant.	1	...	...	1	...	1	100	100	1	...	...	...	100	100	...	...
225, 226, 233	...	Grievous hurt	11	...	...	11	...	8	90.9	78.72	10	...	...	...	70	70	1	...
228	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	8	...	...	...	...	2	100	50	6	...	...	...	83.33	50	1	...
227, 229, 232	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or commission or deterring public servant.	8	...	...	...	...	3	100	100	3	...	...	...	100	100	...	...
224	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	18	...	...	...	...	3	83.33	30	16	...	...	...	18.75	23.07	1	...
223 to 225	...	Kidnaping or abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
240 to 242	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271, 272	...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
263, 264, 265, 267	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	40	...	...	...	...	30	80	55.55	33	...	...	...	56.25	60	12	...
264A, 224	...	Death or negligence not causing death or grievous hurt.	1	...	...	...	...	1	100	100	1	...	...	...	100	100	...	...
Total			90	1	9	88	45	63.83	61.66	53	...	...	...	...	61.8	64.7	23	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.																		
265, 267, 268	...	Facility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
269, 269	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
264, 267, 268	...	Robbery with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
262, 268	...	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
270, 261, 263, 270 to 272, 273 to 280	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
278, 279	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
264, 263, 267 to 269	...	Entering house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
269 to 272	...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
262, 263	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
261, 260, 261	...	Behaving as gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			527	3	8	127	80	92.36	61.79	200	...	...	...	...	77	28	10	25.94

STATEMENT

PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a	
KARACHI—continued.																			
<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</i>																			
40	241 to 244	Wrongful restraint and confinement	6	...	...	2	8	2	...	25	...	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	...	...	...	2	...	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			8	...	...	2	10	2	25	20	2	...	...	1	2	...	50	25	1
<i>Class V.—Minor offences against Property.</i>																			
43	463, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	95	...	...	...	14	11	100	78-67	95	...	...	11	3	3	11-87	78-67	7
44	379 to 393	Theft... of cattle ... ordinary	419	1	13	227	177	97-44	77-97	418	2	...	172	45	12	40-95	79-28	75	
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	24	1	2	28	2	50	20-78	17	...	...	7	2	1	41-17	70	17	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	447, 449	Criminal or house-trespass	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	401, 402	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			1,189	4	16	27	630	507	91-74	74-85	1,074	4	...	463	104	37	44-9	82-23	208
<i>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>																			
49	206 to 207	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C, F, G, and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	21	...	...	2	20	18	100	90	21	...	...	18	2	...	85-71	90	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	18	...	...	14	13	100	92-85	15	...	...	18	1	1	88-66	92-85	...	
52		Excise Laws	7	...	...	6	4	75	83-23	6	...	...	5	1	1	50	75	2	
53		Opium Act	15	...	...	17	17	100	86-68	17	...	...	16	4	2	57-14	68-66	1	
54		Railway Laws	24	...	...	24	24	100	94-14	100	14	...	...	14	...	...	94-11	100	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws	11	...	...	10	9	100	89-33	100	9	...	...	9	...	...	100	100	...
56		Arms Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Forest Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	209, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291 to 294, Section 24 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	254	...	1	252	247	96-81	98-97	242	...	...	...	235	8	1	97-95	98-52	...
Total			462	...	3	452	441	94-58	97-33	435	3	...	...	416	12	2	95-19	97-19	3
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	Offences against Stage Carriage Act and Cantonment Act	11	...	1	11	10	100	90-9	11	...	...	...	10	1	...	90-9	90-9	1
GRAND TOTAL			2,053	5	18	49	1,327	1,104	91-7	79-02	1,825	9	...	1,048	132	57	85-62	86-17	231

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			16	17	18a
											12	13	14	a.	b.	c.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
HYDERABAD.																			
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																			
121 to 124, 126	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121 to 203, 407 and 471	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
219 to 216	...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224 to 224	...	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143 to 163, 167, 158	...	Hoisting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			65	6	2	56	81	54.98	55.80	29	...	...	...	20	8	8	64.28	71.49	1
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																			
302, 303, 306	...	Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	...	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 308	...	Attempt at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	...	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
377	...	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317, 318	...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 306, 309	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
320, 341, 343	...	Grave hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confounding or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
315, 320, 330	...	Grave hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
329	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327, 330, 332	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confounding or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
324	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303 to 309	...	Kidnaping or abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
340 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372, 373	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303, 306, 306, 307	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304A, 309	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			149	1	4	8	147	89	80.70	80.54	148	...	...	78	48	13	82	61.90	9
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																			
305, 307, 308	...	Decency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
309, 309	...	Preparation and assembly for decency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 307, 308	...	Robbery with hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
302, 303	...	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370, 371, 372, 430 to 433, 430 to 433	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
430, 430	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
434, 435, 437 to 400	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
440 to 432	...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412, 413	...	Receiving stolen property by decency or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
411, 400, 401	...	Belonging to genus of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			391	3	7	4	137	193	80.13	82.29	673	...	...	190	83	11	83.94	56.21	43

		PERSONS.													PROPERTY.										REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a			
HYDERABAD—continued.																					
<i>Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>																					
60	841 to 844	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	13	..	..	..	23	2	100.00	100.00	2	..	..	2	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
61	846, 837	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	874	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			13	..	..	..	23	2	100.00	100.00	2	..	..	2	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
<i>Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>																					
63	463, 466	Breaking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	52	..	..	2	49	28	100.00	68.07	59	..	..	28	14	2	52.23	66.67	2	..	..
64	879 to 882	Theft .. of cattle	480	1	25	16	497	308	91.11	79.68	646	..	..	324	71	19	48.28	54.38	57	..	..
65	490 to 494 .. ..	.. .. of ordinary	480	..	..	..	308	251	82.19	64.84	307	..	..	231	14	6	58.19	64.29	63	..	..
66	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	30	..	..	..	18	9	47.91	50.00	11	..	..	5	1	..	46.46	53.83	4	..	..
67	447, 449	Receiving stolen property	66	..	..	..	68	56	97.10	83.36	67	..	..	54	13	1	80.80	81.82	..	..	..
68	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	84	2	..	..	84	24	68.01	37.6	64	..	..	24	14	1	48.23	68.16	6	..	..
69	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	..	..	..	1	1	100.00	100.00	1	..	..	1	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
Total ..			1,408	11	28	27	908	708	86.31	77.04	1,238	..	..	725	120	29	50.86	65.19	136	..	..
<i>Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>																					
70	905 to 907	Offences against religion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Chapter VIII (B), C, F, G, and Act IX of 1874 ..	Vagrancy and bad character	75	..	..	..	64	43	100.00	67.19	75	..	..	43	21	12	67.38	67.19	..	..	..
72	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ..	8	..	..	..	8	8	100.00	100.00	8	..	..	8	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
73		Excise Laws	25	..	..	..	25	23	42.21	92.00	11	..	..	11	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
74		Opium Act	4	..	..	..	4	2	66.67	66.67	2	..	..	2	1	..	100.00	66.67	..	..	..
75		Railway Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76		Salt and Customs Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77		Arms Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78		Stamp Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 286, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 24 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	271	..	..	..	271	250	75.37	98.67	206	..	..	201	8	1	98.05	98.58	..	..	..
Total ..			408	..	..	3	398	353	78.43	90.33	312	..	..	273	28	13	87.22	91.30	..	..	..
80	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ..	184	..	..	..	181	181	46.20	100.00	83	..	..	83	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
		Government of India Act VII of 1857 ..	3	..	..	..	3	2	100.00	100.00	2	..	..	2	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
Total ..			184	..	..	..	183	183	46.20	100.00	85	..	..	85	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			2,333	18	59	41	2,021	1,670	83.32	80.16	2,401	..	1	1,373	241	70	67.16	85.07	187	..	..

PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18c	
														Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				a.	b.
THAR AND PARKAR—continued.																					
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																					
40	241 to 244	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2				2	1	66.66	50							50	100	1		
41	230, 237	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life																			
42	274	Compulsory labour																			
Total			2				2	1	66.66	50							50	100	1		
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	2				2	1	100	50							50	50			
44	279 to 282	Theft of cattle	279	2	11	155	112	96.14	73.26	263	10	1	110	37	8	49.14	74.83	24			
45	408 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	151	2	1	78	53	99.90	67.95	119	1	1	63	15	4	44.17	77.94	15			
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2					66.66													
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	48			40	15	83.33	27.50	39	1		15	18	6	37.50	45.45	1			
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	18			11	5	83.33	45.45	16			5	4		81.25	55.55	2			
Total			481	2	7	14	266	188	99.03	65.03	440	13	184	75	19	40.52	71.04	43			
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																					
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion																			
50	Chapter VIII (D), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	76			76	55	100	73.33	76			55	20		72.87	73.33	1			
51		Offences against Gambling Act																			
52		Excise Laws																			
53		Opium Act	35			24	23	96.15	95.83	25			22	1		85	95.65	1			
54		Railway Laws																			
55		Salt and Custom Laws	2			2	2	100	100	2			2			100	100				
56		Arms Act	16			16	16	100	100	16			16			100	100				
57		Stamp Act																			
58		Forest Act																			
59	269, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 26 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	8			8	8	100	100	8			8			100	100				
Total			129			128	104	90.72	83.20	128			109	21	1	80.46	83.00	2			
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act	2			2	2	100	100	2			2			100	100				
GRAND TOTAL			763	2	19	21	514	3.8	90.92	60.63	695	15	1	329	113	28	47.68	75	73		

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Investigated by Police.		Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			16	17	18	18a
												13	14	a.	b.	c.				
SHIKARPUR.																				
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public, Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																				
121 to 126, 128	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211 to 223, 477 and 471.	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
212 to 216	...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
217 to 220	...	Other offences against public justice	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127 to 128, 167, 168	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 170, 171	...	Persecuting public servant or soldier	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			108	...	1	6	97	28	68'80	41'70	78	...	...	19	16	7	23'83	54'28	81
Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																				
302, 303, 306	...	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	...	Attempt at murder	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
308, 309	...	Culpable homicide	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
310	...	Rape	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
311, 312	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 306, 300	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
313, 311, 315	...	Grievous hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
315, 320, 325	...	Grievous hurt	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
316	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327, 330, 318	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
328	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
329 to 330	...	Kidnaping or abduction	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
331 to 345	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in order or for purpose of extortion	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372, 373	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a labour for prostitution	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	...	Habitually stealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
354, 351, 350, 307	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304 A, 318	...	Death or grievous hurt caused by rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			106	1	1	7	131	62	80'84	47'33	177	...	...	19	16	10	23'83	54'28	81
Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																				
303, 307, 308	...	Dacoity	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
309, 302	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 307, 306	...	Robbery with hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
302, 303	...	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
374, 381, 382, 430 to 434, 433 to 440, 428, 429	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
450, 455, 457 to 460	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
410 to 412	...	House-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412, 415	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
311, 409, 401	...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			326	...	8	10	201	124	83'78	61'69	376	...	...	121	67	13	32'61	67'97	37

STATEMENT

PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a			
SHIKARPUR—continued.																					
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																					
40	241 to 244	Wrongful restraint and confinement	12				10	1	62-24	10-00	7			1	2	14-28	23-00	2			
41	256, 257	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	7				3	1	71-18	38-23	5				1				2		
42	274	Compulsory labour																			
	Total		20				13	2	60-00	16-28	12			1	4	6-33	20-00	4			
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																					
43	452, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	108				45	24	100-00	58-23	196			24	21	2	12-12	58-23	28		
44	279 to 282	Theft of cattle	648		2	16	227	196	97-48	68-20	529			196	21	9	86-65	70-69	126		
45	416 to 418	of ordinary	774			6	408	243	94-70	61-61	732			220	56	13	43-65	85-16	198		
46	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	52				21	15	72-72	71-42	24			18			54-18	100-00	7		
47	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	221				82	40	91-25	48-78	201			40	42	23	19-70	48-78	77		
48	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	97				73	22	56-70	30-65	66			21	10		38-18	67-74	16		
	Total		1,806	2	2	27	915	630	93-42	66-86	1,729	0		612	210	62	86-12	74-48	442		
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																					
49	293 to 297	Offences against religion	1						100-00		1										
50	Chapter VIII (H), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	142		3	11	142	121	92-63	84-61	144			121	50	11	84-02	85-81	2		
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	7				7	7	100-00	100-00	7			7			100-00	100-00			
52		Narcotic Laws	15				15	12	100-00	86-64	16			12	2	1	81-25	86-66	1		
53		Opium Act	16				16	10	92-25	86-66	13			10	4		76-92	71-42	1		
54		Railway Laws	2				2	1	100-00	50-00	2			1	1		33-23	50-00	1		
55		Salt and Customs Laws	12				12	10	84-61	82-23	11			9	1		81-81	90-00	1		
56		Arms Act	24				20	17	90-15	85-00	25			17	2	4	98-00	89-47	4		
57		Stamp Act	18				14	12	82-63	86-71	7			3	1		42-85	100-00	2		
58	Forest Act	18				14	12	82-63	86-71	7			3	1		42-85	100-00	2			
59	290, 277, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	548				529	491	90-45	92-51	646			490	56	1	89-74	93-15	12		
	Total		788		6	16	767	622	92-47	90-00	772			671	66	17	86-80	91-04	24		
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Public Conveyance Act.	41				41	27	100-00	90-24	41			27	4		90-24	90-24			
	GRAND TOTAL		2,417	8	14	63	2,125	1,565	93-79	78-64	2,193	0		1,521	411	99	87-51	78-72	529		

Serial Number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			16	17	18	18a	
											Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and cover to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous years.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.				P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.		
AHMEDABAD.																					
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119...	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																					
131 to 136, 138	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211 to 265, 467 and 471	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
212 to 216	...	Harbouring an offender	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
214 to 219	...	Other offences against public justice	44	11	1	3	23	10	68'88	48'47	80	1	9	11	2	28'01	45'	17	...		
113 to 163, 167, 168	...	Waging or unlawful assembly	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			72	13	3	2	48	30	79'72	62'50	66	3	29	16	2	49'15	64'44	21	...		
CLASS II—Serious offences against the Person.																					
301, 303, 304	...	Murder ... by thugs ... by dacoits ... by robbers ... by poison	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	...	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303 to 306	...	Attempt at murder	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 306	...	Culpable homicide	10	2	3	1	16	11	61'81	66'75	18	...	10	4	1	65'65	71'42	2	...		
308	...	Rape	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	...	Unnatural offences	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317, 318	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 306, 309	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
320, 321, 323	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325, 329, 333	...	Grievous hurt	75	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
328	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327, 330, 332	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	81	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303 to 310	...	Kidnaping or abduction	17	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
310 to 312	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
373, 375	...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
363, 364, 366, 367	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	23	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304 & 328	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			200	32	3	3	139	83	73'72	69'71	191	10	1	80	45	9	80'60	64'	92	...	
CLASS III—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.																					
305, 307, 308	...	Dacoity	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 402	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 307, 308	...	Robbery with hurt. by persons or stupefying drugs. by other means	23	1	1	1	11	7	73'	63'63	12	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
302, 308	...	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise. other robberies	24	1	3	1	16	11	73'07	68'72	16	...	10	4	2	82'73	71'42	4	...	...
310, 381, 382, 400 to 401, 403 to 406, 407, 409	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	44	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
313, 315	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
404, 405, 407 to 409	...	Entering house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	273	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400 to 403	...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
401, 413	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
311, 400, 401	...	Belonging by gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			300	45	3	3	153	107	45'30	69'33	183	4	...	106	40	6	65'55	72'41	63	...	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																												
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.												Number of cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.		Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C.P.C.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18a	b													
AHMEDABAD—continued.																															
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																															
40	241 to 244	Wrongful restraint and confinement	65	11	...	...	13	2	88.79	22.07	34	2	...	2	10	...	11.11	22.07	24	...	...								
41	245, 247	Hostile act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	3	...	...	2	2	80	100	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	100	3	...	...								
42	274	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		49	18	...	...	15	5	60.41	83.33	20	2	...	4	10	...	17.24	83.33	25	...	...								
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																															
43	433, 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4	...	...	...	4	2	100	75	2	1	...	2	1	...	75	75	...	...	...							
44	279 to 282	Theft... of cattle	214	67	1	...	280	40	48.27	57.97	103	1	...	40	26	2	29.45	60.66	91	...	...								
45	400 to 402	Criminal breach of trust	1,000	170	4	6	815	473	71.71	78.13	803	20	6	483	125	0	61	78.92	240	...	...								
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	71	27	...	...	21	14	32.11	60.90	20	8	...	14	7	...	57.83	66.66	33	...	...								
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	105	17	1	...	124	104	81.12	77.51	124	...	...	104	23	4	65.40	78.78	85	...	...								
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	42	4	...	...	18	9	78.78	50	32	1	...	9	9	...	27.27	50	17	...	...								
	Total		1,520	285	6	6	851	643	68.90	78.55	1,012	41	4	638	106	13	60.35	76.49	425	...	...								
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																															
49	298 to 299	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	15	...	...	...	16	10	100	66.66	8	7	...	10	6	...	60.00	66.66	...	...	...							
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	15	...	...	...	14	12	100	85.71	15	...	...	12	2	...	80	85.71	...	...	...							
52		Excise Laws	20	...	...	...	20	25	100	98.55	20	...	...	23	1	...	93.23	90.55	...	...	...							
53		Opium Act	44	...	...	...	36	31	100	81.58	41	3	...	31	7	...	70.45	81.57	5	...	...								
54		Railway Laws									
55		Salt and Custom Laws									
56		Arms Act	45	30	26	83.23	92.30	41	1	...	30	2	1	...	85.71	94.73	2									
57	Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Forest Act	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	80	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...							
59	200, 227, 228, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000	Public and local nuisances	311	2	...	...	300	25	99.23	93.13	307	2	...	285	24	...	91.26	93.13	2	...	...								
	Total		463	2	...	...	445	403	98.70	99.68	446	13	...	403	41	1	87.79	90.70	13	...	...								
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act and Contaminated Act	15	...	...	...	15	12	80.00	80.00	13	...	...	12	2	...	80.00	80.00	...	...	...							
	GRAND TOTAL		2,042	18	10	1,761	1,324	72.82	78.83	2,046	74	8	1,328	350	51	65.31	79.89	640	...	...	...							

STATEMENT
PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.											Investigated by Police.		Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19a	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes. Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code. Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year. Cases pending before the Courts from previous year. Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided. Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction. Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported. Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.											Investigated by Police. See note. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police. By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.		Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7. Ending in conviction. Ending in acquittal or discharge. Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.			Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate. When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19a	
KAIRA.																			
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																			
2	131 to 134, 134	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 233, 407 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	226 to 229	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 143, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			28	9	...	26	15	100	57.69	...	...	...	...	16	11	1	48.30	57.69
Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																			
8	302, 303, 306	Murder... by things, dacoits, robbers, poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	307	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	304, 305	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	309	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	310	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	311, 312	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	304, 305, 300	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	324, 325, 328	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or subversion or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323, 326, 326	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confusion or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	314	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	303 to 309	Kidnapping or abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	343, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	304A, 358	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			150	8	4	7	100	50	90.10	50	142	...	...	64	26	16	30.18	80.41
Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																			
27	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	399, 401	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	394, 397, 399	Robbery with hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	395, 399	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 401, 389, 420	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	433, 439	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	404, 404, 407 to 409	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	410 to 412	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	311, 400, 401	Belonging to crimes of theft, dacoity, robbery and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			446	...	7	5	136	101	100	73.37	648	3	101	33	8	22.39	75.37

PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																	
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.													Investigated by Police.		Number of cases in columns 13 to 16 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a		
KAIRA—continued.																				
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	4	..	..	..	4	1	25	25	1	..	..	1	..	100	100	..	..
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	..	..	..	1	1	100	100	1	..	..	1	..	100	100	..	..
42	374	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	5	..	..	..	5	2	40	40	2	..	..	2	..	100	100	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																				
43	453, 454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	..	..	..	1	1	100	100	1	..	..	1	..	100	100	..	..
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle of ordinary	66 122	47 315	31 279	100 70-95	100 89-67	68 417	31 279	11 26	1 3	47-69 88-96	73-80 88-99	2 14	..
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	6	..	..	..	4	3	63-33	75	4	..	..	2	1	40	66-66	..	..
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	64	..	..	..	64	52	100	81-25	45	..	..	52	12	80	81-25	..	..
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	11	..	..	..	11	1	73-72	9-09	8	..	..	1	7	12-5	12-5	..	..
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	714	132	5	3	437	267	80-96	83-98	555	1	24	365	67	4	62-93	84-90	18	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																				
49	205 to 207	Offences against religion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Chapter VIII (B), C, P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	8	..	..	..	2	1	100	50	2	..	..	1	1	50	50	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	94	39	54	100	94-33	92	54	5	1	88-42	94-38
53		Opium Act	56	51	42	100	84-81	54	43	3	3	78-18	84-31
54		Railway Laws
55		Bait and Custom Laws	78	33	80	100	97-66	78	50	3	3	100	97-66
56	Arms Act	84	..	..	..	25	123	100	83-14	34	..	..	23	3	3	67-64	82-14	..	..
57	Stamp Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Forest Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	204, 257, 273, 280, 281, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 and Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	212	202	122	96-62	93-34	200	120	9	1	95	95-47
		Total ..	467	3	454	424	90-33	93-39	400	..	4	421	20	11	90-73	93-34
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL ..	1,310	134	19	24	1,156	965	91-74	83-73	1,638	1	39	903	179	40	87-33	84-31	33	..

Serial Number	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a		
BROACH.																				
116	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																				
120 to 126, 128	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201 to 203, 407 and 471	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
212 to 216	...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224 to 230	...	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143 to 153, 167, 168	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160, 170, 171	...	Persecuting public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			20	...	...	16	...	...	12	60'00	78'00	...	...	0	4	...	50'00	60'00	2	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																				
302, 303, 306	...	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	...	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 308	...	Attempt at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
309	...	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
310	...	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
311	...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312, 313	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 306, 309	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
324, 331, 332	...	Grievous hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325, 326, 328	...	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
329	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327, 329, 332	...	Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
324	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325 to 327	...	Kidnaping or abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
340 to 342	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372, 373	...	Rolling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a motor for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353, 354, 356, 357	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
354 A, 358	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			77	...	3	3	53	...	19	80'00	35'94	...	...	18	34	9	25'00	34'61	4	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																				
305, 307, 308	...	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
309, 402	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 307, 308	...	Robbery with hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
302, 303	...	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
320, 321, 322, 420 to 422, 423 to 425, 426, 429	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
424, 425, 427 to 429	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
410 to 412	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412, 413	...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
411, 400, 401	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			187	...	1	5	63	...	26	95'74	49'05	...	...	26	27	4	14'44	49'05	26	...

STATEMENT
PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Investigated by Police.			16	17	18	18a
														a.	b.	c.				
SURAT.																				
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																				
131 to 134, 134	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
241 to 243, 247 and 471	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
212 to 216	...	Harbouring an offender	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
274 to 278	...	Other offences against public justice	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144 to 148, 167, 159	...	Uttering of unlawful assembly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 170, 171	...	Persuading public servant or soldier	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			17	...	...	1	15	10	100	66.60	17	...	...	10	5	63.62	66.60	...	...
Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.																				
302, 303, 306	...	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	...	Attempt at murder	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 306	...	Culpable homicide	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	...	Rape	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
377	...	Unnatural offences	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317, 318	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
305, 306, 309	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
323, 331, 333	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325, 334, 340	...	Crimes hurt	12	1	1	2	14	9	91.30	64.25	12	...	...	9	4	75	69.23	1	...
328	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327, 330, 332	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
331	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	31	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303 to 309	...	Kidnapping or abduction	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
316 to 318	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
373, 373	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353, 354, 356, 357	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304A, 378	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			94	13	2	4	67	30	96.51	44.77	83	...	...	29	21	34.93	45.31	19	...
Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property and against Property only.																				
305, 307, 326	...	Dacoity	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
309, 403	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 307, 308	...	Robbery with hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312, 303	...	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370, 341, 342, 430 to 433, 435 to 440, 425, 429	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	31	6	1	2	1	100	80	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
404, 405, 407 to 400	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
404, 405, 407 to 400	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	63	4	1	2	33	25	100	75.75	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412 to 412	...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412, 412	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or larceny.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
351, 409, 410	...	Belonging to class of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			64	16	2	2	44	29	96.96	65.90	96	...	...	29	16	57.20	67.41	29	...

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
THA'NA.																			
115	.. .. .	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	.. .. .	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	.. .. .	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																			
9	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 263, 407 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	1	..	..	..	1	1	100.00	100.00	1	..	..	1	..	..	100.00	100.00	..
4	212 to 216	Honouring an offender	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	224 to 229	Other offences against public justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..
6	148 to 163, 167, 169	Holding or unlawful assembly	23	..	..	1	24	7	66.21	29.10	15	..	..	6	10	..	40.00	97.50	..
7	146, 170, 171	Persuading public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			30	..	..	1	31	14	68.38	45.15	19	..	..	10	10	..	52.63	60.00	..
Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																			
10	302, 303, 306	Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	.. .. .	by thugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	.. .. .	by dacoits .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	.. .. .	by robbers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	.. .. .	by poison .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	307	Other murders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	307	Attempts at murder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.00	25.00	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	93.83	1	..	..	1	..	..	100.00	39.83	..
14	310	Rape .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.00	50.00	4	..	..	1	1	1	25.00	50.00	1
14	311	Unnatural offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	312, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.00	75.00	4	..	..	..	1	..	75.00	75.00	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	13	..	..	1	14	10	100.00	71.42	13	..	..	10	4	..	78.92	71.42	..
19	319, 321, 323	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	100.00	1	..	..	1	..	..	100.00	100.00	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	37	..	4	..	29	18	69.29	63.09	23	..	..	18	9	1	64.28	66.66	..
21	329	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	10	..	..	..	..	..	60.00	33.33	4	1	1	2	3	1	33.33	40.00	..
23	334	Hurt by dangerous weapons	19	..	3	..	18	3	45.45	11.11	10	..	..	1	3	..	10.00	11.11	1
24	333 to 340	Kidnaping or abduction	4	..	..	..	..	..	75.00	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
25	340 to 343	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	373, 378	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	39	..	1	..	36	16	40.00	61.53	14	..	..	6	3	..	57.14	74.72	3
29	364 A, 363	rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			134	..	8	4	109	55	61.97	50.50	36	1	1	40	26	5	62.27	60.00	4
Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																			
30	393, 397, 398	Dacoity	6	..	1	1	4	4	60.00	100.00	3	..	..	4	..	..	100.00	100.00	..
31	399, 404	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	.. .. .	by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	.. .. .	by other means .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	.. .. .	in dwelling-houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	392, 393	Robbery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	.. .. .	on the highway between points and stations.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	.. .. .	other robberies	11	..	..	1	4	2	36.36	20.00	4	..	..	2	2	1	50.00	50.00	..
34	390, 391, 392, 490 to 493, 495 to 499	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	60.00	50.00	2	..	..	1	3	..	50.00	50.00	..
35	478, 479	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	22	..	2	..	20	11	55.55	55.00	15	..	..	10	3	1	66.66	76.62	3
36	494, 495, 497 to 499	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	183	..	7	..	70	30	46.44	35.71	35	..	1	60	10	7	67.41	35.71	12
37	493 to 497	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	13	..	2	..	13	4	74.00	30.70	11	..	..	4	6	1	36.36	40.00	..
38	413, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			215	..	13	2	114	36	59.00	72.53	129	..	1	85	23	11	65.35	79.76	14

PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a		
1	2	3	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes. Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code. Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year. Cases pending before the Courts from previous year. Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided. Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction. Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported. Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided. <i>Suo motu.</i> By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police. By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire. Ending in conviction. Ending in acquittal or discharge. Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court. Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated. Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided. Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred. When accused has appeared before a Magistrate. When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a		
THANA—continued.																						
Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																						
40	241 to 244	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	20	..	..	..	17	1	40.00	5.88	8	..	..	1	7	..	12.50	12.50	8	1	..
41	236, 237	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	10	..	..	..	8	1	80.00	12.50	9	..	..	1	7	..	11.11	12.50	1	..	..
42	374	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			30	..	..	..	25	2	53.33	7.40	17	..	..	2	14	..	11.76	12.50	9	1	..
Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.																						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	11	..	..	..	10	5	51.91	60.00	9	..	..	6	2	..	55.56	66.66	..	..	..
44	378 to 382	Theft	29	..	1	..	25	14	86.09	56.00	24	..	..	14	7	..	58.33	66.66	3	1	..
		of cattle	670	0	32	..	602	310	69.97	67.00	415	..	0	258	91	4	61.28	78.92	70	2	..	
		ordinary .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	67	..	4	..	57	19	53.52	33.89	33	2	2	18	10	..	47.86	48.64	3	2	..	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	86	..	1	..	84	24	84.78	70.58	31	..	..	22	7	1	70.98	75.90	2	..	..
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	244	..	7	1	243	35	23.90	10.39	59	1	..	15	42	..	25.00	30.31	6	30	2	
48	401, 402	Breaking closed receptacle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			1,067	6	45	1	830	398	63.90	47.95	571	3	2	332	169	8	57.92	66.53	84	36	2	
Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																						
49	298 to 297	Offences against religion	1	..	..	..	1	1	100.00	100.00	1	..	..	1	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
50	Chapter VIII, (B), C, P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ..	Offences against Gambling Act	7	..	..	..	7	5	100.00	71.42	7	..	..	5	2	..	71.42	71.42	..	..	..
52		— Knives Laws	537	..	6	2	534	429	88.81	80.23	478	..	4	381	83	14	78.71	82.11	6	..	..
53		— Opium Act	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
54		— Railway Laws
55		— Salt and Custom Laws
56		— Arms Act	100.00	100.00
57		— Stamp Act
58	— Forest Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	200, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 292, Section 24 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	678	..	..	3	677	681	99.85	97.63	677	..	..	661	15	2	96.12	97.79	1	..	..
Total ..			1,367	..	6	4	1,340	1,177	86.42	87.33	1,184	..	4	1,066	162	17	89.42	91.26	7	..	1	
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ..	83	..	..	2	86	79	94.79	91.86	82	..	..	79	7	..	91.76	91.76	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			2,951	6	71	16	2,542	1,811	69.72	71.24	2,068	4	15	1,920	362	28	76.88	81.75	112	38	3	

STATEMENT
PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 137, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and brought to notice.	Cases disposed of under Section 237, C. P. C.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
AHMEDNAGAR.																			
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.
Total		
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																			
131, to 136, 138	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy
241 to 263, 487 and 471	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	2	...	...	...	2	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...
212 to 216	...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
224 to 226	...	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143 to 163, 167, 168	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 170, 171	...	Persecuting public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			18	1	...	15	14	89.0	93.8	15	...	...	...	13	...	89.6	100	2
Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																			
302, 303, 308	...	Murder ... by thugs, dacoits, robbers, or poison
307	...	Other murders	10	...	...	...	10	7	100	70	...	...	...	7	...	70	70	...
304, 308	...	Attempts at murder	1	...	...	...	1	...	100	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
376	...	Culpable homicide	2	...	...	...	1	...	100	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
377	...	Rape	1	...	...	...	1	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317, 318	...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317, 318	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	...	...	...	1	1	100	100	...	...	...	1	...	100	100	...
305, 306, 309	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	10	...	...	...	6	6	100	100	...	...	...	6	...	60	100	...
320, 331, 333	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
331, 332, 333	...	Grievous hurt	9	...	...	...	6	6	90	83.3	...	...	...	6	...	55.6	83.3	...
328	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327, 330, 332	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
314	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304 to 309	...	Kidnaping or abduction	7	...	...	...	4	4	85.7	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
340 to 346	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
374, 375	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353, 354, 356, 367	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confus.	3	...	...	...	1	...	66.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304A, 378	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			46	1	2	1	31	23	87.6	74.1	41	1	...	37	5	84.7	82.1	...	
Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																			
305, 307, 308	...	Dacoity	5	...	...	...	6	2	100	50	...	...	...	2	...	23.3	50	...
309, 402	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394, 397, 398	...	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
393, 393	...	Robbery with hurt by other means in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
393, 393	...	Robbery with hurt by other means other robberies	10	1	...	...	2	2	70	100	...	...	...	2	...	42.3	100	...
210, 241, 242, 430 to 434, 435 to 440.	...	Serious mischief and obscene offences	8	...	...	...	2	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
428, 429	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	7	...	...	...	8	2	87.6	60	...	...	...	2	...	42.3	75	...
454, 464, 457 to 460	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	133	...	...	...	31	30	77.7	94.7	105	...	...	30	...	23.6	100	15
449 to 452	...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412, 413	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
511, 400 401	...	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			168	1	2	...	46	39	60	54.7	136	...	...	30	5	24.6	85.6	10

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																		
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.													Investigated by Police.					
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a			
AHMEDNAGAR—continued.																					
Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	19				16	2	81.5	19.9	6			2	2	88.8	66	2			
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2				2	1	50	50	1			1		100	100				
42	374	Compulsory labour																			
	Total		21				17	3	89.9	17.6	7			3	3	42.8	66	2			
Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.																					
43	463, 466	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1						100		1										
44	379 to 382	Theft (of cattle ordinary)	23	1	1		19	17	82.9	89.4	28			17	2	89.7	89.4	2			
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	201	1	2	3	116	108	95.07	93.9	196	7		106	8	84.9	84.5	14			
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	9				5	4	88.9	88	9			2		87.8	100	1			
47	447, 449	Criminal or house-trespass	28		1		28	25	100	89.2	29			25	3	84.2	89.2				
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	110		3		102	19	44.2	18.6	60			7	24	14	17	2	3		
	Total		362	2	7	3	269	173	79.4	84.9	302	7		158	45	81.1	77.7	19	3		
Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																					
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1				1	1	100	100	1			1		100	100				
50	Chapter VIII (B), C, P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	14				14	14	100	100	14			14		100	100				
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	4				4	4	100	100	4			4		100	100				
52		Excise Laws	9				9	9	84.8	100	9			7		87.6	100				
53		Opium Act	6			3	6	5	100	83.8	7			5	1	71.4	83.8	1			
54		Railway Laws																			
55		Salt and Customs Laws																			
56		Arms Act					18	18	14	100	98.8	18			14	1	77.2	93.8			
57	Stamp Act																				
58	Forest Act																				
59	200, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285 to 294, Section 24 of Act V of 1901, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	699			1	699	692	96.3	98.9	678			670	2	99.8	99.1				
	Total		749			6	747	738	96.7	98.7	725			718	4	98.6	99.4	1			
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act																			
	GRAND TOTAL		1,383	4	19	3	1,127	990	86.8	88	1,326	8		951	59	77	94.1	40	3		

A—continued.

