



**Police Report of the Bombay
Presidency Including Sind and
Railways for the Year
1901
(1902)**



Government Document

POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS,

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

BOMBAY:

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1902.

No. 7766 of 1902.

From

M. KENNEDY, Esquire,
Acting Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

S. W. EDGERLEY, Esquire, C.I.E., I. O. S.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

*Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 28th August 1902.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Police Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1901, together with Statements noted below :—

Statement A, Parts I to IV;
Statement B, Parts I and II;
Statements C, D, E and F;
Statement of Infanticide,

Statement G does not accompany as usual. It has become a quinquennial return—*vide* Government Resolution No. 463, dated 18th January 1902, Judicial Department. This report has been compiled in accordance with the directions contained in Government Resolution No. 2571, dated 17th April 1902, Judicial Department.

2. I regret the great delay which has occurred in its submission to Government. I would, however, respectfully point out that it is due to causes, explained in this office No. 7701, dated 27th August 1902, beyond my control.

The very greatest difficulty has been experienced in preparing the Annual Police Report for this year, the first in which the crime statistics for the Railway and Sind have been incorporated with the figures for the Mofussil Districts.

No such consolidated figures as those now submitted for 1901 were available for any previous year. I have therefore been obliged to consolidate, for purposes of comparison, certain totals; and to strike percentages not only for the year under report, but also for the previous year. Under the circumstances, it has been quite impossible to attempt any comparison of the figures for the year under review with averages for past years or with any but figures for one

3. The office of the Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. Down from 1st January to 1st May 1901; during the remainder of the year I was in charge. In May, the post of Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police was abolished and two appointments of Assistant Inspectors-General of Police were created; one of these, in charge of the Administration Branch, was held by Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, from 1st May to 1st July (this officer was Personal Assistant from the 1st January to 30th June), and by Sir Edmund Cox, Bart., from 19th July to 31st December 1901; the other, in charge of the Criminal Investigation Branch, was held by Mr. Brewin from the date of its creation to the end of the year.

4. The officers who held charge of the various districts and railways in the Presidency are shown in a statement attached to this report as an appendix. The Police on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which had hitherto been in charge of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, were during the year placed under a Superintendent. A new district was created in Sind, with headquarters at Larkhāna, out of portions of Karāchi and Sukkur districts. Ahmedabad and Panch Mahāls were given an extra Assistant Superintendent of Police on account of the pressure of work due to famine. Messrs. Vincent, Stanley and Risaldar Bapat were posted as additional Assistant Superintendents of Police in Khāndesh to aid in the pacification of the Western Division where a serious outbreak of dacoity had to be dealt with. The Commissioner, Southern Division, draws attention to the fact that, Bijāpur excepted, all the districts in his Division changed hands several times. In Ratnāgiri and Belgaum, the District Magistrates seem to think that the Police administration suffered from these changes. In their opinions I concur. During my tour, I found things far from satisfactory in Belgaum and Ratnāgiri.

Crime.

5. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 1,42,092 as against 2,47,881 in the previous year. This shows a net decrease of 1,05,789 cases, to which the Northern Division contributes the largest share. In this Division, the totality of crime fell from 95,746 to 35,547. In the Central Division, it fell from 90,199 to 52,966. In Sind, there is a rise from 23,928 to 25,237. On Railways, the number fell to 4,106 from 4,428 in 1900. Out of the 1,42,092 offences reported, 66,451 are classed under the Indian Penal Code, and 75,641 under Class VI, as compared with 74,550 and 1,73,331 last year. The large decrease under Class VI is chiefly noticeable in the Northern and Central Divisions. In Sind, there was a rise under Class VI from 7,499 cases in 1900 to 9,206 cases during the year under review. Under the Indian Penal Code, the drop amounts to 8,099 cases largely contributed to in the Northern and Central Divisions, where the total decreased in 1901 by 3,024 and 3,603 cases, respectively, as compared with 1900. Further detailed examination of these figures does not appear called for here.

Statement A, Part I.

6. The total number of cases instituted before, or taken up by, Magistrates has increased from 10,564 in 1900 to 11,780 in the year under report. The Central Division is responsible for an increase of nearly 1,000 cases during the year. The Southern Division and Sind also return a larger number of cases, the greater portion of the increase in the Southern Division being contributed by Kānara and Kolāba, where complaints under the Forest Act were more numerous. On Railways, the number increased from 18 to 53. In spite of this increase in direct cases, it is satisfactory to note that fewer were referred to the Police for investigation, the figures being 1,088 in 1901 as against 1,286 in the previous year. Of the 1,088 cases referred to the Police, only 283 ended in conviction. It is chiefly in Sind and the Northern Division, that the Magistrates have been less-prone this year to refer cases to the Police for inquiry. On this point, the Commissioner-in-Sind remarks that "It is satisfactory that the unfoundedness of so many of the unfounded complaints should have been demonstrated by the Magistrates themselves by their examination of the complainants at the time of presenting complaints, without troubling the Police to investigate, as indolent Magistrates are so apt to do." In the Southern Division a large proportion of the complaints made to Magistrates were referred to the Police for investigation, only 10 per cent. ending in conviction. Poor results were most marked in Kolāba, where, it is reported, that 94 per cent. of the cases referred to the Police for investigation were finally excluded. Much of the time of the Police would be saved if Magistrates would make a point of carefully and closely

examining complainants before forwarding complaints to the Police for investigation. The total number of cases coming before the Courts for trial was 10,040 as against 8,888 in the previous year. Of the former number, 4,588 ended in conviction; the percentage of cases tried to cases convicted was 57, the same as last year.

Statement A, Part III.

7. The total number of cognizable cases reported to the Police or taken up by them was, under "All Classes," 40,170 as against 49,590 in the previous year. In spite of severe scarcity, unfavourable seasons and plague epidemics in parts of the Presidency and the country outside the Presidency traversed by the Rájputana-Málwa Railway, the crime returns show a decrease of 9,114 cases. The total amount of cognizable crime is made up of 32,488 cases under Indian Penal Code and 7,988 cases under Class VI, as against 40,954 and 8,636 respectively, in the previous year. The drop in cognizable crime noticed above is spread over all the three Divisions of the Presidency, Sind and the Railways. It is most remarkable in the Northern and Central Divisions, where the fall amounts to 3,197 and 4,545 cases, respectively. In Sind, the decrease amounts to 620 cases, while in the Southern Division and on Railways there is a drop of 272 and 280 cases only. The Central Division with 12,218 cases against 16,540 in the previous year, yielded the largest amount of crime under the Indian Penal Code. It is followed by Sind which is responsible for 6,787 cases as against 7,221 in 1900. The figures in the Northern Division, Southern Division and on Railways are, respectively, 4,734, 5,633 and 3,111 as compared with 7,721, 5,993 and 3,471 in the year before. On a closer examination of the figures, it appears that the decrease noticeable in Indian Penal Code cases is spread over all the Districts of the Presidency proper, except Kánara and Rátnagiri, where there has been a small increase of 71 and 30 cases. There is a large decrease of 4,322 cases in the Central Division which is not explained in the Commissioner's report, but it has mainly occurred in Khándesh (2,938 cases). In the Northern Division, all Districts show a decrease noticeable chiefly in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Thána, but particularly in Ahmedabad. This general decrease is attributed to the early provision of famine relief works, to the large crops of jungle grass seeds which supplied the wants of the thieving classes, and to some extent, to the exertions of the Police. The fluctuation in the Southern Division is comparatively very small and calls for no explanation. In Sind, it is put down to a diminution of crime in Hyderabad and Thár and Párkar. In the former District, this was due to the absence of plague and cholera, to fair crops, rigid supervision over bad characters and to the establishment of "Hur" settlements and the Forest Police. As regards Thar and Párkar, it is explained that the figures now approximate to those of a normal year. Under Class VI, the drop in crime amounts to 648 cases, which is chiefly noticeable in the Northern Division (510) and Central Division (223). In the Southern Division and on Railways, there is a trifling rise of 88 and 80 cases, respectively. The fall from 796 to 599 cases (exclusive of those under Chapter VIII) in Sind, is ascribed to fewer cases of nuisance under the Indian Penal Code in Hyderabad. Act IV of 1896 has been extended to Hyderabad City and Cantonment, and cases are now dealt with under that law, and are therefore excluded from the Police returns. The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police under Indian Penal Code, (32,488 cases) is made up of 29,868 reported to the Police and 2,620 taken up by Station Officers otherwise than on report. In Sind, only 66 cases were taken up by the Police otherwise than upon report, while the number of cases reported was 6,721. The corresponding figures in the Northern Division were 128 and 4,606, in the Central Division 1,896 and 10,322, in the Southern Division, 232 and 5,406, and on Railways 298 and 2,813. Under Class VI, the number of cases taken up by the Police was 4,941 as against 3,047 reported.

8. Including pending cases of the previous year, complaints for disposal totalled 44,190 as against 53,159 in the previous year. Police cases for disposal. All but 147 were investigated. In only 10 of these (9 in the Northern Division and one on Railways) was Police action ordered by

Magistrates, after the Police had refused to investigate. These figures show how rarely the Police, in the exercise of the discretion given them under Section 157 (b), decline to enter on an investigation. It is a matter for consideration whether, with a view to avoiding Police interference in trivial matters, it would not be desirable to issue orders calculated to encourage the Police to a fuller exercise of the discretion allowed them by law in the direction of abstaining from investigating trivial offences which are obviously hopeless of detection. It has been the practice in this Presidency to require the Police to investigate all complaints disclosing a cognizable offence. If they were permitted, under well defined rules, to refuse to take up investigations into certain minor offences, much of their time would be economized without detriment to more important duties; the results in cases they did investigate would compare more favourably with the results in other administrations, while the public interests would in no way suffer. Out of 44,190 cases for disposal, 36,087 are Indian Penal Code cases and 8,103 fall under Class VI, as compared with 44,384 and 8,775, respectively, in the preceding year. Of the 36,087 Indian Penal Code cases, the Central Division alone is accredited with 13,837 cases, Sind with 7,474, the Southern Division with 6,310, the Northern Division with 5,212 and the Railways with 3,254. The number under Class VI is distributed as under:—

Northern Division	...	...	...	2,302
Central Division	...	...	...	2,246
Southern Division	...	...	...	1,191
Sind	...	...	...	1,654
Railways	...	...	...	710

Comparing the figures for Indian Penal Code cases alone with those of the previous year, the Central and Northern Divisions show the largest decrease of 4,110 and 3,008 respectively.

9. Cases struck off during the year under report numbered 13,445 as against 13,124 in the previous year; 12,571 were under the Indian Penal Code and 874 under Class VI, as against 12,395 and 729 respectively in the previous year. The Central Division yields the largest number of cases, 5,293. Sind accounts for 3,068 cases and the Northern and Southern Divisions for 2,131 and 2,574. Railways contribute only 379 cases. Compared with the previous year's figures, the variations are slight and call for no remarks. It is pertinent to note that nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cases struck off as false, were so disposed of after trial. In 96 per cent. of the cases reported by the Police to have been false or never to have occurred, the Magistrates accepted the Police opinion and in their final orders classified these cases accordingly. Out of the 384 cases in which the Magistrates, not satisfied with the Police Report, ordered a trial, 282 ended in the acquittal or discharge of the accused. These results are so far satisfactory, that they indicate that Police enquiries were carefully conducted. The ratio of cases struck off to the total number of cases for disposal, was 30 as against 24 in the previous year. In the Southern Division, it stands at 34 and in Central Division and Sind, it is slightly less, *viz.*, 33. In Sind, it shows a rise of 5 per cent. over the previous year. This, it is explained, is probably due to a circular order issued by the Commissioner that all cattle that disappear should be registered as stolen till it has been shown that they have strayed. On Railways the percentage, 9, is very small. Compared with the figures of last year, the Northern and Central Divisions show an increase of 8 per cent. which is not explained in the Divisional reports of the Commissioners. It is interesting to note though that false and mistaken complaints have increased actually as well as proportionately during a year when reported crime has dropped considerably. It is probable, incorrect classification of cases ending in acquittal or discharge, swells the number of cases returned as struck off.

10. "Maliciously False" cases totalled 982 and show a decline of 38 cases as compared with the previous year, the largest number being in Sind, *viz.*, 457, as against 488 in the previous year. The Northern Division accounts for 167, the Central Division for 199 and the Southern Division for 142, as compared with 190, 148 and 188 respectively in the previous year. On the Railways, the number 17 was still low, though it showed a considerable rise over the previous year's total, 6. In 402 cases, sanction was accorded to prosecute those who had made false com-

plaints; in 216 cases by Magistrates and 180 by Superintendents of Police. In 311 cases, prosecution was undertaken, but convictions were obtained in only 81. In 236 out of 457 false cases in Sind, sanction to prosecute was applied for, but it was granted in only 150 cases, 36 of which ended in conviction.

It is evident that both Courts and Police Superintendents experience embarrassment and difficulty in the matter of according sanction to prosecute for false complaints, and in view of this fact and the obvious difficulties and hindrances to successful prosecution, it is not easy to see how maliciously false complaints can be kept down except by the more extended use of the simple provisions of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. The Commissioner, Southern Division, draws attention to the delay caused by formalities that have to be observed before the necessary sanction to the prosecution of false complainants can be obtained and points out how this delay militates seriously against the success of the prosecution. He advocates greater promptness on the part of Police and Magistrates.

11. The ratio of false cases to Police cognizable cases for disposal for the whole Presidency, has risen from 24 to 30 per cent. Proportion of real and false cases to cases for disposal. All the Divisions, Sind and Railways contribute to this increase. The Southern Division has the highest percentage of 34 and shows the least variation as compared with last year, while in the Northern and Central Divisions, the rise, as compared with the previous year, is most marked. Here the percentage though below the average for the Presidency, has advanced 8 per cent. On Railways the ratio shows scarcely any variation.

12. The total number of cases in which Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was made use of was 136 as compared with 191 in 1900. The largest number, 100, is returned by Sind; the Northern Division returned 6 cases; the Central Division 22, the Southern Division 21 and the Railways 1. Application of Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In all the Divisions except the Central, and on the Railways too, less use has been made of Section 250 in the year under review, than in the previous year, and this, in spite of the fact, that no less than 3,098 cases were classed as false or never to have occurred *after trial*. Judging by the returns, it may be argued that practically little or no advantage is taken of this useful and convenient provision of the law to check the growing evil of false and vexatious complaints. It is not known whether in any of the Divisions of the Presidency, the orders contemplated in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 7373, dated 18th November 1901, Judicial Department, reviewing the Presidency Police Report for 1900, were issued. None of the Commissioners have in their reports for 1901 touched on the subject. On the Railways, orders were issued from this office. If the course suggested in my annual report of last year has been adopted in the Divisions, the returns for the current year (1902) will, I venture to anticipate, show that considerably greater use has been made of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to the advantage of the public generally.