Crime for the Year 1888—continued.

PERSONS.													PROPERTY.															
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Number of persons shown in columns 20 and 21 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Others by dispensation of a J. P., died, transferred, admitted as apprentices, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.	Before appearance before a Magistrate.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to prisons.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.			
16	1,338	298	1,652	14	1-1	1,652	461	29	1,104	29	1,084	80.9	80.9	2	10	1	10	1	10	229	74.9	31,879	13,746	43.1				
1	606	27	724	7	7-2	640	278	1	360	1	359	56.7	57.1	0	0	0	0	0	352	216	61.4	12,048	7,404	61.4				
4	302	198	500	12	12	512	334	18	494	17	477	93.2	93.2	0	0	0	0	0	302	216	71.5	1,741	1,277	73.4				
4	238	24	262	32	32	294	18	276	18	258	87.8	87.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	216	90.8	1,741	1,577	90.6				
4	44	8	52	44	44	88	15	73	15	58	66.3	66.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	216	49.1	1,741	856	49.2				
4	41	106	147	41	41	188	166	1	187	10	177	94.3	94.3	0	0	0	0	0	41	216	52.3	1,741	906	52.0				
4	7	56	63	7	7	63	56	0	63	7	56	88.9	88.9	0	0	0	0	0	7	216	3.2	1,741	56	3.2				
4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	50.0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	1	216	0.5	1,741	1	0.1				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
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4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
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4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
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4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0																								

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																					
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Investigated by Police.			15	16	17	18	18a					
												13	14	14a										
1	2	3	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all re-arrests of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	See notes.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		
KHA'NDESH.																								
11	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																								
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 233, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes ...	16	...	...	...	10	8	94	60	15	...	...	6	5	...	40	55	4	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 163, 157, 158	Holding or unlawful assembly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	149, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		48	...	2	1	25	21	97	60	50	2	...	21	13	...	36	62	21	...	...	...	...
Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																								
8	302, 303, 305	Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9			by thugs
10			dacoits
11		robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	307	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 306	Attempt at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	316	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	320, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 336, 335	Grievous hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	328	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	334	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	335 to 339	Kidnapping or abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	363, 364, 366, 367	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	364 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		171	6	4	12	33	33	88	60	163	2	...	29	42	6	19	41	79	1	...	...	...
Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																								
31	368, 367, 366	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	369, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	364, 367, 366	Robbery with hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	363, 363	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440, 423, 429	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	434, 435, 437 to 460	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	449 to 453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	412, 413	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		579	3	9	10	141	63	47	44	276	1	...	59	57	7	21	51	90	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Investigated by Police.			15	16	17	18	18a		
												By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.					Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	a.	b.
1	2	3	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	See note.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases reported.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.			
KHARNDESH—continued.																					
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	53	..	..	1	30	3	92	12	43	5	..	3	16	..	4	11	28	..	..
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	7	..	..	..	5	3	71	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	..	..	..
42	374	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	60	..	..	1	31	6	80	10	49	5	..	5	18	..	9	22	28	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	146	3	1	1	22	15	65	51	96	..	..	25	11	..	16	53	10	..	..
44	379 to 382	Theft.. .. of cattle ordinary	110	..	..	1	54	36	75	65	83	..	..	34	20	..	41	63	21	..	..
45	408 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1325	10	27	10	409	291	78	60	894	11	4	272	156	15	30	64	341	..	..
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	73	1	..	..	39	7	78	23	86	..	..	7	11	1	12	39	86	..	..
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	108	..	..	..	67	20	84	30	80	..	..	19	24	..	30	49	49	..	..
48	451, 452	Breaking closed receptacle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1,712	14	35	15	715	411	74	57	1,202	23	4	324	225	18	30	63	463	4	..
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																					
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Chapter VIII (B), C P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	6	..	..	..	6	6	100	100	6	..	..	6	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	199	..	3	8	178	151	85	102	..	..	..	147	29	6	77	89	29	..	..
53		Opium Act	32	..	3	2	32	24	100	75	..	..	..	24	5	1	63	81	6	..	..
54		Railway Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Salt and Customs Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Arms Act	14	1	14	12	100	80	..	14	12	1	..	86	91	2	..
57	Stamp Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Forest Act	11	..	..	1	12	9	9	75	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	100	100	..	..	..
59	266, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	63	..	1	..	56	40	97	71	61	..	1	40	16	..	65	71	6	..	..
		Total ..	333	..	7	11	300	242	93	81	300	..	1	128	42	6	74	84	35	..	..
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Act VII of 1867	65	..	..	3	63	61	100	97	65	..	..	60	4	..	92	94	2	..	..
		Act VIII of 1867	49	..	..	..	49	49	100	97	49	..	..	40	6	..	59	87	3	..	..
		Total ..	114	..	..	3	109	101	100	93	114	..	..	100	10	..	68	91	5	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL ..	3,018	13	57	53	1,414	675	73	67	2,211	39	5	820	407	57	37	67	720	3	..

PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			16	17	18	18a	
														Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				When accused has appeared before Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a	18b		
NA SIK—continued.																					
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																					
40	841 to 844	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	7	..	..	..	8	..	57.14	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	820, 837	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	..	..	1	2	2	100	100	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
42	874	Compulsory labour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			8	1	8	2	75	40	6	2	2	..	38.83	50	2	1	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																					
43	453, 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	27	..	..	..	8	8	22.22	50	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
44	370 to 392	Theft .. of rattle	81	..	..	..	27	25	67.87	92.59	29	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
45	400 to 403 .. ..	.. .. of ordinary	204	..	..	..	106	188	74.30	80.01	212	..	..	154	..	..	..	..	..
46	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	23	..	..	1	17	9	43.47	35.29	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
47	447, 449	Revolving stolen property	10	..	..	1	11	9	100	91.81	10	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
48	401, 402	Criminal or house-trespass	46	..	..	2	40	22	23.91	55	16	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
49	401, 402	Breaking closed receptacles	1	..	..	..	1	1	100	100	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			420	7	208	224	65.06	75.16	278	8	..	208	43	2	72.95	82.00	81	1	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																					
40	203 to 207	Offences against religion	3	..	..	..	1	1	100	100	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
50	Chapter VIII (B), C, P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	3	..	..	..	3	3	100	100	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	114	..	..	1	106	96	91.23	81.13	164	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..
53		Opium Act	13	..	..	..	13	13	84.81	92.30	11	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
54		Railway Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Salt and Custom Laws .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Arms Act	3	..	..	..	3	3	100	100	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
57	Stamp Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Forest Act	81	..	..	..	20	17	28.27	55	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
59	200, 277, 279, 280, 283, 286, 287, 290, 291 to 294, Section 24 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	270	270	307	90.62	98.58	209	200	3	..	96.28	98.69	
Total ..			426	1	410	330	93.42	98.50	394	9	..	275	32	..	94.22	94.45	2	..	
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act ..	214	214	206	76.16	96.26	163	155	8	..	95.09	95.00	
GRAND TOTAL ..			1,844	..	8	12	1,093	910	74.35	84.06	797	11	..	632	135	6	82.53	86.03	45	2	
Total ..			214	214	206	76.16	96.26	163	155	8	..	95.09	95.00	
* Cantonment Act			157	157	151	97.51	98.17	106	100	6	..	94.33	94.33	
Army Act			13	13	11	100	84.61	13	11	100	100	
Stage Carriage Act			44	..	..	..	44	44	100	100	44	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..

A—continued.

Crime for the Year 1888—continued.

PERSONS															PROPERTY.											
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Pending at the end of last year	Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Others so disposed of, e.g. died, transferred, admitted as offenders, &c. after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
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Remains

Under trial.
This was shown as pending in 1887 under "Ordinary theft."

PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.												Investigated by Police.			Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
SATARA—continued.																			
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																			
40	841 to 844	Wrongful restraint and confinement	42	11	14	4	81	28	48	..	..	4	10	..	28	81	..	..
41	830, 937	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	4	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	874	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			46	11	14	4	81	28	48	..	..	4	10	..	28	81	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																			
43	463, 464	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	..	..	2	2	75	100	8	..	2	..	..	66	100	..	..
44	370 to 382	Theft { of cattle ordinary	89	6	19	14	84	74	37	..	..	14	8	1	28	74	15	..
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	906	274	271	183	65	97	997	1	..	183	88	1	18	67	161	..	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	43	10	7	3	94	43	49	1	..	3	4	..	8	48	39	..	
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	4	..	5	6	100	100	6	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..
48	401, 402	Breaking closed receptacle	123	4	46	1	59	32	23	230	..	..	..	..	15	32	100	..
Total			1,189	4	335	4	403	239	86	59	1,311	8	..	230	164	2	18	59	645
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																			
49	298 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Chapter VIII (D), O. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	1	..	..	1	1	100	100	1	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..
52		Facios Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Opium Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Salt and Custom Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Arms Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Forest Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	160, 171, 170, 280, 282, 283, 284, 285, 291 to 294, Section 26 of Act V, of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	9	..	..	8	8	100	100	9	..	8	..	..	88	100	1	..
Total			24	1	17	16	80	94	20	..	..	16	1	..	89	94	2	..
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Akhari Act	..	18	..	..	17	15	100	28	18	..	15	..	..	53	58	1	..
62	Telegraph Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Land Revenue Code	..	1	..	..	1	1	100	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	District Police Act	..	149	..	..	114	134	100	98	140	..	134	..	..	100	100	..	..
65	Public Conveniences Act	..	57	..	..	32	27	84	54	53	..	27	..	..	84	84	..	..
Total			225	1	174	177	..	..	201	..	..	177	17	1	..	..	6	..
GRAND TOTAL			1,572	4	411	12	722	362	87	67	2,006	7	..	302	240	10	25	67	504

A—continued.
Crime for the Year 1883—continued.

		PERSONA													PROPERTY																																																																																																																																																		
1	2	3 Pending at the end of last year.		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																													
		Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police.																																																																																																		Appearing under order of Magistrate.																																																												
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																							
		Total of columns 10 to 21.		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
		Died, waived or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
		Released without being brought before a Magistrate.		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
		Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
		Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
		By Magistrate.		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
		By Sessions or High Court.		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
		By Magistrate.		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
		By Sessions or High Court.		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
		Number of persons shown in columns 20 and 21 who were sent up by the Police.		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
		Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100	
		Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53																																																																																															

PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.													Investigated by Police.		Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.	Cases disposed of under Section 217, C. P. C.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SHOLA PUR—continued.																			
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																			
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	41	1	4	...	40	9	51	7	19	4	...	...	...	...	17	...
41	330, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	2	...	...	...	2	1	100	50	1	1	...	1	...	...	100	1
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			43	1	4	...	42	4	53	10	20	5	...	1	4	...	4	20	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																			
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	6	...	2	...	6	2	100	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	25	27
44	370 to 373	Theft of cattle	46	...	7	...	43	2	26	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	24
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	463	7	22	...	362	97	75	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	24
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	78	2	16	...	60	2	78	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	83
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	8	...	4	...	14	0	100	75	14	...	...	...	...	...	75	75
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	149	...	9	...	150	20	64	12	44	...	...	...	...	...	5	22
Total			747	9	131	...	642	139	73	22	607	72	...	128	48	1	19	74	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																			
49	236 to 237	Offences against religion	2	...	...	...	2	...	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	8	...	...	...	8	1	100	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
52		Excise Laws, A'bkari Act	15	...	...	...	12	7	87	52	13	...	...	...	...	...	54	64
53		Opium Act	9	...	...	...	9	0	100	56	9	...	...	...	...	...	56	56
54		Railway Laws
55		Malt and Custom Laws
56		Arms Act
57	Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Forest Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	240, 277, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284, 285, 291 to 294, Section 24 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	99	...	1	...	99	24	96	25	26	...	...	...	...	...	84	89
Total			173	...	1	...	170	133	74	75	123	...	...	23	22	...	73	79
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act	6	...	...	...	4	2	100	75	4	...	...	...	...	...	75	75
GRAND TOTAL			1,367	10	214	...	1,163	223	72	23	1,043	108	...	270	127	4	23	69	

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.											Investigated by Police.		Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a	18b				
BELGAUM—continued.																							
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																							
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	23	1	1	...	11	2	60.5	19.1	12	4	...	2	7	12.5	22.2	7	...				
41	330, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	6	...	...	...	1	1	66.6	100	2	...	1	...	50	100	1	...		
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	29	1	1	...	12	3	69.2	28	14	4	...	3	7	16.6	30	8	...				
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																							
43	463, 466 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	16	...	1	...	2	2	22.2	100	4	...	...	...	...	75	100	1	...
44	372 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ... ordinary	46	...	1	...	24	16	68.6	66.6	24	2	1	16	2	59.2	66.6	4	...				
45	403 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	24	...	2	...	11	2	70.2	27.2	12	6	2	3	2	11.5	27.2	10	...				
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	2	...	...	...	2	4	100	50	2	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...		
47	417, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	24	...	...	...	20	10	84.1	60	12	...	1	4	...	83.2	60.2	...	...		
48	404, 402 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	551	...	22	8	232	130	64.9	67	237	27	8	196	84	2	60	68.8	108	...			
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																							
49	296 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
50	Chapter VIII (10), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	7	...	...	...	7	6	100	85.7	7	...	...	6	1	85.7	85.7	...	...		
52		Excise Laws (Abkari Act) ...	24	...	...	...	23	22	97.1	94.2	23	1	...	23	...	92.8	94.2	1	...	
53		Cyprus Act ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act ...	6	6	4	100	80	6	6	...	80	80			
57		Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Forest Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	261, 277, 279, 281, 281, 282, 284, 284, 281 to 284, Section 81 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local ordinances ...	224	...	2	...	279	256	97.1	93.9	272	1	1	249	25	93.2	98.8	2	...				
		Total ...	436	...	2	...	427	396	97	92.2	422	2	1	357	83	...	91	98.1	5	...			
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offence against Stage Carriage Act ...	21	1	...	...	22	17	100	73.9	22	...	...	17	6	73.9	73.9	...	...		
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,203	1	12	11	52	617	73.9	73.2	921	42	13	800	136	10	65.5	77.2	118	...			

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																																																	
			6	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18a																																
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.											Number of cases in column 8 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.			Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.			Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.			Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.			Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.			Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.			Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.			Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.			Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.			Cases disposed of under Section 247, C.P.C.		
			By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.			By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.			Ending in conviction.			Ending in acquittal or discharge.			Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.																																					
BIJA PUR—continued.																																																				
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																																																				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	51	1	17	1	1	4	80.9	23.5	12	9	4	12	1	10	25	3	1																																	
41	345, 347	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	4	...	4	100	...	3	4																																	
42	374	Compulsory labour																																	
Total			55	1	21	1	4	92.9	10.04	15	9	4	16	1	16.6	20	3	1																																		
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																																																				
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	37	49	3	2	1	98.6	35.3	23	...	1	2	1.2	23.3	2	...	...																																
44	370 to 383	Theft... of cattle	15	2	12	...	...	83.2	75	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																										
45	400 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	12	...	10	...	...	83.3	70.7	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																											
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	12	...	...	...	...	100	70.4	14	1	12	4	1	88.8	78.4	...	...																																
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	25	...	...	...	...	100	21.8	9	24	1	25	...	...	...	...	...																													
48	401, 402	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																		
Total			80	123	3	234	147	93.5	63.8	65	42	147	27	3	21.5	62.8	55	...																																		
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																																																				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																										
50	Chapter VIII (M. C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	1	2	...	...	100	100	2	...	...	...	...	66.6	100	...	...																																
51	Offences against Gambling Act		...	...	...	...	...	100	100	3	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...																																
52	Excise Laws		...	...	...	...	...	100	85.8	21	...	...	...	...	100	85.8	...	...																																
53	Opium Act		...	...	...	...	...	100	100	1	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...																																
54	Railway Laws		...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...																															
55	Salt and Customs Laws		...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...																															
56	Arms Act		...	...	...	...	...	100	57.1	...	...	...	...	...	100	57.1	...	...																																
57	Stamp Act		...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...																															
58	Forest Act		...	...	...	...	...	100	85.7	...	...	...	...	...	100	85.7	...	...																																
59	310, 377, 378, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500	Public and local nuisances	22	...	27	...	...	...	96.4	62.9	16	11	17	10	62.9	62.9	...	...																																
Total			76	3	71	55	97.4	77.3	60	20	1	53	17	...	75.3	77.3	1	...																																		
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act	10	...	10	...	...	100	81.3	15	1	10	2	...	81.3	81.3	...	...																																
GRAND TOTAL			662	163	17	462	307	92	64.4	300	60	301	130	12	38.9	62.8	71	1																																		

Cases not included

A—continued.

Crime for the Year 1888—continued.

										PERSONS.										PROPERTY.																																																																						
										Pending at the end of last year.					Received by transfer.					Arrested by Police.					Appearing under order of Magistrate.					Total of columns 10 to 23.					Died, excused, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.					Released without being brought before a Magistrate.					Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.					Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.					Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.					Finally convicted including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.																														
										In custody of Police.					On bail.					Under trial before Magistrate.					Committed to Prison.					Number pending at end of year.					In custody of Police.					On bail.					Under trial before Magistrate.					Committed to Prison.					Number pending at end of year.																																			
										In custody of Police.					On bail.					Under trial before Magistrate.					Committed to Prison.					Number pending at end of year.					In custody of Police.					On bail.					Under trial before Magistrate.					Committed to Prison.					Number pending at end of year.																																			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

REMARKS.

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A—continued.

Crime for the year 1888—continued.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.													
Pending at the end of last year.		Received by transfer.		Arrested by Police.		Appearing under order of Magistrate.		Total of columns 10 to 23.		Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.		Released without being brought before a Magistrate.		Percentage of persons released by Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.		Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.		Acquitted or discharged after appeal raised before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number pending at end of year.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1</																			

PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18		
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.											Investigated by Police.		Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.			Cases disposed of under Section 217, C. P. C.		
			Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.											By order of Magistrate on complaint, or on his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.		Ending in conviction.			When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.		
			Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.											By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.		Ending in acquittal or discharge.			When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.		
			Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.											Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases reported.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.			Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		
			Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.											Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.			Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		
			Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.											Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.			Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		
			Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.											See note.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.			Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		
			Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.											Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.			Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		
			Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.											See note.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.			Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		
			Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.											Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.			Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		
			Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.											See note.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.			Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		
			Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.											Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.			Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		
			Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.											See note.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.			Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		
DEHRAWAR—continued.																					
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	21	1	2	1	18	2	75	15.9	15	3	1	7	1	5.6	12.5	12			
41	335, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1						100		1										
42	374	Compulsory labour																			
	Total		22	1	2	1	18	2	75	15.9	16	3	1	7	1	5.6	12.5	12			
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																					
43	453, 454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	24		1		2	2	100	68.6	25			1		2.5	68.6	22			
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle ordinary	213		10		124	121	100	79.6	500	24		2		22.9	88.2	122			
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	34		2		5	2	80.1	40	15	10		2		5	60	11			
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	40				10	2	90	60	9			7		77.7	77.7				
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	2				22	11	85.7	22.6	2			5		85.3	62.5				
48	401, 403	Breaking closed receptacle							100												
	Total		295		30		124	122	95.1	70.7	244	40		7		21.9	78.5	144			
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																					
49	324 to 327	Offences against religion	1						100		1										
50	Chapter VIII (B), C, P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	2				2	2	100	100	2										
51		Offences against Gambling Act	5				4	4	100	100	5			4		80	100				
52		Excise Laws	12				14	11	65	78.6	16	1		10	1	58.3	60.9				
53		Opium Act																			
54	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Railway Laws																			
55		Salt and Custom Laws																			
56		Arms Act					2	2	100	100	2										
57		Stamp Act																			
58		Forest Act					5	2	40	80	2										
59	206, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 24 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	68		1		49	47	98.08	84.9	56	2		48	1	72.4	87.6	4			
	Total		84		4		70	69	82.7	80.7	84	3		62	2	71.2	86.8	7			
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act.																			
	GRAND TOTAL		1,130	2	22	15	422	391	94.3	87.3	1,050	65	9	265	28	23.5	75,002	2,26			

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
KANARA—continued.																			
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																			
40	311 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	7				7	2	29	29				1	1	50	50		
41	330, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life																	
42	374	Compulsory labour																	
	Total		7				7	2	29	29				1	1	50	50		
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																			
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	3			1	3		100										
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	12				7	143	83	67	259	14	1	7	12	10	27	36	
45	406 to 408	Ordinary	208		7	6	10	113	67	79	12	1	1	37	22	25	31	36	
46	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	21				10	8	71	59	1	2	1	3	3	29	50	50	
47	441, 444	Receiving stolen property	11				11	6	91	55	1	1		3	3	66	60	1	
48	447, 449	Criminal or house-trespass	10		1		3	3	75	37	3	1		3	3	37	60		
49	401, 402	Breaking closed receptacles																	
	Total		302		8	7	132	133	86	73	299	18	2	116	34	36	77	43	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																			
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion																	
50	Chapter VIII (B), C, P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character																	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified	Offences against Gambling Act	1				1	1	100	100	1			1		100	100		
52		Excise Laws																	
53		Opium Act																	
54		Railway Laws																	
55		Nail and Custom Laws						21	18		86								
56		Arms Act						13	11	100	73	13			11	4	73	73	
57	Stamp Act																		
58	Forest Act						41	19		46									
59	200, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291 to 294, Section 24 of Act V of 1901, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	29				29	26	76	90	22			21	1	95	95		
	Total		100		4		107	75	35	70	39			33	5	87	87		
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	A'bhari Act	17				17	15	83	69	9			6	1	69	69		
	GRAND TOTAL		615		11	12	377	300	74	69	430	28	2	132	61	7	40	75	61

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.															
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.											Investigated by Police.		Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a
KOLA'BA—continued.																		
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	7				5		28.57		1	1		2				
41	330, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.																
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...																
		Total ...	7				5		28.57		1	1		2				
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																		
43	453, 450 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4															
44	370 to 382 ...	Thft ... of cattle ...	8				8	5	100	100	8		4	1	60	60	8	
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	21	1	4	1	103	149	64.44	77.20	189	14	144	88	1	70.83	79.12	
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	14				14	12	82.86	92.86	13		18		100	100	8	
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	60				42	10	80	83.80	41	7	9	33	18.75	21.43	8	
48	403, 402 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...																
		Total ...	418	1	4	2	264	183	67.20	69.81	263	21	176	76	2	61.61	69.72	34
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
49	205 to 207 ...	Offences against religion ...	4			1	2		75		3						2	
50	Chapter VIII (B), C, P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...																
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...					25	23	77.7	92	21		18	2	1	85.71	90	
52		Excise Laws ...																
53		Opium Act ...																
54		Hallway Laws ...																
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...					49	43	84.73	87.75	12	6	17	1		94.44	94.44	
56		Arms Act ...					8	8	100	100	8		8			100	100	
57	Stamp Act ...																	
58	Forest Act ...					25	22		84									
59	274, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, Section III of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	6				6	3	50	60	5		3	2	60	60		
		Total ...	120			1	114	98	45.63	85.06	40	6	46	7	1	63.63	66.72	2
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Offences against State Carriage Act No. VI of 1863 and Act No. VII of 1867	7				7	7	100	100	7		7		100	100		
		Total ...	49				40	44	100	89.79	49		44	6		89.79	89.79	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	760	1	11	4	519	355	63.46	74.18	465	25	225	112	9	65.92	74.37	54

A—continued.

Crime for the Year 1888—continued.

										PERSONS.										PROPERTY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
										PENDING AT THE END OF LAST YEAR.					RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.					ARRESTED BY POLICE.					APPEARING UNDER ORDER OF MAGISTRATE.					TOTAL OF COLUMNS 19 TO 22.					DIED, ESCAPED, OR TRANSFERRED WITHOUT BEING BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE FOR TRIAL.					RELEASED WITHOUT BEING BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.					PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS RELEASED IN POLICE CASES WITHOUT BEING BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE TO PERSONS ARRESTED BY POLICE.					NUMBER ACTUALLY BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE FOR TRIAL.					ACQUITTED OR DISMISSED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.					FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PREVIOUS ORDEES TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).					NUMBER OF PERSONS ABOVE IN COLUMNS 30 AND 31 WHO WERE SENT UP BY THE POLICE.					PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS CONVICTED IN POLICE CASES TO PERSONS ARRESTED BY POLICE.					PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS CONVICTED IN POLICE CASES TO PERSONS SENT UP FOR TRIAL.					OTHERS DISMISSED AT A. S. D. D., REFERRED, ADMITTED AS A PROCESS, &c., AFTER COMMENCEMENT OF TRIAL.					NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
										10					11					12					13					14					15					16					17					18					19					20					21					22					23					24					25					26					27					28					29					30					31					32					33					34					35					36					37					38					39					40					41					42					43					44					45					46					47					48					49					50					51					52					53					54					55					56					57					58					59					60					61					62					63					64					65					66					67					68					69					70					71					72					73					74					75					76					77					78					79					80					81					82					83					84					85					86					87					88					89					90					91					92					93					94					95					96					97					98					99					100				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

*Declared in case of 11 declared in case of 1000 under section 11, Indian Penal Code.

PART I. -Return of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a				
RATNA GIRI—continued.																						
Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement...	8				8	2	75	60	6			1	2	3	16.6	33.3		1		
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...																				
42	374	Compulsory labour																				
	Total		8				8	2	75	60	6			1	2	3	16.6	33.3		1		
Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.																						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking																				
44	379 to 383	Theft of rattle...	10				6	3	100	50	10			3	3	4	30	50				
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	320	8	38	3	162	85	81	55.9	108		4	3	79	59	70	38.3	57.8			
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	14				9	4	55.2	44.4	5		3	1	2	2	44.4	57.1				
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1				1	1	100	100	1		1				100	100				
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	85				28	8	51.4	28.6	17		1		6	7	33.3	40.1				
	Total		390	8	38	3	196	101	77.1	61.5	231	8	4	93	72	81	38.2	56.2		7		
Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																						
49	206 to 207	Offences against religion																				
50	Chapter VIII. (P), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character...																				
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	1				1	1	100	100	1			1			100	100				
52		Excise Laws	94		1		95	92	81.5	98.9	28			27	3		90	90				
53		Opium Act																				
54		Railway Laws																				
55		Salt and Customs Laws						19	19	100												
56		Arms Act						7	7	100					3			100	100			
57		Stamp Act																				
58	Forest Act						1	1	100													
59	209, 277, 279, 280, 281, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 56 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	203				202	182	91	90.1	184			172	12		93.4	93.4				
	Total		324		1		325	308	67	92.9	316		2	303	15		93.1	93.1				
60	Other special and local laws cognizable by P. C.	Offences against Stage Carriage Act																				
	GRAND TOTAL		712	8	65	12	620	452	72.5	72	542	16	6	539	127	110	60.1	72.7	9	1	1	

A—concluded.

Crime for the Year 1888—concluded.

PERSONS.												PROPERTY.											
77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
FENDING AT THE END OF LAST YEAR.												FENDING AT THE END OF LAST YEAR.											
RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.												RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.											
ARRESTED BY POLICE.												ARRESTED BY POLICE.											
APPEARING UNDER ORDER OF MAGISTRATE.												APPEARING UNDER ORDER OF MAGISTRATE.											
TOTAL OF COLUMNS 19 TO 24.												TOTAL OF COLUMNS 19 TO 24.											
DIED, ESCAPED, OR TRANSFERRED WITHOUT BEING BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE FOR TRIAL.												DIED, ESCAPED, OR TRANSFERRED WITHOUT BEING BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE FOR TRIAL.											
RELEASED WITHOUT BEING BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.												RELEASED WITHOUT BEING BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.											
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS RELEASED IN POLICE CASES WITHOUT BEING BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE TO VARIOUS SERVICES BY POLICE.												PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS RELEASED IN POLICE CASES WITHOUT BEING BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE TO VARIOUS SERVICES BY POLICE.											
NUMBER ACTUALLY BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE FOR TRIAL.												NUMBER ACTUALLY BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE FOR TRIAL.											
ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.												ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.											
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS WHOSE SENTENCES WERE NOT EXECUTED).												FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS WHOSE SENTENCES WERE NOT EXECUTED).											
NUMBER OF PERSONS SHOWN IN COLUMNS 30 AND 31 WHO WERE SENT UP BY THE POLICE.												NUMBER OF PERSONS SHOWN IN COLUMNS 30 AND 31 WHO WERE SENT UP BY THE POLICE.											
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS CONVICTED IN POLICE CASES TO PERSONS ARRESTED BY POLICE.												PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS CONVICTED IN POLICE CASES TO PERSONS ARRESTED BY POLICE.											
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS CONVICTED IN POLICE CASES TO PERSONS SENT UP FOR TRIAL.												PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS CONVICTED IN POLICE CASES TO PERSONS SENT UP FOR TRIAL.											
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY OF POLICE.												NUMBER OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY OF POLICE.											
NUMBER OF PERSONS ON BAIL.												NUMBER OF PERSONS ON BAIL.											
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL BEFORE MAGISTRATE.												NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL BEFORE MAGISTRATE.											
NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO REFORM.												NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO REFORM.											
NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH PROPERTY WAS STOLEN.												NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH PROPERTY WAS STOLEN.											
NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH PROPERTY WAS RECOVERED.												NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH PROPERTY WAS RECOVERED.											
PERCENTAGE OF CASES IN WHICH PROPERTY WAS RECOVERED TO CASES IN WHICH PROPERTY WAS STOLEN.												PERCENTAGE OF CASES IN WHICH PROPERTY WAS RECOVERED TO CASES IN WHICH PROPERTY WAS STOLEN.											
AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.												AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.											
AMOUNT OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.												AMOUNT OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.											
PERCENTAGE OF VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED TO VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN.												PERCENTAGE OF VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED TO VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN.											
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22											

STATEMENT—A.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Year 1888.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.									PERSONS.					Remaining
			Average Institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
KARACHI.																	
115	...	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
121 to 130, 605	...	Offences against the State	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	...	Offences against public justice	115	29	...	29	...	24	47	47	5	12	...	29	...	1	...
181 to 180, 217 to 223	...	Offences by public servants	72	5	...	5	...	4	14	14	2	12	...	...	...	...	...
194 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	...	False evidence, false complaints and oaths, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	150	23	...	23	...	20	24	24	7	4	...	12	1	...	...
465 to 477	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	10	2	...	2	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
201 to 207	...	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
482 to 489	...	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 164 to 160, 190	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, &c.	18	8	...	8	...	6	30	30	...	1	...	29	...	...	...
Total ...			264	68	...	68	...	56	117	117	14	29	1	70	2	1	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
212 to 215	...	Causing miscarriage	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
270	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
284 to 289	...	Extortion	12	5	...	5	...	5	21	16	8	6	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
345	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
357, 355, 328	...	Criminal force	45118	517	...	517	1	499	1,051	1,035	91	553	...	91	...	...	...
334	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	64718	1,217	...	1,215	4	1,085	2,975	1,854	732	1,394	...	172	...	...	56
Total ...			1,09856	1,738	1	1,737	5	1,588	4,928	3,801	824	2,747	...	204	...	...	56
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.																	
417 to 420	...	Cheating	174	23	...	23	...	14	38	17	13	1	...	2	...	1	...
403, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	208	25	...	25	9	24	32	43	17	14	...	11	...	...	...
409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	5	6	...	6	...	6	6	6	1	1	...	2	...	1	...
426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	518	45	...	45	1	37	99	100	62	47	...	11	...	...	...
Total ...			1005	109	...	109	7	81	155	165	73	63	...	27	...	...	2
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
298	...	Offence against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400 to 402	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	22	4	...	4	...	2	4	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
403 to 404	...	Offences relating to marriage	13724	143	...	143	1	110	258	235	92	123	...	14	...	1	...
501 to 502	...	Defamation	102	22	...	22	...	19	39	39	10	23	...	3	...	...	...
501, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	51612	299	...	299	...	270	545	493	250	190	...	16	...	...	7
247, 288, 290	...	Public and local nuisances	26	13	...	13	...	13	14	14	...	2	...	12	...	...	...
90 A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	200	44	...	44	1	45	41	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	360	43	...	43	...	33	33	33	...	29	...	5	...	...	...
Total ...			72336	868	...	868	2	490	234	259	263	370	...	94	...	...	12
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
Act No. V of 1879
Act No. I of 1881
Act No. IV of 1879
Act No. I of 1883
Act No. VI of 1873
Act No. VII of 1879
Act No. XII of 1882
Act No. I of 1879
Act No. VII of 1878
Act No. V of 1878
Act No. VII of 1867
Act No. I of 1868
Act No. XIV of 1866
Act No. III of 1866
Act No. IV of 1867
Act No. XVI of 1870
Act No. IV of 1869
Act No. II of 1882
Act No. VI of 1881
Act No. III of 1867
Act No. II of 1868
Total ...			875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			62120	875	...	875	2	543	1,322	1,259	129	241	2	243	...	...	14
GRAND TOTAL			2,59422	3,359	1	3,360	17	3,061	6,567	6,357	1,441	3,458	3	1,258	2	...	85

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Prisons.						Number of persons committed to gaol.		
			Average institutions of the preceding year.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of offences & sent d.	Number of cases in which the police were sent to the Magistrate.	Number of cases in which persons named.	Number of persons admitted during the year.	Admitted before the year ending 31st Dec 1887.	Discharged during the year.	By Magistrate.	By the Sessions Court.	By the District Court.		By the Police Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
HYDERABAD.																	
115	...	Abolition of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
121 to 130, 305	...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	...	Offences against public justice	40	38	1	37	1	37	76	69	53	11	...	31	...	13	
181 to 199, 217 to 219	...	Offences by public servants	10	10	...	10	...	10	11	11	...	1	...	10	...	...
193 to 200, 206 to 211, 421 to 424	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	13	18	3	21	4	21	23	23	10	2	...	8	...	4	
455 to 477	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
364 to 367	...	Offences relating to weights and measures	4	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
442 to 449	...	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149, 154 to 156, 100	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			64	67	4	71	6	71	113	110	94	15	...	64	...	17	
Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
312 to 316	...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
354 to 380	...	Extortion	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
345	...	Wrongful confinement	2	1	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
352, 353, 358	...	Criminal force	171	243	...	243	...	243	608	706	601	201	...	21	...	22	
354	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,017	1,423	...	1,423	17	1,468	4,067	4,073	1,738	2,171	...	95	...	60	
Total			1,199	1,627	2	1,629	17	1,611	4,768	4,781	2,184	2,432	...	118	...	61	
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
417 to 420	...	Cheating	36	7	...	7	...	7	11	19	11	...	...	1	...	1	
403, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	47	62	...	62	...	62	63	60	66	21	...	13	...	1	
409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	9	4	...	4	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	
426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	161	126	...	126	...	126	296	246	94	141	...	27	...	...
Total			220	200	...	200	...	200	370	329	172	161	...	30	...	...
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
292	...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
293 to 295	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
403 to 406	...	Offences relating to marriage	101	143	...	143	...	143	200	240	174	201	...	14	...	27	
361 to 363	...	Infamation	2	3	...	3	...	3	10	10	7	...	...	...	...	...
394, 395 to 399	...	Intimidation and insult	243	78	...	78	...	78	140	141	19	74	...	12	...	9	
271 to 276, 278, 284, 291A	...	Public and local nuisances	48	48	...	48	...	48	54	54	11	...	...	27	...	...
Offences under Chapter VIII (a) C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisance	6	19	...	19	...	19	21	21	2	...	...	1	...	...
Offences under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter XXIV, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	3	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			1,144	231	2	1,146	20	1,166	1,466	1,468	164	219	...	14	...	...
Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
Immigration Act No VII of 1879
Pass Act No VII of 1879
Marriage Act No I of 1879
Arms Act No V of 1879
Game Laws Act No I of 1871
Local Municipal Act No VI of 1873
Local Municipal Act No VII of 1877
Local Municipal Act No V of 1879
Game Laws Act No VI of 1879
Game Laws Act No VII of 1879
Game Laws Act No VIII of 1879
Game Laws Act No IX of 1879
Game Laws Act No X of 1879
Game Laws Act No XI of 1879
Game Laws Act No XII of 1879
Total			200	200	...	200	...	200	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total			1,344	1,827	2	1,829	20	1,849	6,236	6,251	2,348	2,446	...	152	...	61	

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.						REMARKS.		
			Average institutions of Ave preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
THAR AND PARKAR.																	
116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	Concoaling design to commit offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
121 to 130, 503	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172 to 190, 201 to 204	Offences against public justice	0-6	7	..	7	3	4	11	15	9	1	..	5	..	..	..
181 to 190, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	10-6	11	..	11	3	11	14	14	3	1	..	10	..	..	..
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	8-5	17	..	17	14	17	17	21	6	1	..	3	1	..	..
406 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	22-8	35	..	35	20	34	42	40	18	3	..	18	1	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
312 to 316	Causing miscarriages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
379	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
384 to 389	Extortion	..	3	..	3	..	3	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
346	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
352, 355, 358	Criminal force	8-4	8	..	8	..	8	21	21	8	6	..	7	..	..	..
384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	159-8	125	..	125	4	122	269	291	54	177	..	60	..	..	..
		Total	168-2	123	..	123	4	120	290	312	62	183	..	67	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
417 to 420	Cheating	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	43-0	18	..	18	..	18	38	42	27	6	..	9	..	..	..
400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	80-8	48	..	48	..	48	109	119	55	30	..	47	..	..	..
		Total	73-6	66	..	66	..	66	146	144	62	36	..	56	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
239	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
490 to 493	Criminal breach of contract of services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
493 to 494	Offences relating to marriage	29-2	30	..	30	..	30	87	80	16	59	..	3	..	..	..
500 to 502	Detention	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insults	84-8	90	..	90	..	90	149	143	23	99	..	22	..	..	..
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 289, 290	Public and local nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
291A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	0-2	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	109-6	123	..	123	..	122	238	225	29	159	..	25	..	..	..
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
Act No. VI of 1878 (Municipal Act)	2-6	20	..	20	..	20	21	21	..	1	..	20	..	..	..
Act No. I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass)	26-2	63	..	63	..	63	140	145	87	25	..	33	..	..	..
Act No. VII of 1879 (Irrigation Act)	3	..	3	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Act No. V of 1878 (A. S. Act)	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Act No. IV of 1887 (Gambling)	1	..	1	..	1	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
		Total	29-0	83	..	83	..	88	169	174	68	26	..	60	..	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL	403-2	447	..	447	24	442	889	919	269	407	..	230	1	2	2 under present

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1858—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.						Remarks.
			Average number of the preceding year.	Instigated by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of column 3 and 4.	Number of cases in which 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons apprehended.	Apprehended.		Convicted.		Remaining total at close of year.	
										By Magistrate.	By Magistrate's Court.	By Magistrate.	By Magistrate's Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SHIKARPOUR.															
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.															
121 to 120, 205	...	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173 to 190, 207 to 204,	...	Offences against public justice ..	71	00	..	00	1	54	75	75	11	10	..	01	..
213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences by public servants ..	74	50	..	10	..	20	11	10	0	5	1	..	..
141 to 150, 217 to 222,	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	64	00	..	00	..	00	70	70	04	14	..	00	0
152 to 230, 204 to 211,	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
421 to 424	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
405 to 417	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
226 to 229	Blasting, unlawful assembly, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
402 to 409
142, 144 to 156, 160
Total ..			120	100	..	100	1	107	100	101	00	00	1	00	0
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.															
212 to 218	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
270	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.															
204 to 207	Extortion ..	90	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.															
245	...	Wrongful confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
262, 264, 266	Criminal force ..	200	700	..	700	4	015	1,500	1,500	15	1,510	..	00	..
234	Force on grave or sudden provocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
222	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	200	1,400	..	1,400	0	1,004	2,710	2,710	00	2,710	..	174	..
Total ..			1200	2,170	..	2,170	4	1,004	4,210	4,210	00	4,210	..	174	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.															
417 to 420	Cheating ..	210	20	..	20	..	20	20	20	24	4	..	4	..
423, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	250	0	..	0	..	0	7	7	5	..	..	..	..
421, 427, 428	Mischief (simple) ..	210	114	..	114	0	70	105	105	11	102	..	00	..
Total ..			1010	207	..	207	0	100	200	200	70	100	..	00	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
208	...	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400 to 409	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
402 to 404	Offences relating to marriage ..	100	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
405 to 408	Detention ..	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
404, 406 to 410	Intimidation and insult ..	100	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
271 to 276, 278, 284,	...	Public and local nuisances	20	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
287, 290, 290	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
291 A
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on convictions ..	70	10	..	10	..	10	10	10	0	0	..	0	..
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisance ..	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property ..	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children ..	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Total ..			200	10	..	10	..	10	10	10	0	0	..	0	..
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.															
Cattle Trespass Act No. I of 1871 (India)	70	100	..	100	..	00	00	00	0	107	..	00	..
Forest Act No. VII of 1872 (India)	10	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Arms Act No. II of 1872 (India)	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Munfts Act No. I of 1872 (India)	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Maintenance Act No. IV of 1872 (India)	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Bank Act No. XII of 1862 (India)	20	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Telegraphs Act No. XIII of 1862 (India)	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Boats and other Vessels Act No. I of 1862 (Bombay)	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Public (Nuisances) Act No. VI of 1862 (Bombay)	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Public Police Act No. VII of 1862 (Bombay)	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Public Forests Act No. II of 1862 (Bombay)	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Municipalities Act No. VI of 1872 (Bombay)	100	100	..	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	..
Abkari Act No. V of 1872 (Bombay)	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Land Revenue Act No. V of 1872 (Bombay)	10	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Irregularities Act No. VII of 1872 (Bombay)	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Guarding Act No. IV (a), and Frontier Regulation of C. P. of 1871 (Bombay)	0	0	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..
Total ..			200	200	..	200	..	200	200	200	200	200	..	200	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			2,200	2,070	..	2,070	4	1,004	7,241	7,240	625	4,790	1	730	0

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crimes for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							Waiting trial at close of year.	
			Average Institutions of Ave preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
UPPER SIND FRONTIER.																	
115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119..	Concealing design to commit offence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
121 to 130, 405	Offences against the State .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 215, 227, 239.	Offences against public justice	58	5	..	6	..	6	8	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
101 to 109, 217 to 229.	Offences by public servants	34	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
103 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 423.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	15	36	..	36	..	32	35	34	13	3	..	13	4	1	..
403 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	4	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
282 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140, 154 to 156, 160..	Blotting, unlawful assembly, affray .. ..	..	3	..	3	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Total ..			258	47	..	47	..	42	58	50	20	3	..	21	4	2	..
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
312 to 316	Causing miscarriage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
370	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
324 to 329	Extortion	26	4	..	4	..	1	9	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
345	Wrongful confinement .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
352, 355, 358	Criminal force	33	79	..	79	1	66	126	125	25	95	..	3	..	..	..
344	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	129	194	..	194	6	158	442	435	90	237	..	25	..	..	..
Total ..			153	274	..	274	6	225	569	561	124	395	..	28	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
417 to 420	Cheating	92	23	..	23	2	8	8	8	8	1	..	4	..	..	..
403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	7	10	..	10	2	..	..	5	2	1	..	2	..	..	..
400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	492	24	..	24	..	78	123	131	..	57	..	74	..	..	..
Total ..			66	123	..	123	7	86	136	143	6	67	..	60	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
204	Offences against religion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
404 to 408	Offences relating to marriage	916	68	..	68	1	36	4	1	25	1	..	5	..	..	..
400 to 402	Defamation	38	6	..	6	..	..	91	87	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
604, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	322	8	..	8	..	4	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
291A	Keeping a lottery office .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter VIII. (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	4	4	..	4	1	4	16	16	..	3	..	7	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter X., C. P. C.	Public nuisances	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	66	13	..	13	..	4	4	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..			824	90	..	90	4	61	126	119	27	61	4	13	..	..	..
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
Act No. VII of 1867	62	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
attle Pound Act of 1871	176	19	..	19	..	17	50	56	..	46	..	16	..	..	..
Act No. VII of 1879	46	18	..	18	..	17	41	41	..	24	..	16	..	..	..
.. No. XIV of 1866	4	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
.. No. VI of 1873	314	66	..	66	..	65	65	65	..	..	..	63	..	..	..
.. No. IV of 1870	12	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Section 4 of Frontier Tribes Regulation 57, C. P. of 1873	12	4	..	4	..	4	97	97	..	..	..	97	..	..	..
Act No. VII of 1878	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. No. III of 1877	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. No. XI of 1873	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. No. V of 1879	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			674	110	..	110	..	106	258	256	..	66	..	159	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			307	628	..	628	17	311	1,141	1,136	177	607	4	231	4	..	..

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognisable Crime for the year 1887—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.						Remarks.		
			Average institutions of the preceding years.	Located by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of offences reported.	Number of cases in which the Prisoners were employed to make up the year.	Number of cases in which persons bailed.	Number of persons reported whom persons bailed.	Number of persons reported whom persons bailed.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Waiting trial at close of year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
AHMEDABAD.																	
116	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence
Total		
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
121 to 120, 205	...	Offences against the State
127	...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 216, 227, 228.	...	Offences against public justice	50	27	...	27	...	20	22	42	...	...	...	17	...	...
191 to 199, 217 to 223, 192 to 200, 206 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	Offences by public servants	740	7	...	7	...	9	9	9	1	...	...	1	...	...
465 to 477	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	20-00	25	...	20	...	20	20	20	7	14	...	9	...	...
224 to 227	...	Offences relating to weights and measures	2	2	1	3	...	3	11	13	10	...	...	...	...	...
422 to 426	...	Making or using false trade-marks	17-00	12	...	12	...	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
146, 154 to 156, 160	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	25	19	...	19	...	19	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			118-00	108	1	104	...	108	900	930	21	28	...	28	...	...
Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
212 to 216	...	Causing miscarriage	40	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
270	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			40	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Class III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
224 to 229	...	Extortion	6	10	...	10	...	10	27	27	7	10	...	...	...	...
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
245	...	Wrongful confinement	20	24	...	24	...	24	75	75	51	14	...	...	...	...
252, 256, 262	...	Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	200	273	19	292	...	292	2,674	2,674	1,920	7,919	...	...	...	...
Total			702-00	296	12	240	...	244	2,640	2,640	1,970	7,919	...	...	...	...
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
417 to 420	...	Cheating	25-00	25	...	25	...	25	20	20	2	24	...	...	...	...
402, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	22-00	22	...	22	...	22	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2-00	1	1	2	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
426, 427, 428	...	Mischief (simple)	502-00	273	...	273	...	273	2,120	2,175	700	1,200	...	...	...	...
Total			521-00	742	1	742	...	742	2,207	2,207	770	1,201	...	...	...	...
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
104	...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400 to 402	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	1-00	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
406 to 408	...	Offences relating to marriage	51-00	27	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
403 to 407	...	Immoralities	9-00	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
408, 409 to 410	...	Intimidation and threats	220-00	220	...	220	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271 to 276, 278, 282, 297, 299, 290.	...	Public and local nuisances	20-20	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
291 A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	12	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	27-00	120	...	120	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			271-20	220	...	220	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.																	
Act No. I of 1871 (India)	
No. XVIII of 1866 (India)	
No. VI of 1872 (Bombay)	
No. I of 1870 (India)	
No. V of 1873 (Bombay)	
No. VII of 1867 (India)	
No. II of 1864 (India)	
No. V of 1872 (India)	
No. XX of 1862 (India)	
Total			1,264	1,260	1	1,261	...	1,270	1,260	1,260	100	712	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			19,051-20	1,260	12	1,272	...	2,270	2,221	7,460	2,127	2,001	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.							
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
KAIRA.																
116	...	Abolition of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abolition of commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																
121 to 130, 506	...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 219, 227, 228, 241 to 103, 217 to 221, 193 to 200, 215 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	Offences against public justice	80	22	...	23	...	21	26	26	...	10	...	16	...	...
201 to 103, 217 to 221, 193 to 200, 215 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	Offences by public servants	3	5	...	5	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	3	...	2
193 to 200, 215 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	Falsely evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	21	39	...	38	...	33	33	33	12	6	...	14	...	1
466 to 477	...	Fraudulent use of forged documents	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
204 to 207	...	Offences relating to weights and measures	14	30	...	30	...	30	30	29	11	1	...	17	...	...
452 to 459	...	Making and using false trade-marks	4	1	...	1	...	1	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...
149, 154 to 160, 160	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	81	92	...	92	...	91	102	101	23	18	...	57	...	3
Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.																
312 to 316	...	Causing miscarriage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class III.—Serious offences against Property.																
394 to 399	...	Extortion	3	6	...	5	...	2	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
315	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312, 355, 358	...	Criminal force	17	17	...	17	...	13	30	30	2	27	...	1	...	...
314	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	508	531	...	531	...	4	521	1,892	1,801	209	1,016	...	60	18
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	520	648	...	648	...	4	588	1,412	1,331	211	1,045	...	61	16
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																
417 to 420	...	Chesting	18	21	...	21	...	15	36	36	24	7	...	5	...	...
403, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	17	20	...	21	...	2	16	23	22	1	...	5	...	...
409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	531	...	531	...	3	450	1,111	952	54	871	...	26	2
420, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	304	531	...	531	...	3	450	1,111	952	54	871	...	26	2
		Total	321	572	...	573	...	5	481	1,170	1,019	94	879	...	35	2
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
398	...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400 to 402	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
403 to 408	...	Offences relating to marriage	63	71	...	71	...	15	86	53	53	25	25	...	3	...
500 to 502	...	Defamation	1	2	...	2	...	2	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
504, 505 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	491	497	...	497	...	422	823	756	104	628	...	23	...	1
511 to 576, 578, 584, 597, 598, 599.	...	Public and local nuisances	110	39	...	39	...	33	40	40	...	9	...	31	...	...
591 &	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	14	3	...	3	...	2	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	12	10	...	10	...	10	16	16	6	2	...	3	...	...
		Total	601	629	...	629	...	15	610	943	872	159	605	...	67	1
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
Bombay Act VII of 1877	6	6	...	6	...	3	11	8	11	...	1	...	10	...
India Act I of 1871	20	41	...	41	...	...	25	97	90	11	83	...	11	...
Bombay Act XI of 1873	367	542	...	542	...	...	565	543	558	...	49	...	506	...
General Stamp Act I of 1879	3	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Land Revenue Code V of 1879	5	18	...	18	...	...	18	21	...	...	...	...	19	...
India Railway Act IV of 1879	6	8	...	8	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	7	...
India Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Act II of 1874 (Jail Act)	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Act VIII of 1860	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	408	611	...	611	...	...	628	762	691	12	123	...	555	...
GRAND TOTAL			1,955	2,567	...	2,591	...	24	2,251	4,336	4,012	479	2,735	...	773	...

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognisable Crimes for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Prisoners.						Remarks.
			Average institutions of the preceding year.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of all cases & ad. &c.	Number of cases in which the police were employed to make any arrest.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons required to be produced.	Actually appearing before the Court, including those from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Working trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PANCH MAHALS.															
115, 116, 117		Abatement of offences not committed, &c.	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
118, 119		Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Concealing design to commit offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.															
121 to 123, 206		Offences against the State..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127		Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172 to 180, 201 to 204, 212 to 216, 227, 228, 261 to 263, 27 to 222		Offences against public justice ..	12-2	21	..	11	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..
181 to 183, 17 to 222		Offences by public servants ..	2-2	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..
183 to 200, 206 to 211, 421 to 424		False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	2-2	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..
406 to 417		Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	2-2	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..
204 to 207		Offences relating to weights and measures ..	2-2	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..
422 to 423		Making or using false trade-marks ..	2-2	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..
140, 154 to 156, 160		Mixing, unlawful assembly, affray ..	2-2	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..
		Total	27-6	22	..	22	..	22	..	22	..	22	..	22	..
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.															
212 to 219		Causing miscarriage ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
270		Buying or disposing of slaves ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.															
204 to 206		Extortion ..	2-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.															
244		Wrongful confinement ..	2-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
245, 246, 248		Criminal force ..	12-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
254		Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	2-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
222		Voluntarily causing hurt ..	170-2	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..
		Total	100-2	172	..	172	..	172	..	172	..	172	..	172	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.															
270 and 211		Theft, &c. ..	2-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
417 to 420		Cheating ..	2-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
408, 409		Criminal misappropriation of property ..	2-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400		Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	2-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400, 437, 424		Mischief (simple) ..	2-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	10-2	112	..	112	..	112	..	112	..	112	..	112	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
208		Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
490 to 492		Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
492 to 494		Offences relating to marriage ..	2-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400 to 402		Defamation ..	1-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
504, 505 to 510		Intimidation and insult ..	27-2	72	..	72	..	72	..	72	..	72	..	72	..
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290		Public and local nuisances ..	2-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
291 A		Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.		Security for keeping the peace on conviction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.		Public nuisances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.		Disputes as to immovable property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.		Maintenance of wives and children ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	27-2	104	..	104	..	104	..	104	..	104	..	104	..
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.															
District Police Act No. VII of 1867	
Village Police Act No. VIII of 1867	
Cattle Trespass Act No. I of 1871	
District Municipal Act No. VI of 1872	
Amendment of Act No. II of 1866	
Abolition Act No. V of 1878	
Forest Act No. VII of 1878	
Stamp Act No. I of 1879	
Civil Procedure Code No. X of 1862	
Civil Procedure Code No. XIV of 1863	
Gaming Act No. IV of 1867	
		Total	10-2	112	..	112	..	112	..	112	..	112	..	112	..
GRAND TOTAL			512-6	792	..	792	..	792	..	792	..	792	..	792	..

Remarks

I omitted the average of persons in the different in figures shown in column 11 and the total of these in column 12-13.

Some of offences are shown

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CRIME.						PERSONS.						Waiting trial at close of year.	REMARKS.	
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instigated by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
BROACH.																	
116	Abolition of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Abolition of commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
121 to 120, 205	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 219, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	10-0	24	1	25	1	20	25	20	8	10	..	11	..	..	..
181 to 180, 217 to 224, 198 to 200, 206 to 211, 421 to 424.	Offences by public servants	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
468 to 477	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	15-8	9	..	9	..	9	10	11	8	1	..	8	4	..	..
264 to 267	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
482 to 480	Offences relating to weights and measures	2-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149, 164 to 186, 190	Making or using false trade-marks	1-0	4	..	4	1	4	10	10	..	24	..	8	..	..	..
Total ..			25-8	39	1	40	2	32	51	60	8	25	..	19	4	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
212 to 216	Causing miscarriage	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
270	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
324 to 329	Extortion	2-0	7	..	7	..	8	11	11	10	..	..	1	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
245	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
252, 253, 258	Criminal force	12-2	15	..	15	2	13	20	20	14	8	..	8	..	..	..
254	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
258	Voluntarily causing hurt	242-6	287	..	287	8	289	600	660	208	610	..	48	..	..	..
Total ..			261-6	292	..	292	8	245	609	686	208	627	..	48	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
477 to 480	Cheating	8-0	20	..	20	13	10	14	14	8	8	..	8	..	..	..
408, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	8-0	4	..	4	..	5	6	7	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
420, 427, 424	Mischief (simple)	110-6	140	..	140	1	139	206	401	71	220	..	26	..	..	..
Total ..			126-6	170	..	170	14	149	406	492	80	292	..	26	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
222	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
403 to 408	Offences relating to marriage	12-6	28	..	28	1	18	20	20	10	9	..	..	..	..	..
225	Defamation	4-4	6	..	6	..	4	10	19	12	7	..	..	..	..	..
226, 208 to 216	Intimidation and insult	78-4	100	..	100	..	149	236	240	148	177	..	13	..	..	..
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	4-6	7	..	7	..	4	6	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
291A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), G. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter X, G. P. C.	Public nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter XII, G. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter XXVI, G. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			99-6	227	1	228	21	181	407	410	180	194	..	24	..	..	..
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
Act No. VII of 1867 (District Police Act)	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Act No. I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act)	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Act No. VI of 1878 (Municipal Act)	122	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Act No. VI of 1878 (The Treasure Trove Act)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Act No. I of 1879 (Stamp Act)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Act No. V of 1879 (Revenue Code Rules)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Act No. IV of 1867 (The Gambling Act)	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			99-6	168	..	168	2	140	101	194	8	45	..	141	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			247-2	908	2	906	25	764	1,764	1,764	608	626	..	268	4	..	24

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crimes for the year 1883—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Crimes.							Prisons.				Remarks.			
			Average number of offences during the year.	Instigated by complainant during the year.	Taken by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of offences a and d.	Number of cases in which the Police were employed in making preliminary enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons under process issued.	Number of persons under process issued who were discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.				
											By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.		By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SURAT.																	
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c., Abetting commission of offences by public, Concealing design to commit offence	14														
Total			14														
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
2	121 to 123, 205	Offences against the State															
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship															
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 227, 228, 231 to 260, 217 to 225, 198 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Offences by public servants False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	16	20		26	6	22	20	27	1	22		12			With no. of the last year.
5	181 to 180, 217 to 225, 198 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Offences by public servants	24	0		24	0	24	0	0	0		0		1		
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	24	12		36	12	24	12	12	0	0		0		0	
7	204 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measures	2	4		6	0	2	2	2	0	0		0		0	
8	492 to 499	Making or using false trade-marks	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	7	4		11	0	11	0	0	0		0		0		Accounted for in one case.
Total			42	24		66	12	54	12	12	0	0		0		0	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
11	212 to 216	Causing miscarriage	4	1		5	0	5	0	0	0		0		0		
12	270	Buying or disposing of slaves	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		
Total			4	1		5	0	5	0	0	0		0		0		
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
13	284 to 289	Extortion	12	12		24	0	24	0	0	0		0		0		0
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
14	242	Wrongful confinement	12	0		12	0	12	0	0	0		0		0		
15	242, 243, 245	Criminal force	12	0		12	0	12	0	0	0		0		0		
16	244	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	0	1		1	0	1	0	0	0		0		0		
17	242	Voluntarily causing hurt	10	0		10	0	10	0	1,704	1,704	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			34	1		35	0	35	0	1,704	1,704	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
18	417 to 420	Cheating	12	24		36	0	36	0	0	0		0		0		
19	402, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	12	14		26	0	26	0	17	17		0		0		
20	402	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2		4	0	4	0	0	0		0		0		
21	426, 427, 424	Mischief (simple)	10	22		32	0	32	0	0	0		0		0		
Total			36	42		78	0	78	0	17	17		0		0		
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
22	202	Offences against religion	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		
23	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		
24	402 to 402	Offences relating to marriage	14	12		26	0	26	0	0	0		0		0		
25	500 to 502	Detention	10	0		10	0	10	0	0	0		0		0		
26	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	12	27		39	0	39	0	0	0		0		0		
27	271 to 274, 272, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	0	12		12	0	12	0	0	0		0		0		
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	10	20		30	0	30	0	14	14		0		0		
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisance	2	1		3	0	3	0	0	0		0		0		
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		
32	Cases under Chapter I, II, III, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	12	0		12	0	12	0	0	0		0		0		
Total			36	42		78	0	78	0	17	17		0		0		
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
	Act No. I of 1874 (Opium)		1	0		1	0	1	0	0	0		0		0		
	No. I of 1871 (Public Truancy)		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		
	No. VII of 1867 (District Police)		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		
	No. VIII of 1867 (Village Police)		167	0		167	0	167	0	174	174		0		0		
	No. VI of 1873 (Municipal)		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		
	No. V of 1873 (A'bars)		41	0		41	0	41	0	0	0		0		0		
	No. I of 1870 (Stamp)		11	0		11	0	11	0	17	17		0		0		
	No. VIII of 1866 (Prison)		1	0		1	0	1	0	0	0		0		0		
	No. VII of 1873 (Forest)		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		
	No. V of 1873 (Land Revenue)		10	0		10	0	10	0	0	0		0		0		
	No. VI of 1870 (Customs)		1	0		1	0	1	0	0	0		0		0		
	No. VII of 1872		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		
	No. VIII of 1866		1	0		1	0	1	0	0	0		0		0		
Total			207	0		207	0	207	0	174	174		0		0		
GRAND TOTAL			1,246	1,204		2,450	12	2,438	12	2,316	2,316		1,207	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.							
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Investigated by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
THANA.																
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.														
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.														
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence														
Total																
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State...														
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.														
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	52	50	4	54		54	53	53	3	30		30		6
5	161 to 169, 217 to 222.	Offences by public servants	4	4		4		4	4	4		3				1
6	192 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	18	15	2	18		18	19	18	4	4			10	
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	2	2	2	4	2	4	3	3	1				2	3
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	12	10	1	12		11	11	11	1	3			7	
9	422 to 426	Making or using false trade-marks														
10	149, 154 to 154, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	6	6		6		6	30	30		3		28		
Total			92	87	10	97	2	97	154	154	14	37	2	69	2	10
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																
21	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage		1		1	1	1	2	2	2					
22	370	Buying or disposing of slaves														
Total				1		1	1	1	2	2	2					
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																
23	324 to 329	Extortion	6	2		2		2	2	2	3	2				
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
24	345	Wrongful confinement														
25	352, 356, 358	Criminal force	715	702	3	708	1	705	1,491	1,491	868	492		129		18
26	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation														
27	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	2,950	2,914	8	2,922	20	2,902	6,711	6,711	5,087	5,221		287		56
Total			2,110	2,016	11	2,027	20	2,007	8,202	8,202	6,202	6,175		415		74
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
28	417 to 420	Cheating	34	32		32	2	30	30	30	22	12		1		1
29	402, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	34	35		35		35	40	40	22	10		15		3
30	408	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1	1	2		2	2	2	2	1				
31	426, 427, 424	Mischief (simple)	260	236	1	237		237	257	257	200	475		68		7
Total			265	264	2	266	2	264	245	246	255	498		82		10
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
32	228	Offences against religion														
33	410 to 423	Criminal breach of contract of service														
34	428 to 428	Offences relating to marriage	22	21	2	23	7	27	49	43	21	7		4		
35	500 to 503	Defamation	5	4		4		4	12	12	6	6				
36	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	251	252	12	264	9	264	252	252	421	424		51		9
37	271 to 276, 278, 284, 297, 298, 299.	Public and local nuisances	24	25		25		25	49	49	2	2		27		
38	291A	Keeping a lottery office														
39	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	4	4	2	6		6	2	2		1		7		
40	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances														
41	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property														
42	Cases under Chapter XXIV, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	4	7	2	10		10	10	10	3	1		4		
Total			280	282	15	297	16	291	1,022	1,022	420	478	6	102		9
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
	Act No. XIII of 1880	...			5	5		5	17	17		15		1		
	No. XIX of 1838 (Employing Vessel without a Certificate)	...			4	4		4	4	4		1				
	No. VII of 1807 (District Police Act)	...			1	1		1	1	1						
	No. II of 1826 (Ferry Act)	...			1	1		1	1	1						
	No. I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass Act)	...			108	108		108	240	240	54	261		25		
	No. VI of 1873 (Municipal Act)	...			118	118		118	121	121	23	21		55		2
	No. V of 1873 (Abkari Act)	...			6	6		6	20	20	1	15		4		
	No. VII of 1873 (Indian Forest Act)	...			6	6		6	17	17	9	4		4		
	No. XI of 1873 (Indian Arms Act)	...			4	4		4	5	5	1	1		1		
	No. I of 1879 (Stamp Act)	...			2	2		2	5	5				2		
	No. V of 1879 (Land Revenue Code)	...			4	4		4	49	49		44		5		
	No. VII of 1880 (Indian Telegraph Act)	...			7	7		7	7	7		1		6		
Total			289	290	5	294		294	922	922	50	554		145		2
GRAND TOTAL			2,150	2,062	67	2,117	21	2,096	10,922	10,922	4,901	5,173	8	815	2	106

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.								Persons.					Released.	
			Average institutions of first preceding year.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of returns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in returns 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts including those discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Waiving trial at close of year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
AHMEDNAGAR.																	
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 .. .	Concealing design to commit offence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
2	121 to 120, 208	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	127	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	178 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 216, 227, 228	Offences against public justice ..	41	48	0	40	..	40	0	71	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	0	1	0	0	..	0	1	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	198 to 200, 206 to 211, 431 to 432	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	10	7	0	20	..	1	1	10	1	4	3	0	..	..	..
7	406 to 417	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	2	2	..	0	..	2	0	4	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	12	2	1	0	..	1	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	493 to 499	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	149, 164 to 169, 160	Disturb, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		70	60	20	70	0	0	101	117	10	0	1	0	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
11	312 to 318	Causing miscarriage	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	270	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	..	..	2	1	..	1	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	353, 355, 356	Criminal force	20	21	10	0	..	0	10	170	97	110	..	..	..	..	..
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	24	208	120	7,300	10	1,000	2,400	2,400	740	1,270	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		1,004	1,008	140	1,106	17	1,100	2,770	2,877	740	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
18	417 to 420	Cheating	20	10	0	10	0	70	10	70	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
19	408, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	21	12	0	14	4	12	12	12	12	0	..	..	..	..	..
20	408	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	20	2	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 424	Mischief (simple)	110	0	10	0	..	0	101	100	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		100	20	10	117	0	110	107	107	0	0	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
22	398	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	418 to 420	Offences relating to marriage	0	0	0	10	..	0	10	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	500 to 502	Defamation	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	44	41	..	..	..	..	..	100	30	25	..	..	..	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 292, 290	Public and local nuisances	40	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
28	701 A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	14	20	1	21	..	21	21	21	12	14	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		117	145	20	170	0	110	200	200	27	20	..	..	..	..	..
Special Laws, offences under which are not punishable by the Police.																	
	Act No. XIII of 1820 (Contract), Indian	..	20	20	..	20	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. VII of 1857 (Purchasing Arms, &c., from Soldiers), Indian	..	73	70	..	70	..	70	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass), Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. I of 1874 (Opium), Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. VI of 1874 (Treasury Trove), Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. VII of 1875 (Forest), Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. I of 1877 (General Stamp), Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. XVII of 1879 (Agriculturists' Rates), Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. X of 1881 (Criminal Procedure), Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. XIV of 1881 (Civil Procedure), Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. III of 1871 (Registration), Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. III of 1881 (Granting), Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. III of 1887 (Assignment), Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. VII of 1887 (Hundred Part), Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. VI of 1873 (Municipal), Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. II of 1874 (Jails), Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. V of 1879 (Land Revenue), Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Act No. VII of 1879 (Irrigation), Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		200	170	..	215	11	200	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..		2,022	2,120	200	2,322	21	2,310	4,521	4,520	271	2,240	1	1,120	..	..	..