13. Eliminating cases "Struck off," the total amount of real crime for disposal, under "All classes" amounted to 30,745 cases as against 40,035 in the previous year, 23,516 being under Indian Penal Code and 7,229 under Class VI, as compared with 31,939 and 8,046 in the year 1900. This gives a drop of 9,290 cases of true crime dealt with by the Police this year, made up of 4,430 in the Central Division, 3,395 in the Northern Division, 866 in Sind, 265 in the Southern Division and 328 cases on Railways. Almost the whole of the decrease in the Central Division was in Indian Penal Code cases and was shared by all districts, being most marked in Khándesh. In the Northern Division the decrease in cases under Indian Penal Code is distributed over all districts. It was very large in Ahmedabad and Kaira. The total decrease under Class VI amounts to 817 cases, mostly in the Northern Division (458 cases), where it is most marked in cases under the Salt Act. In real crime for disposal, the general decrease runs through all the classes and is most marked in Classes III and V. Under Class III, which relates to serious offences against person and property, the number of real cases for disposal dropped by 2,701. Under Class V, relating

to minor offences against property, true crime has decreased by 5,607 cases. These substantial improvements in Classes III and V are to be found in all the divisions and on Railways, but specially in the Northern and Central Divisions. A detailed examination of the figures indicates that real murders for disposal numbered 431 as against 478 in the previous year, the largest number being in the Central Division (133) as against 155 in the previous year. Dacoities numbered 1,305 as against 1,310 in the previous year, the Central Division being responsible for no less than 1,101 of these cases as compared with 1,304 in the previous year. The number in the Southern Division was 108 and in the Northern Division 82. There were only 8 dacoities in Sind and 6 on Railways. There is a large falling off in real robberies also, from 1,015 to 612, the Central Division showing the greatest improvement with a decrease of 278 cases. Burglaries show a decrease of 1,786 true cases, thefts of 5,324, and cases of receiving stolen property have dropped from 948 to 722; this was due, no doubt, to less activity and success on the part of the Police in the detection of offenders. Although thefts on Railways have decreased from 2,878 to 2,575, the number is still very large; this number includes 1,006 from station yards and goods sheds, 1,163 from running trains and 367 from passengers. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway alone is responsible for 882 thefts from running trains. The matter has attracted special attention, and efforts are being made to ensure more effective preventive measures. The prevention and detection of thefts from running trains constitute a task beset by more than ordinary difficulties, especially on a narrow gauge line such as the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, running through a famine-stricken and criminal infested country, such as the Native States of Rajputana. The slow speed at which the goods trains travel and the class of rolling stock, particularly open waggons, used for the carriage of the heavy grain traffic afforded peculiar facilities and temptations to the starving and criminal population.

14. Turning to the only percentage given in Statement A, Part III, dealing with the success of the Police before the Courts, it will be seen that out of 21,899 cases disposed of by trial, 17,383 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 79 against 83 in 1900.

Under Indian Penal Code, the ratio is 76 as compared with 82. Under Class VI, it stands at 85 against 88.

15. The results under the several classes are on the whole satisfactory, though not quite up to those for last year. The variation is most marked under Classes III and V. Under Class V, the percentage in the Northern Division has dropped from 89 to 81. This falling off is general under all heads. The Commissioner, Northern Division, explains that prosecutions under this class were in 1900 more successful, possibly because it was easier, in a season when want was general, to bring home a charge of theft. I agree in this view but on the other hand, in the year under report as pointed out by the Commissioner, cases were fewer and the results therefore ought to have been better. In the Southern Division and in Sind, the percentages of convictions have dropped from 87 and 80, to 84 and 75 respectively in the year under report. The fluctuations are slight and call for no explanation. Under Class III there is a remarkable and unexplained falling off in the Northern Division, Central Division and in Sind.

Turning to more important heads of crime, out of 431 real cases of murder for disposal, 391 were brought to trial and convictions were obtained in 55 per cent., as against 52 in the previous year. The highest percentage *viz.*, 60, is returned by the Central Division. The results in Sind in this respect are less satisfactory than in the previous year, the same percentage having shrunk from 67 in 1900 to 59 in 1901. In the Southern Division the same percentage under murders has sensibly increased from 33 in 1900 to 49 in the year under report. On Railways, out of 3 cases for disposal, one was tried and ended in conviction. Under dacoity, the Police have not secured so large a measure of success this year as last. The percentage of convictions to cases tried, has fallen from 65 to 53 in 1901. In the Northern Division, the drop is very large, from 77 to 50. Considering the relatively smaller amount of dacoity, and crime generally, returned from the Northern Division than the Central and Southern Divisions, better results might have been looked for. In the Central Division, there were

1,101 real cases for disposal, only 347 were tried and 202 ended in conviction, the percentage of convictions being 58 as against 65 in the previous year. In the Southern Division, 65 per cent. of the cases tried ended in conviction as compared with 53 in the previous year. In Sind, the number of dacoities was very small, *viz.*, 8; 5 were tried and 3 ended in conviction. From the Railways only 1 case of dacoity came before the Courts and conviction resulted. In dealing with robberies, the percentage results for the whole Presidency, show again a marked falling off as compared with those in 1900. A drop of 10 per cent. from 73 in 1900 to 63 in 1901 has taken place. The number of real cases of robberies for disposal was largest in the Central Division, *viz.*, 399; only 187 were tried, and 67 per cent. ended in conviction against 76 in 1900. In the Southern Division, the number was 102; 58 came to trial and 28 ended in convictions. In Sind, out of 37, 28 were tried and in 16 convictions were secured. There were 8 cases from Railways, convictions followed in 3. Under burglaries, there were altogether 5,173 real cases for disposal; 1,339 only came to trial and convictions were secured in 1,444, giving a percentage of 73 as against 84 in the previous year. The deterioration here noticeable runs through the figures for all divisions, Sind and the Railways. But it is on the Railways and in Sind that the deterioration is most marked. From Sind, the explanation is received that numerous burglaries are committed in Hyderabad by strangers and foreigners from places outside of Sind and that this may explain the want of success on the part of the Police in this class of crime. However, a better watch on these gentry is, it is reported, being maintained. The ratio of convictions in cases of thefts tried, shows a variation of 2 per cent. only, and stands at 85 on a total of 7,801 tried (out of a total of 11,934 real cases for disposal) against 87 in 1900. Here again the falling off is distributed over all the charges and is most marked in the Northern Division, where the percentage has dropped to 83 from 91 in the previous year. The variations elsewhere are relatively slight. Under "Receiving," the number of real cases for disposal fell from 915 in the previous year to 722 in 1901. Convictions were obtained in 631, giving a percentage of 74, as against 76 in the preceding year.

Considering the substantial drop that had taken place in the year under review in the volume of crime dealt with, it is disappointing to find that the Police have been less successful in the Courts, than last year. The results as a whole are not in my opinion in any way discreditable but all things considered, they ought to have been better.

16. Offences dealt with by the Police under these Special Laws have declined from 3,467 to 3,054. The Northern Division, in which there has been a large decline in offences against the Salt Act and a large rise in crime under the A'bkári Act, returns more cases than any other charge. The net decrease of 413 cases is mainly accounted for by a heavy drop of over 800 offences against the Salt and Customs Acts and a rise of 474 cases under A'bkári Laws. Out of 2,879 cases sent to trial, 91 per cent. ended in conviction, I find it is impossible to distinguish between cases detected by the District Police as distinct from those detected by the Special A'bkári Police, or to compare results, because the necessary information is not to be obtained from all the divisional reports.

17. The results before Sessions Courts have been on the whole good, as regards cases. Altogether 970 were tried in these Courts and convictions were obtained in 728 as compared with 1,167 and 827 in the preceding year. The average percentage of convictions for the whole Presidency improved from 70 in 1900 to 75 in the year under report. The ratio of convictions has improved from 72 to 82 in the Central Division. In Sind, it has fallen from 71 to 59 and in the Northern Division there has also been a drop from 71 to 67. For Railways, it stands high and shows marked improvement, being 84, as against 77 in the preceding year.

18. The total number of pending cases has decreased from 5,303 in the year 1900 to 4,818 in the year under report. Of these, only 1,609 were under investigation by the Police, 3,208 were pending with Magistrates (1,603 under trial and 1,605 awaiting

final orders on final reports by the Police). On the whole there is a decrease of 141 pending cases. The number under investigation by the Police is practically the same as in the previous year when the figure stood at 1,690. Considering the large decrease in the number of cognizable offences for disposal, fewer cases should have been pending at the close of the year. The decrease of 464 cases in the number pending with Magistrates is proportionate to the drop in crime. Pending cases are most numerous in the Central Division and Sind, mostly however before Magistrates. On the Railways, they have increased, but less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the number pending were still under Police investigation. The proportion of cases pending to cases for disposal, stands as under for 1901:—

For the Presidency	...	...	...	10.90.
Northern Division	...	...	...	9.32
Central do.	...	...	...	10.77
Southern do.	...	...	...	10.53
Sind do.	...	...	...	14.91
Railways do.	...	...	...	5.87

In 1900 the proportion for the Presidency was 10.08.

10. The total number of cases remaining undetected during the year under report was 8,746; of these, 8,689 were "Indian Penal Code Cases" and 57 were under "Class VI," as compared with 9,038 and 48 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of undetected cases to those for disposal, works out at 19.79 as against 17.09 in the previous year. With less crime to deal with, fewer cases should have remained undetected. What has happened, however, is the reverse. The proportion of undetected crime is highest on the Railways and lowest in the Northern Division, the proportions varying between 45 and 10. The proportion of cases remaining undetected to true cases disposed of under the Indian Penal Code is 43 against 32 in 1900. Of serious real offences, 13 murders, 50 dacoities and robberies, 457 burglaries, 173 ordinary thefts and 23 cases of cattle stealing remained undetected in the Northern Division. In connection with undetected crime, the Commissioner Northern Division makes the following remarks: "The gradual deterioration indicated by these figures is unsatisfactory, but matters are much worse in Bándra Petha than elsewhere. There have been numerous complaints about the inadequacy of the Bándra Police."

"That 36 out of 43 true cases (in Bándra Petha) of house-breaking with theft remained undetected, shows that the complaints of the public are not without good reason." The inadequacy of the Bándra Police is a matter which will be dealt with in the general Police re-organization proposals for the Bombay Presidency proper.

There has been a proportionate though not an actual increase in undetected crime in the Central Division. This is chiefly brought about by the larger number of undetected dacoities, robberies and thefts in Khándesh, the work mostly of the dacoits who were so active in the Western Division during much of the year under review. In the Southern Division, the proportion of undetected crime has gone up slightly. Nearly three-fourths of the undetected crime came under the heads "Burglary" and "Theft" and is attributed to the difficulty of identification of cash and grain stolen. The proportion in Sind has increased from 31 to 38, and on Railways stands as high as 65, due chiefly to the large number of undetected cases on the G. I. P. Railway.

STATEMENT B, PART I.

20. Non-cognizable crime has dropped to 89,836 from 1,87,727 in the previous year. The fall is noticeable in all the Divisions and on the Railways, but is most marked in the Northern and Central Divisions. In Sind, there has been a material rise during the year under report. It appears to be mostly due to an increase of 911 cases in Hyderabad owing to the institution of a large number of complaints under Act XIII of 1859 in connection with irrigational works. In the Northern and Central Divisions, the decrease is due mainly to the fact that the recovery of

Municipal taxes is effected under the new Act of 1901, without recourse to Criminal Courts. In the Central Division, all districts except Khândesh, where there is an increase of 1,800, return fewer cases. On Railways, the number of offences fell from 314 to 237. Of the total number of non-cognizable cases in the Presidency, 643 were referred to the Police for investigation as against 677 in the previous year. Relatively, however, the number of cases referred to the Police for investigation advanced considerably. The total number of cases for disposal was 1,96,930 as against 2,78,525 in the previous year. Of these, 50,289 were tried and 36,402 convicted, giving a percentage of 72 as against 73 in the previous year. In the Northern and Central Divisions and Sind, the results are strikingly uniform and vary but slightly from last year's results. The best results are returned on Railways and the worst from the Southern Division. The proportion of convictions varies between 53 and 86.

Persons.

21. The total number of persons appearing before the Courts in connection with all crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, was 2,79,544 in 1901 against 3,74,322 in the previous year. The ratio of convictions to persons tried stood at 26 per cent. against 27 in the previous year.

Statement A, Part II.

22. Corresponding with the increase in direct cases, there was a rise in the number of persons dealt with. These numbered 21,904 as against 20,483 in the preceding year. This increase is chiefly accounted for in the Central and Southern Divisions. In the Central Division, the increase was 1,774, in the Southern Division 503. In the Northern Division, there was a drop of 423 and in Sind of 461. On Railways, the number rose from 28 to 56. The number of persons tried in the whole Presidency stood at 17,470 of whom 7,712 were convicted. The proportion of persons convicted to persons tried was 44, the same as in the previous year. The results show a marked improvement on Railways and a slight advance in the Central Division. Elsewhere results have not been quite so good this year.

Statement A, Part IV.

23. With less crime to deal with, the total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* during the year under report, has dropped from 54,577 in 1900 to 36,319 in 1901, a decrease proportionate to the fall in crime, of 18,258 arrests. The drop is noticeable in all the Divisions, but chiefly so in the Northern and Central Divisions where arrests have declined from 13,021 and 22,144, respectively, to 7,456 and 13,064 in the year under report. Persons arrested by order of Magistrates, after investigation had been refused by the Police, or the Police had reported the charge to be false, numbered 724 as against 589 in the previous year. The total number of persons released by the Police without being brought to trial was 686 as against 777 in 1900. This gives a percentage of 1.88 so released, as against 1.42 in the previous year. I am still of opinion for the reasons given in paragraph 20 of my Annual Report last year that the Police should be encouraged to make freer use of Section 169 Criminal Procedure Code and be less chary in making *bond fide* arrests when such are justified. The total number of persons for disposal was 43,010 as against 60,847 in the previous year. The decrease is general but very marked in the Northern and Central Divisions. In the Southern Division, in Sind, and on the Railways, the drop has been considerable but not so startling. Altogether 38,315 persons were tried, of whom 25,507 were convicted, giving a percentage of 68.47 against 72.67 in 1900. Under Indian Penal Code, the proportion of convictions works out at 63.66 as against 69.91 last year, and under Class VI at 83.26 as against 85.92 in the previous year. Judging of results by Divisions, the largest measure of success and improvement in dealing with persons under "All Classes" is noticeable on the Railways where the high percentage of 84.05 has been obtained. In the Northern Division, the proportion of convictions has receded from 80.37 to 74.62. In the Central

Division, there is a large drop from 74 to 66. The Southern Division with a percentage of 61 this year against 60 last, is practically stationary. The results in Sind are poorer by 5 per cent. and stand at 65 this year. The best results in disposing of persons under Indian Penal Code cases, 80 per cent. of convictions, have been obtained on the Railways while the lowest 57 per cent. of convictions belong to Sind.