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable crimes for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PERSONS.							Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Waiting trial at close of year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
KHANDESH.																	
115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
121 to 130, 305	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172 to 190, 301 to 304, 313 to 315, 327, 328,	Offences against public justice ..	40.9	31	..	31	..	30	45	41	2	22	..	10	..	6	..
191 to 199, 317 to 323,	Offences by public servants ..	3.3	3	..	3	..	3	4	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
193 to 200, 306 to 311, 421 to 424,	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	5.8	8	..	8	..	6	16	16	14	..	..	1	1	..	..
455 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
304 to 307	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	11.1	9	..	9	..	9	24	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143, 154 to 156, 199	Rioting, unlawful assembly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			66.7	49	..	49	..	48	89	85	20	22	..	26	1	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
313 to 316	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
370	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.																	
324 to 329	Extortion	5.1	7	..	7	1	6	6	6	3	1	..	3	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
345	Wrongful confinement ..	..	2	..	2	..	2	9	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
353, 355, 359	Criminal force	281.1	273	..	273	1	270	499	431	295	280	..	29	..	7	..
334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
323	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	1,155.9	2,119	..	2,119	1	2,074	5,047	4,815	2,702	1,929	..	177	..	47	..
Total ..			1,586.4	2,402	..	2,402	2	2,349	5,556	5,257	2,672	2,024	..	207	..	54	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
417 to 420	Cheating	31.5	35	..	35	..	35	47	42	35	8	..	1	..	..	..
403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	42.5	48	..	48	3	46	85	84	83	10	..	3	..	5	..
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	5	2	..	2	..	2	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
426, 427, 426	Mischief (simple)	177.8	243	..	243	..	237	406	453	252	172	..	25	..	4	..
Total ..			256.8	330	..	330	3	321	600	581	353	190	..	35	..	9	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
322	Offences against religion ..	..	2	..	2	1	2	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
423 to 426	Offences relating to marriage ..	12.3	17	..	17	..	17	32	22	16	1	..	3	..	12	..
500 to 502	Defamation	12.1	17	..	17	..	17	27	27	14	12	..	1	..	..	..
504, 504 to 510	Intimidation and insult	354.1	402	..	402	..	399	713	714	464	179	..	62	..	9	..
371 to 376, 378, 384, 387, 388, 390	Public and local nuisances ..	193.1	22	..	22	..	22	35	35	9	7	..	22	..	..	..
391 A	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.																	
Security for keeping the peace on conviction .. .. .			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.																	
Public nuisances .. .. .			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.																	
Disputes as to immovable property .. .. .			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.																	
Maintenance of wives and children .. .. .			..	5	..	5	..	5	5	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..			411.9	476	..	476	1	472	824	819	508	201	..	89	..	21	..
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
Act No. I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass Act)	20.1	245	..	245	..	245	512	496	260	100	..	40	..	..	..
Act No. VI of 1873 (The Municipal Act)	140	442	..	442	..	390	433	391	6	53	..	341	..	..	..
Act No. VII of 1873 (The Forest Act)	4.6	159	..	159	..	157	244	253	34	40	..	164	..	15	..
Act No. VIII of 1867 (The District Police Act)	7.8	23	..	23	1	16	17	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
Act No. VIII of 1868 (The Village Police Act)	116.6	247	..	247	..	214	140	260	88	65	..	140	..	7	..
Act No. I of 1870 (The General Stamp Act)	6.1	10	..	10	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Offences under Section 406, Civil Procedure Code (Imprisonment or committal of persons refusing to answer or produce documents) ..			..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Act No. XVI of 1866 (The Indian Post office Act)	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Act No. IV of 1879 (The Railway Act)	1.3	1	..	1	..	1	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Act No. XV of 1881 (The Factory Act)	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Act No. XI of 1878 (The Indian Arms Act)	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..			278.1	1,190	..	1,190	1	1,024	1,323	1,470	363	355	..	715	..	17	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			2,621.6	4,322	..	4,322	3	4,228	8,436	8,218	4,223	2,092	..	1,935	1	197	..

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crimes for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PRISON.				REMARKS.			
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Number of cases in which 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which previous arrest.	Number of persons appearing in this prison list.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including persons from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Arrested.	Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
HAKIK.																	
1	118	Abatement of offences not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
2	121 to 120, 505	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	127	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 100, 201 to 204, 218 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	161 to 109, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	102 to 200, 206 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	466 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	149, 154 to 155, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	100	96	3	99	4	91	143	147	17	48	..	..	..	..	..
Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
11	212 to 216 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	270	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	0-2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
13	284 to 288 ..	Extortion	1-9	7	..	7	9	6	9	10	4	6	..	3	..	..	..
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
14	248	Wrongful confinement	0-2	2	..	2	..	2	11	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
15	252, 255, 258 ..	Criminal force	141-9	106	..	248	..	241	241	221	5	226	..	10	..	..	..
16	234	Snatch on grave or sudden provocation ..	16-2	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
17	242	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,625-9	1,278	..	2,777	..	2,772	5,400	5,220	700	4,160	..	204	..	..	..
		Total ..	1,807-9	1,278	1	2,476	7	2,416	5,261	5,402	771	4,479	..	204	..	..	..
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
18	417 to 420 ..	Cheating	20-9	20	..	20	1	19	21	21	10	..	..	8	..	..	..
19	402, 404 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	20	24	..	24	..	23	77	78	20	..	..	20	..	..	..
20	400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	2-4	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 428 ..	Mischief (simple)	149	241	..	241	..	231	640	620	20	200	..	20	..	..	..
		Total ..	207-9	246	1	254	1	236	640	620	70	221	..	20	..	..	..
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
22	206	Offences against religion	0-4	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	400 to 403 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	15-9	20	..	20	..	20	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	408 to 409 ..	Offences relating to marriage	0-9	9	..	9	..	9	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	0-9	9	..	9	..	9	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult	19-9	422	..	422	..	427	242	224	100	200	..	60	..	..	..
27	271 to 278, 279, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	46-4	15	..	15	..	14	19	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	2-1A	Keeping a lottery office .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisance .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	0-9	22	..	22	..	22	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	271-9	443	..	440	6	423	667	614	127	200	..	21	..	..	..
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
	Act No. XIII of 1879 (Breach of Contract), India	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 of 1871 (Cattle Trespass Act), India	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 of 1879 (Stamp Act), India	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III of 1869 (Contaminated Act), India	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	X of 1862 (Criminal Procedure Code), India	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II of 1877 (Contaminated Act), Bombay	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	VII of 1862 (District Police Act, Section 20), Bombay	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	VI of 1872 (Municipal Act), Bombay	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V of 1878 (Akhai Act), Bombay	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V of 1879 (Land Revenue Code) Bombay	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	270-9	470	..	470	1	469	667	614	127	200	..	21	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL.			2,740-9	2,943	5	2,948	22	2,747	6,170	7,240	2,207	5,200	5	205	..	..	..

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crimes for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Class.						Persons.					Remarks.			
			Average number of cases pending during the year.	Invested by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Number of cases in which 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually arrested before the Court, including persons let from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.			Convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SATA'RA.																	
115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
121 to 123, 205	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 219, 227, 229.	Offences against public justice ..	20	75	..	75	..	75	104	104	10	63	..	61	..	..	..
163 to 169, 217 to 221, 192 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Offences by public servants ..	1	2	2	2	..	2	4	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
465 to 477	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	11	29	6	25	6	25	27	27	12	..	1	..	..	..	..
264 to 267	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	2	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
482 to 490	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	6	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
140, 154 to 156, 180	Making or using false trade-marks ..	1	2	..	2	..	2	20	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
140, 154 to 156, 180	Blowing, unlawful assembly, affray ..	1	2	..	2	..	2	20	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			26	108	8	112	6	120	127	127	27	67	1	104	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
315 to 316	Causing miscarriage ..	2	2	1	3	..	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
370	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			2	2	1	3	..	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
364 to 369	Extortion ..	1	4	..	4	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
348	Wrongful confinement ..	..	4	..	4	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
352, 355, 358	Criminal force ..	78	65	12	73	2	75	124	114	23	70	..	72	..	..	..
354	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	2	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
325	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	2,477	1,925	185	2,125	117	1,405	4,004	2,845	1,000	1,325	..	645	..	..	..
Total ..			2,557	2,041	207	2,265	129	1,720	4,128	2,865	1,023	1,280	..	647	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
417 to 420	Cheating ..	22	22	2	27	17	17	20	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	22	22	2	26	2	27	20	20	22	20	..	..	..	..	..
400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
426, 427, 428	Mischief (simple) ..	207	273	22	295	20	190	517	282	20	200	..	20	..	..	..
Total ..			253	321	44	374	22	200	572	540	24	207	..	71	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
308	Offences against religion ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
491 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ..	..	12	1	13	7	6	10	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
500 to 502	Defamation ..	..	12	1	13	2	11	10	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult ..	47	22	2	24	25	25	112	112	75	20	..	14	..	..	..
571 to 573, 576, 584, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	27	4	..	4	..	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
201 A	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter VIII, (a), G. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter X, G. P. C.	Public nuisance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XII, G. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XXXVI, G. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	24	11	6	16	2	18	12	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			107	121	9	136	28	79	142	141	97	24	..	20	..	..	..
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
Act No. I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass Act)	70	97	10	177	..	177	200	200	2	191	..	47	..	..	..
Act No. VII of 1873 (Forest Act)	16	..	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Act No. XVI of 1861 (Narcotics Carriers Act)	20	..	20	..	20	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Act No. XVII of 1873 (Licensing Agricultural Implements Act)
Act No. I of 1873 (Stamp Act)	15	..	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Act No. VI of 1873 (Arms Act)
Act No. XXV of 1867 (Printing Presses)
Bombay Act No. VII of 1867 (District Police)
Bombay Act No. II of 1868 (Ferry Act)
Bombay Act No. V of 1873 (A-Sari Act)
Bombay Act No. V of 1873 (Land Revenue)
Bombay Act No. VI of 1873 (Municipal Act)
Bombay Act No. III of 1873 (Toll Act)
Total ..			107	206	20	243	..	243	264	264	2	259	..	47	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			2,207	2,567	226	2,712	24	2,049	6,911	2,425	1,027	2,711	1	1,046	..	..	..

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.							Persons.							Waiting trial at close of year.	BENIAI
			Average Institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complainant during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.				
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
SHOLA'PUR																		
115	...	Abatement of offence not committed, &c.
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence..
Total
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity &c.																		
2	181 to 190, 208	Offences against the State..
3	187	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ..	16-75	21	2	20	23	20	42	42	2	6	24	..	..	..	..
5	181 to 189, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ..	2-50	2	1	3	4	3	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	193 to 209, 206 to 211, 221 to 224.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	2-25	5	2	7	..	6	10	10	..	..	4	1	5	..	..
7	265 to 277	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	1-75	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	282 to 289	Making or using false trade-marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	249, 154 to 158, 160	Blotting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			22-25	23	11	44	4	40	60	59	3	11	..	28	1	6	..	
Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.																		
11	212 to 216	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	279	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III.—Serious offences against Property.																		
13	284 to 289	Extortion ..	1-00	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
14	245	Wrongful confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	252, 255, 268	Criminal force ..	45-25	44	26	70	..	64	100	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	294	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	222	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	1,038-80	255	490	1,815	12	1,227	2,897	2,716	459	2,068	..	168	..	..	..
Total ..			1,083-00	281	560	1,481	54	1,297	2,996	2,662	484	2,197	..	198	..	..	..
Class V.—Minor offences against Property.																		
18	417 to 420	Cheating ..	18-50	9	9	12	..	4	6	6	1	2	..	2	..	..	1
19	402, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	2-25	6	12	12	..	10	24	24	4	17	..	15	..	..	..
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	1-25	2	1	3	..	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	425, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ..	67-75	66	48	111	12	101	240	240	30	179	..	87	..	..	..
Total ..			68-76	82	69	144	22	124	269	269	35	198	..	59	..	..	..
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
22	298	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	410 to 422	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	423 to 428	Offences relating to marriage ..	20-25	26	..	25	12	9	14	14	12	2	..	1	..	..	..
25	500 to 504	Defamation ..	5-50	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ..	24-50	40	6	55	22	41	76	75	10	40	..	20	..	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	9-00	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Offences under Chapter VIII, (n), O. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	4-75	21	..	11	5	8	8	7	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			64-96	85	7	108	45	60	125	125	20	46	..	41	..	..	..
Special Cases, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																		
	Arms Act No. II of 1878 (India)
	Cattle Trespass Act No. I of 1871 (India)
	Deccan Agricultural Relief Act No. XVII of 1879 (India)
	Forest Act No. VII of 1878 (India)
	Fraudulent Breaches of Contract of Service by Workmen, No. XIII of 1859 (India)
	Stage Carriage Act No. XVI of 1861 (India)
	Aikari Act No. V of 1878 (Bombay)
	District Police Act No. VII of 1867 (Bombay)
	Irrigation Act No. VII of 1879 (Bombay)
	Land Revenue Code V of 1879 and Rules (Bombay)
	Municipal Act No. VI of 1873 (Bombay)
	Salt Act No. VII of 1873 (Bombay)
Total ..			192-24	167	223	400	5	291	625	610	37	125	..	238	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			1,475-46	1,256	806	2,124	121	1,923	2,995	2,827	599	2,547	..	662	..	..	..

* One accused person was acquitted by Mr. N. B. Devanla, Magistrate, First Class, owing to non-appearance of the complainant on the day appointed under Section 247, C. P. C., as shown in column "acquitted", but as the accused had not appeared before the Court, he is not shown in column 11, and hence

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognisable Crime for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.					Grand Total.				
			Average institutions of the preceding year.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of offences found.	Number of cases in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
BELGAUM.																		
115	.. .. .	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	.. .. .	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114, 119	.. .. .	Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																		
2	121 to 120, 202	Offences against the State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	127	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 216, 227, 223	Offences against public justice ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	161 to 160, 217, 223	Offences by public servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	102 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	405 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	364 to 367	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	422 to 429	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	142, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			149	44	14	206	4	42	20	91	22	9	40	1	6	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																		
11	212 to 218	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	279	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																		
13	224 to 229	Extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																		
14	246	Wrongful confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	242, 243, 252	Criminal force ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	234	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	222	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			671	220	204	1,224	27	201	1,222	1,212	227	1,110	..	120	..	..	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																		
18	417 to 420	Cheating ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	402, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 424	Mischief (simple) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			62	20	22	112	12	22	102	100	22	112	..	24	..	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
22	225	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	400 to 422	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	402 to 422	Offences relating to marriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	500 to 402	Defamation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	271 to 275, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	201A	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), G. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Offences under Chapter X, G. P. C.	Public nuisance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, G. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, G. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			22	20	21	122	12	21	227	222	112	74	..	22	..	..	..
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.																		
Act No. XIV of 1860 (Preals), India ..																		
Act No. XXV of 1867 (Printing Presses), India ..																		
Act No. I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass), India ..																		
Act No. VI of 1872 (Treasure Trove), India ..																		
Act No. VII of 1872 (Forest), India ..																		
Act No. XI of 1872 (Arms), India ..																		
Chapter XXXIV of Criminal Procedure Code, India ..																		
Chapter XLII of Criminal Procedure Code, India ..																		
Act No. XII of 1827, Bombay ..																		
Act No. VII of 1827 (District Police), Bombay ..																		
Act No. VIII of 1827 (Village Police), Bombay ..																		
Act No. VI of 1871 (District Municipal), Bombay ..																		
Act No. V of 1872 (Land Revenue Code), Bombay ..																		
Customs Rules, Bombay ..																		
Total ..			22	20	21	122	12	21	227	222	112	74	..	22	..	..	..
Grand Total ..			1,222	1,220	422	1,222	122	1,222	1,222	1,222	222	1,222	22	22	22	22	22	22

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CRIME.									PERSONS.				
			Average Institutions of the preceding year.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17
BIJAPUR.																
116	..	Abatement of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	..	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118, 119	..	Concealing design to commit offence ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																
121 to 120, 205	..	Offences against the State..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
178 to 199, 201 to 204, 218 to 215, 227, 228	..	Offences against public justice ..	101	21	..	21	..	21	..	22	22	..	..	..	..	..
161 to 169, 217 to 223	..	Offences by public servants ..	12	5	..	5	..	5	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
193 to 203, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property ..	152	11	..	11	..	11	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
408 to 417	..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	22	6	..	6	1	6	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
304 to 307	..	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
402 to 423	..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149, 154 to 156, 160	..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	3	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			297	48	..	48	2	41	..	50	50	20	16	1	19	6
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																
212 to 216	..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
370	..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																
384 to 387	..	Extortion ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
345	..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
348, 355, 356	..	Criminal force ..	45	22	..	22	30	78	126	126	27	26	..	14	..	..
354	..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
322	..	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	392	577	..	577	6	477	1,110	1,130	262	794	..	95	..	6
Total ..			438	600	..	600	15	550	1,240	1,270	290	809	..	111	..	6
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																
417 to 420	..	Cheating ..	71	6	..	6	1	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
402, 404	..	Original misappropriation of property ..	5	7	..	7	1	7	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
408	..	Original breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
425, 427, 424	..	Mischief (simple) ..	27	23	..	23	7	24	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			103	43	..	43	9	36	50	50	14	27	..	19	..	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
358	..	Offences against religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400 to 402	..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
423 to 426	..	Offences relating to marriage ..	12	20	..	20	2	19	45	45	21	29	..	..	..	..
500 to 502	..	Defamation ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
504, 505 to 510	..	Intimidation and insult ..	140	158	..	158	4	155	254	254	208	232	..	10	..	..
371 to 376, 378, 394, 397, 398, 399	..	Public and local nuisances ..	41	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
391A	..	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), G. P. C.	..	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	17	17	..	..	..	14	..	..
Offences under Chapter X, G. P. C.	..	Public nuisances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XII, G. P. C.	..	Disputes as to immovable property ..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cases under Chapter XXXVI, G. P. C.	..	Maintenance of wives and children ..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			172	208	..	210	20	182	422	422	121	260	2	47	..	..
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
Rules under Land Revenue Code (Section 214 of Bombay Act No. V of 1879)
Cattle Pound Act (India Act No. I of 1871)
District Police Act (Bombay Act No. VII of 1867)
Municipal Act (Bombay Act No. VI of 1873)
Village Police Act (Bombay Act No. VIII of 1867)
Forest Act (Bombay Act No. VII of 1873)
Alkali Act (Bombay Act No. V of 1873)
Civil Procedure Code (India Act No. XIV of 1852)
Post Act (India Act No. XIV of 1860)
Ferry Act (Bombay Act No. II of 1863)
Total ..			116	127	..	127	1	122	202	202	7	156	..	75	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..			2021	1,004	..	1,000	42	945	2,020	2,046	442	1,241	2	270	4	6

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognisable Crimes for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.							Persons.					Remarks.		
			Average institutions of the preceding years.	Instituted by complaints during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of offences & mod. &c.	Number of cases in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Waiting trial at close of year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DHA'WAR.																	
116	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
121	151 to 150, 205	Offences against the State...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	157	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	161 to 160, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	168 to 200, 206 to 211, 481 to 484.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	405 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	204 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	145, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
131	212 to 215	Causing miscarriage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	270	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
133	224 to 229	Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
134	245	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	252, 255, 258	Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	234	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	222	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
138	417 to 420	Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	403 to 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	426, 427, 424	Mischief (simple)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
142	208	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	490 to 494	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	500 to 502	Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	504, 505 to 512	Intimidation and insult	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	271 to 274, 275, 284, 291, 292, 293.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	2914.	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Cases, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.																	
Cattle Pounds Act (India Act No. I of 1871)...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms Act (India Act No. XI of 1879)...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Police Act (Bombay Act No. VII of 1867)...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Police Act (Bombay Act No. VIII of 1867)...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Municipal Act (Bombay Act No. VI of 1873)...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A Sakti Act (Bombay Act No. V of 1875)...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rules under the Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act No. V of 1875)...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation Act (Bombay Act No. VII of 1877)...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Some discharged under Sec. 205, Criminal Procedure Code, and 1 struck off as fines.

† Mentioned under Sec. 207, Criminal Procedure Code.

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.						REMARKS.		
			Average of the past five years.	Number of cases taken up on complaint during the year.	Number of cases entertained by the Magistrate without complaint.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases out of those specified in column 7 in which the Police were made to enquire.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Number of persons who actually appeared before the Court, including those pending from the last year.	Number of persons discharged, &c., &c.	Number acquitted.	Number convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
KANARA.																	
115		Abetment or instigation of offence if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment, &c.															
117		Abetting the commission of an offence by the public or by more than 10 persons															
118, 119		Concealing a design to commit an offence															
Total																	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State and the Public Tranquillity.																	
121 to 180, 808		Offences against the State															
187		Harbouring a deserter on board a Merchant vessel by the Master, &c.															
178 to 180, 801 to 804, 818 to 819, 827, 828.		Offences against the public justice	14	14		14	1	18	14	10	4	3					
161 to 169, 217 to 228.		Offences by public servants	2	2		2		2	4	4							
198 to 200, 208 to 211, 431 to 434.		False evidence, false charge of offence, &c., and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	19	19		19		19	30	30	4	14					
406 to 477		Forgery and fraudulently using forged documents	2														
834 to 837		Offences relating to weights and measures	3	4		4	1	4	5	5	1						
482 to 489		Counterfeiting or using false trade or property-mark															
149, 164 to 186, 189		Rioting, unlawful assembly and affray		8		8		8	31	21		5		10			
Total			31	48		49	2	42	70	72	9	31		40			
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
212 to 216	A.	Misarrriage	2														
270		Buying or disposing of any person as a slave															
Total			1														
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.																	
884 to 889		Extortion	1	2		2		2	2	2	1	1					
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
345		Wrongful confinement															
354, 355, 356		Criminal force	48	44		44		48	78	78	23	41	1	3			
384		Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation	1		1	1		1		1		1					
383		Voluntarily causing hurt	297	345	1	346		336	728	636	109	507		56			14
Total			346	389	2	391		386	801	736	137	548	2	66			14
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
417 to 420		Cheating	11	20		20		20	48	48	10	38					
403, 404		Criminal misappropriation	19	11		11	1	11	18	14	4	8					
400		Criminal breach of trust by a public servant, &c.	2	1		1		1	1	1							
422, 427, 434		Mischief	36	41		41		40	71	71	14	48					
Total			66	82		82	1	81	139	134	28	93		18			4
CLASS VI.—Other offences.																	
298		Offences relating to religion															
490, 492		Criminal breach of contract of service															
443 to 448		Offences relating to marriage															
600 to 608		Defamation								13	1	12					
604, 606 to 610		Intimidation and insult								13	13	11					
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.		Public nuisance, &c.	8	112		112		112	181	178	12	136					
204A.		Keeping a lottery office															
G. P. O., Chapter 3(a).		Security for keeping peace on conviction.															
Do.	10	Public nuisance		1		1		1	1								
Do.	12	Disputes as to immovable property															
Do.	26	Maintenance of wives and children															
Total			77	123		123		123	312	307	14	160		23			4
Offences under the Special Acts in which the Police cannot enquire.																	
Act No. XIII of 1859 (Bombay)...				1		1		1	2	2							
Do. No. VII of 1867 (do.)				1		1		1	2	2							
Do. No. VIII of 1867 (do.)				1		1		1	2	2							
Do. No. II of 1868 (do.)				1		1		1	2	2							
Do. No. VI of 1873 (do.)				61		61		61	10	10							
Do. No. V of 1875 (do.)				1		1		1	2	2							
Do. No. IV of 1877 (do.)				1		1		1	1	1							
Do. No. XIX of 1882 (India)				7		7		7	11	11							
Do. No. I of 1871 (do.)				15		15		15	22	22							
Do. No. XII of 1875 (do.)				9		9		9	14	14							
Do. No. I of 1879 (do.)				1		1		1	1	1							
Do. No. XVI of 1879 (do.)				1		1		1	1	1							
Total			127	78		78	1	79	112	112		50		61			20
GRAND TOTAL			650	719	2	721	4	707	1,332	1,267	123	636	2	294	0		20

After the issue of process for the attendance of the accused persons and before their appearance before the Court the complainants in some compoundable cases having compounded the offences the persons summoned did not appear before the Court in consequence, and hence the grand total of persons shown in column 11 is less than that shown in column 10. Printed forms in English not being at hand, the Vernacular form has been translated into English and the return compiled.

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1888—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PERSONS.					Remaining.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Investigated by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Number of cases in column 5 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including persons from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
KOLABA.															
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Compelling design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.															
121 to 130, 505	...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
178 to 190, 301 to 304, 323 to 316, 327, 329...	...	Offences against public justice	34-9	26	...	26	...	26	27	27	...	26	...	26	...
161 to 169, 317 to 322, 198 to 200, 305 to 311, 421 to 424	...	Offences by public servants	2-8	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	3	...
...	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	18-0	25	...	25	...	25	25	25	...	25	...	25	...
486 to 477	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	3-9	14	...	14	...	14	14	14	...	14	...	14	...
304 to 307	...	Offences relating to weights and measures	4-4	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	3	...
422 to 420	...	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149, 164 to 158, 160	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			62-6	66	...	66	...	66	67	67	...	66	...	66	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.															
312 to 315	...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
376	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.															
384 to 389	...	Extortion	1-9	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	3	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.															
345	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
354, 355, 358	...	Criminal force	178-9	325	...	325	...	325	342	342	...	342	...	342	...
324	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,169	1,342	...	1,342	...	1,342	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Total			1,244-9	1,471	...	1,471	...	1,471	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property															
417 to 420	...	Cheating	17-4	19	...	19	...	19	19	19	...	19	...	19	...
403, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	10-6	17	...	17	...	17	17	17	...	17	...	17	...
409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
426, 427, 424	...	Mischief (simple)	17-7	179	...	179	...	179	109	107	...	107	...	107	...
Total			105-10	306	...	306	...	306	147	145	...	145	...	145	...
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
398	...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400 to 402	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	1-9	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	...
401 to 404	...	Offences relating to marriage	10-8	20	...	20	...	20	20	20	...	20	...	20	...
405 to 407	...	Defamation	7-0	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
504, 505 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	149-4	315	...	315	...	315	264	260	...	260	...	260	...
371 to 376, 378, 384, 397, 398, 399	...	Public and local nuisances	3-9	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	3	...
391A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	1-0	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases under Chapter XXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			149-3	344	...	344	...	344	260	254	...	254	...	254	...
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.															
Milt Act No. VII of 1875 (Bombay)	2-0	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	...
Passport Act No. VIII of 1884 (Bombay)	1-0	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Post-office Act No. XIV of 1866 (India)	1-0	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Cattle Trespass Act No. I of 1871 (India)	105-0	105	...	105	...	105	105	105	...	105	...	105	...
Municipal Act No. VI of 1872 (Bombay)	2-0	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	...
Municipal Act No. II of 1884 (Bombay)	2-0	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	...
Ferry Act No. II of 1880 (Bombay)
Milt Act No. II of 1875 (Bombay)
Ahars Act No. V of 1875 (Bombay)	1-0	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Industrial Act No. VII of 1884 (Bombay)	27-0	74	...	74	...	74	212	211	...	211	...	211	...
Village Police Act No. VIII of 1887 (Bombay)	21-0	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	...
Treasure Trove Act No. VI of 1875 (India)
Forum Act No. VII of 1875 (India)
Stamp Act No. I of 1870 (India)
Land Revenue Code No. V of 1873 (Bombay)
Total			178	421	...	421	...	421	304	299	...	299	...	299	...
GRAND TOTAL			2,203-4	2,541	...	2,541	...	2,541	1,120	1,067	...	1,067	...	1,067	...