Under Class VI, the Railways with a percentage of 90 stand first, and the Southern Division with a percentage of 73 comes last.

The total number of persons tried for murders and cognate offences during the year under report was 816 as against 836 in the previous year; of these, 336 were convicted, giving a percentage of 41 as against 33. In the Northern Division, out of the 219 persons tried, only 35 per cent., and in the Southern Division out of the 208 persons tried, 36 per cent., were convicted. These percentages though low show a considerable improvement over the results for the previous year when the percentages of convictions were 29 and 27 respectively. In the Central Division, the percentage of convictions has increased from 32 to 52 in the year under report. In Sind, the percentage has decreased from 46 in 1900 to 42 in 1901. In connection with dacoities, altogether 3,266 persons were tried in the whole Presidency and 1,284 were convicted, giving a percentage of 39 as against 49 in the previous year. There is a considerable falling off in the success of the Police in this respect in the Northern and Central Divisions. In the former, out of 306 persons tried, 111 were convicted, giving a percentage of 36 as against 50 in the previous year, and in the latter, out of 2,488 tried, 934 were convicted, giving a percentage of 37 as against 51 last year. In Sind also, the percentage of convictions has fallen from 41 in 1900 to 32 in 1901. In the Southern Division, the percentage has improved from 42 to 52 in the year under report. On Railways, out of 3 persons tried, one was convicted. Under robberies, the general results this year are disappointing as compared with last year's. Altogether 751 persons were tried and 426 were convicted, giving a percentage of 56 as against 61 in the previous year. The highest percentage of conviction *viz.*, 85, was obtained in connection with persons prosecuted for robberies on the Railways. This figure shows an improvement of 32 per cent. over the results for the previous year. Sind also shows an improvement from 49 per cent. to 56 in the year under report. The largest number of persons tried was in the Central Division *viz.*, 446, of whom 262 were convicted, giving a percentage of 58 as against 64 in the previous year. For burglaries, 3,318 persons were tried and 2,384 convicted, giving a percentage of 71 as against 76 in the previous year. This falling off is general, except in the Southern Division where the percentage has slightly increased from 66 to 69 in the year under report. Of the 3,318 persons tried, 1,096 were tried in the Central Division, 901 in the Southern Division, 702 in the Northern Division, 582 in Sind and 37 on Railways. Under thefts, the number of persons tried, decreased from 22,668 to 13,136 in the year under report and convictions were obtained against 9,817, giving a percentage of 74 as against 80 in the previous year. In the Northern Division, the percentage of convictions has fallen from 85 to 75 in 1901. In the Central Division and Sind, the percentages of convictions stood at 76 and 73 as against 81 and 78 in the previous year. On Railways, out of the 1,190 persons tried, 986 were convicted, giving a percentage of 82 as against 80 in the previous year. In all, 1,447 persons were tried for receiving stolen property and 1,019 were convicted, giving a percentage of 70, the same as in the previous year.

As under cases, so again under persons, with fewer to deal with, the results should have been at all events no worse than the results for last year, but almost everywhere some deterioration is noticeable.

As regards persons, the results are very much the same this year as last, and yield a percentage of 57·8 of convictions against 57·3 in the previous year. There has been a large drop in the number of persons committed to the Sessions everywhere but especially in the Central Division where the results have improved slightly. On the Railways, in spite of better results with cases, those connected with persons are not quite so good this year.

Persons concerned in Sessions Cases.

Statement B, Part II.

24. The total number of persons who appeared before Courts in non-cognizable cases was 2,19,325 as against 2,98,913 in the previous year. Of these, 65,516 were tried and 41,257 convicted, giving a percentage of 63 as against 66 in the previous year. Here again, in the Northern and Central Divisions and Sind, the results show but slight variations, and the Railways again show the best results and the Southern Division the worst. The ratio of convictions to persons tried, ranges between 44 and 83 in the different charges. No less than 48,604 persons were discharged after appearance without trial, the largest number being in the Northern Division. The number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year was 19,901.

Statement C.

25. The total value of property stolen in cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 17,53,358 as against Rs. 16,12,155 in the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 1,43,203. The greater portion of this increase has occurred in the Central Division, where the amount of property stolen was Rs. 7,36,736 as against Rs. 6,24,832 in the previous year. In the Southern Division, the value of stolen property increased from Rs. 3,27,128 to Rs. 3,99,900, while that in Sind dropped from Rs. 3,08,220 to Rs. 3,05,578. The Northern Division also returns less property stolen, the value being Rs. 1,84,185 against Rs. 2,42,441 in the year 1900. On Railways, there was an increase from Rs. 1,09,531 to Rs. 1,18,906. The value of property restored, for the whole Presidency, amounted to Rs. 6,14,883, giving a percentage of 35.06 as against 41 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries is lowest in the Central Division, 29 as against 35 in the previous year. The cause of the low percentage (37) in the Southern Division is explained to be due to some extent to people exaggerating their losses. I can find nothing special in the Commissioners' reports to explain the rise in property stolen or the deterioration in recoveries. In the Northern Division, there is a drop in the recoveries from 58 per cent. in 1900 to 50 in 1901. On Railways, the percentage of recoveries has fallen considerably from 40 to 27. Property was stolen in fewer cases as compared with the previous year, and recovered in proportionately fewer cases too. In so far as the figures relating to stolen property include such as is lost in cases taken up by Magistrates direct, the figures are misleading as a test of Police efficiency in restoring property lost by theft.

The amount of property stolen in connection with non-cognizable crime was valued at Rs. 24,239 as against Rs. 21,451 last year; recoveries amounted to Rs. 11,469, giving a percentage of 47 as against 39 in the previous year. The largest amount stolen was in Sind, where recoveries totalled 21 per cent. Next to Sind comes the Central Division, where recoveries amounted to 82 per cent. as against 64 in the previous year.

Statement D.

26. The figures in this statement are, I am afraid, misleading. The statement is intended to include all crimes committed by persons belonging to a class or gang of organized criminals who make offences dangerous to society. It seems to me that most of the dacoities in Khándesh, the work of the cattle-lifters in Sind, and other organized crimes committed by the criminal classes mentioned in paragraph 47 of this report, should have appeared in this return. The Thagi cases returned by Sholápur were the work of the bogus emissaries of the Giri Temple, regarding whose crimes special mention was made last year. The 25 cases returned under Railways relate to offences committed by Bhamptas, the pests of Railway travellers.

Statement E.

27. The total Police force of the Presidency inclusive of Railways and Sind stood at 22,147 officers and men and shows a net increase of 114 officers and men, as compared with the previous year's strength. There was a reduction of 53 men in the Northern Division owing to the abolition of the Opium Police in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat, and 6 men were added to the Ahmedabad and Thana Districts to make provision for casualties in the Jail guard. The Police strength in the Central Division shows an increase of 9 men which has not been explained. There is no alteration in the Police force of the Southern Division. The sanctioned force in Sind shows an increase of 92 men over the previous year's strength. This is more apparent than real. The real increase was of 41 officers and men sanctioned for the Districts of Larkana, Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier, while the rest of the increase is due to the inclusion, this year, of the A'bkari and Opium force which was omitted through oversight from the previous year's statement. The Cantonment Police forces show a decrease of 6 men owing probably to the reduction of the Malegaon Cantonment Police in the Nasik District.

In addition to the sanctioned strength, a temporary Police force of (so far as I can gather from the reports) 879 officers and men was sanctioned for Famine and Plague work. The Police force in Khándesh was further augmented by the enlistment of 11 officers and 133 men for operations against the Bhil dacoits. The figures of Police strength on Railways show an increase of 66 officers and men which is distributed over all Railways, except the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, as under:—

12 on the G. I. P. Railway, owing to additional Police being sanctioned for the Tapti Valley Railway; 28 on the Southern Marátha Railway owing to the reorganization of the Southern Marátha Railway Police sanctioned in Government Resolution, No. 3906, dated 6th June 1900, Judicial Department; 26 on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

28. The statement speaks for itself. The only point that it seems necessary for me to touch on, is that of the Reserves. These are more or less paper reserves, the men being employed on guard and other duties, and required for reliefs and escorts. The reorganization proposals that are now under preparation will make good this defect.

29. Though there has been an increase in the force, the total expenditure on it has declined from Rs. 46,25,515 to Rs. 43,48,738 during the year under review and as usual these figures do not include the cost of the Inspector-General, his Assistants and establishment. The Commissioner, Northern Division, explains that in his Division the drop is accounted for by the fact that grain compensation was not paid to the force this year and travelling allowance bills were subjected to close scrutiny. In Sind, it is attributed to the absence this year of special expenditure on clothing and grain compensation.

30. The proportion of crime to Police for the entire Presidency, is 1 Policeman to 3·4 crimes during the year under review, against 1 to 3·39 last year. The proportion of true crime to Police employed in the prevention and detection of crime for the whole Presidency including Sind and Railways, is 1 Policeman to 2·05 crime as against 1 Policeman to 2·7 crimes last year.

In the Central Division, the Policeman has most cases to investigate, on the Railways the least. In the Southern Division, Sind and the Northern Division, the variations in the proportion of Police to crime are trifling.

31. The proportion of true "Police" cognizable crime for disposal, to population, for the whole Presidency including Sind, was 1 crime to 759 population, as against 1 to 586 in 1900. That for the Northern Division has decreased from 1

crime to 388 persons to 1 crime to 615, during the year under report. In the Central Division also there is a similar falling off, the proportion being 1 to 650 as compared with 1 to 459 in 1900. In the Southern Division, the proportion is almost stationary, viz., 1 to 1,184 in 1901 and 1 to 1,118 in 1900. In Sind, the same proportion was 1 to 596 as compared with 1 to 449 in the preceding year. The criminality of the population in the Northern and Central Divisions shows very considerable improvement this year. The population of the Southern Division seems the least addicted to crime.

32. In spite of an increase in the force the total of punishments inflicted amounted to 3,261 as against 3,956 in the previous year, a decrease of 695. The drop is chiefly noticeable in the Northern and Central Divisions, elsewhere the variations are small. The decline in the Central Division is spread over all the districts. In the Northern Division it is mostly accounted for in Kaira and Surat, in other districts there is a rise. The Commissioner, Northern Division, remarks that variation in the number of punishments depends more on the personal views of the Superintendents who have to deal with defaulters than on the nature and number of offences. Judicial punishments in the Central Division (67) were more numerous than in any other charge. They total 162 for the entire Presidency inclusive of Sind and Railways, as compared with 196 in 1900. On the whole, the conduct of the force appears to have been appreciably better.

Most of the departmental punishments were for minor derelictions of duty.

Two of the Judicial punishments fell under Sections 330, 331—348, Indian Penal Code, 4 under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code, and 45 under the Police Act.

33. There is a sensible decrease in the number of rewards by promotion and the grant of good service tickets and money. They have dropped from 285 and 4,905 respectively in 1900 to 147 and 4,725 in the year under report. 4,087 good service tickets were awarded this year by Superintendents and Magistrates. The largest number of rewards was granted in the Central Division, the lowest on the Railways. In every charge but the Central Division and Railways, the number of rewards granted has decreased this year. The number of rewards by promotion has fallen considerably in the Northern and Central Divisions. The decline in the Northern Division is attributed to the fact that during the year under report, the Police had less arduous duties to perform than in 1900, when famine and cholera prevailed.

34. There is no improvement in the education of the force as compared with last year. 3,223 officers and 7,655 men, total 10,878, can read and write against 3,225 officers and 7,616 men, total 10,841 in 1900, giving a percentage of 49·21 as against 49·53 in the previous year. Variations, between 48 and 53 per cent. of educated men in the figures for the three Presidency Divisions, are very small and do not call for notice. As compared with the Presidency Proper and the Railways, the Sind Police seems backward in education. The best educated force is that on the Railways, where 62 per cent. of the men can read and write. In Sind, the proportion is 30 per cent. The figures for the whole Presidency give a percentage to the sanctioned strength of 69 educated officers and 43 educated men, as compared with 70 and 43 in the previous year. On the subject of education in the force, the Commissioner, Northern Division, remarks that in his Division, though recruiting for the Police is not popular, yet there is no dearth of literate men desirous of being enlisted in the Police but most of them are below the standard of physique and height and consequently have to be rejected medically. The low percentage of educated men in Sind is attributed to some extent to the increase in the armed and uneducated branch of the force, also to the fact that in the Karáchi District, where the proportion of educated men is small, the mercantile town of Karáchi probably offers educated men better paid employment than service in the Police. In passing, I think it is of importance to draw attention to the fact that the percentages relating to education are drawn on the entire force, armed and unarmed. It is the latter, of course, which comes more into contact with the public, is entrusted with the duty of preventing and detecting

crime and among whom therefore education is most needed. Little or no importance is attached to securing educated men for the Armed Branch. For this, men of good physique are sought. The statistics do not afford the material for ascertaining the proportion of educated men in the *Unarmed* Branch only. If they did, it would be abundantly apparent that the proportion of educated men is far larger in the branch in which it is so necessary, than it is in the force as a whole.

35. The strain on the Police, due to continued famine conditions, plague, dacoit operations in unhealthy areas, and the hardship and exposure (particularly night), inseparable from Police work, have left their mark on the force. The statistics and reports do not afford complete information on which to base a comparison with last year's health returns or to arrive at the proportion of sickness in the force. There is, however, evidence in the reports, of the health of the force having deteriorated all round except in the Northern Division, where, however, it is still below the normal. Casualties have been the same as last year, 2 per cent. 60 men died of plague.

36. I have recently redistributed the swords in the hands of the unarmed Police so as to secure uniformity in the pattern (curved or straight) in each district. No change has been made during the year under review in the armament of the force, no progress towards supplying the men with a more effective firearm. 10 per cent. of the Armed Branch of the Foot Police carry Snider Rifles, the rest smooth bore Sniders. The mounted Police are armed with Revolvers or Snider Carbines. The unarmed Police carry batons and swords.

37. Enlistments during the year, and vacancies at the close of the year, have varied but very slightly from last year's figures. There were 1,942 of the former and 271 of the latter. The Northern Division returns the largest number of vacancies. On the whole there has been a small increase in the number of officers and men with education enlisted in 1901 as compared with the previous year. The Southern Division is the only charge where fewer educated men were enlisted during 1901.

38. Resignations numbered 652 for the whole Presidency as against 510 in 1900. They have increased in all the Divisions, Railways and Sind. The reasons ascribed are, difficulty in obtaining leave, supervision and work found too exacting, men make a convenience of the Police to tide over a period of distress. Resignations are, of course, most frequent among young Constables.

Statement of Infanticide.

39. The statement speaks for itself and calls for no remarks. Six cases of infanticide are returned against 4 last year.

In Statement A, Part III, 81 cases of exposure of infants or concealment of births and 509 cases of murder are returned. It seems not improbable therefore that more than 6 cases of infanticide may actually have occurred.

Inspection and Supply.

40. During the year under review, the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Down, held inspections in the following Districts:—

Khándesh,	Panch Maháls,
Surat,	Dhárwár,
Ahmedabad,	

thoroughly examining, in each, the office of the District Superintendent of Police, also 10 subordinate offices. He also travelled over the R.-M. and S. M. Railways holding inspections, and examined the offices of the Superintendent of Police on each Railway, also 6 subordinate Railway Police offices. During the

remainder of the year, while I held charge, my tour and inspections extended to the following districts :—

Poona,
Bijapur,
Kaira,

Panch Mahals,
Rewa Kantha Agency,
Ahmedabad,

and over the following Railways :—

B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways.

In each district, except Poona and the Rewa Kantha Agency, and on each Railway, the Superintendent's office was thoroughly examined. Sixteen district and railway subordinate offices of the above districts and railways were also examined, and I specially visited Khándesh to consult with the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate regarding the progress of the special Police operations that were then being conducted against Bhil outlaws. Everywhere, both by the Inspector-General (Mr. Down) and myself, the Police were thoroughly inspected with special reference to their turn out, appearance and equipment; careful enquiries were also instituted into their efficiency generally, local administration and requirements.

After each inspection, except as regards Railways, a special report was made to the Divisional Commissioners. Speaking generally, these inspections indicated some diversity of practice, certain shortcomings in matters of administrative detail requiring attention, and disclosed degrees of general efficiency which varied with the amount of personal supervision and control exercised by different Superintendents. Action was therefore taken with a view to ensure greater uniformity and closer personal supervision in regard to matters of administrative detail, where this seemed in defect. With the exception of one or two districts, the general standard of efficiency was found on the whole to be satisfactory. The men were more or less intelligent, well set up, turned out, and steady at drill and the local administration effective. In some of the districts, particularly those that have suffered from a succession of famine and scarcity, it is becoming increasingly difficult each year to obtain suitable recruits. There is no lack of weedy undersized applicants for employ in the Police but the proper stamp of recruits of the standard of intelligence, education and physique required, seem more difficult to attract. So much depends on the efficiency of the Chief Constables and Head Constables (the backbone of the force) that very careful selection for promotion and appointment to these grades, especially to the rank of Head Constables I and II grade, from which Chief Constables are drawn, is called for. From what I have seen of the Chief Constables and Head Constables, I and II grade, in the Presidency, I am inclined to think that possibly more care and discrimination is required in this direction.

As regards the armed Police, what has struck me is that perhaps too much time and labour is devoted to monotonous barrack square drill, and importance attached to purely ceremonial parades. These, of course, have their uses and are necessary in moderation, but more attention should, I think, be paid to skirmishing, guard and sentry duty, musketry, fire discipline and the proper training of the armed Police in order to make the force a more useful body of men, capable of rendering more efficient service in any sort of serious emergency, such as a riot, and any serious work, a campaign against armed dacoits for instance, it may be called on to meet. With this object, therefore, during my tour, I endeavoured to stimulate closer attention, and the devotion of more time to the training and practising of the men in the more practical side of their work. A very real difficulty experienced in the training of the Police is, of course, the paucity of men in reserve. In many of the districts, the reserve is little more than a paper reserve, in most the Police are overworked, from all comes the cry for more men. During a year of famine, or, owing to any other reason, of special strain on the resources of the Police, Superintendents find it extremely difficult to find men to carry on the duties and training efficiently. I hope with the submission of reorganization proposals, and as one outcome of the labours of the Police Commission, an increase to the district forces, so as to ensure a sufficient reserve in each district to allow of the rank and file of the Police being efficiently trained for their responsible duties, may

result. In the matter of the supply of arms, clothing and equipments for the Districts of this Presidency, exclusive of Sind and the Railways, Rs. 1,42,518 were expended during the year, under sanction from this office. The stores were either purchased locally or supplied by contractors through the Inspector-General.

Rs.
 5,424 were spent on Accoutrements;
 1,950 on the purchase of 255 swords for the Foot Police;
 1,31,573 on Clothing, and
 571 on Saddlery.

Total ...1,42,518.

Twenty-one remounts were also purchased, 3 by the Inspector-General and 18 by myself, in the Bombay market, for the Mounted Police.

Among items of special interest dealt with during the year in the Inspector-General's office and connected with the administration of the Department, may be mentioned the revision of the Police Manual of 1895 and of the Police Catechism supplied to the rank and file of the force. The Manual was, under the orders of Government, undertaken and almost completed before the close of the year. The Revised Manual is now in print and will supply a long-felt need for a complete and up-to-date book of reference.

The Police Catechism was entirely revised, enlarged and brought out under my supervision during the year. Government also sanctioned the entertainment of an armourer for each district of the Presidency, excluding Sind, and steps were taken to entertain qualified men for the posts, to furnish them with suitable accommodation, the requisite supply of tools and to start them again as permanent institutions in the force. The entertainment of these armourers will supply a want which has been seriously felt since they were abolished in 1894, and there is no doubt that they will, when fully introduced and equipped in all districts, more than justify their existence by the saving of expenditure that will accrue on re-browning the fire-arms of the force and on petty repairs, and in the general improvement that will result in the condition of the arms in the hands of the Police.

Exhaustive enquiries with a view to the submission of Police reorganization proposals for the Police of the Presidency, excluding Sind and the Railways, were undertaken during the year but could not be completed before its close. The materials for a report on the subject and the submission of proposals are, however, now collected and are under tabulation.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

41. In May the organization of a small Criminal Investigation Branch of my office was undertaken and in June the staff, two Inspectors, subsequently a third and four Head Constables and a few subordinate Police, were recruited. The Assistant Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Investigation and the subordinate officers of this branch work under the direct orders of the Inspector-General of Police. Soon after its formation, the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department were called upon to institute enquiries into what is now commonly known as the Rent Note Forgery case, in Poona. In this particular case, it had been brought to the notice of Government by the District Judge of Poona that in a contested possession suit an important document had been abstracted from the record and a forgery substituted. This offence was supposed to have been committed some three years previously and though the contending parties had challenged and asserted the genuineness of the document and Civil Courts had decided for and against such imputations and denials, yet no criminal charge had been laid. Consequently, when the Police commenced their preliminary enquiries, it was not long before it was noised abroad that such were afoot, and simultaneously the suspected forgers disappeared. After some little

trouble one of these was located and arrested, and immediately after, followed the arrest of the clerk of the Court; through whose instrumentality the document had been obtained, and thereafter, the arrest of the person for whose benefit the offence had been committed. Proceedings were first taken against the clerk on a charge of theft and terminated in his conviction. The forger and instigator were then charged with instigating the theft, and after a prolonged hearing both were acquitted. An appeal against this acquittal was unsuccessful. During the course of this enquiry, it was discovered that a series of forgeries had been committed in another Civil Suit, the object of which was to swindle an old Mahomedan Sardar of the Deccan out of property valued at Rs. 20,000. Permission to prosecute the individuals concerned in these was obtained and resulted in convictions for forging a valuable security and the accused being sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 6 to 3 years. Amongst this little coterie was one who has since his incarceration afforded the Branch material assistance in bringing to justice several important offenders who systematically traded on this offence. At the close of the year, enquiries were entered on by the Criminal Investigation Branch into a very difficult case of murder at Sholapur that had long remained undetected, chiefly owing to the apathy, if not worse, of the local and Railway Police and the negligent manner in which it had been handled. The case was disposed of in 1902 and therefore no further mention of it is now called for. Another difficult and complicated class of offence with which the Branch also successfully dealt was illicit coining in Gujarát and the adjoining Native States where three notorious coiners were successfully prosecuted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each. To assist in special operations against dacoits in Khandesh, the Branch deputed two of its Inspectors who were only relieved when a special force was sanctioned for the duty. To the Branch also was assigned the duty of enquiring into the alleged extensive smuggling of arms and ammunition over a portion of the British Frontier, and of instituting enquiries on some of the larger famine relief works with a view to ascertaining to what extent, if any, false coin had been put into circulation among the workers and establishments on these works. The utility of the Branch is unquestioned and its small numerical strength alone prevents its being more extensively used. The explanation of the fact that more work was not done during the period under report is, that the Branch was only called into being in June and was thus working for but 6 or 7 months of the year. Nor must it be forgotten that the staff itself was new and the work novel. As time goes on and our agents become more accustomed to the duties and gain experience, more solid results may confidently be looked for, particularly if the numerical strength of the staff can be increased. In his supervision of the work of this Branch, Mr. Brewin, Assistant Inspector-General, has rendered very valuable assistance and by his work during the year in connection with the personal investigation of special and difficult cases, has added to his reputation as a clever and resourceful officer.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BRANCH OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

42. (1) No change has taken place in the sanctioned strength of the staff employed in this Branch of my office, which still consists of one Inspector, three Head Constables first class and one clerk.

(2) There is still a very large number of anthropometrical measurement cards, viz., 14,188, on record in the Central Bureau and until these are replaced by finger-tip impression slips, the old system of anthropometry will continue, side by side with the later system of identification of criminals by means of finger-tip impressions. As stated last year, anthropometrical cards are now prepared only for the purpose of identifying old offenders from the records of the Central Bureau.

(3) No measurement cards were received for record during the year under report but 930 measurement cards together with their corresponding finger impression slips were received for the purpose of tracing old offenders.

(4) The number of anthropometrical cards in the Central Office at the end of 1900 was 19,990. None were received for record during the year under report but 2,704 cards were replaced by finger impression slips. The cards of 3,098 convicts sentenced to less than 1 month's imprisonment and who had led an honest life since 1898, were removed from the Bureau. These 3,098 cards were not replaced by finger impression slips which were considered unnecessary, because the need for future identification in the case of these ex-convicts seemed highly improbable. These reductions left 14,188 cards in the Bureau at the end of 1901. The number of finger impression slips on record in the Bureau at the end of 1900 was 34,301. During the year under report, 17,070 were received, as compared with 19,823 in the preceding year, making a total of 51,371. Of this number, 677 were destroyed during the year on account of the deaths of convicts and ex-convicts, leaving 50,694 in the Bureau at the close of the year 1901.

(5) Of the 17,070 new slips received, 1,955 were received from the City of Bombay, 12,056 from the districts in this Presidency and 355 from other Presidencies. The remaining 2,704 were slips of ex-convicts, nearly all received from the districts in this Presidency; other Presidencies contributed only 11 to the total. Of the 50,694 slips in the Bureau, 48,502 are of ex-convicts and 2,192 of prisoners in jail. Duplicate impression slips of 124 convicts were sent to the Criminal Identification Department of other Provinces.

(6) The number of cases sent for identification in the year 1901 was 4,894 as against 4,813 in the preceding year, and this number includes 510 cases of foreigners as compared with 386 in the previous year. 261 cases including 27 cases of foreigners as compared with 34 in the previous year, were traced, as against 287 in 1900, giving a percentage of 5 as compared with 6 in 1900.

(7) Out of 261 cases traced, in only 5, were measurement cards, the means of identification. In all the rest, finger impressions gave the necessary information. These figures show, I think, that the recent system of finger impression is being more generally relied on, and that identification by means of cards is steadily dying out. In all these cases, previous convictions were traced and proved in Courts; yet in 133 only did the accused receive enhanced punishment. In 40 cases, the punishment inflicted on subsequent conviction was lighter than that which had been previously inflicted. This result is not on the face of it satisfactory. The omission on the part of Subordinate Magistrates to give enhanced punishment was, in several instances, brought to the notice of the District Magistrates. In 11 cases, the accused received the same punishment as that previously inflicted. In 39 cases, previous convictions were called for in connection with proceedings under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. In 35, the prosecution having failed, the accused were acquitted. Three cases remained undisposed of on 31st December 1901.

(8) Four hundred and two accused were identified locally by Chief Operators without reference to the Central Office, as compared with 559 in 1900. Of this number 359 were traced before conviction and 43 after the accused had been convicted and admitted into jail.

(9) The following table summarizes the progress in the working of this Branch :—

Year,				Number of Cards or Slips received for record.	Number of Cards or Slips received for trace.	Number traced.
				Anthropometrical Cards.		
1895	...	...	...	6,164	126	2
1896	...	...	...	5,873	316	41
1897	...	...	...	8,432	357	57
1898	...	...	...	6,551	595	89

Year.				Number of Cards or Slips received for record.	Number of Cards or Slips received for trace.	Number traced.
				Finger Impression Slips.		
1899	...	...	...	8,747	931	104
1900	...	...	...	19,828	4,813	287
1901	...	...	...	17,070	4,804	261

- (10) Police officers from the marginally noted Native States were instructed during the year in the Criminal Identification System but nothing is known as to whether the system has been introduced in these States. Two officers were also instructed from the Mahi Kántha Agency Police and two from Karáchi. The early introduction of

the system into the remaining States and Agencies is highly desirable.

(11) The new system of identification of criminals by means of finger impression slips was introduced into the Baroda State about three years ago; but the State Bureau is not yet able to exchange duplicate cards of finger impression slips with cards in the Central Bureau in Bombay, in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India contained in their letter No. 11891-A to the address of the Resident at Baroda, a copy of which was received in this office under the Bombay Government, Judicial Department, No. 2687, dated 25th April 1901. The reason given for the inability to do so is that the system is still in its infancy, and that the local Bureau is not properly manned; therefore the introduction of the system of interchange of cards cannot be effected until the new system has been properly established in the Baroda State. The advantages resulting from an exchange of cards is, of course, very obvious, and it is to be hoped therefore that the Baroda Darbár may soon be in a position to effect improvement in its local Bureau with a view to a regular interchange.

In Sind, the number of finger impression slips collected up to the 28th February 1902 by the Local Central Finger Impression Bureau was 9,023, and all have been classified, tested and arranged. The number of impression slips received for identification was 162 out of which 76 were identified; an improvement upon last year's figures. Twenty-five officers were instructed in the system, 19 of whom qualified as "Operators". The Inspector in charge of the Central Bureau visited the several districts and tested the work of operators and checked the jail registers. It has been arranged that the Inspector in charge of the Presidency Bureau shall once a year visit Karáchi, inspect the local Bureau and advise the Commissioner regarding any defects and suggested improvements.

Preventive Action.

43. Supervision over bad characters maintained of convicted persons and bad characters and the musters of the criminal classes. The registers are maintained at stations and outposts and are inspected by the senior officers of the force while on tour, the musters at the villages. It is reported that the books and registers laid down have been correctly maintained and examined.

On Railways, in addition to the registers mentioned above, others of dismissed gangmen are maintained. The orders on the subject have been carefully observed. No instance of mischief in which dismissed gangmen were concerned, occurred on railways.