STATEMENT A—concluded.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crimes for the year 1888—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.						Waiting trial at close of year	REMARKS.	
			Average petitions of Ave preceding years.	Instituted by complainant during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
RATNAGIRI.																	
115	...	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offences by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
121 to 180, 306	...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
187	...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 218, 227, 228	...	Offences against public justice	15.4	17	...	17	8	18	28	27	8	12	...	7	...	...
161 to 180, 217 to 223, 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	...	Offences by public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
465 to 477	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	1.8	7	...	7	1	8	6	7	3	1	1	2	...	...
364 to 267	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	2	5	...	5	2	2	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...
482 to 490	...	Offences relating to weights and measures	1.0	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	2	...	...
149, 164 to 166, 180	...	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149, 164 to 166, 180	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			20.2	32	...	32	5	30	30	30	18	13	1	11	1	...	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
312 to 316	...	Causing miscarriage	1	4	...	4	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			1	4	...	4	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
334 to 339	...	Extortion	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
345	...	Wrongful confinement	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
354, 355, 358	...	Criminal force	40.0	60	...	60	1	55	154	130	11	101	...	18	...	...
334	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	714.2	979	...	979	23	903	2,803	1,968	879	1,158	...	181	...	...
Total			755	1,040	...	1,040	20	953	2,828	1,995	590	1,348	...	180	...	3	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
417 to 430	...	Cheating	2.8	11	...	11	5	8	11	11	5	...	...	3	...	...
408, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	10.4	14	...	14	5	12	22	23	11	...	...	12	...	...
409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	31.2	179	...	179	19	163	494	438	88	300	...	33	...	...
Total			33.8	205	...	205	30	185	528	478	104	308	...	48	...	11	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
308	...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400 to 402	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
493 to 498	...	Offences relating to marriage	2.2	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500 to 503	...	Duress	4.6	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
504, 505 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	13.1	30	...	30	15	42	112	95	45	...	...	1	...	...
271 to 275, 278, 284, 287, 289, 295	...	Public and local nuisances	1.0	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
291A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter VIII (G. P. C.)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Chapter X, G. P. C.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases under Chapter XII, G. P. C.			...	7	...	7	7	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases under Chapter XXVI, G. P. C.			...	1	...	1	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cases under Chapter XXXVI, G. P. C.			...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			30.8	62	...	62	30	65	158	148	71	64	...	18	...	...
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
Section 27 of Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act of 1903			1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. XIX of 1888			11.6	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. VIII of 1867 (Village Police)			57.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. II of 1863 (Public Fairs)			4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. I of 1871 (Castle Troop)			45.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. I of 1873 (Municipal)			12.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. I of 1879 (Stamp)			1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. XII of 1878 (Merchant Shipping)			22.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. XI of 1878 (Arms)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. VIII of 1878 (Customs)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. VII of 1878 (Forest)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. XIV of 1880 (Postal)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. XIX of 1857 (Bombay Land Customs)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. VI of 1875 (Treasure Trove)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. VII of 1880 (Customs)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act No. X of 1867 (Native Passengers)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			168.1	181	...	181	7	181	251	231	2	113	...	113	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			1,050.8	1,344	...	1,344	106	1,219	2,614	2,394	702	1,746	1	231	1	23	

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT B.
Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes for the whole Presidency for 1888.

Description of Crime.	Cases.												Prisons.			Comparative Summary.						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 5 and 6 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 5 and 6 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in column 5 and 6.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Aquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.						
Thuggee ... { By strangulation By poison ... Dacoity on land ... Dacoity on water ... Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs:— (a) with murder ... (b) without murder ... Other professional crimes, viz.— Kidnapping ... Cattle theft ...	210	185	56	209	378	68	68	44	14	10	310	7	61	5	2076	4,293	0	5,136	2,182	2,611	0	
Thuggee ... { By strangulation By poison ... Dacoity on land ... Dacoity on water ... Robbery by administration of poisonous drugs— (a) with murder ... (b) without murder ... Other professional crimes, viz.— Kidnapping ... Cattle theft ...	9	1	2	8	24	19	19	14	5	2,755	11	0	736	234	25	5	0

SIND.
UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

KARA'CHI, THAB AND PARKAR, HYDERABAD AND SHIKARPUR.

NIL

NORTHERN DIVISION.

THANA.

AHMEDABAD, KAIRA, PANCH MAHA'L'S, BROACH AND SURAT.

NIL

The difference between the figures of this column and those of column 23 of Statement A, is owing to 88 persons having been disposed of as under:—
 5 Transferred to other districts.
 6 Dealt with under Section 109, Indian Penal Code.
 26 Acquitted and discharged in cases reported through mistakes of facts and false cases.
 1 Released on bail.

*Out of these 9 were arrested in this district and 6 in the Poona District.
 †Out of these 3 were arrested by the Thana Police and 7 by the Mank Police.

STATEMENT C.

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

District.	Names of Fair or place of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Zaimined number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police locally at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to constabulary.		Total Cost under columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against 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.
				Off. const.	Men.	Off. const.	Men.	Off. const.	Men.	To Local Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which convictions followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.						
Karachi	Amir Pir	Days.	8,700	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lalshahia	..	19,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Amir Pir Khuda	..	1,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pattahash	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lakho Luddah	..	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jhimpir	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shoikh Bannay	..	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manora	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pir Patho	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Udoro Lal	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gumbhal	..	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shah Yektit	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shah Kanun	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shoikh Radhan	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suction	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pirshah Syed	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syedall Mahall	..	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoikh Ali	..	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mashudin	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jettee	..	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pir Shargho	..	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	Lal Udoro	..	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sajoo Bawla	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bulri	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shah Ghurlo	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shah Madri	..	20,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shoikh Bahirlo	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shoikh Bahirlo	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shoikh Bahirlo	..	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sakani	..	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mian Mora	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirwanis	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sindh and Patwar				1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				
Sindharpur			12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			
Upper Sind Frontier				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			

The Punitive Police were quartered in Tando Jam on account of a double murder committed in March last, in which case some of the inhabitants would come forward to give evidence against the accused though the murder must have been committed in the sight of several of the inhabitants. The post was first established for 6 months but was afterwards decreed to be continued for a further period of 6 months.

This Punitive Police post has been established at Dobar on account of the bad character of Jagirani since 30th August 1887 and will cease on the 16th August 1889.

Amount recovered from the Bungwar is only Rs. 263-0-1 on account of the pay of the Savara and 12 p. cent. deduction from 1st January to 31st May 1888.

STATEMENT D.—FOR THE
Showing the 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 or Provincial Revenues.									Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Pay and Travelling Allowances of Controlling Officers (Column 12) and Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments.			Total Pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Column 13) (3).		Travelling Allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.		Pay and Travelling Allowances of their Establishments (3).		Total Pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5) (4).		Total Pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7 and 8).		Horse and Travelling Allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 12, 14 and 15.		Average Pay of		Contingencies and all Expenses other than included in Columns 12 to 15.		Total Cost.		Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		Payable from other sources.	
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of Subordinate Officers less than Rs. 100 (2).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32					
Karachi	2	6	212	139	1,001	18	1,421	...	...	16,200	2,578	6,302	68,639	1,52,074	4,600	352-44	103-98	8,292	2,53,635	2,72,176	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	1	4	142	107	661	...	906	...	10	8,167	1,271	4,407	44,256	93,552	2,222	200-56	95-94	14,562	1,70,800	1,70,800	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar	1	99	208	176	...	574	...	...	...	...	5,540	30,648	66,470	800	257-12	98-62	5,921	1,27,279	1,27,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhikarpur	2	6	180	130	784	...	1,110	...	...	9,262	2,212	2,926	60,275	1,08,074	2,880	267-26	90-46	2,442	1,26,800	1,26,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Frontier	1	1	28	72	141	...	242	5,450	1,501	2,272	11,598	22,627	1,124	279-98	95-92	2,279	59,911	59,911				
Total	6	17	677	708	2,755	18	4,260	...	10	29,769	8,269	22,508	2,01,018	4,22,797	12,127	...	...	...	40,869	2,08,541	2,07,082	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	2	3	222	101	894	...	1,222	...	...	7,220	2,000	4,757	52,698	1,20,199	2,052	219-16	98-29	2,200	2,21,733	1,21,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	1	1	136	85	555	...	729	...	...	5,572	1,219	2,498	34,071	60,722	2,729	294-7	98-4	16,644	1,23,923	1,23,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	2	2	110	36	641	...	791	...	...	5,261	2,024	2,324	25,279	67,622	2,290	292-94	89-29	2,141	1,10,226	1,10,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach	1	2	77	22	292	...	422	...	...	7,412	1,722	2,152	21,507	40,525	1,290	225-77	100-42	4,250	79,944	79,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naras	1	2	141	22	200	...	766	1	22	7,556	1,770	2,222	25,422	70,962	1,020	202-71	99-27	12,220	1,26,246	1,26,246	2,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana	2	2	122	...	600	...	820	...	...	5,122	2,420	4,004	25,427	65,204	2,221	...	92-7	15,210	1,21,227	1,21,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	12	619	226	2,694	...	4,769	1	22	28,902	11,244	21,279	2,05,924	4,22,122	15,650	...	...	...	58,922	7,74,029	7,71,029	2,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	1	2	107	22	341	...	477	2	17	2,200	1,200	2,604	20,222	60,540	4,400	226-2	94-9	6,450	1,15,226	1,12,706	2,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh	2	2	222	22	1,244	...	1,600	...	...	12,204	4,027	2,202	62,222	1,47,772	2,522	222-2	82-9	21,027	2,74,022	2,74,022	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik	1	2	122	22	200	...	702	...	...	12,200	2,222	4,400	25,021	67,224	2,211	222-4	92-2	14,722	1,22,222	1,22,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	1	2	122	22	200	...	702	...	...	14,227	2,420	4,122	22,222	67,122	2,720	226-2	97-2	6,722	1,22,222	1,22,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batara	1	2	122	22	204	...	702	...	...	15,122	2,200	4,440	41,710	77,020	4,972	226-2	82-9	17,020	1,22,222	1,22,222	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bholapur	1	1	101	15	454	...	572	...	...	7,454	2,000	2,912	22,722	46,972	1,122	222-2	92-2	2,212	92,044	92,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	12	602	106	4,070	...	6,252	2	19	71,522	14,722	27,522	2,49,520	4,90,222	19,010	...	...	...	62,222	9,22,222	9,22,222	2,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	1	2	120	14	554	...	691	2	17	2,222	2,022	2,522	22,272	62,222	2,440	226-5	90-2	16,457	1,14,222	1,14,222	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur	1	1	102	22	594	...	724	...	...	2,100	1,247	2,200	22,200	52,222	2,120	226-2	92-2	10,242	1,11,222	1,11,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar	1	2	122	22	522	...	664	...	...	2,000	1,650	2,000	22,222	70,722	2,724	226-2	92-2	12,222	1,22,222	1,22,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara	1	2	102	2	577	...	682	...	...	2,120	1,722	2,227	22,274	62,222	4,727	202-12	92-2	11,222	1,14,272	1,14,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	1	1	79	...	277	...	422	...	...	2,272	1,222	2,222	12,224	27,272	1,221	...	92-1	2,221	72,222	72,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainagiri	1	2	117	...	522	...	772	...	...	10,222	2,000	4,022	22,204	60,412	2,242	...	92-2	12,172	1,22,072	1,22,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	10	622	67	2,270	...	4,112	2	17	40,222	11,227	20,542	1,22,222	2,20,047	24,022	...	...	...	70,222	6,72,022	6,72,022	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Presidency	1				
Grand Total	1	29	52	2,122	1,227	14,422	12,222	6	74	2,00,217	42,221	22,020	2,12,200	4,22,272	71,022	...	...	...	2,54,022	22,22,022	22,22,152	2,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) Columns 4 and 5 include European Constables according to pay. (2) Column 12 includes local and personal, but not travelling allowances.
(3) Column 12 includes the cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties. (4) Does not include horse and travelling allowances.

WHOLE PRESIDENCY, 1888.

Distribution and Employment of Police.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE.												PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).					PROPORTION OF THE POLICE IN STATIONS DUTY (OFFICERS AND MEN).									
In District.												To Area (6).		Population (7).			To Area.		To Population.							
Officers.	On station duty.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or Escort to Prisoners and Treasure or in reserve.		Total.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Chakramahals.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.		Of District, exclusive of Towns (7).			Of the whole District.		Of District, exclusive of Towns (8).			Total amount of reportable crimes reported (Columns 6 and 7 of Schedule A, 1887).	Proportion of reportable crimes to the Police force in Station duty (Column 5 and 6).				
	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.					Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (7).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (8).	Of Towns (5).	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns (8).	Of Towns (5).							
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50		
2	18	155	705	21	424	154	865	214	8	14,115	471,000	9.08	9.91	84	330.00	775.00	64.94	15.17	15.15	25	314.71	416.60	89	2,079	0.77	
3	15	89	445	27	307	110	627	138	15	9,008	754,204	10.10	11.70	0.6	325.55	112.10	377.51	16.64	17.08	80	1,207.17	1,000.60	90.5	3,200	0.29	
12	07	75	311	13	96	100	474	...	...	12,720	808,240	22.17	22.17	...	354.25	354.25	...	21.20	22.20	...	308.60	308.60	...	795	0.09
2	10	143	425	22	199	169	749	308	...	9,220	322,170	8.02	8.61	60.12	736.71	625.11	80.00	14.41	14.94	87.91	1,200.00	1,207.00	120.00	1,421	0.15	
1	8	20	107	1	24	22	149	68	22	2,780	147,121	10.90	10.60	1.17	361.74	312.16	180.00	21.73	21.90	13.4	1,154.00	1,071.91	184.91	325	0.27	
21	120	488	2,193	89	681	567	3,934	717	48	40,264	2,408,011	11.21	...	...	148.00	...	...	12.17	...	...	308.07	...	...	3,200	0.10
...	...	127	500	9	31	146	697	348	8	3,281	264,334	9.12	9.70	25.7	700.75	646	100	9.70	9.9	12.00	1,126.00	304	200	3,000	0.01	
8	8	108	421	19	67	127	510	25	...	1,000	204,800	9.90	9.70	20.60	1,100.00	900.0	107.00	9.00	9.00	20.0	1,207.10	1,200.00	201.10	1,200	0.07	
8	21	62	300	28	231	108	651	20	...	1,500	205,470	9.01	9.01	9.98	300.00	300	30	9.40	9.40	1.00	304.10	600	67	200	1.20	
8	9	31	54	20	100	44	208	101	...	1,400	200,000	9.28	9.17	0.5	700.00	314	100	9.00	...	...	4,000.00	3,000	300	200	10.00
...	...	20	142	73	222	105	465	106	...	1,000	314,100	9.17	9.17	12.9	601.20	600	100	9.00	9.00	20.00	3,470.00	3,310	704	1,201	7.27	
...	...	80	409	31	175	117	604	120	...	2,000	307,207	4.70	4.70	0.9	377.66	370	100	7.00	7.00	2.0	1,001.00	1,400	100	3,000	0.10	
21	20	424	2,021	221	1,106	600	3,155	916	6	24,000	2,200,000	9.00	...	...	700.00	...	...	6.70	...	...	1,000.00	...	...	10,000	0.21
1	8	50	221	20	212	80	484	120	12	8,000	751,200	9.24	9.2	0.7	1,100.00	670	700	20.20	...	1.0	2,000.00	3,400	200	1,200	0.20	
6	24	179	625	79	408	280	1,487	...	...	9,044	1,207,201	9.85	...	...	720.00	...	...	9	...	...	1,200.00	...	...	2,000	0.70
1	2	101	400	12	78	115	574	51	23	4,940	781,200	7.70	...	...	1020.00	...	...	10	...	...	1,215.10	...	...	1,000	0.27
...	...	113	400	11	70	120	570	268	125	5,200	802,200	6.75	6.7	...	700.00	600	110	6.70	6.6	...	1,200.77	1,200	200	2,000	0.26	
1	8	120	564	44	190	171	700	77	...	4,000	1,000,200	6.92	6.8	11.2	1,000.70	600.0	110.00	7.70	7.67	6.0	1,500.00	1,200	171	3,210	0.25	
1	8	74	341	14	67	80	401	68	19	4,501	501,407	7.90	...	...	1,010.00	...	...	20.00	...	...	1,000.00	...	...	1,000	0.01
10	20	606	2,040	186	1,107	601	3,140	971	200	37,000	3,310,000	9.20	...	...	600.00	...	...	10.10	...	...	1,000.00	...	...	10,000	0.11
1	8	80	200	23	158	114	571	15	...	4,000	204,014	6.72	6.72	10.0	1,200.00	1,120.0	20.0	10.24	10.2	10.0	1,200.00	1,700.1	100.0	1,200	0.27	
8	12	65	276	25	205	95	494	25	...	3,000	300,000	6.70	6.6	...	970.00	1,200.0	20.0	10.70	10.6	10.0	1,207.01	1,200.0	200.0	200	0.40	
1	12	71	214	40	200	120	500	120	...	4,500	300,000	6.27	6.27	10.0	1,000.00	700	100	10.71	10.6	17.0	2,007.91	2,200.000	1,200	1,200	0.10	
1	8	20	100	20	200	100	500	20	...	3,010	401,000	6.64	6.61	20.00	600.71	607.0	20.00	10.60	10.20	9.70	1,200.70	1,200	170.0	200	0.11	
1	0	70	300	9	60	80	377	...	...	1,200	400,000	6.30	6.37	9.00	1,004.01	1,200	1,200	6.00	6.00	9.00	1,207.00	1,217	1,200	771	0.07
2	7	80	277	21	120	122	625	72	...	2,925	307,000	6.90	6.1	...	1,200.00	1,200	90	9.20	9.0	11	2,125.00	1,200	100	777	1.00	
9	20	405	1,091	120	1,200	422	3,100	200	...	24,501	4,207,174	6.90	...	...	1,001.00	...	...	11.20	...	...	2,000.00	...	...	5,000	0.01
...
61	344	1,000	4,945	600	4,100	2,787	12,200	2,500	200	104,000	14,074,613	6.64	...	...	300.00	...	...	11.00	...	...	1,400.00	...	...	10,170	0.77

(6) Columns 26 and 29, i.e., in Districts, 4 one policeman to so many square miles; in Towns, so many policemen to one square mile.
 (7) Columns 30 to 42, one policeman to so many of the population.
 Arrows and pen are deducted from all totals contained in this statement.

E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
 For Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT E.
Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force.

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.						REWARDS.		EXCEPTIONS.				MEMBERS WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.						RAMANA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Men.	Women.	Number provided with revolvers only.	Number provided with swords only.	Number provided with firearms.	Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Department. (Mental Officers.)			Furnished judicially by a Magistrate.			Number of Police awarded during the year.		By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number of Police who saw read and write.		Men.	Women.	Number of Police under instruction during the year.	On Remission.	On Gratuity.	By registration without Pension or Gratuity.		By Dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
						Men.	Women.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Officers.	Men.	Women.			Officers.	Men.													Women.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Officers.	Men.	Women.	Officers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Sind.	286	1,214	612	311	612	1	19	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000

Note.—This statement does not refer to Assistant District Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Include Cantonment Police.

E. C. COX, Personal Assistant,
For Inspector General of Police.

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognisable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 8.	Real cognisable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police and mag., column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	50	50	30.76	30.76
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100	100	60	60
3. Robberies	87.5	100	44.43	72.72
4. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Theft	58.34	67.94	61.53	76.03
6. Receiving stolen property ...	74.35	78.37	53.07	71.69
Abetments... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	76.19	76.19	43.9	61.01
Class II	64.17	72.89	31.46	38.09
Class III	85	72.64	45.1	61.62
Class IV	83.33	83.33	14.23	14.23
Class V	55.45	88.62	60.77	75.6
Total for L. P. C. Cases ...	62.45	84.46	63.87	68.03
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	93.73	96.33	90.2	93.41
Grand Total ...	64.29	88.94	63.85	76.05

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
54,609	30,327	55.47	1,020	752	73.72	2,112

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., District Hyderabad, 1883.

CATEGORIES	CASES.														PERSONS.							REMARKS.																		
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER OR NOT ON-EX OFFENSE OF A MAGISTRATE.							OTHER CASES, OR CASES REPORTED BY WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.							TOTAL NO. OF REAL CRIMINAL CASES REPORTED BY.																									
	Pending from previous years, whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year or whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.		Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (Masters or Village) <i>see note.</i>	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.											
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30											
1. Murders									
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides								
3. Excitables							
4. Robberies						
5. Thefts					
6. Receiving stolen property				
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.			
Absconders Class I		
" II		
" III	
" IV	
" V	
Total
Other Offences.
Class VI
GRAND TOTAL

3 cases in which 2 men were concerned and 1 man was concerned by death of the accused.

1 man died.

1 case in which 1 man was concerned and 1 man was concerned by death of the accused.

1 case in which 2 men were concerned and 1 man was concerned by lunacy, &c., of the accused.

3 in which 2 men were concerned and 1 man was concerned by lunacy, &c., of the accused.

5 cases in which 6 men were concerned and 1 man was concerned by death, &c., of the accused.

5 cases in which 6 men were concerned and 1 man was concerned by death, &c., of the accused.

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 8 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 6.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police see note, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	58.33	38.33	45.	45.
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67
3. Dacoities	100.	100.	40.	40.
4. Robberies	56.25	64.29	57.69	57.69
5. Thefts... ..	54.55	88.12	70.19	77.99
6. Receiving stolen property ...	80.60	81.82	69.81	74.75
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	52.63	71.43	85.87	37.05
Class II	59.09	61.00	41.73	43.89
Class III	36.05	85.20	68.32	75.
Class IV	100.	100.	100.	100.
Class V	63.93	85.20	67.06	74.35
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	55.37	82.52	69.	69.53
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	92.75	93.23	88.68	89.51
Grand Total ...	61.87	85.07	67.38	73.19

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
59,384	32,857	55.33	1,234	835	67.67	2,118

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., District Thar and Parkar, 1888.

Cases under the Indian Penal Code.	CASES										PERSONS															
	Police Cases, on Cases Investigated by the Police, whether or not by order of a Magistrate.					Direct Cases, on Cases Reported or without the intervention of the Police.					Total No. of Real Cognizable Cases Reported.					Persons Arrested by the Police (District or Village) and such.					Persons otherwise arrested than by the Police (District or Village) and such.					
	Ending from previous year.	Investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) and such.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1. Murders
2. Attempts to murder and culpable homicides
3. Dacoities
4. Robberies
5. Thefts
6. Receiving stolen property
Home-breaking
Other Offences.
GRAND TOTAL

Not Investigated ..
 False cases ..
 Compounded cases ..
 Non-cognizable ..
 Deaths ..

Column 2.—Includes 10 undetected cases of previous year.
 Column 2.—1 case pending at the end of the last year transferred for trial to foreign territory.
 Column 19.—Out of 46 cases 4 were transferred for trial to foreign territory.
 Column 2.—Transferred to Class V as 1 case.
 Column 17.—The number of 4 persons pending at the end of the last year reduced to 2 and transferred to Class V.
 Column 19.—19 cases, including 7 undetected cases of previous years and 1 case transferred from Chapter III.
 Column 17.—16 persons include 3 persons transferred from Class III.
 Column 19.—Out of 46 cases 9 were transferred to foreign territory.

Note.—These figures relating to the serious offences are given below in their respective classes under the Penal Code.
 Offences under the Indian Penal Code.
 A. Inhuman ..
 B. ..
 C. ..
 D. ..
 E. ..
 F. ..
 G. ..
 H. ..
 I. ..
 J. ..
 K. ..
 L. ..
 M. ..
 N. ..
 O. ..
 P. ..
 Q. ..
 R. ..
 S. ..
 T. ..
 U. ..
 V. ..
 W. ..
 X. ..
 Y. ..
 Z. ..

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 6.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the police see note, column 21 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 21.
1. Murders	83.33	83.33	20	20
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100	100	100	100
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Theft	52.24	75.81	59.49	68.85
6. Receiving stolen property ...	45.45	45.45	30.59	30.59
Abetments... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	59.26	80	41.66	40.29
Class II	66.66	66.66	44.44	57.14
Class III	44.12	71.43	41.86	54.54
Class IV	100	100	100	100
Class V	51.97	71.59	55.29	64.24
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	52.53	71.92	52.03	61.12
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	84.09	84.09	64.06	64.67
Grand Total ...	59.89	75.60	58.32	66.34

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
21,173	13,165	62.18	371	269	72.50	2,027

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 8.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted by the Police see note, column 21 on total of column 18 less total of column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 21 on column 21.
1. Murders	46.15	54.54	27.27	37.50
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	50.00	80.00	40.00	57.14
3. Dacoities	100.00	100.00	80.00	80.00
4. Robberies	72.22	72.22	52.63	57.14
5. Theft	50.12	77.72	61.35	65.06
6. Receiving stolen property ...	34.78	48.78	27.92	33.15
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	51.35	54.28	43.46	47.20
„ II	51.30	56.19	37.24	44.01
„ III	85.90	67.97	53.10	57.19
„ IV	33.33	50.00	22.22	33.33
„ V	48.65	75.03	55.63	64.00
Total for I. P. O. Cases ...	46.40	71.50	51.81	59.05
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	90.53	91.00	86.23	87.75
Grand Total	60.02	79.42	61.68	67.95

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
66,302	49,217	72.72	1,363	1,028	75.47	2,425

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 8.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police see note, column 23 on total of column 19 less total of column 22.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 21.
1. Murders	92.30	100.	70.83	70.83
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100.	100.	83.33	80.
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	100.	100.	50.	50.
5. Theft	40.36	87.40	50.22	63.00
6. Receiving stolen property ...	73.33	81.48	42.03	50.
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	66.66	66.66	86.50	42.86
Class II	83.33	92.59	64.70	67.07
Class III	24.09	8.33	60.71	62.96
Class IV	100.	100.	25.	25.
Class V	43.84	85.89	51.88	68.80
Total for I. P. O. Cases ...	45.64	86.32	52.58	68.76
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	96.30	96.30	72.22	77.23
Grand Total	51.65	88.35	56.16	62.24

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which Property was recovered to cases in which Property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
11,874	7,671	64.60	359	260	66.84	3,166

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognisable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognisable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police see note, column 12 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 21 on column 21.
1. Murders	50.0	71.42	31.03	31.03
2. Attempts at murders and culpable homicides	68.75	73.83	45.45	51.72
3. Dacoities	16.66	25.	18.71	18.71
4. Robberies	61.11	70.96	55.12	68.25
5. Theft	60.69	76.63	54.06	67.04
6. Receiving stolen property	72.22	77.61	59.85	71.73
Abetments... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	59.18	63.04	51.10	54.93
Class II	46.10	59.68	34.95	40.04
Class III	31.47	69.93	31.09	61.97
Class IV	26.31	38.46	18.75	34.61
Class V	61.18	75.87	53.85	67.36
Total for I. P. C. Cases	52.86	72.40	50.14	62.78
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	91.33	92.45	88.60	90.79
Grand Total	63.0	78.95	58.61	69.97

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which Property was recovered to cases in which Property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. 47,299	Rs. 41,289	87.29	930	806	96.34	Rs. 17,024

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police see note, column 21 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 21.
1. Murders	16.66	33.33	33.33	33.33
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	71.42	71.42	66.66	66.66
3. Dacoities	66.66	100	40	40
4. Robberies	55.55	83.33	52	76.47
5. Theft	46.04	85.15	70.78	70.14
6. Receiving stolen property ...	80	81.25	68.42	75.58
Abetments ... ..	...	...	...	...
Class I	50	57.69	83.33	35.71
Class II.	48.28	60.41	46.87	52.81
Class III.	28.05	75.87	54.66	63.48
Class IV.	100	100	66.66	100
Class V.	64.83	84.49	72.22	79.50
Total for I. P. O. Cases...	46.85	78.40	62.08	69.67
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws... ..	91.72	93.34	89.82	91.85
Grand Total...	59.16	84.31	69.87	76.32

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which Property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
20,784	14,274	68.67	464	489	100	511

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 6.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police see note, column 21 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	40.00	40.00	28.57	28.57
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	60.00	60.00	33.33	33.33
3. Dacoities	100.00	100.00	58.33	58.33
4. Robberies	80.00	80.00	85.71	85.71
5. Theft	86.92	87.50	80.38	82.24
6. Receiving stolen property	95.00	95.00	85.71	85.71
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	75.00	75.00	40.42	40.42
Class II	60.71	60.71	29.16	38.18
Class III	80.70	80.70	74.73	75.53
Class IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class V	89.47	90.15	81.35	83.11
Total for I. P. C. Cases	83.18	83.54	68.59	72.44
Class VI—Offences under other Laws... ..	93.52	93.52	83.20	89.90
Grand Total	87.12	87.36	75.03	76.31

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. 3,912	Rs. 4,054	100.00	253	250	95.61	Rs. 6,715

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Broach, 1888.

PERSONS	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGES) AND MOVED.														PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGES) AND MOVED.															
	PEACE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHEREIN THE MOVED OR SENT TO COURT OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.							DISTRICT CASES, OR CASES REPORTED UPON WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.							TOTAL NO. OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES REPORTED UPON.							PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.								
	Pending from previous year, whether in the Court or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, or whether before the Court or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Villages) and moved.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1. Murders "at murder and culpable homicide"	2	0	11	2	4	6	2	4	10	11	13	14	16	16	17	40	40	19	1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	1	7	8	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	14	14	1	13	13	14	1	1	1	14	18	1	1	
3. Dacoities	1	17	18	10	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	30	30	1	29	29	30	1	1	1	20	20	1	1	
4. Thefts	81	661	742	242	204	248	108	1	20	20	608	186	300	186	13	608	615	615	6	401	401	297	16	28	6	530	514	208	1	
5. Receiving stolen property	1	27	28	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	48	21	26	21	1	48	48	48	1	47	47	22	1	1	1	43	43	22	1	
Of these under the Indian Penal Code.																														
Abatement	7	18	25	6	2	10	6	2	12	12	14	15	16	16	8	252	260	260	6	798	798	21	61	2	264	264	20	20	20	
Class I	7	108	115	23	1	45	15	1	14	14	15	16	16	16	7	158	165	165	3	142	142	43	20	2	168	168	142	142	142	
Class II	47	228	275	97	2	43	24	13	18	18	11	10	106	106	1	10	11	11	1	11	11	6	6	5	15	15	15	15	15	
Class III	1	11	12	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class IV	1	11	12	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class V	28	498	526	265	2	279	208	1	32	16	10	4	208	208	15	550	574	574	5	548	548	388	18	38	7	597	585	340	340	
Total	118	985	1,003	430	608	808	260	60	1,080	1,080	1,080	270	680	270	51	1,080	1,080	984	419	90	75	74	18	1,104	1,008	482	482	482		
Class VI	2	260	261	6	248	248	248	7	278	280	280	280	280	280	2	278	280	280	248	7	14	14	19	302	286	201	201	201		
GRAND TOTAL	118	1,244	1,269	436	856	1,056	508	607	1,307	1,340	1,340	508	1,308	508	53	1,307	1,340	1,308	657	108	90	80	28	1,308	1,204	606	606	606		

1 case included in column 6 ended by escape of the accused, 2 persons died and 1 escaped.

Includes:—
 15 cases compounded, 80 cases decided to be maliciously false, 800 cases false through mistake of law or fact, 16 cases turned out non-cognizable.

115 cases compounded, 81 cases decided to be maliciously false, 825 cases false through mistake of law or fact, and 16 cases which turned out to be non-cognizable.

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted in persons arrested by the Police see note, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	40-00	50-00	9-52	10-00
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	20-00	25-00	7-69	7-69
3. Dacoities	50-00	50-00	35-89	35-89
4. Robberies	12-50	16-66	8-33	8-33
5. Theft	54-79	73-79	59-51	60-48
6. Receiving stolen property ...	80-76	80-76	74-41	74-41
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	60-00	60-00	42-00	52-50
Class II	81-57	40-00	10-55	10-88
Class III	15-66	49-05	29-65	30-28
Class IV	50-00	50-00	9-09	9-00
Class V	55-76	74-55	69-89	60-76
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	42-59	66-58	43-60	44-80
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	93-54	93-54	90-84	91-17
Grand Total ...	57-85	77-08	54-05	55-20

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
22,854	13,559	59.32	439	331	75.39	2,265

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1, District Surat, 1888.

PERSONS	CASES																												
	Police Cases, or Cases investigated by the Police, whether and when or by order of a Magistrate.				Direct Cases, or Cases reported or without the intervention of the Police.				Total No. of real cognizable cases disposed of.		Persons arrested by the Police (District or Village) and when.				Persons otherwise arrested within the year.														
	Pending from previous year.	Under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Ending at the close of the year, whether before the Court or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Included cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) and when.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.
1. Murders and culpable homicide	1	3	3	4	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3. Dacoities	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4. Robberies	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5. Thefts	15	157	132	473	20	453	156	394	109	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	
6. Receiving stolen property	1	24	24	24	0	24	1	23	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total	20	204	204	204	20	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	
Grand Total	50	1,205	1,205	1,205	55	1,150	205	945	748	56	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	

Detail of arrested cases.