44. The useful and salutary provisions of the unrepealed portion of this Regulation XII of 1827. regulation for keeping in check the criminal classes, have fallen practically into disuse everywhere but in the Sátára and Kolába districts, mainly I suppose because the procedure for

working the regulation is either not clearly understood or it is found difficult of application. In Sátara and Kolaba, however, the District Magistrates and the District Superintendents of Police have shown that good use can be made of the regulation and I anticipate the very best results from the action taken and the greater control that is thereby being exercised over classes addicted to crime in those districts. With the extended use of this provision of the law, there should be less need for action under Chapter VIII. The Commissioner, Central Division, however, points out that Subordinate Magistrates award in some cases only nominal sentences for breach of rules framed under the regulation, and he has drawn the attention of the District Magistrate to the matter with a view to ensuring the infliction of deterrent sentences.

45. 3,365 bad characters were proceeded against during the year under report as against 3,409 in the previous year; 70 per cent. or 2,387 of these were called on to give security (1,091 furnishing it, 1,296 going to jail in default) as against 72 per cent. in the previous year. In the year under notice, the number who went to jail in default was less: The Central Division with 1,039 cases, and Sind with 1,018, yielded the largest number of cases and run each other very close. The Northern and Southern Divisions return 712 and 537 cases respectively, the Railways 59 only. Judged by results, the Courts confirmed the action of the Police in 78 per cent. of the cases on Railways, 85 per cent. in the Central Division, 78 in the Northern Division, 63 in the Southern Division and 55 in Sind.

Among the Railway Police, the G. I. P. force has some successful action to report against the Bhamtas who are professional Railway thieves.

46. Of 25,507 persons convicted during the year under report, 2,598 were identified as having been previously convicted and 946 were classed as habitual offenders; the corresponding figures in the previous year being 39,892, 3,417, 1,432 respectively. Less crime with fewer persons arrested, accounts for the drop in the number classed as habituals and those identified as having been previously convicted. The decline is more or less shared by all divisions, Railways and Sind.

General.

47. Among the classes addicted to crime, the Bhils, Kolis, Korchas and Pathans (so-called Baluchis) are specially mentioned as having given trouble. The Commissioner, Northern Division, states there are no criminal classes in his division but complains of a raid committed, by some Bhils from Udaipur, into the Ahmedabad District and the apathy displayed by the State Authorities in assisting the District Police. In the Central Division, the Ramoshis, Mangs, Bhamptas, Kaikadis, Thakurs and Kolis are all more or less addicted to crime. In the Southern Division, the Borads, Kaikadis, Korchas, Katkaris, Chapparbands, and here and there the Lambanis are troublesome. In Sind, the "Hurs" or "Lurs" are apparently the only criminal class. Regarding these, the Commissioner reports that the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to them has proved effectual and that they have not in the past year given trouble. The application of this Act to some others of the criminal classes in the Presidency would, I am of opinion, prove most effective in reducing crime. The Kaikadis especially are proving a very dangerous class of criminals. There is nothing to report regarding any special influx of foreigners beyond the incursion of a gang of Pathans in Násik and two gangs of Korchas in Bijápur. They were proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. "Chapparbandas" or false coiners are being dealt with by taking their finger impression slips to facilitate identification in other Provinces, where they operate chiefly. The system of deputing detectives in plain clothes to travel with all passenger trains to keep a watch for suspicious foreigners and criminals is reported to have worked well.

48. Out of a total of 2,027 cases regarded as serious, the scenes of 741 were visited by Superintendents and Assistants. In this respect, the greatest relative activity was displayed, as might be expected, on Railways. Among the other charges, the Northern Division, Central Division, Sind and Southern Division

follow in the order given. The number of serious cases in the Central Division (1,375) was however more than the total for the rest of the Presidency. The Commissioner, Northern Division, is of opinion that officers are too prone to be satisfied with the report that enquiries are complete and that there is nothing for them to do at the scene, and that a confession of guilt is too readily accepted as a sufficient reason for not visiting the scene. The Commissioner, Central Division, points out that the proportion of scenes visited is less favourable this year than last and explains that where personal investigation was omitted, in every case the accused was either known or had been arrested. The Commissioner, Southern Division, while realizing the importance of personal investigation of serious crime by gazetted officers, expresses himself as dissatisfied with the reasons advanced by one Superintendent for not undertaking more. The Commissioner in Sind draws attention to the undoubted difficulties in Sind attending the personal investigation of a larger amount of serious crime by Superintendents and Assistants, *viz.* the distance of the scenes of offences from the Railway and the severe climate. He considers that, on the whole, officers do as much in this direction as can be reasonably expected of them in addition to their other duties. I do not think it is safe to attach too much importance to these figures which are, I fear, misleading as an indication of the amount of investigation done. It is not impossible for a Superintendent or Assistant to have a good record of flying visits paid to scenes of crime, without having conducted a single investigation or really supervised one. My efforts have been directed towards discouraging useless flying visits to a "scene", in favour of the more solid advantages to be looked for from real personal investigation, and effective personal supervision of investigation by subordinate officers, in a fewer number of cases.

49. The inspection of Police Stations and Outposts by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police is reported to have been on the whole sufficient. Out of 412 Police Stations and 1,313 Outposts in the whole Presidency, 369 Police Stations and 1,024 Outposts were visited and inspected. The Commissioners in Sind and the Southern Division are satisfied with the amount of inspection done in their charges. Unless for very special reasons, such as existed in Khándesh during 1901, however, I see no reason why every Police Station and 90 per cent of the Outposts should not be inspected thoroughly at least once a year by the Superintendent or Assistant.

50. Shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition are returned at 323 against 319 in the previous year. Of these, 209 were inspected by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police during the year under report. The largest number (172) of shops is in the Central Division, the fewest (28) in the Northern Division. Sind has 49 and the Southern Division 79. 11,600 licenses were issued for arms including firearms; 3,485 in the Southern Division, 2,691 in the Northern Division, 2,639 in Sind. The number issued in the Southern Division is 2,785, excluding Sholápur, figures for which are not returned.

In 223 cases, prosecutions were instituted under the Arms Act and convictions were obtained in 153. The largest number of prosecutions was in the Southern Division, *viz.* 126 cases (99 being returned by Kánara alone) and convictions were obtained in 92. In the Central Division, in 50 prosecutions, convictions were obtained in 31. In the Northern Division and Sind, the number of prosecutions was 29 and 18 respectively of which 15 in each ended in conviction.

51. Six Court Prosecutors were working in the Presidency Proper during the year under review, 2 in the Northern Division and 4 in the Central. Sind, the Railways and the Southern Division had none. The work of the Court Prosecutors may be summarised as under. They conducted 551 Prosecutions, 434 of which ended in conviction. They did not conduct quite as many cases this year as last but of course crime was less. The ratio of convictions to cases conducted has dropped slightly from 79 in 1900 to 78 in 1901. The importance and utility of these Court Prose-

enters are generally recognised and the system is being gradually extended to all Districts of the Presidency. There should be one in every District and one for every Railway.

52. The prosecution of cases of minor importance is conducted by officers styled "Court Jamádárs" who are 1st or 2nd Class Head Constables selected for aptitude. Unlike Court Prosecutors, they have no legal training, however. The number of officers employed as Court Jamádárs was 227. The system does not obtain on Railways nor apparently in Sind. The total number of cases conducted by Court Jamádárs in the Presidency Proper was 6,358 as against 10,248 in the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the Northern and Central Divisions. The decline is not explained but probably is due to less crime, and the difficulty of finding Jamádárs for employment on this work owing to pressure of other duties. The percentage of convictions to cases prosecuted by these Jamádárs works out at 82 for the whole Presidency as against 81 in the previous year. On the whole, the system is working well but is capable of great improvement. The personnel of Police Jamádárs requires strengthening to allow of a full time Court Jamádár being assigned to every Táluka, and legal training being imparted.

53. The system of training schools is more or less in force in all the Divisions of the Presidency. In the reports from some Districts of Sind too, mention of schools for training the men is made. But everywhere they have had a somewhat fitful existence and the net results have been but small though promising. As training schools have formed the subject of a special report to Government and proposals have been advanced for placing them on a sound footing, further reference to them here does not seem necessary. It has not been found possible to extend the system to Railways.

54. In Sind, the drill of the Armed Police is reported to be generally good and is superior to that of the Unarmed Branch. The Divisional Commissioners have recorded generally favourable opinions regarding the drill of the District forces stationed at the Head-quarters of the Districts. In Tálukas, the general verdict is that drill is not altogether satisfactory. The result of my own observation will be found in para. 40 of this report. There is no doubt that the drill of all the Unarmed Police and of the Armed Police at Tálukas and Outposts leave much to be desired in most Districts. That it is no better than it is, is however chiefly due to the fact that there are not enough men for duty and relief and to do what is necessary in the matter of drill. There is no reason however why there should not be a Drill Master at every Táluka Head-quarters.

55. All the 18 Districts of the Bombay Presidency Proper competed at the annual Presidency competition for prizes. The number of men qualified to compete has fallen this year to 774 from 815 last year. The continued strain on the resources of the force due to plague and famine, accounts, no doubt, to some extent for this inasmuch as less time could be devoted to musketry and aiming drill of the force and fewer men could be got together for training and practice. The age of the firearms carried by the force, to some extent no doubt, affects their shooting. As regards marksmanship, there has been a slight improvement; the general standard of efficiency is, in my opinion, steadily though slowly improving.

The first Presidency prize in the Foot Police competition was carried off by Belgaum in the Southern Division and in the Mounted Police competition with B. L. Rifles, by Bijápur, also in the Southern Division. In the Mounted Police competition with revolvers, the first prize fell to Poona in the Central Division. Sind has a separate annual shooting competition. With the S. B. weapon, the Armed Police of Hyderabad carried off the 1st, 2nd and 4th prizes, while the 3rd was secured by Sukkur. In the Mounted Police competition, Sukkur took 1st and 3rd prizes and Hyderabad the 2nd. In the competition with special rifles, the Armed and Mounted men of Hyderabad took 4 out of

6 prizes. Marksmanship in Sind shows signs of falling off. The Railway Police did not enter for any shooting competition.

56. The condition of the arms and equipments of the Police were on the whole satisfactory during the year. Articles that had become time-expired and worn out were renewed. The matter is one to which I give my special attention while on tour. A good deal was done or commenced, during the year, in the matter of rebrowning the fire-arms in the hands of the force. There is a general agreement among Superintendents that the S. B. Carbines in the hands of the Foot Police are showing signs of age.

57. Normal progress was made in the matter of Police buildings both as regards new works and repairs. More money is however required in Districts and Railways to provide accommodation for a large number of men, who, for want of quarters, have to rent private lodging. At the Head-quarters of 3 of the Railways the want of accommodation seriously inconveniences the men and is prejudicial to Police efficiency. At the Head-quarters of one or two districts too, extension of the Police accommodation is called for.

58. Escapes number 166 as against 250 in the preceding year. The number recaptured was 135. In the Northern and Central Divisions, especially the latter, there were fewer escapes. In the Southern Division, in Sind and on Railways, they increased. The percentage of recaptures to escapes during the year is 81.3 as against 67.2 in the previous year.

59. As regards the organization and supervision of the Village Police, I have nothing to add to my remarks of last year. No improvement has taken place this year and the remarks I then recorded hold good.

In 212 cases, the Village Police, inclusive of Pagis in Sind, were rewarded for good service in assisting the District Police. In 303 instances in the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, for which no figures are returned, they were punished for dereliction of duty. The Commissioner, Central Division, refers to the gallant behaviour of a village watchman in attacking a small band of dacoits who had raided a Marwari's shop in the village. The watchman died of the injuries he received and his sons have been recommended to the consideration of Government for a pension. In the Southern Division, steps have been taken to ensure that the services, such as they are, of the Village Police shall in all cases, be reported in the Chief Constables' diaries. Subordinate Magistrates have also been asked to bring to the notice of the District Superintendent of Police all cases in which they find that good service was rendered by the Village Police. An extension of this system might lead to good results. From Sind, it is reported that some 800 Pagis or trackers take the place of the Village Police. Their work is reported to have been generally satisfactory.

60. During the year, altogether 2,89,909 summons and warrants were served by the Police. The figures regarding the destruction of stray dogs are not complete but out of 34,698 returned as destroyed, 18,966 were killed in Sind.

The Railway Police enquired into 10,132 missing goods cases, 823 only of which turned out to be thefts. Reference is invited on this subject to the separate reviews of the Railway reports. There were also numerous fires and a large amount of escort duty both of treasure and prisoners and enquiry into accidents and unnatural deaths, serving of miscellaneous notices and orders, that the Police had to attend to. The crime and other statistics give no account of these, but in judging of the action of the Police and their work generally, the numerous *miscellaneous* duties they have to perform, should not, I venture to submit, be altogether lost sight of.

Concluding remarks.

61. On taking charge of the office of the Acting Inspector-General of Police, the first thing to attract my attention in connection with crime in the

Presidency, was the lawless state of the Western Division of Khándesh, where dacoity and robbery by Bhil gangs were rampant. The famine of 1900 had unsettled the Bhils, organized and armed gangs of whom took to looting, open outlawry and crimes of violence, some, of the most serious and audacious kind. I immediately submitted a report making suitable proposals for suppressing the dacoity, breaking up the gangs and restoring order generally. An Extra Assistant Superintendent of Police was appointed to Khándesh; 19 officers and 76 Armed Police were drafted from other districts and 11 officers and 133 men were temporarily enlisted. A special Magistrate was appointed, more investigating officers were sent up from other districts and special grants for rewards and mounting the Police on country ponies to make them more mobile were sanctioned. Under the guidance of Mr. Luck, District Superintendent of Police, Khándesh, these special measures had the desired effect. Most of the dacoit leaders were captured, or shot, the gangs were broken up and a considerable number of the dacoits were captured, some being killed while resisting arrest. Thus by the end of 1901, order and confidence were to a great extent restored and now crime in the Western Division of Khándesh is reported to be normal again. It was not found possible, however, to bring home to the captured outlaws, all the offences of which the Bhil gangs had been guilty. Much of the unprecedented amount of dacoity returned last year was the work of these starving and desperate Bhils of Khándesh. Towards the end of the year under report, the Kolis living in the difficult ghát country on the Thána and Násik borders and in the neighbouring Jawhár State began to give trouble again. One or two of the outlaws who had not been accounted for during the last Koli outbreak, collected gangs and went into open outlawry and established a reign of terror. They directed their attention particularly to those who had assisted the Police during the previous Koli outbreak. Matters, however did not assume really serious proportions in the year under review. Later they did, and a special Police campaign against the outlaws had to be undertaken, an account of which will appropriately appear in the report for 1902; suffice it to say here that the special Police operations, though not closed yet, have been successful in dealing with the movement. In the Ahmednagar District, the capture of the noted outlaw, Kanhia, and of his gang was followed by the complete pacification of the district. The report of the Central Division refers to a peculiarly atrocious murder of a small boy in Násik who was killed as a human sacrifice at Trimbak to obtain a clue to some hidden treasure. In Sind, only one serious dacoity occurred and that was in the Upper Sind Frontier District, the outcome of a tribal feud of two clans. In the Southern Division, the only serious crime referred to was a case of dacoity at Mudebihál involving a loss of nearly Rs. 9,000 worth of property. The dacoity occurred near the Police lines in the Headquarters town of a taluka. The Commissioner considers that the occurrence was discredit to the Police, an opinion I entirely endorse. Due notice was taken of the misconduct of the Police. On the Railways, two serious cases of tampering with the permanent way in order to cause derailment, occurred, both on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. In one, the accused were discharged and the other ended in conviction.

The salient features of the year's crime statistics and the work of the Police for the Presidency as a whole may, I think, be summarized as follows:—

With some amelioration of famine and other disturbing conditions there has been much less crime, both cognizable and non-cognizable though more property has been stolen. Serious crime of all descriptions specially dacoity, has decreased. Fewer persons were arrested. Undetected and pending cases show unappreciable variation. Though here and there, some improvement in the work of the Police is noticeable, speaking generally they have not secured quite the same measure of success this year as last, either in dealing with crime, persons or property. The Commissioner, Northern Division, remarks that the results in his division show that the Police are not advancing with times. He complains that the sanctioned strength in many places is deficient and that the recruits are poor, physically and mentally.

Above all, he adds these defects are not supplemented by practical and rational training which would go far to make an efficient force *even* out of an unpromising material. The Commissioner, Central Division, draws attention to the highly exacting nature of the duties that devolved on the Police in Khándesh, in most difficult country, the brunt of which fell on the men of the Armed Branch, who were out at all times and in all kinds of weather. He also refers to the unflagging cheerfulness with which the men bore the undoubtedly rough time that they had in pursuit of the dacoits and their loyalty to Government. He adds that the strain on the Police due to plague and distress was not appreciably relaxed and in the circumstances he considers the results attained may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. The Commissioner, Southern Division, is of opinion that on the whole, the work of the Police has been satisfactory and creditable. The Commissioner in Sind remarks that there seems reason to fear that the efficiency of the Thar and Párkar Police Force is suffering from the enforced residence of the Assistant Superintendent of Police during the monsoon at Hyderabad, outside his district; otherwise the efficiency of the Sind Police has been in 1901 much what it was in 1900. He also comments on the great assistance, the Riverain Police have been to the District Police. As regards the Railways, I am of opinion after making all allowance for the conditions under which they have worked, especially on the R.-M. Railway, where the duties were especially heavy and difficult because of the famine conditions that prevailed in the Rájputána States and the large number of criminals living therein, that they have acquitted themselves satisfactorily. Judging the Police of the Presidency as a whole and in relation to all the duties required of them, I am of opinion, all things considered, the relative standard of the efficiency of the force is satisfactory. The strain on the Police during the year under report has been considerable, yet in spite of this, and the many difficulties they have to contend against, there is evidence that the force has acquitted itself creditably.

In his review of the district reports, the Commissioner, Northern Division, writes in terms of commendation of the work of the following gazetted officers :—

Mr. Lambert, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Ráo Bahádur Mansukhram Mulji, Assistant Superintendent of Police Ahmedabad.

Khán Bahádur R. H. Kotwal, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Thána.

In the Commissioner's Report for the Central Division, the following gazetted officers are praised for their work in Khándesh :—

Mr. Luck, District Superintendent of Police, Khándesh.

Mr. Ommanney, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khándesh.

Risáldár S. W. Bapat, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khándesh.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, in his report mentions Mr. Jenkins, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kánara, as having shown much activity and Mr. Griffith as having worked with zeal.

Among the Railway Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, Mr. Tregear on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway had a difficult charge; in administering it, he has been painstaking and tactful. On the Southern Mahratta Railway, Mr. Beatty has also displayed tact and maintained his reputation as a capable and successful Railway Police Officer. To Sir Edmund C. Cox, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Administrative Branch, my acknowledgments are due. He has not spared himself and has performed his duties with marked ability.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. KENNEDY,

Acting Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX REFERRED TO IN PARA. 4.

Northern Division.

District.	Names of Officers.	PERIOD	
		From	To
Ahmedabad...	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. R. P. Lambert ...	1st January 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. K. A. Reinold ...	1st January 1901 ...	25th February 1901.
	" J. A. Wallinger ...	26th February 1901 ...	30th July 1901.
	Ráo Bahádur Mansukhram Mulji.	31st July 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
Brouch ...	<i>Extra Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Ráo Bahádur Mansukhram Mulji.	1st January 1901 ...	30th July 1901.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. W. A. Heyland ...	1st January 1901 ...	14th May 1901.
	" F. C. Griffith ...	15th May 1901 ...	9th October 1901.
	" H. R. Hume. ...	10th October 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
Kaira ...	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. Luck' ...	1st January 1901 ...	7th July 1901.
	" Dubois' ...	8th July 1901 ...	13th November 1901.
	" Waterfield ...	14th November 1901...	10th December 1901.
	" Ommanney ...	11th December 1901...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Panch Maháls.	Mr. G. H. White ...	1st January 1901 ...	11th January 1901.
	" R. M. Phillips ...	12th January 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. G. H. White ...	12th January 1901 ..	3rd June 1901.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. J. A. Guider ...	1st January 1901. ...	23rd March 1901.
Surat ...	" J. V. Cooke ...	24th March 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. J. B. D. Adams ...	1st January 1901 ...	19th April 1901.
	Khán Bahádur R. H. Kotwal.	20th April 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Khán Bahádur R. H. Kotwal.	1st January 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
Thána ...	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. J. B. D. Adams ...	1st January 1901 ...	19th April 1901.
	Khán Bahádur R. H. Kotwal.	20th April 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Khán Bahádur R. H. Kotwal.	1st January 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		

Central Division.

District.	Names of Officers.	Period.	
		From	To
Ahmednagar.	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. L. H. Spence ...	1st January 1901 ...	31st March 1901.
	„ A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	1st April 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. F. C. Griffith ...	1st January 1901 ...	28th March 1901.
Khândesh ...	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. W. A. Dubois ...	1st January 1901 ...	3rd July 1901.
	„ K. C. Rushton ...	4th July 1901 ...	9th July 1901.
	„ W. H. Luck ...	10th July 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
Khândesh East- ern Division.	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. K. C. Rushton ...	1st January 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	„ D. G. Ommannay ...	1st January 1901 ...	8th December 1901.
	„ F. H. Vincent ...	9th December 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
Khândesh Western Division.	<i>Additional Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. F. H. Vincent ...	19th February 1901 ...	22nd April 1901.
	„ H. Stanley ...	23rd April 1901 ...	17th June 1901.
	„ S. K. Bapat ...	18th June 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
Násik ...	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. D. Davies ...	1st January 1901 ...	5th July 1901.
	„ G. H. White ...	6th July 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
Poona ...	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. M. Kennedy ...	1st January 1901 ...	2nd May 1901.
	„ E. O. Cox ...	3rd May 1901 ...	18th July 1901.
	„ F. H. Warden ...	19th July 1901 ...	19th September 1901.
	„ R. MacTier ...	20th September 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. J. A. Guider ...	26th February 1901 ...	21st March 1901.
	„ W. M. F. Clarke ...	19th October 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
Sátára ...	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. T. G. Foard ...	1st January 1901 ...	29th October 1901.
	„ A. H. A. Simcox ...	20th November 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	„ A. H. A. Simcox ...	30th October 1901 ...	28th November 1901.
	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. E. Priestley ...	12th December 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
Sholápur ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. F. Goldsmid ...	1st January 1901 ...	31st December 1901.

Southern Division.

District.	Names of Officers.	PERIOD.	
		From	To
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Belgaum ...	Mr. E. V. Mackay ...	1st January 1901 ...	16th May 1901.
	„ W. M. F. Clarke ...	17th May 1901 ...	3rd September 1901.
	„ H. M. Gibbs ...	4th September 1901...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
Bijapur ...	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle ...	1st January 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Dhárwar ...	Mr. E. C. Cox ...	1st January 1901 ...	1st May 1901.
	„ A. C. Wild ...	2nd May 1901 ...	2nd May 1901.
	„ J. W. Fellowes ...	3rd May 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Kánara ...	Mr. J. W. Fellowes ...	1st January 1901 ...	1st May 1901.
	„ R. C. Brown ...	2nd May 1901 ...	9th May 1901.
	„ J. B. Jenkins... ..	10th May 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Kolába ...	Mr. J. E. Penton ...	1st January 1901 ...	10th July 1901.
	„ H. W. J. Bagnell ...	11th July 1901 ...	17th July 1901.
	„ J. E. Penton ...	18th July 1901 ...	3rd October 1901.
	„ J. Ghosal ...	4th October 1901 ...	15th October 1901.
	„ F. C. Griffith... ..	16th October 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
Ratnágiri ...	Mr. Austin... ..	1st January 1901 ...	1st April 1901.
	Ráo Bahádúr S. V. Yátgiri	2nd April 1901 ...	2nd April 1901.
	Mr. J. B. Jenkins... ..	3rd April 1901 ...	5th May 1901.
	„ C. S. Marston ...	6th May 1901 ...	31st December 1901.

District.	Name of Officers.	Period.	
		From	To
Karachi ...	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan ...	1st January 1901 ...	27th March 1901.
	„ T. J. B. Thatcher ...	28th March 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. W. Rook ...	1st January 1901 ...	5th March 1901.
	„ F. M. Gadney ...	6th March 1901 ...	20th August 1901.
Sukkur ...	„ R. L. McCulloch ...	25th August 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. J. V. Cooke ...	1st January 1901 ...	18th February 1901.
	„ T. J. B. Thatcher ...	19th February 1901 ...	28th March 1901.
	„ J. A. Guider ...	27th March 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
Larkhāna ...	Mr. O. C. G. Hayter ...	6th January 1901 ...	2nd April 1901.
	„ W. C. Holman ...	24th August 1901 ...	31st December 1911.
	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. E. F. Green ...	1st August 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. H. Pogson ...	1st January 1901 ...	4th March 1901.
Hyderabad ...	„ E. H. Ingle ...	5th March 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. F. M. Gadney ...	1st January 1901 ...	4th March 1901.
	„ R. L. McCulloch ...	22nd August 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	„ W. C. Holman ...	1st January 1901 ...	27th August 1901.
	„ W. C. Holman ...	7th April 1901 ...	22nd August 1901.
Thar and Pārkar.	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. E. F. Green ...	1st January 1901 ...	29th July 1901.
	Sardar K. B. Muhammad Yakub, C.I.E.	30th July 1901 ...	7th August 1901.
	Mr. J. A. Wallinger ...	8th August 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Superintendent Ex-officio.</i>		
	The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.	1st January 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
Upper Sind Frontier.	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. E. H. Ingle ...	1st January 1901 ...	2nd March 1901.
	„ K. A. Reinold... ..	7th March 1901 ...	31st December 1901.

Railways.

Railways.	Name of Officers.	Period.	
		From	To
G. I. P. Railway ...	<i>Superintendent.</i>		
	Mr. H. Henderson ...	1st January 1901.	31st December 1901.
S. M. Railway ...	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. F. H. Warden ...	1st January 1901.	16th July 1901.
	„ J. W. Fellowes ...	17th July 1901 ..	23rd July 1901.
	„ C. A. B. Beatty ...	24th July 1901 ...	5th September 1901.
	„ W. M. F. Clarke ...	6th September 1901.	12th October 1901.
	„ O. A. B. Beatty ...	13th October 1901.	31st December 1901.
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. W. A. Heyland ...	17th May 1901 ...	21st December 1901.
	„ M. D. Doctor ...	22nd December 1901.	31st December 1901.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. W. G. Clabby ...	1st January 1901.	11th February 1901.
	„ M. D. Doctor ...	12th February 1901.	13th March 1901.
	„ W. G. Clabby ...	14th March 1901.	29th March 1901.
R. M. Railway ...	„ F. C. Griffith ...	30th March 1901.	16th May 1901.
	<i>Superintendents.</i>		
	Mr. Noble ...	1st January 1901.	3rd April 1901.
	„ Tregear ...	4th April 1901 ...	31st December 1901.
	<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>		
	R. B. Krishori Lal, Indore ...	1st January 1901.	13th January 1901.
	Mr. Greenaway, Indore ...	14th January 1901.	31st December 1901.
	„ Tregear, Bandikui ...	1st January 1901.	5th April 1901.
	„ Hayter do. ...	6th April 1901 ...	31st December 1901.

A P P E N D I C E S.

PART I.—Return of Cases instituted by Complaint

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>et cetera</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203A, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	116	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable 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 254	Offences relating to coin ...	1	8	...	8	1	1
3a	255 to 263 A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	8	...	...	2	2
3b	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	1	...	...	...	...
3c	480 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	2	...	...	...	...
5	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	4	46	2	1	...	...
6	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	54	746	114	68	39	96
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	5	...	1	...	1
	Total ...		59	811	116	73	42	100
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.							
8	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ... { by thugs ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9		„ dacoits ...	...	3	...	...	...	...
10		„ robbers ...	...	2	...	...	...	...
11		„ poison ...	...	3	...	3	...	...
12	307	Other murders ...	2	6	...	4	1	4
13	304, 308	Attempts at murder ...	...	9	...	...	...	...
14	376	Culpable homicide ...	2	7	...	...	...	1
15	377	Rape by a person other than the husband.	2	16	1	2	3	7
16	317, 318	Unnatural offences ...	...	3	1	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	2	...	...	...	...
18	820, 831, 833 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	12	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	2	...	...	1	1
20	328	Grievous hurt ...	4	96	...	10	...	5
21	327, 330, 332 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	1	1	...	...	...
22	834	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	6	36	...	2	10	9
23	363 to 369	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	3	122	10	11	3	6
24	346 to 348	Kidnapping or abduction ...	6	87	20	20	25	36
25	372, 373	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	19	1	2	1	5
26	371	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 350, 357 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	304 A, 338	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	13	161	2	17	7	14
29	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	5	1	...	...	...
	Total ...		43	693	37	71	51	88

A.