Class heads.	Not investigated under Section 187 (b), C. P. C.	Cases in which there is no prima facie evidence of a cognizable offence of false case.	Cases which have been compounded.	Cases which are disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	Cases which turn out to be non-cognizable.
I	1	1	1	1	1
II	1	1	1	1	1
III	1	1	1	1	1
IV	1	1	1	1	1
V	1	1	1	1	1
Total	5	5	5	5	5

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 6.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police see case, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 22.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	83.33	83.33	25.	25.
3. Dacoities	66.66	66.66	29.41	29.41
4. Robberies	10.	50.	25.	50.
5. Thefts... ..	46.66	74.24	60.71	71.69
6. Receiving stolen property ...	87.09	90.	88.72	83.71
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	66.66	66.66	27.77	27.77
Class II	83.36	45.31	27.80	29.82
Class III	35.36	67.44	51.16	56.41
Class IV	9.09	20.	5.88	11.11
Class V	46.75	74.84	60.95	72.32
Total for L. P. C. Cases ...	43.91	68.98	52.47	60.78
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	88.79	90.83	89.25	90.00
Grand Total ...	62.43	80.32	67.00	73.61

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ra.	Ra.					Ra.
17,360	12,343	1710	860	819	88.61	2,594

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to free cases disposed of, column 8 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to free cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 6.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police see note, column 23 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	25-00	25-00	12-50	12-50
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	25-00	25-00	10-00	10-00
3. Dacoities	100-00	100-00	32-55	41-17
4. Robberies	57-14	57-14	64-28	75-00
5. Theft	75-45	75-45	64-29	65-32
6. Receiving stolen property ...	75-86	75-86	72-00	72-00
Abetments... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	50-00	50-00	28-10	28-10
Class II.	59-74	59-74	35-29	35-50
Class III.	78-70	78-70	62-40	65-18
Class IV.	25-00	25-00	4-40	4-40
Class V.	70-70	70-70	55-88	56-68
Total for I. P. C. cases ...	69-48	69-48	50-08	50-90
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	91-30	91-30	88-18	88-02
Grand Total ...	83-59	83-59	68-87	69-61

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
13,687	8,692	63-50	587	547	93-18	21,853

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. 1., District Ahmednagar, 1888.

CASES.	PERSONS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGES) AND SOFT.					PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGES) AND SOFT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1. Murders 2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides 3. Dacoities 4. Robberies 5. Thefts 6. Receiving stolen property	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER MADE OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.					DIRECT CASES, OR CASES REPORTED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.					TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES REPORTED OF.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Pending from previous year, whether in the Court or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Included cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Court or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
1. Murders	1	11	12	1	10	7	10	7	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	4	5	1	4	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
3. Dacoities	1	6	7	2	7	5	8	6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
4. Robberies	1	6	7	2	7	5	8	6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
5. Thefts	1	6	7	2	7	5	8	6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
6. Receiving stolen property	1	24	25	6	30	24	36	30	40	46	52	58	64	70	76	82	88	94	100	106	112	118	124	130	136	142	148	154	160	166	172	178	184	190	196	202	208	214	220	226	232	238	244	250	256	262	268	274	280	286	292	298	304																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	187	1,301	1,488	364	1,852	1,021	2,873	1,845	4,698	2,853	7,551	4,706	12,257	7,551	19,808	12,257	31,065	19,808	50,873	31,065	79,938	50,873	129,811	79,938	205,749	129,811	331,560	205,749	527,309	331,560	858,869	527,309	1,386,178	858,869	2,214,547	1,386,178	3,600,725	2,214,547	5,815,272	3,600,725	9,416,047	5,815,272	15,231,319	9,416,047	24,647,366	15,231,319	39,878,685	24,647,366	64,526,051	39,878,685	104,404,736	64,526,051	168,930,791	104,404,736	273,335,527	168,930,791	437,671,263	273,335,527	710,006,810	437,671,263	1,147,682,073	710,006,810	1,857,688,883	1,147,682,073	3,015,377,956	1,857,688,883	4,873,066,839	3,015,377,956	7,888,444,815	4,873,066,839	12,766,511,654	7,888,444,815	32,654,958,469	12,766,511,654	85,419,916,923	32,654,958,469	223,079,833,842	85,419,916,923	588,159,750,764	223,079,833,842	1,511,319,667,606	588,159,750,764	3,922,639,418,470	1,511,319,667,606	4,433,959,178,944	3,922,639,418,470	11,356,598,637,414	4,433,959,178,944	30,713,157,775,358	11,356,598,637,414	81,069,736,490,712	30,713,157,775,358	211,782,894,166,070	81,069,736,490,712	551,042,630,836,142	211,782,894,166,070	1,432,825,525,002,214	551,042,630,836,142	3,884,651,050,178,286	1,432,825,525,002,214	10,217,366,140,366,570	3,884,651,050,178,286	27,101,017,290,732,846	10,217,366,140,366,570	71,278,383,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	187,399,767,163,157,386	10,217,366,140,366,570	491,519,534,326,743,072	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,303,039,068,653,516,146	10,217,366,140,366,570	3,447,102,171,639,032,290	10,217,366,140,366,570	9,114,215,644,372,064,580	10,217,366,140,366,570	24,286,840,176,155,369,164	10,217,366,140,366,570	63,761,604,451,403,948,328	10,217,366,140,366,570	168,930,791,114,529,872,656	10,217,366,140,366,570	441,177,982,936,679,740,112	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,147,682,073,177,899,699,280	10,217,366,140,366,570	3,015,377,956,273,335,527,354	10,217,366,140,366,570	7,888,444,815,710,006,810,437	10,217,366,140,366,570	20,576,888,883,1,857,688,883	10,217,366,140,366,570	53,671,725,073,4,873,066,839	10,217,366,140,366,570	139,177,163,157,358,11,356,598,637	10,217,366,140,366,570	357,437,418,470,30,713,157,775	10,217,366,140,366,570	922,639,418,470,81,069,736,490	10,217,366,140,366,570	2,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	6,140,366,570,9,416,047,15,231,319	10,217,366,140,366,570	15,775,358,11,356,598,637	10,217,366,140,366,570	40,451,403,948,328,102,173,661	10,217,366,140,366,570	104,366,570,139,177,163,157	10,217,366,140,366,570	271,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	701,725,073,4,873,066,839	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,814,529,872,656	10,217,366,140,366,570	4,671,631,573,581,578	10,217,366,140,366,570	12,044,372,064,580	10,217,366,140,366,570	31,168,930,791,114,529,872	10,217,366,140,366,570	79,177,163,157,358,11,356,598,637	10,217,366,140,366,570	203,441,840,366,570,15,231,319,637	10,217,366,140,366,570	523,637,418,470,30,713,157,775	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,354,451,403,948,328,102,173,661	10,217,366,140,366,570	3,501,145,298,740,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	9,017,716,315,735,81,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	23,244,372,064,580,40,451,403,948	10,217,366,140,366,570	59,614,529,872,656,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	152,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	393,066,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,011,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	2,614,215,644,372,064,580	10,217,366,140,366,570	673,637,418,470,30,713,157,775	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,744,451,403,948,328,102,173,661	10,217,366,140,366,570	4,511,145,298,740,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	11,728,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	30,371,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	77,437,418,470,30,713,157,775	10,217,366,140,366,570	199,114,529,872,656,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	511,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,314,215,644,372,064,580	10,217,366,140,366,570	3,411,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	8,828,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	22,771,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	58,437,418,470,30,713,157,775	10,217,366,140,366,570	150,114,529,872,656,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	387,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,001,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	2,604,451,403,948,328,102,173,661	10,217,366,140,366,570	671,145,298,740,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,744,451,403,948,328,102,173,661	10,217,366,140,366,570	4,511,145,298,740,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	11,728,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	30,371,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	77,437,418,470,30,713,157,775	10,217,366,140,366,570	199,114,529,872,656,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	511,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,314,215,644,372,064,580	10,217,366,140,366,570	3,411,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	8,828,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	22,771,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	58,437,418,470,30,713,157,775	10,217,366,140,366,570	150,114,529,872,656,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	387,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,001,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	2,604,451,403,948,328,102,173,661	10,217,366,140,366,570	671,145,298,740,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,744,451,403,948,328,102,173,661	10,217,366,140,366,570	4,511,145,298,740,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	11,728,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	30,371,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	77,437,418,470,30,713,157,775	10,217,366,140,366,570	199,114,529,872,656,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	511,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,314,215,644,372,064,580	10,217,366,140,366,570	3,411,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	8,828,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	22,771,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	58,437,418,470,30,713,157,775	10,217,366,140,366,570	150,114,529,872,656,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	387,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,001,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	2,604,451,403,948,328,102,173,661	10,217,366,140,366,570	671,145,298,740,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,744,451,403,948,328,102,173,661	10,217,366,140,366,570	4,511,145,298,740,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	11,728,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	30,371,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	77,437,418,470,30,713,157,775	10,217,366,140,366,570	199,114,529,872,656,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	511,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,314,215,644,372,064,580	10,217,366,140,366,570	3,411,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	8,828,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	22,771,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	58,437,418,470,30,713,157,775	10,217,366,140,366,570	150,114,529,872,656,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	387,396,667,606,836,142,3,922,639,418	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,001,631,573,581,578,692	10,217,366,140,366,570	2,604,451,403,948,328,102,173,661	10,217,366,140,366,570	671,145,298,740,104,366,570	10,217,366,140,366,570	1,744,451,40

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 6.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police see note, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	70·	70·	48·	48·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	50·	50·	16·6	16·6
4. Robberies	66·6	100·	62·5	71·4
5. Theft	72·3	93·3	72·1	73·4
6. Receiving stolen property	89·2	89·2	63·6	63·6
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	100·	100·	56·3	56·3
Class II.	76·6	85·1	57·3	60·
Class III.	87·8	88·6	57·1	58·2
Class IV.	60·	100·	100·	100·
Class V.	74·8	92·3	63·6	67·8
Total for I. P. O. Cases	65·1	91·4	63·	63·
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	99·	99·4	93·4	93·5
Grand Total	87·6	97·3	80·6	81·7

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
18,324	12,614	68·8	270	230	65·1	18,204

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 6.	Persons convicted or persons arrested by the Police see main, column 11 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted or those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 21.
1. Murders	45	45	33	36
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	100	100	27	50
3. Dacoities	33	83	28	35
4. Robberies	23	23	21	24
5. Theft	68	70	56	65
6. Receiving stolen property	86	90	72	79
Abetments... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	57	62	42	54
Class II	46	49	31	37
Class III	50	51	41	40
Class IV	38	42	29	30
Class V	66	68	54	63
Total for I. P. C. Cases	61	64	49	57
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	84	85	79	81
Grand Total	69	70	56	63

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. 56,823	Rs. 26,060	46	936	656	73	Rs. 1,01,791

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 8.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police see note, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those dismissed by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	83.83	87.50	26.66	28.57
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	83.83	50.	33.33	50.
3. Dacoities	75.	100.	61.29	61.29
4. Robberies	89.	43.75	46.15	49.
5. Thefts... ..	53.00	83.83	70.50	74.80
6. Receiving stolen property ...	80.	80.	50.	50.
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	66.66	88.89	51.89	66.11
Class II	48.89	53.57	42.85	49.19
Class III	32.52	71.23	57.41	63.13
Class IV	40.	50.	40.	40.
Class V	59.24	82.66	67.90	72.63
Total for I. P. O. Cases ...	50.75	76.07	60.57	66.73
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	93.80	94.64	90.10	92.26
Grand Total ...	71.53	86.08	78.15	78.06

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
53,073	16,787	31.63	590	433	74.63	6,378

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., District Poona, 1888.

1	CASES.										PERSONS.										REMARKS.					
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER OR NOT BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.					DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.					TOTAL NUMBER OF REAL COGNIZABLE AND ALIAS CASES DISPOSED OF.					PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGES) AND MOVED.						PERSONS OTHERWISE ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.				
	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Villages) and moved.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.		Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1. Murders ..	5	20	4	9	2	9	7	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
2. Attempts at murder and snipe-shooting ..	2	10	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
3. Dacoities ..	22	20	3	14	1	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
4. Robberies ..	20	51	29	22	29	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22		
5. Thefts ..	209	1,611	543	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50		
6. Receiving stolen property ..	3	60	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.																										
Abetments ..	3	53	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		
Class I ..	10	157	67	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71		
" II ..	161	350	149	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79		
" III ..	2	33	31	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
" IV ..	260	1,607	551	608	18	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608		
" V ..																										
Total ..	498	2,177	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612	2,612		
Other Offences.																										
Class VI ..	87	2,817	2,684	22	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,684		
GRAND TOTAL ..	602	4,994	5,296	1,007	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293		

* 947 False-cases.
 30 Non-cognizable.
 1 Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.
 4 Do. do. 187A.
 † False-cases.

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police and more, column 23 on total of column 19 less total of column 22.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 21.
1. Murders	22	25	8	8
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100	100	75	75
3. Dacoities	33	33	14	14
4. Robberies	41	62	24	27
5. Theft	68	71	54	61
6. Receiving stolen property ...	62	62	53	53
Abetments... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	50	50	17	17
Class II	53	53	39	44
Class III	48	55	43	48
Class IV	42	42	13	15
Class V	66	67	51	56
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	62	64	46	51
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	89	90	86	88
Grand Total ...	63	64	73	77

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
80,587	13,587	37	845	598	70	96,274

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., District Sātara, 1889.

Cases	Cases										Persons																		
	Police Cases, on Cases Investigated by the Police, whether or not on the order of a Magistrate.					District Cases, on Cases disposed of without the intervention of the Police.					Total No. of real cognizable cases disposed of.					Persons Assisted by the Police (Districts or Villages) and more.					Persons otherwise arrested within the year.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Murders ..	6	10	16	6	9	6	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ..	2	7	10	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3. Dacoities ..	5	40	45	32	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4. Robberies ..	282	998	1,278	869	478	478	163	290	197	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247
5. Thefts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Receiving stolen property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offenses under the Indian Penal Code.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abetments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class II ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class IV ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class V ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	450	1,718	2,168	1,013*	787	787	246	541	309	368	368	191	59	57	919	919	554	535	535	23	530	347	12	536	579	237	1,440	1,459	564
Other Offenses.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class VI ..	2	261	263	11	211	211	..	311	196	51	51	20	..	20	231	231	207	207	207	1	206	371	1	34	44	18	261	219	209
GRAND TOTAL ..	452	1,979	2,431	1,024†	998	998	246	752	502	399	399	191	59	57	1,150	1,150	761	793	793	24	755	538	13	570	923	255	1,691	1,678	793

REMARKS.

30

118 Compounded.
 992 False cases.
 4 Under Section 157 (b).
 9 Turned out non-cognizable.
 1 Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.

Delavia.

1,024

1,013

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognisable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognisable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 6.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police see note, column 23 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 23 on column 21.
1. Murders	50	50	47	47
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities	25	33	14	14
4. Robberies	25	25	25	25
5. Theft	49	60	61	64
6. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	83	83
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	55	58	63	63
" II	42	52	47	40
" III	23	39	67	59
" IV	29	29	.....	.....
" V	41	59	62	65
Total for I. P. O. Cases ...	39	57	61	63
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	91	91	93	93
Grand Total ...	50	67	69	71

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to amount in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
61,818	31,081	50	539	395	71	23,871

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 8 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 6.	Persons convicted of persons arrested by the Police see note, column 11 on total of column 10 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 11 on column 21.
1. Murders	20	20	14	15
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides... ..	50	50	33	33
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	33	50	28	83
5. Theft	69	80	58	71
6. Receiving stolen property ...	75	75	50	67
Abetments... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	54	54	20	20
Class II	40	47	31	39
Class III	48	54	30	40
Class IV	20	20	13	13
Class V	64	72	54	65
Total for L. P. C. Cases ...	56	63	43	52
Class VI—Offences under other Laws	75	79	73	76
Grand Total ...	62	68	50	58

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which Property was recovered to cases in which Property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
7,049	4,534	64	172	162	94	22,220

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., District Belgium, 1888.

CASES.	PERSONS.																												
	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE (DISTRICT OR VILLAGES) AND NOT.																												
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER OR NOT REPORTED BY THE POLICE.				DIRECT CASES, OR CASES REPORTED WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.				TOTAL NUMBER OF SMALL COGNIZABLE CASES REPORTED OF.				PERSONS OTHER THAN ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.																
	Pending from previous year, when they to the Court or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year for investigation.	Total number of cases (for disposal).	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Court or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total Number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>suo motu</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.		
1. Murders and attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	3	19	21	0	14	16	16	16	10	19	0	19	19	19	17	21	19	20	20	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
2. Assaults with intent to murder and culpable homicide.	1	6	7	0	6	6	6	6	5	6	0	6	6	6	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
3. Druggies.	2	8	10	0	8	8	8	8	5	8	0	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
4. Robberies.	5	18	23	0	18	18	18	18	4	22	0	22	22	22	10	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
5. Thefts.	27	468	495	141	354	354	354	354	533	480	74	554	554	554	21	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	
6. Receiving stolen property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offenses under the French Penal Code.																													
Abettors	2	9	11	0	11	11	11	11	4	15	0	15	15	15	9	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Class I	28	138	166	4	162	162	162	162	80	182	80	102	102	102	9	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	
Class II	57	121	178	4	174	174	174	174	61	235	61	174	174	174	9	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183
Class III	1	24	25	0	25	25	25	25	6	31	0	31	31	31	3	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Class IV	1	24	25	0	25	25	25	25	6	31	0	31	31	31	3	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Class V	200	645	805	171	634	634	634	634	263	897	171	728	728	728	22	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
Total	303	885	1,188	(c) 291	897	897	897	897	581	1,478	291	1,187	1,187	35	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	
Other Offenses.																													
Class VI	7	453	460	10	450	450	450	450	6	456	10	466	466	466	684	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466	466
Grand Total	303	1,238	1,648	(b) 301	1,347	1,347	1,347	1,347	587	1,934	301	1,633	1,633	387	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720

(a) 8 Non-cognizable cases. 1 Under Section 157b. 389 False cases. 6 Compounded. 284

(b) 9 Non-cognizable cases. 248 False cases. 6 Compounded. 1 Under Section 157b. 304

(c) 1 case ended by lunacy. (d) 1 person became lunatic. * In this 2 undetected cases of 1886 have been included.

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 6.	Persons convicted and persons arrested by the Police as made, column 22 on total of column 10 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted and those as disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21
1. Murders	31.2	33.7	21	20
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	23	23	16.6	16.6
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	44.4	50	26.3	26.3
5. Theft	52.5	70.7	60.2	62.9
6. Receiving stolen property	50	50	40	40
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	57.1	66.6	85	80.4
Class II	51.5	53.6	36.5	37.7
Class III	24.8	54.6	41.9	41.8
Class IV	33.3	38.8	33.8	30.3
Class V	50.4	68.8	59.9	62.4
Total for I. P. C. Cases	46.9	63.4	53.5	55.8
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	90.9	91.1	88.4	89.3
Grand Total	66.4	77.8	67.6	69.6

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which Property was recovered to cases in which Property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
39,762	23,334	58.6	396	253	72.7	10,154

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I., District Bijapur, 1883.

CLASS OF CASES.	CASES.										PERSONS.										REMARKS.										
	Pending from previous year.	Whether in the courts or under investigation by the police.	Reported within the year for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year, whether before the Courts or under investigation by the police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Total No. of REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.	Pending under arrest or on bail at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.		Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number under arrest or on bail at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) <i>etio mitta</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.	
1. Murder	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	1	4	11	14	1	15	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dacoities	1	4	11	14	1	15	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Robberies	1	4	11	14	1	15	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Theft	82	311	493	493	151	242	80	162	117	30	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Receiving stolen property.	9	12	17	17	...	16	...	16	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<p><i>Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</i></p> <p>Abetments ... 5 Class I ... 37 " II ... 104 " III ... 28 " IV ... 25 " V ... 140</p> <p>Total ... 100</p>																															
<p><i>Other Offences.</i></p> <p>Class VI ... 5</p>																															
GRAND TOTAL	201	807	1,008	1,008	840	588	213	273	276	71	93	6	87	35	675	301	700	846	59	733	479	55	249	248	30	1,030	981	613			

Details of cases entered in column 6 under Grand Total:—
 223 False cases.
 15 Compounded.
 1 Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.
 10 Turned out non-cognizable.
 849
 Those under I. P. C.:—
 303 False cases.
 15 Compounded.
 1 Disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.
 10 Turned out non-cognizable.
 829

Of the 588 cases entered in column 6, 2 ended by the death of the accused who committed suicide before arrest.

* 10 cases of year previous to last year were disposed of in 1883.

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted by persons arrested by the Police force, column 21 on total of column 19 less total of column 21.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 21 on column 21.
1. Murders	38.4	62.5	26.9	33.3
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	80.	100.	100.	100.
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	33.3	50.	21.4	30.
5. Theft	48.3	72.2	60.9	68.9
6. Receiving stolen property ...	81.2	81.2	50.	80.
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	78.2	78.2	72.3	72.03
Class II	58.5	60.4	48.2	54.
Class III	25.3	57.3	52.0	56.9
Class IV	50.	50.	15.	15.
Class V	40.1	74.7	62.1	60.8
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	42.3	71.0	53.9	61.2
Class VI—Offences under other Laws... ..	82.3	81.8	71.5	72.2
Grand Total ...	46.9	73.9	60.5	63.3

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. 18,553	Rs. 17,230	91.3	251	221	85.04	6,550

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police and sent to court, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	40	50	16.6	16.6
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ... ..	.....	.....	8.3	8.3
3. Dacoities	16.6	33.3	11.7	11.7
4. Robberies	25	66.6	30	60
5. Theft	37.4	83.7	60.7	62
6. Receiving stolen property ...	77.7	77.7	56.2	56.2
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I.	33.3	37.5	19.7	21.5
Class II.	44.4	58.5	22.0	23.9
Class III.	15.8	73.5	42.1	43.2
Class IV.	33.3	50	3.5	5.5
Class V.	32.3	82.8	35.8	62.3
Total for I. P. C. Cases...	29.5	70.3	41.8	45.4
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws... ..	93.9	96.8	69.6	90.4
Grand Total...	35.1	60.3	47.7	61.4

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which Property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of Property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ra.	Ra.					Ra.
60,165	21,818	36.2	476	391	63.9	6,373

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted by persons arrested by the Police see note, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Theft	61	82	70	73
6. Receiving stolen property ...	60	60	38	38
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	60	60	67	67
Class II	37	48	30	32
Class III	61	70	65	63
Class IV	50	50	33	33
Class V	61	77	66	69
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	58	73	62	61
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	83	87	91	91
Grand Total ...	62	75	67	69

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs.
13,722	8,214	60	150	171	95	32,451

Percentage.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 6.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police see note, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	50	50	23.07	23.07
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	100	100	60	60
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies	33.33	33.33	30	30
5. Thefts... ..	60	60	69.73	70.63
6. Receiving stolen property ...	100	100	100	100
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	94.73	94.73	59.15	59.15
Class II	62.50	64.51	45.83	46.80
Class III	70.96	70.96	62.50	63.38
Class IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class V	76.41	76.41	62.69	63.3
Total for I. P. C. Cases ...	75.56	75.80	60.54	61.16
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	88.23	88.23	78.57	78.57
Grand Total ...	78.69	78.89	64.01	64.54

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property alleged to be stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs. 10,011	Rs. 7,450	47.41	213	229	94.23	Rs. 12,094

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. I, District Ratanigiri, 1888.

1	CASES.															PERSONS.										REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	POLICE CASES, OR CASES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, WHETHER THE WORTH OR BY ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.										DIRECT CASES, OR CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THE POLICE.					TOTAL NO. OF REAL COGNIZABLE CASES DISPOSED OF.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Pending from previous years whether in the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Reported within the year to the Police, or sent to them for investigation.	Total number of cases for disposal.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Disposed of without being brought to trial.	Decided by trial.	Ending in a conviction.	Pending at the close of the year whether before the Courts or under investigation by the Police.	Total number of cases disposed of within the year.	Excluded cases.	Real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.	Number of real cognizable cases disposed of within the year.	Number ending in a conviction.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Number under arrest of on ball at the beginning of the year.	Number arrested during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number released and never brought to trial.	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number under arrest of on ball at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) and <i>muta</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Number arrested during the year.	Number under arrest of on ball at the close of the year.	Number arrested otherwise than by the Police (District or Village) and <i>muta</i> .	Number disposed of by trial.	Number convicted.	Total number of persons arrested within the year.	Total number disposed of by trial within the year.	Total number convicted within the year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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* Compounded cases Reported, Section 157B Decided non-cognizable ... 7 False but not maliciously ... 768 Maliciously false ... 9
 Total ... 794
 † False but not maliciously, 10
 ‡ Pending before the Courts 110 Under investigation by Police ... 54
 Total ... 164

Percentages.

	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, column 9 on column 8.	Real cognizable cases ending in conviction to true cases decided by trial, column 9 on column 8.	Persons convicted to persons arrested by the Police and sent, column 22 on total of column 19 less total of column 23.	Persons convicted to those disposed of by trial, column 22 on column 21.
1. Murders	50·	50·	30·	30·
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	33·3	33·3	25·	25·
3. Dacoities ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Robberies ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Thefts	60·8	63·3	57·3	63·2
6. Receiving stolen property ...	100·	100·	100·	100·
Abetments ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Class I	62·5	62·5	32·2	32·3
Class II	68·1	69·1	54·2	54·2
Class III	45·8	51·4	68·2	71·3
Class IV	50·	50·	75·	75·
Class V	61·1	63·3	63·3	63·4
Total for L. P. C. Cases ...	58·6	60·7	60·6	63·2
Class VI.—Offences under other Laws	93·1	93·5	81·8	83·7
Grand Total ...	75·3	82·2	63·7	66·3

Property Stolen and Recovered.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Percentage of Property recovered to stolen.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property stolen in pending cases.
Stolen.	Recovered.		Property was stolen.	Property was recovered.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.					Rs. a. p.
18,510	9,746	52·3	205	199	92·2	21,169 12 3

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. II.—Showing the number of Licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1888.

District.	LICENSES ISSUED AND RENEWED.				PENALTIES.		REMARKS.
	Dealing in Arms and Ammunition.	Possession or carrying of Arms.		Miscellaneous Journeys, &c.	Cases.	Amount of Fine imposed.	
		Fire-arms.	Other Arms.				
<i>Sind.</i>							Rs. a. p.
Karachi ...	28	736	105	272	11	58 0 0	
Hyderabad ...	16	775	103	2	8	105 8 0	
Tbar and Parkar ...	5	353	3	46	16	142 0 0	
Shikarpur ...	14	436	81	145	15	183 8 0	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3	306	18	39	5	11 0 0	
Total ...	66	2,606	310	504	55	500 0 0	
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmedabad ...	10	197	390	106	43	148 4 6	
Kaira ...	6	59	510	6	41	213 0 0	
Panch Mahals... ..	2	172	362	...	14	106 0 0	
Broach ...	3	86	149	...	11	16 8 0	
Surat ...	3	132	17	15	1	.....
Thana ...	17	814	49	1	9	47 0 0	
Total ...	41	1,460	1,477	128	119	530 12 6	
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar ...	22	799	407	...	18	139 4 0	
Khandesh ...	34	734	27	30	12	168 0 0	
Nasik ...	20	938	1,006	...	3	30 0 0	
Poona ...	48	327	98	8	26	118 0 0	
Satara ...	17	401	...	8	6	100 0 0	
Sholapur ...	17	479	67	21	...	.....
Total ...	158	3,678	1,605	67	65	555 4 0	
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Belgaum ...	21	883	188	5	6	15 8 0	
Bijapur ...	5	243	30	2	8	57 0 0	
Dharwar ...	19	568	75	658	2	9 0 0	
Kanara ...	7	1,113	...	49	15	268 0 0	
Kolaba ...	12	1,066	20	15	8	40 0 0	
Ratnagiri ...	58	2,504	48	...	7	64 0 0	
Total ...	122	6,377	361	729	46	453 8 0	
Grand Total for the Presidency ...	387	14,121	3,753	1,428	285	2,039 8 6	

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Annual Police Statement—Supplementary No. III.—Escapes and Re-captures during the year 1888.

District.	From Jails.	From Lock-ups.	FROM THE CUSTODY OF		Total Escapes.	Number re-captured.	Percentage of Re-captures to Escapes.	REMARKS.
			District Police.	Village Police.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karachi	3	4	5	...	12	11	91·66	
Hyderabad ... ..	...	3	6	1	10	3	30·00	
Thar and Parkar	6	4	4	...	14	7	50·00	
Shikarpur	2	1	3	...	6	4	66·66	
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	12	18	1	42	25	59·52	
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedabad ... ..	...	1	7	1	9	9	100·	
Kaira ... ..	...	...	3	...	3	1	33·33	
Panch Máhals	1	...	3	...	4	4	100·	
Broach ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Surat	1	...	2	2	5	4	80·00	
Thána	2	3	1	...	6	3	50·00	
Total ...	4	4	17	3	28	21	75·00	
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	3	...	...	3	3	100·	
Khándesh ... ..	...	...	7	3	10	8	80·	
Násik	1	...	2	1	4	3	75·	
Poona ... ..	...	...	3	1	4	4	100·	
Sátára ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	2	100·	
Total ...	1	3	13	6	23	20	86·95	
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum ... ..	...	1	1	...	2	2	100·00	
Bijápur	2	...	1	10	13	13	100·00	
Dhárwár	2	...	2	...	4	4	100·00	
Kánára ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	100·00	
Kolába ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	...	1	4	6	5	100·00	
Total ...	4	1	6	14	25	25	100·00	
Grand Total for the Presidency .	20	20	54	24	118	91	77·11	

H. T. OMMANNEY,
Inspector-General of Police.

No. 1600 OF 1889.

FROM

W. W. LOCH, ESQUIRE, C.S.,
District Magistrate of Khándesh ;

TO

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Camp Nandurbár, 11th March 1889.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Police Administration Report for the year 1888. I regret that it should be my duty again to remark on the unsatisfactory results shown, the returns indicating a marked increase in serious offences against property, and on the whole a greater want of success than ever on the part of the Police in dealing with them. Captain Macpherson's report shows how fully he is alive to the shortcomings of the Police, for which he is in no way personally responsible, and the most important features of the Statement A I have been embodied by him in his report.

2. There has been an increase of 13 per cent. in the number of cognizable offences; and under the head of "Offences against Property" we find that dacoities have increased from 8 to 40; that house-breakings, which were 374 in 1887, have now risen to 467, and that there has been an increase of 203 in simple thefts, the total number reported being 1,225.

3. As the results of the action of the Police, there have been convictions in 5 out of the 40 dacoities, in 47 out of the 467 house-breakings, and in 294 out of the 1,225 thefts, while in 39 cases of robbery there have been but 3 convictions. Of the property lost in the dacoities, 8 per cent. has been recovered; less than 5 per cent. of that lost in the various robberies; 11 per cent. of that taken in the house-breakings, and 26 per cent. of that lost in the thefts. Comment on these figures is unnecessary; but I would invite especial attention to the number of house-breakings, as this class of offences has risen from 88 in 1882 and 287 in 1885 to 467 in the present year—the highest figure I believe yet known in the district.

4. The increase of cognizable crime may, to a limited extent, be due to the deficient rainfall; but it must be remembered that it was not till September that there was any fear of failure of crops over the greater part of Khándesh, and there certainly was no distress among any class up to the end of the year. The time when the comparative failure of some of the crops will tell, is still before us. I do not agree with Captain Macpherson in thinking that the dacoities, which have been so numerous, have been caused in any way by the poor crops and the rise in prices. It is noticeable that the west, where the Bhils form the majority of the population, has been undisturbed. The dacoities have been committed in Central and Eastern Khándesh, more in Chopda than in any other Táluka. Wanolia and his gang were responsible for a considerable number: they are professional dacoits: their success gave them great renown among the Bhils, who willingly assisted them in their enterprises, and there is no room for doubt that they were also helped by several Pátils and other influential villagers. There seems to have been another gang working in the centre of the district; another in the Páchora Táluka, while two dacoities were committed by men from the Nizám's territory. Latterly, another organized gang has been active in the Sánda Táluka, and the men give themselves out as belonging to the party of "Tantya Mama", the well-known Central Indian dacoit; they are said to wear some sort of khaki uniform, to be well armed and to work together as if regularly organized. At the same time notices have been received, purporting to come from Tantya Mama, threatening an attack if money is not paid by a village. I have reason to believe that a clue has been obtained as to who these men are, but as yet sufficient evidence for arrests is not available. I agree with Captain Macpherson in thinking that the persons engaged in the house-breakings

are professionals of a higher order of intelligence than the Police. The talukas near the Railway are those in which these offences are most common, and there can be no doubt that the Railway affords an easy means of escape to the burglars with the stolen property.

5. The real reason for the increase in the number of dacoities and of all the more serious offences against property is in my opinion the impunity with which they are carried out, and in the case of dacoities this is due in part to the assistance received by the dacoits from Pátils and other villagers, both in giving food and shelter and in disposing of property, and if we could only get evidence against some of these men, a blow would be struck at a most mischievous class of men. Another cause of the success of the dacoities and robberies is the cowardice of the villagers and their abject fear of armed men. They seldom think of anything but flight, and hence they do not know who their assailants are. I was a witness this year of the almost ludicrous state of terror into which a large part of Khándesh was thrown by the successful dacoities of Wanolia at the end of the rains. This has passed off, but I have been much struck with the feeling of insecurity which exists, especially after successful dacoities and highway robberies.