1901 FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu in the year 1901.

[illegible]

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>en route</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203A, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
80	805, 897, 898	... Dacoity ...	3	80	1	9	2	5
81	309, 402	... Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	804, 897, 898...	... Robbery with hurt. { by poisonous or stupefying drugs, by other means.	1	4	...	...	2	...
33	802, 893	... Robbery... { in dwelling house ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise. other robberies	11	73	5	32	17	47
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	... Serious mischief and cognate offences.	12	104	8	11	13	25
35	428, 429	... Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	2	84	4	15	3	16
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	64	6	6	1	7
37	449 to 452	... House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	46	4	11	1	8
88	412, 413	... Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	1	...	...	...	...
89	311, 400, 401...	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			33	449	33	97	48	130
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
40	341 to 344	... Wrongful restraint and confinement	20	369	40	49	23	56
41	336, 337	... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	5	1	...	...	1
42	374	... Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			20	374	41	49	23	57
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
43	453, 456	... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	22	8	5	...	3
44	379 to 383	... Theft... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	24	400	49	56	81	76
45	406 to 408	... Criminal breach of trust ...	71	1,520	107	825	71	287
45a	409	... Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	13	1,025	175	231	189	410
46	411, 414	... Receiving stolen property ...	5	141	4	6	6	10
46a	419, 420	... Cheating ...	15	315	36	40	72	100
47	447, 448	... Criminal or house-trespass ...	43	1,800	140	71	31	91
48	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...			238	5,326	517	739	403	989
Total of Indian Penal Code cases			393	7,553	744	1,029	567	1,364
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
49	293 to 297	... Offences against religion ...	1	18	...	9	3	7
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	... Vagrancy and bad character ...	60	692	37	3	31	2
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	... Offences against Gambling Acts ...	...	18	2	...	...	...
52		... Excise Laws ...	3	310	1	10	...	...
53		... Opium Laws ...	2	28	...	...	...	...
54		... Railway Laws ...	1	54	...	25	...	...
55		... Salt and Custom Laws.	1	665	1	...	...	...
56		... Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	2	42	...	6	...	...

A—continued.

Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.				Percentage of convictions total of columns 15 and 16.	Percentage of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Cases compounded withdrawn.	Cases in which accused died during trial.	Cases in which accused escaped during trial and was recaptured.	Transferred.	Cases in which accused are at large.	H. A. C. at End of N. Y. Y.
				Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.									
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.								
9(a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2	25	...	1	9	3	3	1	25	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	...	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	29	...	...	14	6	4	2	33.33	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	82	...	...	57	15	2	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	64	...	...	35	21	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	52	...	...	13	21	7	5	41.66	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	1	...	21	9	2	1	33.33	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
10	309	1	1	162	79	22	9	29.03	42	5	...	...	...	...	...
8	285	3	...	116	26	9	5	35.71	17	119	1	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...
8	283	3	...	117	27	9	5	35.71	17	120	1	...	...	...	...
1	15	...	...	5	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	287	1	...	69	108	26	63	70.78	29	...	...	4	...	...	...
24	1,173	1	5	390	547	67	87	66.49	103	1	2	...	...	...	...
17	490	1	...	345	63	23	6	20.68	63	8	...	1	1	...	10
...	98	1	...	46	37	1	6	85.71	7	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	130	...	1	43	68	6	5	45.45	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	100	1	...	121	30	7	9	56.25	15	10	...	2	...	...	...
6	1,606	1	1	544	249	2	4	66.66	65	746	2	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
66	3,992	6	7	1,563	1,111	133	180	57.50	283	765	4	6	1	...	10
103	5,735	12	11	2,520	1,409	208	213	50.49	467	983	5	8	1	...	10
2	10	...	...	3	2	...	1	100	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	709	...	...	122	451	12	23	70	61	8	...	...	...	1	...
...	14	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	309	...	...	35	246	1	11	91.66	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	...	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	55	...	...	1	28	2	20	90.90	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	665	...	...	39	605	...	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	44	...	...	9	28	1	4	80	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted <i>ex officio</i> by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant, Section 204, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above— (continued.)								
57	200, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances... ..	11	117	1	2	...	...
		Total ...	81	1,942	42	55	34	9
58	Offences under other special and local laws declared to be cognizable. (Detail.)	District Police Act ... ..	...	82	...	...	...	...
		Registration Act ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...
		Abkari Act ... ..	...	49	1	2	...	...
		Stamp Act ... ..	...	8	...	2	...	1
		Forest Act	72	2,125	11	...	2	1
		Merchant Shipping Act ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...
		Post Office Act ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Public Conveyance Act ... ..	...	15	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	72	2,285	12	4	2	2
		GRAND TOTAL ...	546	11,780	798	1,088	603	1,375

A—concluded.

Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Cases compounded withdrawn.	Cases in which accused died during trial.	Cases in which accused escaped during trial and absconded.	Transferred.	Cases in which accused are at large.	High Court being No. 24
				Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.		Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.							
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.								
9(a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	127	...	...	50	71	1	1	50	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	1,063	...	...	270	1,493	17	65	79.26	107	18	...	1	...	1	...
...	82	...	...	10	68	...	4	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	48	...	...	6	38	...	1	100	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,184	...	...	328	1,272	...	...	...	56	527	2	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,342	...	...	346	1,403	...	5	100	59	528	2	...	...	...	...
113	10,040	12	11	3,145	4,905	225	283	55.70	633	1,534	7	9	1	1	10

F. A. M. H. VINCENT,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIMS FOR THE

PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in cases instituted

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Ending service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	116	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable 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	1	...	...	...	1
3	131 to 234	Offences relating to coin	10	...	...	...	10
3a	256 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	1	...	...	...	1
3b	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	1	...	...	...	1
3c	489A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216 A	Harbouring an offender	2	...	...	...	2
5	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice.	126	82	8	6	199
6	148 to 153,* 157, 158 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,823	1,570	68	35	3,290
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	13	1	...	...	13
Total			1,976	1,653	71	41	3,517
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.							
8	302, 303, 306	Murder ... { by thugs	1	...	...	...	1
9		" " dacoits	5	...	...	...	5
10		" " robbers	5	...	...	...	5
11		" " poison	3	...	...	...	3
12	307	Other murders	1	...	...	...	1
13		Attempts at murder... ..	11	...	...	...	11
14	304, 306... ..	Culpable homicide	10	...	...	...	10
15	378	Rape by a person other than the husband	12	3	1	...	14
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	...	...	...	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	1	...	...	2
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	12	1	...	...	13
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 326	Grievous hurt	126	152	1	1	278
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	...	...	...	1
22	327, 330, 331	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	73	9	...	1	84
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	124	147	7	5	259
24	308 to 349	Kidnapping or abduction	50	17	...	...	67
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	10	18	...	...	28
26	372, 373	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	244	66	4	3	308
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	15	...	...	...	15
Total			706	414	13	10	1,103

A.

YEAR 1901, FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS).

by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.

Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Died during trial.	Transferred to other statements.	Arrested by other Departments.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	
...	
...	
...	
2	3	1	2	66.66	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	5	5	50	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	1	50	...	...	...	...	...
5	204	145	47	23.47	12	...	...	...	...
235	3,532	2,981	296	8.75	235	28	2	...	...
...	18	2	11	84.61	...	...	...	...	...
242	3,766	3,136	352	10.09	248	28	2	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	5	3	2	40	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	1	100	2	...	...	...	...
8	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	11	4	7	63.63	...	...	...	...	...
1	11	8	2	20	1	...	...	...	...
1	15	4	3	42.85	8	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	1	50	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	1	50	...	...	...	...	...
...	13	2	11	84.61	...	...	...	...	...
...	
112	290	139	43	23.62	35	73	...	...	2	
3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	107	78	11	12.35	11	7	...	...	3	
3	262	97	30	23.62	2	133	...	...	...
4	71	51	7	12.06	6	7	...	...	...
7	35	23	8	25.80	4	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
15	318	227	68	23.05	19	4	...	...	...
...	15	12	2	14.28	1	...	...	...	...
72	1,174	657	197	23.06	96	224	...	...	5	

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.							
80	896, 897, 898 ...	Dacoity ...	91	12	...	...	103
81	899, 402...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...
82	894, 897, 898 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous drugs ... by other means ...	1 8	...	...	...	1 8
		in dwelling house ...	85	...	2	...	88
83	892, 898 ...	Robbery... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise... other robberies ...	16 67	...	...	...	16 78
84	270, 281, 282, 480 to 483, 485 to 489.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	144	122	1	...	266
85	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	88	25	1	...	112
86	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt... ..	82	2	...	2	81
87	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt... ..	89	46	1	...	134
88	412, 413... ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	1	...	...	...	1
89	811, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			616	215	5	2	827
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.							
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	73	629	1	6	695
41	386, 387 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	11	...	...	11
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			73	640	1	6	706
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.							
43	443, 446 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	19	2	...	...	21
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	413 1,844	26 265	8 46	...	430 2,068
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	481	181	12	8	600
45a	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c. ...	93	8	4	...	91
46	411, 414... ..	Receiving stolen property ...	185	5	4	...	186
46a	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	809	40	1	...	248
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass... ..	408	3,118	...	41	3,478
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles... ..	7	94	1	...	100
Total ...			3,655	3,682	76	48	7,222
Total of Indian Penal Code Cases ...			7,026	6,604	166	107	13,874

A—continued.

Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Compounded and withdrawn	Died during trial.	Transferred to other statements.	Arrested by other Departments.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
13	116	62	16	20.51	83	...	...	...	...
...	
...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	2	2	50	...	...	...	...	...
...	33	25	8	24.24	...	...	...	...	...
...	
1	16	14	2	12.5	...	...	...	...	...
3	81	60	16	21.05	4	1	...	...	2	
26	292	215	54	20.07	23	...	...	...	...
4	116	72	35	33.64	9	...	...	...	...
...	
...	81	82	42	56.75	7	...	...	...	...
1	135	107	12	10.08	4	11	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	
49	876	589	188	24.19	86	12	...	...	2	
21	716	820	102	24.17	16	275	3	...	...
...	11	9	1	10	...	1	...	...	...
...	
21	727	329	103	23.84	16	276	3	...	..
...	21	12	9	42.85	...	...	...	...	...
13	443	152	255	62.05	36	...	...	...	...
86	2,156	1,116	888	44.31	149	3	...	...	9	
83	633	492	87	15.02	45	...	...	1	3	
13	104	50	49	49.49	5	...	...	...	...
4	190	65	112	63.27	13	...	...	...	...
17	265	211	35	14.22	17	2	...	...	...
170	3,648	1,373	475	25.70	225	1,573	2	...	...
...	100	46	...	...	...	54	...	...	...
336	7,560	8,517	1,910	35.19	430	1,633	2	1	12	
720	14,103	8,228	2,750	25.05	936	2,172	7	1	19	

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.							
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	27	...	...	28
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	763	497	58	10	1,194
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Acts ...	47	6	...	...	53
52		Excise Laws ...	74	229	1	1	318
53		Opium Laws ...	4	29	...	...	35
54		Railway Laws ...	88	20	1	...	57
55		Salt and Custom Laws ...	188	320	...	1	799
56		Arms, Act, 1878 (XI. of 1878) ...	43	7	...	...	50
57		269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 286, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 84 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances... ...	20	117	...	...	137
Total ...			1,177	1,252	60	12	2,671
58	Offences under other special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	Forest Act ...	83	4,463	8	83	4,628
(Detail.)		Stamp Act ...	1	7	...	...	8
		District Police Act ...	...	89	...	...	89
		Merchant Shipping Act ...	...	8	...	...	8
		Post Office Act ...	...	1	...	...	1
		A'bkari Act ...	42	51	...	...	93
		Registration Act ...	6	...	...	...	6
		Public Conveyance Act ...	14	4	...	...	18
Total of Acts ...			146	4,618	8	83	4,846
GRAND TOTAL ...			8,349	12,474	229	202	20,891

A—concluded.

Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Court.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percent- age of number convicted on total of Columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Com- pounded and withdraw.	Died during trial.	Transferred to other statements.	Arrested by other Departments.	REMARKS.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	28	12	8	40	8	...	...	...	...
101	1,295	320	898	73.68	71	6	...	...	...
...	53	21	27	56.25	5	...	...	...	...
3	321	47	256	84.48	18	...	...	...	...	17
2	37	6	31	83.78	...	...	...	...	...
1	58	8	52	94.54	3	...	...	...	...
1	800	75	608	90.20	19	5	2	...	...	276
3	53	12	39	76.47	2	...	...	...	...
11	148	66	77	53.84	1	4	...	...	...
122	2,793	562	2,084	78.76	127	17	3	...	...	293
162	4,790	950	2,686	73.87	117	1,035	2	...	...	168
...	8	3	4	57.14	...	1	...	...	...
...	89	10	79	88.77	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	3	100	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...
...	93	3	84	96.55	6	...	...	...	...
...	6	2	3	60	...	...	1	...	...
...	18	...	18	100	...	...	...	...	...
162	5,008	968	2,878	74.83	123	1,036	3	...	...	168
1,094	21,904	9,758	7,712	44.14	1,180	3,223	13	1	...	430

F. A. M. H. VINCENT,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1901 FOR
PART III.—Return of Cases reported at a Police

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on suspicion by the Police, pending under Police investigation from 1900.	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i. e., of Columns 6 and 10).	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).				
				Investigated by the Police.		Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (Column V) to total.	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.			In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.	
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	116	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit cognizable 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 234	Offences relating to coin ..	10	104	..	..	104	100	67	181	39	..	1	4	..
3a	235 to 238a	Offences relating to stamps ..	..	1	..	..	1	100	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
3b	407 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	..	2	..	..	2	100	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
3c	489a to 489d	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	212, 216 & 216a	Harbouring an offender ..	2	1	..	..	1	100	3	6	2	..	..	..	..
5	224, 226, 226a and 226b	Other offences against public justice ..	22	126	..	..	126	100	46	104	10	..	..	..	..
6	143 to 163, 167, 168, 169.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	47	403	..	6	403	98.71	69	577	327	..	1	15	1
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	2	22	..	..	22	100	2	26	1	..	1	..	..
	Total ..		83	718	..	6	724	99.17	187	988	379	..	3	19	1
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.															
9	302, 303, 306.	Murder ..	6	16	..	..	16	100	2	24	..	..	..	..	..
10		" by thugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		" dacoits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		" robbers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13		" poison ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	307	Other murders ..	46	243	..	..	243	100	85	323	51	..	..	..	..
15	304, 308 ..	Attempts at murder ..	5	44	..	..	44	100	4	53	14	..	..	..	..
16	376	Culpable homicide ..	12	120	..	..	120	100	13	145	12	..	..	2	..
16	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	11	65	..	..	65	100	4	60	27	..	..	3	..
16	377	Unnatural offences ..	2	20	..	..	20	100	..	22	15	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	12	62	..	..	62	100	10	93	13	..	..	1	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ..	7	76	1	..	77	98.70	54	139	24	..	1	1	1
19	320, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	..	5	..	..	5	100	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 326a	Grievous hurt ..	77	633	..	..	633	100	28	738	203	..	1	7	..
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	36	..	..	36	100	2	45	16	..	1	1	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	17	96	1	..	97	98.96	18	133	29	..	1	1	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	40	344	1	2	347	99.22	14	430	131	..	2	9	1
24	303 to 309 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	20	123	..	1	123	99.18	13	154	71	..	..	3	..
25	340 to 343 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	9	..	..	9	100	1	11	6	..	..	..	..
26	373, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	..	5	..	..	5	100	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	..	1	..	..	1	100	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	31	332	..	..	333	100	40	333	96	..	1	4	2
29	304 A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	7	65	..	..	65	100	6	78	14	..	1	1	..
	Total ..		205	2,316	3	3	2,311	99.74	255	2,918	819	..	9	32	4
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.															
30	305, 307, 309	Dacoity ..	234	1,016	..	..	1,016	100	215	1,465	76	..	..	..	..
31	309, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	1	4	..	..	4	100	..	7	2	..	..	..	..
32	304, 307, 308	Robbery with ..	..	3	..	..	3	100	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
		by poisonous or stupefying drugs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		by other means ..	16	86	..	..	86	100	9	111	17	..	..	1	1
		in dwelling house ..	10	125	..	2	127	98.42	16	151	30	..	..	..	..
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	46	133	..	..	131	100	37	215	35	..	..	..	..
		other robberies ..	91	394	..	2	396	99.40	103	548	196	..	3	1	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	32	263	..	..	302	100	13	827	159	..	..	4	..
35	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	41	346	..	1	347	99.71	21	408	134	..	7	11	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	920	5,504	3	3	5,514	99.81	465	62,10	1,316	1	5	14	5
37	440 to 453 ..	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	17	209	..	..	209	100	4	230	63	..	..	7	..
38	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	8	..	..	8	100	2	11	1	..	..	..	..
39	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	2	6	..	..	6	100	1	9	3	..	..	..	..
	Total ..		1,470	8,696	2	13	8,111	99.51	809	10,436	1,980	1	14	42	9