6. The most serious cause however of impunity of offenders is the inefficiency of the Police. The constant changes in the superior officers of the Police has, no doubt, had a bad effect on the working of the force, and I trust that Government will be able to let the district have its full complement of officers during the current year, when their presence is likely to be specially necessary.

7. As to the Chief Constables, I do not see so much of their work as the District Superintendent and his Assistants and the Magistrates do, but I am not impressed with their efficiency as a body, and it would be a good thing if some new blood could be brought into the force. Very few of the Chief Constables have any detective ability, and some are distinctly stupid.

8. The composition of the lower ranks of the force is however still more unsatisfactory, and I feel obliged to state my views clearly to Government in the hope that they may find it in their power to do something to remedy the present state of things. In Khándesh labour is very well paid, especially near the towns; and at Dhulia, Jalgaon and other places labourers are earning 5 annas a day. We want a superior class of men in the Police, men who are not only strong of body, but intelligent and plucky. If a policeman is to do his duty honestly, he has to work hard and to live a not very comfortable life. The profession is not a favourite one, especially among Khándeshis, who are an easy-going, not very valorous class. Unless, therefore, we give sufficiently high pay to form an attraction, we must be content with the dregs of the population, lazy, useless men who shirk every duty they can; we cannot expect to get the better class of the Khándesh population, nor to attract good men from outside. We do not so much want an increase in numbers, though our Unarmed Police are not strong enough, as an improvement in quality. We must have men who are capable of competing with the professional burglars and others, or we shall drift from bad to worse. I know that Government are anxious for economy, but I would respectfully urge that in the face of the facts shown in the administration report, it is absolutely necessary to secure the efficiency of the Police first, even if the result is increased expenditure.

9. Though the paper strength of the Khándesh Police is large, it is fair to the officers responsible for the work of that body to point out that the Bhil Corps or Armed Police are quite useless for general duty. In other districts the Armed and Unarmed Police are drawn from the same classes, and the former can always be utilized for regular Police work, while in Khándesh the Bhil sepoy has never been used even for serving summonses or warrants, and much extra work has in consequence been thrown on the unarmed men. Captain Macpherson has begun a reform in this matter in order to try and utilize the armed men when they are doing nothing.

10. A considerable sum of money is also spent by Government on the Mevás Police, and for this I consider that a very inadequate return is obtained.

I do not refer so much to the allowances received by Bhil Náiks, who are somewhat on the footing of the Girássiás of Gujarát, as to the pay of the two large bodies of Mevás Police in the Shirpur and Nandurbár Tálukás. These men, not being under either the District or Village Police Act, have absolutely no legal powers as Police; yet they are independent of the Chief Constables of the tálukás, and their Chiefs are quite unfit for the position they hold. I have recently recommended the dismissal of the Mevás Chief of Nandurbár. I reported on these Police in my No. 7944 of 26th September 1888.

11. The statement of non-cognizable offences, Appendix A II, which has been submitted by me in accordance with Government Resolution No. 6272 of the 19th November 1888, shows the same features as the statement for last year. Of the 6,748 persons who appeared before the Magistrates, charged with non-cognizable offences against the Penal Code, only 371 or 5·49 per cent. were convicted. The percentage varies considerably in the different tálukás. In Ráver the convictions come to 30·4 per cent.; before the Dhulia Bench of Magistrates they are 17·4; in Taloda they are 10 per cent.; while in 4 tálukás they are under 2 per cent., and in Sháháda they are only ·72 per cent.: in other words only 2 persons in that táluka have been convicted out of 277 who appeared to answer complaints laid against them under the Penal Code.

12. The returns of the Magistrates are evidently untrustworthy as to the numbers of persons relatively discharged and acquitted, different Magistrates having apparently taken different views of the effect of the compounding of offences. The result is that in some tálukás nearly all the accused are shown as discharged; in others they are shown as acquitted. I do not wish to delay this report longer in order to make further enquiries, but I will issue a circular so as to ensure uniformity of practice in future.

13. The large number of discharges and acquittals had attracted my notice some time ago. I have endeavoured to ascertain whether they were due to carelessness on the part of the Magistrates, but after examining in my office a large number of cases tried, I find that complainants are, as a rule, properly examined before their complaints are accepted. I believe that the cases compounded, and their number is very large, are generally genuine cases, in which either the parties are reconciled by friends, or come to terms to avoid the trouble of going to the Magistrate's Court. I do not think the Magistrates are more lax in receiving complaints in Khándesh than elsewhere.

14. The number of licenses to possess and carry arms issued during the year are as follows:—

Licenses issued under Form No. 8	...	...	657
Do. No. 9	...	...	34
Do. No. 10	...	...	69
Do. No. 11	...	...	25
		Total	785

Considering the size of the district, the wild character of part of it, and above all the state of crime, I do not consider the number of licenses issued at all excessive. I think that those issued to Bhils may have been too numerous, and they have been much diminished during the current year. At the same time I think that if one or two respectable men in the larger villages were allowed licenses, it would probably give the people confidence and courage to face dacoits. As it is they are taken at a disadvantage when armed dacoits come over the frontiers. Our Police are powerless to protect the villagers, and it seems only fair to give them a chance of protecting themselves.

15. All the shops of licensed vendors have been examined during the year either by Magistrate, First Class, or by the District Superintendent of Police and his Assistants; in most cases they have been examined twice. There have been 12 prosecutions under the Arms Act, all resulting in convictions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. W. LOCH,

District Magistrate of Khándesh.

Annual and Periodical Reports.

Reports on the state of crime and working of the Police in the several Divisions of the Bombay Presidency.

No. 6674 of 1889.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th December, 1889.

Memorandum from the Inspector General of Police, No. 7368, dated 1st November 1889—
Submitting the Annual Report on the state of crime and working of the Police in the several Districts in the Northern, Central, Southern and Sind Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1888, and the observations of the Commissioners thereon; and forwarding a letter to his address from the District Magistrate, Khândesh, commenting upon the Administration Report of the District Superintendent of Police, Khândesh.

RESOLUTION.—This is the first time that the Inspector General of Police has submitted one consolidated police report for the whole Presidency. It is also the first time that any attempt has been made to secure a complete statistical account of all cognizable cases reported to the police, as is now done in supplementary Statement No. 1. In the report for the current year, this statement should, as in the present report, be printed separately for each district, but the printing of Statement A, Part I and Part II, separately for each district, should be discontinued, and instead of this, consolidated statements for the whole Presidency should be compiled and printed with the report. Such consolidated statements for the year 1888 are appended to this Resolution.

2. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in some of the districts in furnishing supplementary Statement I, but even in the somewhat imperfect form in which some of the statements have been provided, they supply a large amount of important information that will be discussed later. The suggestion of the Commissioner, N. D., that the Inspector of General Police "should send for the crime returns for two or three districts and ascertain exactly how" the "statements have been compiled" would undoubtedly be most deserving of adoption if the Superintendents were not now required to keep current crime registers. It is hoped, however, that the maintenance of these registers examined, as they should be, by the Commissioners and the Inspector General of Police when on tour, will secure complete uniformity of statistics. Although as remarked by the Commissioner, N. D., the superiority of the new over the old statements is undeniable, the former do not unfortunately at present furnish a good basis of comparison as regards crime with the figures for former years. Nor can it be anticipated that the statements for the current year will furnish a thoroughly satisfactory basis of this kind, for in some districts the opening balance of pending cases will be abnormally large, so large that the number of true cognizable cases disposed of in that year will furnish no approximately true measure of crime occurring within the year. In dealing with statistics of offences, therefore, the most satisfactory method to adopt for the present will be that followed in the printed note circulated with Government Resolution No. 2837, dated 28th May 1889, as this will secure the uniformity of statistics that is desirable until the results presented in the new statement become sufficiently normal to serve as a good comparative measure of crime. It is the method that Government would recommend the Inspector General of Police to adopt in writing his report for 1889. At the same time the information contained in the supplementary statement should not be ignored as it supplies much that cannot be derived from Statement A, Part I.

3. The Inspector General of Police has furnished a very clear and concise report. His detailed observations on each district separately are particularly careful and complete, and should be read and noted with the greatest attention both by District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police. The Governor in Council is, moreover, gratified to remark that the observations of the Commissioners on the report, brief though they are with the sole exception of those relating to Sind, furnish a clearer and more precise indication of the year's results than the laborious and complicated reports of former years.

4. The total number of offences cognizable and non-cognizable reported during the year 1888 was 93,980 as compared with 92,841 in 1887 and 91,110 in 1886. The number of persons arrested or appearing on process before the Courts was 152,879 of whom 42,796 or 27·9 per cent. were convicted. In the previous year the number was 147,561, of whom 42,755 or 23·9 per cent. were convicted and the corresponding number in 1886 was 144,225, of whom 42,620 or 29·5 per cent. were convicted. Of the reported cases 39,814 as compared with 38,054 in 1887 and 39,482 in 1886 related to cognizable crime; of the persons arrested 45,317 were supposed to be concerned in cognizable crimes as compared with 42,455 in 1887 and 43,129 in the year 1886. Taking the whole number of persons concerned in all classes of crime it appears that more than 72 out of every 100 persons who were arrested or appeared before the Courts were discharged without conviction. This is the largest proportion ever recorded in this Presidency.

5. Of the 152,879 persons arrested or appearing before the Courts during the year 45,317 were, as stated above, concerned in cognizable offences. Of these 25,784 or 56·9 per cent. were convicted. Out of the total of 45,317, 14,145 were arrested in connection with the cases included in class VI of Statement A, Part I, of whom 11,995 or 84·7 were convicted. This is about the normal percentage of convictions in such cases, which is uniformly high. The persons arrested in cases falling under classes I to V of Statement A, Part I, who may be taken as representing those arrested on suspicion of being concerned in serious crime, and include all those arrested for murder, homicide, dacoity, theft, &c., numbered 31,172, of whom 13,789 or 44 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction. In 1887, 12,693 out of 29,136 or rather less than 44 per cent. were convicted.

In the whole Presidency there were, for disposal during 1889, excluding false cases, 22,680 cases of cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code. Of these 15,117 were brought to trial and 9,284 or 61·4 per cent. ended in a conviction. In 1887 out of 22,589 cases, 14,256 were brought to trial and 8,509 or 59 per cent. ended in conviction. In the year under report, therefore, a slightly larger proportion of cases was brought to trial and a somewhat larger proportion ended in conviction. But as was pointed out in the review of the reports for 1887 the proportion of cases not detected is very large, especially in offences against property and more particularly serious offences of that class.

6. The total number of persons arrested or appearing on process in non-cognizable cases was 107,562. Of these 15,630 were concerned in offences under special or local laws, and 11,136 or about 71 per cent. were convicted. Of the remaining 91,932 who were supposed to be concerned in non-cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code, only 7,876 or 8·5 per cent. were convicted. This is a smaller proportion even than in 1887 when more than 80,000 persons were brought into Court in such cases, to be acquitted or discharged, and only 8,237, or little more than 10th of that number, were convicted. Of those arrested or appearing on charges of hurt 59,331 in number, and on charges of intimidation, 8,561 in number, only 3,584 and 599 respectively were convicted, or barely 6 per cent. in the case of the former and 7 per cent. in the case of the latter. In the year 1888 indeed the proportion of persons convicted in non-cognizable Penal Code cases is the smallest ever recorded.

7. In the printed note and diagrams accompanying Government Resolution No. 2837, dated 28th May, 1889, the history of crime in the years 1875 to 1879 and 1884 to 1887 was traced. It was shown that throughout the Presidency proper, with the exception of the districts of Kaira, Khándesh, Ahmedabad, and Kolába, crime in the period 1884-87 was materially less than in the period 1875-76 before the famine. The report of the Inspector-General of Police, supplemented by the observations of the several Commissioners, gives a full account of crime in 1888 as compared with 1887. For the purposes of a general review, it will be more satisfactory to indicate the nature and extent of the variations in the amount of crime in 1888 as compared with the average of the years 1884-87. The number of true reported cognizable cases, classes I to V, as shown in Statement A, Part I, increased for the whole Presidency from an average of

N.B.—The figures showing true reported cognizable cases in paras. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, are obtained by deducting false cases (column 18) from reported cases (column 4) of Statement A, Part I.

21,849 in 1884-87 to 21,964 in 1888; in Sind and the Southern Division there was a decrease; in the Northern and Central Divisions an increase as exhibited below;

				Average 1884-87.	1888.
Northern Division	...	...	...	5,203	5,974
Central	"	...	...	6,170	6,244
Southern	"	...	...	3,899	3,360
Presidency Proper...				15,272	15,578
Sind	...	...	...	6,577	6,386
Whole Presidency ...				21,849	21,964

Taking individual districts the increase is general throughout the whole of the Northern Division except Surat, being in Ahmedabad from 1,328 to 1,675; in Kaira from 1,042 to 1,310; in the Panch Maháls from 335 to 414; in Broach from 406 to 657; and in Thána from 1,207 to 1,395 cases. As regards Thána, however, it is to be observed that the number of true reported cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code in 1888 was less than in 1887. These increases though considerable are, having regard only to the number of cases apart from the nature of the offences, neither unexpected nor in any degree disquieting. The season in these districts was markedly unfavourable and in itself enough to account for a large increase in the number of offences as pointed out by the Commissioner, N. D. Elsewhere in the Presidency Proper, the only increases of any importance were in Poona from 1,603 to 1,764, in Khándesh from 1,752 to 1,899, and in Sholápur from 472 to 599 cases. In these districts also the increase may be put down mainly to the season. In Sind crime increased somewhat in the Upper Sind Frontier from 417 to 450 and in Karáchi from 1,196 to 1,305, and largely in Thar and Párkar from 357 to 555 cases, but decreased considerably in Hyderabad and Shikárpur. The increase in Karáchi, and Thar and Párkar was due to an unfavourable season in those districts.

8. The large increase in crime in the Northern Division is mainly in the class of thefts, the number of which rose from an average of 2,593 in 1884-87 to 2,952 in 1888, the increase being most marked in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Maháls and Broach. In Khándesh, Poona and Sholápur, where crime generally increased, there was also an increase in the number of thefts. Similarly in Sind, thefts increased in Karáchi, Thar and Párkar, and the Upper Sind Frontier. These facts all bear out the conclusion that the increase in crime where it occurred was largely due to an unfavourable season.

9. At the same time there was during the year under report a very large increase in crime of the most serious kind. Murders increased from an average of 163 in 1884-87 to 217 in 1888, and culpable homicides and attempts at murder from 92 to 99. The increase in each instance was spread over all the Divisions in the Presidency. Dacoities increased from an average of 61 to 113 in the year under report. Khándesh and Kánara were the only districts in which there was anything approaching a serious outbreak of dacoity. In Khándesh 30 true cases were reported of which only 5 had ended in conviction by the close of the year, but since then other cases have been detected and successfully prosecuted. Some of these offences were ascribed to Tántia Bhil or his followers, others to different independent gangs of Bhils, notably to a gang headed by a man named Wanolia. Several of these gangs have now been successfully broken up. In Kánara 19 true cases were reported, not one of which was detected. The dacoities in Kánara were dealt with in Government Resolution No. 6599, dated 4th December 1888; they were committed by Korchas or Kalkorvis, who came from the Bellary District. The precautionary measures taken during the current year have, it is understood, prevented their recurrence. In the Northern Division also there was a considerable increase from 19 to 33 in the number of dacoities, but this was an incident of the unfavourable season and not due to the movements of any important organised gangs.

There was an increase from 261 to 274 in the number of true robberies reported, mainly in the Northern Division where the increase was from 74 to 90, and in Sind where it was from 38 to 50. The increase in the Northern Division was mainly an incident of the unfavourable season; that in Sind is, it seems, due more to improved crime registration than to a real increase in the number of offences. It is observed, also, that there was an abnormal and unexplained increase in these offences in Násik from 6 to 19 and in Sholápur from 6 to 14.

There was a large increase from 986 to 1,092 in the number of true cases of house-breaking in the Northern Division, confined to the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Maháls and Broach, where the season was most unfavourable; there was also an increase in the Khándesh, Poona and Sholápur Districts of the Central Division, where crime as a whole increased. In Ahmednagar also these offences increased from 99 to 120 and in Kolába from 48 to 68. In Sind, where they had been unusually frequent, there was a decrease from 1,146 to 1,074, the decrease being confined to Hyderabad and Shikárpur; in the other three districts there was some increase, coincident with the general increase in crime.

Cases of grievous hurt and other cognate offences (serial numbers 19 to 23 of Statement A, Part I.) have increased in the aggregate from 775 to 802, the increase concurring mainly with the general increase in crime; and being in the Northern Division from 306 to 365 and in Poona from 33 to 47. Offences of this class have also increased in Sind from 146 to 166.

The jail statistics, which were reviewed in Government Resolution No. 2965, dated 3rd June 1889, showed a considerable decrease in the number of convictions in the offence of riot and unlawful assembly. This, it now appears, is not, as was anticipated, due to a diminution in the number of such offences, for they increased from an average of 316 for the period 1884 to 1887 to 332 in 1888. In the Presidency proper the increase is large, from an average of 166 to 214 in 1888. The increase is most marked in the Northern Division from 50 to 68 and the Central Division 63 to 86. The decrease in the number of convicts admitted into jail on account of this offence is due entirely to the much smaller proportion of convictions obtained. From 1884 to 1887, 34·4 per cent. of the true reported cases of this class ended in conviction and 34·5 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted; in 1888 these percentages were respectively 29·5 and 27·5.

10. In detail, therefore, the increase of serious crime is seen to coincide with the general increase and to be mainly an incident of an unfavourable season. At the same time there are certain facts which demand special notice. It was shown in the printed note accompanying Government Resolution No. 2837, dated 28th May, 1889, that comparing the period 1884-87 with 1875-76 crime as a whole had in the Presidency proper increased in two districts only, namely, Khándesh and Kaira, whilst in Ahmedabad the decrease was scarcely perceptible and in Kolába it was very small. In all these districts except Kolába crime has largely increased in 1888; in Ahmedabad the number of true cognizable Indian Penal Code cases reported was 1,675 as compared with an average of 1,338 only for 1875-76, a very large increase indeed. In Kolába also there is a slight increase, and all these four districts show a tendency towards progressive increase in most of the more serious crimes. This will be seen from the table given below;—

	Average number of true reported cases.		Number in 1888.
	1875-76.	1884-87.	
<i>Murders, attempts at murder and culpable homicide.</i>			
Ahmedabad	23·5	19·25	27
Kaira	11	20	23
Khándesh	20	17	18
Kolába	4·5	6·5	10

				Average number of true reported cases— <i>contd.</i>		Number in 1883.
				1875-76.	1884-87.	
<i>Robberies.</i>						
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	30	25.75	30
Kaira	...	...	...	22.5	15.25	17
Khándesh	...	...	...	12.5	22.75	19
Kolába	...	...	...	8	4.75	5
<i>House-breaking.</i>						
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	97.5	202.25	235
Kaira	...	...	...	73.5	277.75	362
Khándesh	...	...	...	76.5	353.75	422
Kolába	...	...	...	11.5	48	68
<i>Thefts.</i>						
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	769.5	668	874
Kaira	...	...	...	361	467	616
Khándesh	...	...	...	921.5	928.75	973
Kolába	...	...	...	357	293.25	293
<i>Grievous Hurt.</i>						
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	72.5	87	95
Kaira	...	...	...	63	90.25	105
Khándesh	...	...	...	36	38.25	29
Kolába	...	...	...	12	18	13
<i>Riot and unlawful assembly.</i>						
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	23.5	19.75	27
Kaira	...	...	...	2.5	6.25	13
Khándesh	...	...	...	8.5	11.25	13
Kolába	...	...	...	9.5	7.75	13

Such a general tendency towards progressive increase in serious crime as is here shown, especially in the three first named districts, needs careful examination. It may well be doubted whether there has been any real increase since 1875-76, because the registration of crime is much more accurate now than then, but it appears that in the actual present there is a tendency towards increase which may not be entirely due to unfavourable seasons. The District Magistrate of Khándesh, who has written a valuable supplement to the report of the District Superintendent of Police, is distinctly of opinion that in his district the increase is not mainly due to the bad season. He ascribes it to inefficient police, inferior chief constables and a serious want of courage in the people. The Governor in Council will be glad if Mr. Loch will inform Government to what extent, if any, the inefficiency of the police is due to deficient organization rather than inferior material. The District Magistrates of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Kolába should at their earliest convenience submit special reports on the tendency of crime to increase in their districts, stating as far as can be ascertained whether the increase is solely due to bad seasons or to other causes also; if to other causes, it should be reported to what extent indifferent organization of and bad material in the police affect the case. There are no other districts whatever in the Presidency proper in which anything like the same indications are to be observed.

11. The extraordinarily large increase in the number of true reported cases of serious offences affecting life, *i. e.* murders, attempts at murder and culpable homicide, needs special mention, though it will be more fully considered separately. The total number of such offences reported for the whole Presidency was in 1883, 316 against 259 only in 1887, and an average of 255 in the 4 years 1884 to 1887. The number in the year under report is very

largely in excess of the number reported in any year since the effects of the famine on crime passed away, and is slightly in excess even of the number of such offences in the years 1875-76 immediately preceding the famine, when the numbers were 310 and 308 respectively. This increase in the number of serious offences affecting life is common both to Sind and to the Presidency proper, although in the former crime as a whole has diminished, whilst in the latter it has increased. In the Presidency proper the increase is from 198 cases in 1887 or an average of 198·5 cases in the period 1884-87 to 249 in 1888; in Sind it is from 61 in 1887 or an average of 56·75 in the period 1884-87, to 67 in 1888. The increase also is very widespread, as there are only four districts—Thána, Sâtára, Dhárwár and Kánara—in which the number of offences in 1888 was less than the average number of the preceding four years. In the districts of Surat, Khándesh, Hyderabad and Shikárpur the increase was small. The increase in the remaining districts is exhibited below:—

Number of true reported cases of murder, attempt to commit murder and culpable homicide.

	Average, 1884—1887.	1888.
Ahmedabad ...	19·25	27
Kaira ...	20·0	23
Panch Maháls ...	6·75	12
Broach ...	10·0	12
Ahmednagar ...	10·0	13
Násik ...	7·5	13
Poona ...	18·25	21
Sholápur ...	6·75	15
Belgaum ...	14·5	23
Bijápur ...	8·75	14
Kolába ...	6·5	10
Ratnágiri ...	5·0	9
Karáchi ...	8·0	10
Thar and Párkar ...	3·0	5
Upper Sind Frontier ...	10·0	15

The increase in these districts is not explained in the report, and it is impossible for the Governor in Council on the information before him to assign any reason for it. The bad season, which unquestionably caused an increase in other classes of crime, might account for a part of the increase, but for a part only. It is impossible merely on the assumption of a somewhat unfavourable season to explain the fact that the most serious class of offences is as large as in 1875-76, although the general mass of crime is far short of what it was in those years. Crimes of the class now under consideration do indeed fluctuate in number from year to year in a most remarkable way if districts are separately dealt with, but taking the Presidency as a whole, the district fluctuations have recently neutralized each other, leaving a very uniform result year by year. In certain districts, however, a distinct general tendency towards increase is observable, as will appear from the table given below:—

Number of true reported cases of murder, attempt to commit murder and culpable homicide.

	Average of 1876-76.	Average of 1884-87.	1888.
Kaira ...	11	20	23
Broach...	8·5	9·75	12
Ahmednagar ...	8·5	10	13
Násik ...	6·5	7·5	13
Poona ...	17·0	18·25	21
Kolába...	4·5	6·5	10
Upper Sind Frontier ...	5·0	10	15

To appreciate the full significance of these figures it is necessary to remember that in 1875-76 the total number of crimes of this class in the Presidency as a whole was much larger than in the period 1884-87, and that it may therefore safely be assumed that up to 1887, there had been a real and continued decrease in the most brutal form of criminality. Where, therefore, the average number of offences for 1884-87 exceeds that for 1875-76 the normal tendency observable up to 1887 was apparently counteracted by influences preventing a decrease in serious crimes against the person. The latter influences seem unfortunately to have operated more widely and more powerfully in the year under report. The matter is one that calls for very special notice in the report for 1889.

12. In paragraph 15 of the review* of the Police reports for 1887, after indicating the principal point as regards the recovery of stolen property, it was stated:

"A scrutiny of the facts, the main features of which are here indicated, should enable the Inspector-General of Police to institute enquiries which would result in the discovery of the precise means by which so much stolen property is successfully disposed of and eventually lead to a considerable diminution in the inducements to thieving on a large scale".

Very little indeed is said on this head in the report now under consideration, though the remarks regarding the districts of Broach, Thána and Bijápúr show that the attention of the police needs to be specially directed towards the prevention and detection of the operations of professional receivers. The facts regarding property stolen and recovered, as derived from Statement A, Part I, are detailed below:—

	1875-76.			1884-87.			1888.		
	Average amount.		Percent- age re- covered.	Average amount.		Percent- age re- covered.	Amount.		Percent- age re- covered.
	Stolen.	Recovered.		Stolen.	Recovered.		Stolen.	Recovered.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Northern Division..	1,76,692	74,966	42.4	2,07,321	87,065	42.4	1,03,500	1,01,019	52.2
Central Division ...	2,97,896	1,46,784	49.3	4,03,190	1,64,521	38.3	4,15,412	1,29,788	31.2
Southern Division..	2,35,177	94,392	40.1	1,89,583	93,010	49.0	2,05,955	93,830	45.6
Total ...	7,09,765	3,16,142	44.5	8,00,100	3,33,496	41.9	8,14,807	3,21,637	39.6
Sind ...	1,34,809	83,354	61.8	2,04,627	1,11,282	54.4	2,27,029	1,37,544	60.6
Total ...	8,44,574	3,99,496	47.3	10,04,727	4,46,778	44.4	10,41,926	4,62,181	44.3

Comparing the period 1875-76 with the later period 1884-87, it is found that though in the Presidency proper thefts have decreased by more than one-third and robberies and dacoities have also decreased, the value of the property stolen has increased. In the Northern Division where offences against property and crime generally are most prevalent and where the diminution in crime is on the whole the smallest, the average value of property stolen has increased by about one-sixth, in the Southern Division it has decreased by almost one-fifth, but even this large decrease is not so large as the general falling off in crime in that Division. This would point to the fact that though offences against property are less prevalent and less indicative of general lawlessness, they are to a large extent committed by criminals skilful in ascertaining where valuable property is to be had and in making away with it when obtained. This inference suggests itself to Mr. Loch in his valuable report on the Khándesh district, and it is very strikingly suggested as regards the Central Division as a whole. Here the amount of property stolen has increased by more than one-third, whilst the percentage recovered has fallen from 49.3 to 31.2. In the year under review the amount of property stolen exceeded the average amount stolen in the four years 1884-87 and at the same time the recoveries fell to 31.2 per cent. only. This subject is one for detailed consideration by the District Superintendents of Police, the District Magistrates, the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioners. Are dishonest offences against property now committed to a larger extent than formerly by skilful criminals? If so, what organized measures should be devised and carried out in order successfully to defeat their methods? The questions are such as can be best answered by mature local knowledge, and careful enquiry as to the

reality of the apparent facts, of a steady increase in the value of property stolen and want of success in recovering it. The surmise that the stolen property is being made away with more skilfully than formerly is also borne out by the figures relating to the offence of receiving. The average number of persons convicted for this offence in 1875-76 in the Presidency proper was 995; for 1884-87 the average was 554 only, and Kolába was the only district in the whole of the Presidency proper in which the average number of convictions in 1884-87 was greater than the average number in 1875-76. As there has been a very large increase in the quantity of property stolen and never recovered, it must be inferred that it is not the offence of receiving which is becoming less common, but that the police are less successful in dealing with it unless indeed there is an increasing tendency in the Courts to convict of receiving instead of stealing property. In the year under report there was a large increase in the number of persons convicted for receiving, which was in that year 852. But even this number was far below the average for the years 1875-76.

13. Regarding the information furnished by supplementary statement No. 1, the following observations are recorded. The total number of offences reported, as shewn therein, gives a valuable indication of the comparative amount of work thrown on the police of the several districts, which should not be ignored by the Inspector-General of Police in re-considering his re-distribution scheme. These statements also show the districts in which there is any considerable laxness on the part of the police in disposing of cases. Of the cases for disposal 95 per cent. or more were disposed of in the districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar, Shikárpur, Kaira, Broach, Surat and Násik. This shows that the supervision by the Superintendents in those districts was very close and unremitting. In the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts from 90 to 95 per cent. were disposed of, a satisfactory proportion. In some districts the proportion of cases disposed of was remarkably small; notably so in the Panch Maháls 71 per cent., Sholápur 70 per cent., Kánara 65 per cent., and Khándesh with only 51 per cent. In these districts, more especially in Khándesh, it is evident that the police were allowed to keep, nominally under enquiry, a very large number of cases that should have been promptly enquired into and disposed of.

The same statements show extraordinary variations in the proportion of Indian Penal Code cognizable cases excluded, that is cases in which on enquiry it was found that there was no good cause for sending them before a Magistrate for trial. In Ahmednagar and Ratnágiri about three-fourths of all the police cases cognizable under the Indian Penal Code were so dealt with. In Kolába about two-thirds, in Thána, Satára and Sholápur upwards of half were so dealt with. In the Upper Sind Frontier, Broach, Násik, Poona, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kánara more than 40 per cent. of the cases were excluded. In only one other district, Thar and Párkar, did the proportion exceed one-third. In Karáchi the proportion was 18 per cent. only, in the Panch Maháls but 10 per cent., in Hyderabad 7 per cent., and in Surat even somewhat less than this or less than one-tenth of what it was in Ahmednagar and Ratnágiri. Such marked differences need special explanation. There are many causes that would increase or decrease the proportion of excluded cases, for example, unwillingness on the part of the people to complain to the police would probably decrease the proportion of excluded cases; over-readiness to make complaints would increase it. Then there may be a great difference in the readiness with which Magistrates, after reading the police papers sent up, direct that the case is not one to be proceeded with. By Government Resolution No. 6272, dated 19th November 1888, the duty of passing orders on papers in police cases in which the accused are not sent up directly before the Magistrate was entrusted to First Class Magistrates only. When the statistics for 1889 are submitted it may be expected that differences due to the personal views of the Magistrates will be diminished and it will then be exceedingly interesting to compare the results for the current year with those now under review. It may fairly be surmised that where complainants resort freely to the police they will necessarily be less driven to make complaints in cognizable cases to the Magistrates. Where, on the other hand, they are unwilling to resort to the police they will have recourse to the Magistrates. The number of direct cases in

classes I to V of supplementary Statement No. 1 varies from less than one per cent. of the number reported to the police in Kaira, to 23 per cent. in Thána. Here again the differences are extraordinary. These facts are here indicated to draw the attention of District Magistrates to the necessity of enquiring whether there is in any locality a marked unwillingness on the part of the people to resort to the police with complaints, and whether the Magistrates are too ready to direct police cases to be excluded.

14. The percentages of convictions given in the report of the Inspector-General of Police are mainly those contained in supplementary Statement No. 1 and do not afford a good basis for comparison owing to the varying proportion of pending cases in the different districts. In any case moreover the greatest caution is needed in dealing with such percentages. A low percentage of convictions can only be taken as indicating comparative inefficiency where it accompanies an increase in crime, or a specially high criminality. This is clearly shown in the printed note accompanying Government Resolution No. 2837 of 28th May 1889. A general increase in crime such as occurred in the Northern Division in the year under report ought in normal circumstances to be accompanied by an increase in the percentages of convictions, and this is found to be the case. In the period 1884-87 the average percentage of true reported cases ending in conviction in the Northern Division was 44·4; in 1888 it was 46·4. The improvement was, however, most noticeable in Surat where crime has decreased, and in Thána where the increase in crime was small. There was a distinct improvement in the percentages in the districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, but a falling off in those of the Panch Maháls and Broach. Similarly there was an improvement in the percentage of persons convicted to those placed before a Magistrate from 46·4 (1884-87) to 48·3 in 1888. Here again, however, it is noticed that the improvement did not extend to the districts of Ahmedabad and Broach. The latter district with a large increase in crime shows a falling off in both percentages: a distinctly unsatisfactory result. Should the present year show a further increase in crime accompanied by any further falling off in the percentages of convictions, the condition of this district should be specially noticed by the District Magistrate, the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner, Northern Division. As regards Ahmedabad and the Panch Maháls also the results are not altogether satisfactory, and the state of crime and the working of the police in the current year should be closely scrutinised.

In the Central Division in the districts of Poona and Sholápur, where crime has increased, both percentages have fallen; in Khándesh, where also crime has increased, the percentage of convictions to true reported cases has diminished. These results point to the necessity for special scrutiny of the working of the police in the districts named.

In the Southern Division there has been a falling off in both percentages in all the districts except Belgaum and Bijápur. These results though not satisfactory do not indicate, except perhaps as regards Kolába, the same possibilities of a serious increase in crime as elsewhere, for the districts of Kolába and Kánara alone show any increase in crime, and in those districts the increase is very small. In Sind there has been a general and on the whole large increase in both percentages, the only exceptions being a decrease in the percentage of cases ending in conviction in Karáchi, and of persons in Thar and Párkar. The detailed facts, the chief of which have been here indicated, are given below:—

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS.

	Of true reported cases.		Of persons brought before a Magistrate.	
	1884 to 1887.	1888.	1884 to 1887.	1888.
Ahmedabad	49·7	51·8	51·0	49·6
Kaira	40·5	41·5	58·5	60·8
Panch Maháls	55·5	53·4	66·0	70·1
Broach	42·2	41·1	47·6	41·0
Surat	51·0	50·8	42·5	52·3
Thána	36·6	39·1	33·1	36·7
Northern Division	44·4	46·4	46·4	48·3

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS—continued.

	Of true reported cases.		Of persons brought before a Magistrate.	
	1884 to 1887.	1888.	1884 to 1887.	1888.
Ahmednagar	36.5	42.4	36.5	45.9
Khándesh	32.5	28.1	44.1	47.1
Násik	43.5	49.1	47.0	52.2
Poona	37.1	33.8	37.5	35.5
Sátára	39.0	42.4	44.5	46.1
Sholápur	45.6	32.9	43.2	30.8
Central Division ...	37.4	35.4	41.8	42.7
Bolgaum	27.5	38.4	48.5	50.9
Bijápur	36.0	46.7	44.6	46.9
Dhárwár	33.4	27.2	45.8	36.0
Kánara	38.7	38.3	53.8	53.7
Kolába	53.9	45.1	56.0	50.1
Ratnágiri	51.2	39.8	41.8	37.7
Southern Division ...	37.7	38.1	48.2	45.2
Presidency Proper ...	39.9	40.2	45.2	45.6
Karáchi	49.9	50.0	50.7	47.7
Hyderabad	42.7	52.7	49.1	53.11
Thar and Párkar	49.0	44.3	43.1	46.5
Shikárpur	33.8	41.8	35.9	43.2
Upper Sind Frontier	39.1	42.9	43.7	51.0
Sind	41.0	47.3	44.0	48.1
Total	40.2	42.3	44.8	46.3

15. The report contains a brief but clear account of the measures taken in each district for the supervision over bad characters. The very great variations in the system of registering such persons will cease when the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4483, dated 24th August 1889, Judicial Department, are given full effect to. In many districts, notably Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Násik and Bijápur, a good deal of attention has been given to this matter. For this the Superintendents of Police and in Broach the District Magistrate deserve credit. It is plain, however, that except in Sind the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to security for good behaviour are almost a dead letter. The table given below shows the number of cases and persons dealt with for vagrancy and bad character as derived from Statement A, Part I:—

	Number of cases.	Number ending in order for security, &c.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons required to give security.
Karáchi	21	18	25	20
Hyderabad	75	43	64	43
Thar and Párkar	76	55	75	55
Shikárpur	143	121	143	121
Upper Sind Frontier	26	23	69	44
	345	260	376	283

				Number of cases.	Number ending in order for security, &c.	Number of persons tried.	Number persons required to give security.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	15	10	39	29
Kaira ..	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
Panch Maháls	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Broach	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
Surat...	...	...	...	4	5	9	9
Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				24	18	53	40
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	14	14	17	14
Khándesh	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Násik...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				14	15	18	14
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur	...	...	...	2	2	4	2
Dhárwár	...	...	...	2	2	6	6
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				4	4	10	8
Presidency proper	...	...	...	42	37	81	62
Sind ...	...	...	...	345	260	376	283
Whole Presidency	...	...	...	387	297	457	345

In the Province of Sind these provisions are largely used, though in the district of Karáchi it is evident that much more might be done in this way. In the Presidency proper except in the districts of Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar, where they are made use of, to a slight extent, these provisions are practically a dead letter. Plainly this should not be the case. Until these provisions have been tried and found wanting it is vain to complain that the means for dealing with suspicious and criminal characters are deficient.

16. The very large number of false complaints, and the large extent to which complaints are made to Magistrates and subsequently dropped by the complainants, are matters which are engaging the attention of Government separately. But they are points on which the Governor in Council will be very glad to have the opinions of the District Magistrates in forwarding the annual reports for 1889.

17. In his précis of the year's results in the Sátára District, the Inspector General of Police writes :—

"In forwarding the report Mr. Keyser, the District Magistrate, notes that as a rule police investigations are not conducted with sufficient care and thoroughness. Once an accused has confessed, especially in murder cases, it is thought sufficient, and if the confession is afterwards retracted, the case falls through."

In the précis on the Belgaum District he writes :—

"Mr. Down personally proceeded to inquire into 7 of the 19 murders reported. In the remainder the accused were at once arrested and there was a clear case or they absconded or committed suicide. With reference to this the District Magistrate writes as follows :—

"The Sessions Judge has placed the following on record: 'I find that in nearly all serious cases of crime in this district, the interests of justice are defeated rather than promoted by the manner in which cases are investigated by the police.' Again, he enters in another judgment: 'The conduct of the police in this case having been thus open to grave suspicion, I regret that inquiries were not made by the District Superintendent of Police himself.' Delays in the procedure and underhand practice on the part of the police are commented on by the Sessions Judge in a number of cases. I am strongly of opinion that, had the District Superintendent of Police made a point, whenever possible, of conducting the inquiries himself forthwith on the spot, the abuses brought to light by the Sessions Judge would not have occurred.'

"I hope that this advice may not be thrown away."

The Commissioner, C. D., comments on the same matter. It appears to the Governor in Council that there is unquestionably ground for asserting that enough attention is not paid to police investigations. They are often carelessly and imperfectly made. In this matter the functions of the Magistracy do not end with criticism. It is the duty of the Superintendents to correct the shortcomings pointed out by the Magistracy, but it is the duty of the Magistrate of the District as head of the Police to see that errors and negligence are not repeated. In the report for 1889 the District Magistrate, the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioners should comment with special care on the manner in which the Police Superintendents personally supervise the investigations of their subordinates, and the extent to which the Superintendents are responsible for careless and imperfect enquiries.

18. The most satisfactory results during the year are those obtained in the districts of Surat, Ahmednagar, Násik, Sátára, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri and Shikárpur. In all these districts there has been a considerable decrease in the aggregate of crime. In all except Shikárpur the police have for a considerable period, except for short intervals, been under the same Superintendent; Surat has been under Mr. Henderson, succeeded in the latter part of the year under report by Mr. Gibbs; Ahmednagar under Mr. Vincent; Násik under Colonel Wilson, succeeded by Mr. Henderson; Sátára under Colonel Codrington; Belgaum under Mr. Down; Bijápur under Mr. M. Kennedy; Dhárwár under Mr. Scannell, and Ratnágiri under Mr. H. Kennedy. To these officers credit is largely due. To Mr. Austin is mainly due the credit of the very marked improvement of the results in the Shikárpur District. In Ahmedabad Mr. Adams has had very great difficulties to contend with and was without an assistant almost the whole year. Elsewhere the less favourable results must be largely ascribed to a bad season, frequent changes of Superintendents, and to the fact that some of the districts were in charge of officers who, though zealous and hardworking, have not and could not well have acquired the experience and maturity of judgment necessary for a thoroughly satisfactory administration of the police of a whole district.

19. The entire police force of the Mofussil had during the year 1888 a total strength of 18,998 men. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,26,924, and was distributed as follows:—

General Police Duties	...	...	∴ 10,913
Jail Guards	...	...	∴ 295
Treasury and Miscellaneous	...	...	∴ 4,881
Town Duties	...	...	∴ 2,590
Cantonment	...	...	∴ 290
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	...	...	∴ 29

Total ... 18,998

This is an increase of 80 over the strength in 1887, mainly due to additional abkári police in the districts of Kolába, Thána and Kaira. There was a decrease of Rs. 59,928 in the total cost of the police as compared with the cost for the previous year, chiefly in travelling allowances and contingencies.

The great majority of the officers and men were Mahomedans and Maráthas.

20. Of the total number of 3,167 subordinate officers, 2,019 or 64·7 per cent., and of the 15,841 men, 4,596 or 29·01 per cent., possessed at least sufficient education to enable them to read and write an intelligible crime report. Taking

subordinate officers and men together, the percentage possessing such education in the different districts varied from 64·3 in Ahmedabad to 9·4 in Thar and Párkar. The highest percentage for any district in Sind was that for Shikárpur, viz. 26·9. The only districts of the Presidency proper which had a lower percentage than this were Bijápur with 23·2 and the Panch Maháls with 18·2. Compared with those of 1887 the statistics for the current year show some improvement. The percentage for the whole Presidency was 34·8 against 32·1, the average for the preceding three years. In Sind, where education is least advanced, the proportion of educated men has decreased in the three districts of Hyderabad, Karáchi, and Thar and Párkar. In the latter district, however, the percentage of educated officers is increasing, whilst in the two former it is decreasing. In the other two districts of Sind—Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier—there is a small but progressive increase in the proportion of educated men, both officers and constables. The improvement noticed last year in the number of educated men in the Central and Southern Divisions has not continued during the year under report; for there is a decrease in the proportion of educated men in the district of Kánara, and a decrease in the proportion both of educated officers and men in the districts of Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Sátára, Poona and Khándesh. The decrease in the number of educated officers noticed last year in the districts of the Panch Maháls and Surat have not continued, but in Kaira the proportion of educated officers has further decreased and the proportion of educated men also is smaller than before. The other districts in the Northern Division—Ahmedabad, Broach and Thána—show a satisfactory improvement.

21. The conduct of the force has been on the whole satisfactory except in the districts of the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Thána, Khándesh, Sholápur and Ratnágiri. It does not appear, however, that the standard either of conduct or education is high, the reason being the difficulty in obtaining satisfactory recruits. This is a matter which is engaging the attention of the Governor in Council separately.

22. Copies of the report and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and placed on Editors' Table.

(Signed) J. J. HEATON,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
 The Commissioner, N. D.,
 The Commissioner, C. D.,
 The Commissioner, S. D.,
 The Inspector-General of Police,
 The District Magistrates,
 The District Superintendents of Police, } including Sind,
 The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
 The Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar,
 The Government of India,
 The Under Secretary of State for India, } by letter,
 The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
 The General Department,
 The Editors' Table,
 The Branch Editors' Table, Poona,
 The Editor and Proprietor of the *Dhárwár Vritt*.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.																				
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.											Investigated by Police.		Number of cases in column 12 to 14 and of those investigated by Police in column 7.		Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.		Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.		Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	a.	b.	c.	16	17	18	a.	b.		
1			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 137, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous years.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Suo Motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Tending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.	
116		Abolition of offences not committed, &c.																					
117		Abolition commission of offence by public.																					
118, 119		Concealing design to commit offence, &c.			1	1									1								
		Total			1	1								1									
Class I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																							
121 to 131, 138		Offences relating to Army and Navy																					
231 to 263, 407 and 471.		Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	103	1	1	2	84	62	90.29	61.00	92		1	62	27	1					11		
212 to 219		Harbouring an offender	12				8	4	81.00	60	11			4	4	8							
224 to 230		Other offences against public justice	145		24	6	177	110	81.83	84.74	167			192	19	6					7		
143 to 150, 167, 168		Rioting or unlawful assembly	481	15	17	14	281	98	70.28	84.67	818		2	75	90	24					140		
140, 170, 171		Personating public servant or soldier	28		2		24	18	92.59	75	8		2	17	5								
		Total	806	16	44	22	874	523	78.44	58.00	610	36	8	270	145	38					160		
Class II.—Serious offences against the Person.																							
302, 303, 390		Murder	3				2		66.66		2			2									
		by thugs																					
		by dacoits	13		2	4	15	7	93.83	46.66	14			6	7	1							
		by robbers	17		1	11	11	2	88.23	18.18	14		1	2	4							1	
		by poison																					
307		Other murders	190		10	18	142	70	90	62.12	177		1	76	68	20					6		
304, 308		Attempts at murder	39		3	8	17	10	85.71	58.82	34		2	9	6	6					14		
378		Culpable homicide	82		6	12	78	43	92.04	55.24	80		1	41	29	7					2		
377		Rape	117		5	4	54	17	88.78	81.48	92		5	31	4						61		
377		Unnatural offences	44		1		24	5	91.11	19.23	41			5	19	2					12		
317, 318		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	80		4	3	42	95	79.79	89.83	87			85	7	6					12		
305, 306, 309		Attempt at, and abolition of, suicide.	175		2	1	143	94	98.98	65.73	161			94	40	4					24		
329, 331, 333		Grievous hurt, for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	8				7	4	75	67.14	6			8	8								
325, 326, 335		Grievous hurt	529	18	49	23	380	211	85.44	80.28	474	16	3	199	112	23					105		
328		Administering stupefying drug to cause hurt.	26			2	16	1	80.56	43.75	29			6	5	2					19		
327, 330, 332		Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	82	1	7	1	89	81	67.41	44.92	65	3	2	27	28	5					12		
324		Hurt by dangerous weapon	440	32	13	9	250	78	79.09	28.95	332	5	6	98	142	11					129		
303 to 309		Kidnaping or abduction	102	4	4		81	23	72.04	45.99	70		1	30	12	7					2		
340 to 348		Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	12	1		2	8	1	61.80	12.5	6			1	3						6		
373, 378		Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	5				4	2	100	50	4		1	2	2								
371		Habitually dealing in slaves																					
363, 364, 366, 367		Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	408	6	17	11	380	215	80.41	50.67	304	25	1	183	96	12					52		
304A, 339		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	24	1	1	4	21	10	53	43.47	22			9	12						5		
		Total	2,462	79	118	100	1,993	867	83.17	51.16	2,071	60	16	694	436	123					523		
Class III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																							
305, 307, 308		Dacoity	170		17	7	60	26	70.74	44.42	101	2	1	25	27	12					19		
309, 404		Preparation and assembly for dacoity	2				2	1	100	50	2			1	1								
304, 307, 308		Robbery with	4				1	1	60	100	2			1									
		by dangerous or stupefying drug																					
		by other means	48	1	2	2	86	25	84.81	69.41	42		1	25	9						4		
		in dwelling house	50	3	6	2	16	3	70.74	29	62			8	4						25		
302, 303		Robbery	85		9	6	45	20	83.74	44.44	62			19	13	2					21		
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.																					
		other robberies	271	9	11	4	117	67	85.46	48.71	219	8		50	45	7					111		
270, 281, 283, 430 to 431, 435, 504		Serious mischief and cognate offences	511	9	39	13	201	60	72	23.25	323	8	8	37	78	13					151		
428, 429		Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	316	8	30	1	181	82	80	42.91	276	14	2	77	56	10					123		
451, 455, 457 to 460.		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	3,716	30	144	30	1,229	830	73.31	73.33	1,221	6	4	630	239	8					300		
449 to 452		House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	80	1	3		83	35	80.73	55.65	66	1		23	20						11		
412, 413		Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	2				2	1	100	60	2			1	1								
311, 400, 401		Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2				1	1	50	100	1			1									
		Total	6,236	69	232	66	1,959	1,291	74.67	61.30	4,029	43	13	1,765	612	1					623		

A.—continued.

Crime for the Year 1888—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police.		Total of columns 19 to 23.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as a convict, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at the end of year.		Under trial before a Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	
		By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Before appearance before a Magistrate.	On bail.					Re.	a.									p.	Rs.	a.	p.
...	...	245	400	650	...	37	15-10	622	521	1	90	...	43	13-30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	44	9	54	...	...	...	54	53	...	20	...	16	28-30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	289	414	718	...	37	13-30	681	650	1	109	...	61	21-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	273	7	280	...	44	10-11	276	111	...	127	1	127	46-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	23	2,761	193	3,008	21	320	11-08	3,718	900	13	1,076	13	1,856	69-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	19	3,459	1,228	10,916	9	1,038	10-00	9,830	2,208	48	6,220	55	6,919	82-80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2	303	209	515	...	45	14-35	460	300	...	102	...	92	43-23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	21	1,557	81	1,688	...	139	8-24	1,533	480	...	341	...	325	59-40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	798	1,947	2,778	7	76	8-77	2,700	2,216	...	481	...	243	22-43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	8	42-85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
399	65	15,158	3,038	18,260	35	1,850	10-38	17,537	7,507	70	9,500	83	9,023	59-53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	32	7	40	...	1	3-12	30	31	...	...	...	7	21-37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	400	72	497	...	19	3-94	481	97	14	345	...	206	72-60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	513	1	515	...	4	...	511	98	...	412	...	411	80-11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	...	1,862	312	2,047	1	64	3-21	1,991	324	...	1,507	...	1,341	79-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	857	19	890	...	12	3-38	877	69	1	2-9	...	22	25-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	2	27	...	...	...	26	2	...	24	...	184	85-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	210	249	473	...	9	4-10	464	73	...	301	...	229	78-69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	201	23	327	...	10	3-43	313	47	...	263	1	229	78-69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	6	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	48	343	892	...	...	...	892	340	...	632	...	30	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	4,679	260	4,901	4	31	8-8	4,918	253	...	4,584	...	4,343	92-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	...	8,257	1,802	10,174	6	137	1-68	10,017	1,400	18	8,488	1	7,152	80-81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1,839	237	2,090	...	1	...	2,079	168	...	1,794	...	1,576	91-29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1,867	23	1,393	...	...	...	1,360	184	...	1,277	...	1,204	92-39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	374	...	276	...	...	...	276	84	...	333	...	322	99-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	18	1	...	15	...	12	78-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	61	...	61	...	...	...	61	5	...	54	...	52	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	3	...	31	...	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	27	37	...	31	...	2	21-49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	3,691	270	3,971	1	8	3-1	3,962	321	...	3,608	...	3,300	91-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,074	117	25,828	8,295	45,317	78	2,731	7-63	42,487	14,423	674	25,184	600	23,484	65-84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A.

PART II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Year 1889.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.						REMARKS.		
			Average Institutions of Ave preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	116	Abatement of offences not committed, &c.	1'6	2	..	2	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concocting design to commit offence	..	8	..	8	..	8	4	4	1	..	..	8	..	..	..
	Total ..		1'8	5	..	5	..	4	7	8	1	..	..	7	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																	
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	2'0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ..	556'85	892	27	719	13	688	991	1,007	124	364	2	478	..	..	39
5	161 to 190, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	99'60	98	9	107	7	98	138	148	32	48	6	54	1	7	..
6	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 420.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	303'65	425	28	451	31	417	472	488	172	91	6	178	19	17	..
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	46'85	76	8	84	13	64	125	130	36	23	24	6	37	6	..
8	284 to 297	Offences relating to weights and measures	132'80	161	2	163	11	145	169	169	83	14	..	122	..	..	..
9	482 to 480	Making or using false trade-marks ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	140, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, and affray	70'2	81	..	81	8	119	484	482	14	117	..	263	..	..	89
	Total ..		1,311'03	1,523	72	1,606	85	1,528	2,323	2,364	411	652	38	1,100	57	107	..
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	9'85	13	3	16	11	7	12	12	9	..	..	1	2	..	..
12	319	Buying or disposing of slaves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		9'85	13	3	16	11	7	12	12	9	..	..	1	2	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	54'10	91	3	94	18	76	162	148	48	54	8	27	3	3	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	6'6	12	1	13	3	10	22	23	8	22	1	2	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	8,195'33	3,808	64	2,932	41	2,737	7,985	7,796	2,074	5,808	4	585	..	..	65
16	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	30'05	29	45	74	42	42	70	67	25	20	1	18	..	..	..
17	423	Voluntarily causing hurt	21,238'08	25,457	1,125	20,582	423	24,969	61,921	60,204	21,027	30,618	..	2,564	8	460	..
	Total ..		24,621'00	29,457	1,238	30,695	527	28,824	70,111	67,308	23,782	35,728	14	4,193	8	623	..
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
17a	379 and 411	Theft, &c. .. .. .	..	7	..	7	..	7	16	16	4	6	..	7	..	..	..
18	417 to 420	Cheating	414	512	16	528	68	382	659	652	279	151	..	102	6	14	..
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	510'35	549	21	570	74	470	750	805	382	207	..	200	..	..	17
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	67'95	44	6	50	5	45	49	54	25	0	1	15	5	2	..
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (slurp)	2,460'75	4,178	118	4,296	154	3,910	9,728	9,412	2,304	5,986	29	904	2	67	..
	Total ..		3,453'06	5,290	161	5,451	290	4,814	11,102	10,630	3,054	6,366	30	1,289	12	100	..
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
22	294	Offences against religion	1'2	5	..	5	1	4	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	400 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	9'80	10	..	10	..	8	31	29	2	23	..	2	..	..	..
24	403 to 408	Offences relating to marriage	545'79	1,066	16	1,081	68	852	1,704	1,774	616	904	14	103	7	90	..
25	500 to 502	Defamation	144	174	8	180	10	155	343	347	141	172	..	27	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	4,810'62	4,694	64	4,758	123	4,406	8,775	8,561	2,462	4,433	..	599	..	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	598'75	457	18	467	4	456	583	571	29	104	..	438	..	..	..
28	291 A	Keeping a lottery office	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	80'9	174	4	178	85	150	237	242	40	81	16	155	..	1	..
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	13'0	32	1	33	18	11	19	28	4	..	..	24	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ..	7'6	39	..	39	24	20	48	45	33	..	..	12	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	213'55	515	9	524	13	487	487	480	163	235	..	92	..	..	..
	Total ..		6,834'31	7,165	110	7,275	321	6,580	12,276	12,058	4,501	5,502	32	1,454	7	103	..

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II—Return of Non-Cognizable crime for the Year 1889.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	CASES.						PERSONS.								
			Average institution of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17	18
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
Irrigation Act No. VII of 1879	23.8	88	..	84	..	86	159	158	4	77	..	87	..	..	10
Forest Act No. VII of 1878	62.4	847	28	875	..	868	683	696	73	172	..	622	..	..	14
Stamp Act No. I of 1879	23.4	232	1	233	..	226	246	279	37	0	..	232	..	..	3
Abkari Act No. V of 1878	18.4	131	2	133	..	134	168	165	7	40	..	116	..	..	4
Cattle Pound Act No. I of 1871	736.9	1,720	61	1,781	17	1,725	4,256	4,179	77	2,608	..	667	..	..	26
District Municipal Act No. VI of 1873	1,746.5	6,189	156	6,344	..	6,372	6,377	6,362	14	674	..	6,641	..	..	17
District Police Act No. VII of 1867	131.9	365	83	448	5	412	495	619	8	179	..	333	..	..	3
Land Revenue Code Act No. V of 1879	43.7	327	23	350	..	333	504	522	17	90	..	414	..	..	4
Carriage Act No. VI of 1868	3.7	88	..	88	..	34	45	44	..	..	..	14	..	..	9
The Artificer's Act No. XII of 1869	23.4	210	5	214	..	210	220	211	..	..	..	16	..	..	2
Act No. IV of 1887 (Gambling)	4.3	11	..	11	..	11	147	147	1	0	..	146	..	..	2
Arms Act No. XI of 1879 (India)	3.7	7	..	7	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	2
Act No. VI of 1874 (Treasure Trove)	3.3	2	1	3	..	4	10	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Railway Act No. IV of 1879	17.9	33	..	33	1	30	27	27	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
Salt Act No. XII of 1882 (India)	21.3	16	..	16	..	16	17	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Telegraphs Act No. XIII of 1885 (India)	1	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Boat and other vessels Act No. I of 1863 (Bombay)	6.3	8	..	8	..	8	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Public Ferries Act No. II of 1868 (Bombay)	9.7	37	6	42	..	43	64	65	..	..	..	52	..	..	..
Village Police Act No. VIII of 1867	55.4	193	..	193	29	166	190	217	23	51	..	194	..	..	..
Act No. XIV of 1866	1.8	6	..	6	1	6	6	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Act No. III of 1877	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Act No. XI of 1878	9.8	23	3	25	14	23	26	25	7	..	..	17	..	..	..
Act No. XVIII of 1869 (India)	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Act No. XX of 1882 (India)	9	..	9	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
India Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code)	1.4	9	..	9	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Bombay Act II of 1874 (Jail Act)	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bombay Act VIII of 1869	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Amendment of Municipal Act, II of 1884	2.6	34	..	34	..	34	34	34	..	..	..	32	..	..	..
Criminal Procedure Code X of 1882	8.6	7	..	7	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Act No. I of 1878 (Opium)	4	..	4	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Act No. VI of 1879 (Customs)	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Salt Act VII of 1879 (Bombay)	6	..	6	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Act No. XIX of 1883 (employing vessels without a certificate)	18.6	26	..	26	..	25	27	27	1	..	..	25	..	..	..
Act No. VII of 1880 (Indian Telegraph Act)	7	..	7	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Act XVII of 1879 (Agriculturists' Relief) India	7.8	46	4	50	..	47	48	43	..	..	..	43	..	..	..
Act No. III of 1866 (Gambling), Bombay	39.4	164	..	164	10	144	154	155	..	..	..	126	..	..	..
Act No. III of 1867 (Cantonment), Bombay	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Act No. XVI of 1866 (The Indian Post Office Act)	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Offences under Section 485, Civil Procedure Code (imprisonment or committal of persons refusing to answer or produce documents).	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Act No. III of 1880 (Cantonment Act), India	10	..	10	..	10	20	20	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Act No. VIII of 1864	116.0	258	..	258	..	215	147	206	23	72	..	160	..	..	1
Act No. XV of 1861 (The Factory Act)	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Act No. XVI of 1861 (Stage Carriage Act)	37	3	40	2	38	45	44	..	..	..	36	..	..	..
Act No. III of 1875 (Toll Act)	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Act No. XXV of 1867 (Printing Presses) India	8	..	8	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Chapter XXXV of Criminal Procedure Code (India)	4	..	4	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Chapter XLII do.	4	..	4	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Act No. XII of 1827 (Bombay)	8	..	8	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Cantonment Rules, Bombay	81.2	85	..	85	..	85	75	..	..	..	81	..	..	..
Act No. XII of 1875 (Bombay)	49.2	45	..	45	..	49	46	..	..	..	44	..	..	..
Act No. XVI of 1879 (Bombay)	12.7	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Poison Act No. VIII of 1886 (Bombay)	1.7	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ferry Act No. II of 1879 (Bombay)	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Section 27 of Merchant Shipping Act, Amendment Act of 1863	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Act No. VIII of 1878 (Customs)	4	..	4	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Act No. XXIX of 1857 (Bombay Land Customs)	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Act No. VII of 1880 (Customs)	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Act No. X of 1887 (Native Passengers)	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total			8,316.3	9,747	894	10,141	100	9,719	12,899	12,469	1,622	3,967	4	7,910	..	..	164
			*8,241.06	1875	..	1875	12	1843	11,312	11,330	1130	1241	12	1043	..	..	114
Total			9,157.25	10,622	894	11,016	102	10,552	14,711	14,825	1,664	4,194	6	8,653	..	..	118
Grand Total			45,243.47	54,166	1,961	60,147	1,361	52,340	1,10,004	1,07,462	33,467	52,919	128	16,923	59	..	1,019

* Offences under certain special laws in the Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana, Nank, Poona, Sholapur and Kutch Districts. These are not shown separately because details are not given.
 † Offences under certain special laws in the Kutch District. These are not shown separately because details are not given.

No. 6675 OF 1889.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th December, 1889.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 2836, dated 28th May, 1889, I am now, whilst forwarding a copy of the Police Report for 1888 and a copy of this Government's Resolution thereon, to state, for the information of the Government of India, the result of the further enquiry into the Police organization in Sind as promised in paragraph 12 of my letter referred to above.

2. The remarks of Mr. Trevor, Acting Commissioner in Sind, on Mr. Heaton's note are contained in paragraphs 11 to 26 of his observations on the report of the Inspector-General of Police for 1888, at pages 78-2 to 78-8 of the printed reports. Mr. Trevor has arrived at the conclusions that crime generally is not more prevalent in Sind than it was; and that it is not increasing at the present time.

3. On the whole, I am to state, there can be little doubt that Mr. Trevor is right. In support of this assertion, it will be best to consider first whether crime is increasing at the present time. Dealing with figures arrived at on the plan adopted in Mr. Heaton's note, the number of true reported cases in Sind was—

In 1884	...	...	...	...	6,874
1885	...	...	...	...	6,575
1886	...	...	...	...	6,330
1887	...	...	...	...	6,528
1888	...	...	..	...	6,386

In general, therefore, it is safe to say that crime is not now increasing; but that it is very nearly stationary, with, if anything, a tendency towards decrease.

4. Dealing with offences in detail,* it is found that thefts have been almost stationary since 1885 with a slight tendency towards decrease; a good sign, as cattle thefts are undoubtedly more accurately registered from year to year. Cases of house-breaking are decreasing. Of the more serious offences against property, robberies alone are increasing, but the total number of robberies is small for so large a province as Sind. There is an increase in the number of cases of receiving stolen property, but this, it seems to the Governor in Council, is rather a sign of police activity than of increase in crime; and may be partly due to the tendency there is in cases of doubt to convict of

* See the appended Statement.

receiving rather than of theft. The numbers of persons convicted of this offence are as under :—

In 1884	...	...	...	...	196
1885	...	...	...	...	226
1886	...	...	...	...	202
1887	...	...	...	...	227
1888	...	...	...	...	232

As regards offences against property, therefore, there is on the whole a slight but distinct tendency towards decrease.

5. There is not, it is true, the same tendency in serious offences against the person. Cases of grievous hurt have largely increased in 1888, from 144 in 1887 to 166, but they do not stand so high as in 1884 when they were 181. As a set off against this, however, there is a large fall in the number of cases of riot and unlawful assembly. The most extraordinary increase is in murders, from 40 in 1887 to 50 in 1888. Excluding the year 1888, the figures for 1884—87 were very similar to those for 1875 to 1879. There has, it is to be remembered, been a large increase in murders throughout the whole Presidency and in Madras also, and, it is believed, in other parts of India in 1888. Culpable homicides and attempts at murder have decreased in 1888, and are normal.

6. There is, therefore, nothing abnormal or in the least alarming in the statistics of serious offences against the person, (if we exclude the very curious increase in murders, an occurrence common to at least the whole of the Indian Peninsula) though it cannot be said that there is a distinct tendency towards decrease.

7. The fact that crime has not increased during the past five years is at least some ground for supposing that the large apparent increase in the number of offences since 1875-76 is not a real increase. Had there in reality been causes actively at work which could bring about an extraordinary increase in the mass of crime, it is exceedingly improbable that they would have remained entirely unobserved and unknown. Yet in fact no such causes have been noticed, and executive officers in Sind from the Commissioner downwards concur in stating that there has been no real increase in crime. Again, the district of Kaira in the Presidency Proper shows results precisely similar to those in Sind; and it is known that in Kaira the registration of crime in 1875-76 was exceedingly defective, and that the increase there shown by the crime statistics is not a real increase. There are also very similar results in Ahmedabad, where too the registration of crime is known to have been imperfect in 1875-76. Lastly, there is, the extraordinary increase in cases of grievous hurt and riot and unlawful assembly in 1884-88 as compared with 1875-79. These offences have more than doubled, and they are precisely the offences, the reported number of which would increase with an improvement in crime registration and increased confidence in the police. The bulk of both these offences are not serious crimes but personal quarrels, and a weak police force that had not the confidence of the people would either not hear of them or ignore them.

8. The Governor in Council has, therefore, no hesitation in stating that in Sind, as in the Presidency Proper, crime is not now committed with greater impunity than formerly. At the same time it is evident that the Police Force in Sind is in need of improvement, and measures to that end are now, I am to add, engaging the attention of this Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Table of true reported offences in Sind.

Years.	Murders.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	Graveyard, &c., Serial Nos. 19 to 23 of Statement A, Part I.	Riot and unlawful assembly.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Theft.	Receiving stolen property.
1875 ...	38	25	80	44	15	928	3,494	128
1876 ...	34	22	72	42	14	852	2,797	175
1884 ...	37	16	181	132	38	1,088	2,742	281
1885 ...	38	18	145	154	35	1,203	3,598	318
1886 ...	40	17	114	164	37	1,123	3,314	284
1887 ...	40	21	144	151	43	1,172	3,487	296
1888 ...	50	17	166	118	50	1,074	3,453	331

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