[illegible]

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on supervision by the Police pending under Police investigation from 1900.	Reported during the year.				Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of Columns 4, 5 and 10).	Not sent to Magistrate (accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).			
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.			In which the Magistrate orders case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.	Pending at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.													
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	30	139	..	3	139	100.46	14	223	123	..	3
41	345, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	4	53	..	..	53	100.0	8	85	14	..	1
42	374	Compulsory labour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	34	242	..	3	245	98.77	23	338	137	..	4
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.													
43	439, 450	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	27	334	..	..	334	100.0	19	400	89	..	1
		of cattle	376	3,548	..	4	3,553	99.99	190	4,084	1,190	..	20
44	379 to 383	Theft	1,123	11,798	8	88	11,879	99.23	370	12,778	3,603	6	100
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	102	739	..	14	753	98.14	51	893	465	..	20
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	6	41	..	1	42	97.61	18	90	11	..	..
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	65	940	1	..	940	99.99	22	1,008	108	..	3
46a	416, 430	Cheating	38	333	1	..	324	98.10	26	377	89	..	6
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	37	623	..	12	635	98.11	55	718	381	..	15
48	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	4	38	..	..	38	100.0	..	32	7	..	..
		Total ..	1,767	12,392	5	120	12,417	99.22	1,343	21,305	5,944	6	174
		Total of L. P. C. Cases ..	3,599	29,713	10	148	29,861	99.48	3,630	35,364	9,263	7	271
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.													
49	395 to 397	Offences against religion	1	17	..	..	17	100.0	20	47	9	..	..
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), O. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	48	25	..	..	25	100.0	3,229	3,266	19	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Acts	3	23	..	..	23	100.0	97	133	3	..	..
52		Excise Laws	16	1,765	..	1	1,777	99.94	698	2,480	95	..	1
53		Opium Laws	6	110	..	..	110	100.0	98	212	12	..	..
54		Railway Laws	6	219	..	..	219	100.0	44	368	19	..	..
55		Salt and Customs Laws	1	232	..	..	232	100.0	151	384	9	..	..
56		Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	20	204	..	..	204	100.0	284	517	40	..	2
57	398, 377, 378, 399, 383, 395, 396, 397, 391 to 394, Section 34 of Act V of 1901, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	12	219	..	1	220	99.54	218	430	47	..	3
		Total ..	115	2,625	..	2	2,627	99.93	4,945	7,736	263	..	11
58	Offences under other special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	Forest Act .. .. .	..	10	..	..	10	100.0	1	11	2	..	..
		Telegraph Act .. .. .	..	6	..	..	6	100.0	1	7	2	..	..
		Post Office Act .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	100.0	..	1	..	..	..
		Explosives Act .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	100.0	..	1	..	..	..
		Bombay Presidency Towns Act .. .. .	..	3	..	..	3	100.0	8	6	..	..	..
		District Police Act, VII of 1907 .. .. .	..	26	..	..	26	100.0	..	26	..	..	..
		Cantonment Act .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	100.0	5	6	..	..	..
		Public Conveyance Act .. .. .	..	101	..	..	101	100.0	85	126	..	..	..
		Stage Carriage Act, XVI of 1901 .. .. .	..	2	..	..	2	100.0	..	2	1	..	..
		Regulations XII of 1907 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Acts ..	..	280	..	..	280	100.0	95	815	6	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL ..	5,714	32,758	10	147	33,015	99.52	7,481	44,035	9,516	7	282

A—concluded.

Cases, other than those in Columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of Columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-sensical offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Number of cases in which final reports were submitted to the Police to the Magistrates for the year under report, but in which final orders of Magistrates were not received before the close of the year.	Number of cases in which accused died before trial.	Number of cases in which accused died during trial.	Cases compounded and abandoned.	Cases withdrawn.	Cases in which accused became insane.	Cases in which accused escaped.	Transferred.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1 4	6 1	74 65	12 2	86 47	21 11	30 19	58.82 63.83	21 8	6 ..	6 ..	18 ..	..	..	30 16	..	..	..	..
..
5	7	119	14	133	32	49	60.49	29	6	8	18	..	..	44	..	..	..	..
329	8	72	8	75	26	39	60	18	..	9	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
564	256	1,858	107	1,965	872	1,434	79.95	204	43	102	153	..	1	2	..	2	2	1
3,188	442	5,890	273	6,163	964	4,981	83.76	787	63	301	540	..	7	8	..	..	2	8
46	29	276	13	291	84	187	69	87	4	17	43	..	..	2	1	..	2	..
1	4	42	4	46	13	32	71.11	10	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
19	27	830	52	882	214	631	74.67	104	14	33	18	..	1	2	..	..	..	4
14	11	163	11	164	38	104	73.23	39	3	21	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
22	15	254	11	265	67	112	62.56	60	4	11	28	..	..	76	..	..	..	..
11	1	13	1	14	6	7	58.33	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,081	702	9,390	475	9,865	1,783	7,577	80.83	1,453	113	397	854	..	10	90	1	2	6	11
8,659	1,551	14,481	1,202	15,683	3,398	10,846	78.19	2,540	216	908	1,679	8	23	897	15	4	10	14
1	..	85	1	86	7	29	80	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	21	2,266	507	2,763	677	2,572	79.16	193	..	459	..	..	..	20	23	1	6	..
1	..	128	6	134	23	107	82.80	17	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	16	2,339	37	2,376	203	2,106	91.12	178	..	59	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	196	7	203	26	172	86.86	17	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	2	210	6	216	26	186	87.67	14	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	373	6	379	17	353	95.40	14	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	15	450	86	466	74	396	83.91	63	..	24	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
1	2	396	18	404	39	335	85.02	49	8	8	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
55	89	7,371	624	7,995	1,114	6,344	81.86	545	7	506	26	1	9	22	27	2	8	..
..	..	9	..	9	1	8	88.89	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	3	1	2	66.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	6	..	6	1	5	75	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	96	2	97	7	90	93.75	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	6	..	6	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	185	2	187	4	183	97.86	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
2	1	306	6	312	14	293	93.43	13	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
8,746	1,610	22,158	1,833	23,990	4,516	17,388	79.27	2,093	223	1,569	1,066	6	23	419	63	9	15	16

	STATEMENT A, PART III, FOR 1900.				STATEMENT A, PART III, FOR 1901.		REMARKS.
	Column 16.	Column 19.	Final reports of the Police sent in 1900, but in which final reports of the Magistrates were not received before the close of that year.	Column 27.	Column 4.	Column 20.	
Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways.	20	1,060	1,337	1,966	2,716	1,512	

The difference between the number of cases entered in column 4 of Statement A, Part III, for 1901 and the number shown in columns 16 and 19 of that statement for 1900 and the number of cases in which final reports of the Police were sent in 1900 but in which the final orders of the Magistrates were not received before the close of that year is due chiefly to undetected cases of previous years having been detected in the year under report, and entered in column 4 of this year's statement. The difference in the number of cases shown in column 27 of the previous year's statement and that in column 20 of this year has not been clearly explained but it seems mostly due to some error having been committed in accounting for the previous year's pending cases in Sind.

P. A. M. H. VINCENT,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT
(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME)

PART IV.—Return of Persons concerned in Cases reported at a Police Station

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE			Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 163, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 5.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.											
2	181 to 130, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	1	171	5	3	15	8.77	...	1	1
34	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	407 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 216 and 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice.	1	221	1	5	2	0.90	...	2	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	22	1,810	120	3	29	2.21	...	81	61
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...		24	1,764	126	11	46	2.60	...	84	63
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.											
8	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		" " dacoits ...	2	57	...	6	6	10.52	...	...	...
10		" " robbers ...	...	23	...	...	1	17.39	...	3	...
11		" " poison ...	...	26	...	...	4	8.84	...	4	...
12	807	Other murders ...	6	878	...	5	5	1.32	...	5	6
13		Attempts at murder ...	1	47	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14		Culpable homicide ...	2	205	3	1	5	2.43	3	4	5
15		Rape by a person other than the husband.	...	57	2	1	5	8.77	...	...	1
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	...	9	...	...	2	23.22	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	42	1	1	...	...	...	...	7
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	104	3	...	4	3.84	...	1	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	13	696	36	4	33	4.74	...	8	50
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	23	3	6	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	242	4	...	1	.41	...	13	16
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	9	483	9	4	15	3.10	...	10	18
24	303 to 309	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	127	1	...	4	3.14	...	...	4
25	340 to 343	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	497	46	2	4	.80	...	16	8
29	301A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	47	1	...	1	2.12	...	1	3
	Total ...		34	3,104	109	30	90	2.89	3	60	119

A.

FOR THE YEAR 1901.)

or in Cases taken up by the Police, for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

[illegible]

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 6.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.											
80	305, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	168	2,654	1	102	84	3.16	54	853	8
81	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	391, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		by poisonous or stupefying drugs.									
		by other means.	4	103	13	2	10	9.70	...	...	2
		in dwelling-house.	...	92	...	3	3	3.26	...	...	...
83	392, 393...	Robbery. on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	188	...	2	1	.53	...	...	2
		other robberies.	11	845	14	1	12	3.47	...	...	7
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	90	4	5	6	6.66	...	...	3
35	428, 429...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	7	854	32	1	21	5.98	...	8	16
86	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	22	3,284	42	27	74	2.25	4	25	15
37	419 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	193	17	3	5	2.59	...	1	8
38	412, 413...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	8	...	...	1	12.5	...	...	...
		Total ...	213	7,361	123	147	217	2.94	58	887	56
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.											
40	311 to 314 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	161	10	...	...	...	...	...	2
41	336, 337...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	217	11	...	...	...	...	...	3
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.											
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking.	...	99	2	...	1	1.01	...	...	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle	6	3,072	65	37	85	1.13	...	6	49
		ordinary	53	9,658	201	41	176	1.62	2	45	206
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	4	347	27	11	8	2.30	...	...	18

A—continued.

Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who have been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 6).	Number under trial at close of the year.	BEFORE TRIAL.			DURING TRIAL.			Compounded or withdrawn.	Pardoned.	Number of persons convicted of non-cognizable offences.	Transferred before appearance.	REMARKS.
							Escaped.	Died.	Became Lunatic.	Escaped.	Died.	Became Lunatic.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1,834	3,243	1,884	1,277	40.39	747	809	27	29	...	...	49	...	23	5	...	...	Extradition refused.
1	23	16	7	30.43	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	99	35	64	64.64	56	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	85	25	60	70.58	52	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	199	91	106	53.80	98	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	
57	368	164	196	54.44	185	53	1	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	6	...	
15	96	71	21	22.82	18	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
26	379	132	246	65.07	217	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
281	3,318	926	2,384	72.02	2,269	222	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	10	...	
12	205	95	90	48.64	88	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
15	36	14	22	61.11	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	25	12	13	52	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,314	8,076	3,465	4,486	56.42	3,752	1,260	30	35	1	3	60	...	56	5	16	3	
64	221	70	83	54.24	47	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	66	...	6	...	
5	61	17	22	56.41	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
...	
69	282	87	105	54.68	69	18	...	...	...	...	2	...	88	...	6	...	
4	91	30	53	65.00	51	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
159	3,127	787	2,327	74.72	2,167	172	2	...	2	...	2	...	9	...	22	...	One absconded.
625	10,009	2,495	7,490	75.01	7,263	368	3	5	...	...	10	...	14	...	21	31	Do.
18	354	133	223	59.84	215	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under Section 179 Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 6.	Persons released by the Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation has been refused by the Police or the Police has reported the charge to be false.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property—continued.										
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	2	69	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
46	411, 414... ..	Receiving stolen property..	2	1,393	14	16	13	93	...	3	30
46a	419, 420... ..	Cheating	11	196	10	9	1	51	...	...	2
47	447, 448... ..	Criminal or house-trespass...	...	458	23	1	4	87	...	...	23
48	461, 462... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ..	3	48	...	...	8	6.25	...	...	2
		Total ...	81	15,340	338	116	241	1.57	2	54	.330
		The total of Indian Penal Code Cases.	352	27,786	707	304	594	2.13	63	541	571
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.										
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.	...	2,877	...	...	...	...	...	3	392
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Acts.	...	790	...	7	4	50	...	...	2
52		Excise Laws..	12	2,653	12	2	47	1.77	1	10	2
53		Opium Laws..	2	233	...	...	8	3.43	...	1	...
54		Railway Laws	1	286	...	...	4	1.39	...	...	...
55		Salt and Customs Laws.	...	409	...	...	3	.74	...	1	1
56		Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	7	491	4	1	12	2.44	...	4	4
57	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 84 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances.	2	416	1	...	11	2.64	...	...	7
		Total ...	24	8,205	17	10	89	1.08	1	19	408
58	Offences under other special and local laws declared to be cognizable. (Detail).	Forest Act ... ..	...	18	...	...	2	11.11	...	...	...
		Telegraph Act ... ..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Postal Act ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Public Conveyance Act ... ..	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Explosives Act ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...
		Bom. 2 Regulations, XII of 1827.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bombay Act XLVIII of 1860.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stage Carriage Act XVI of 1861.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Police Act VII of 1867 ... ..	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cantonment Act ... ..	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Local Laws ...	...	323	...	...	3	.91	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	376	36,319	724	314	686	1.88	64	560	979

A—concluded.

Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 16 and 17.	Number of persons convicted who have been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 6).	Number under trial at close of the year.	BEFORE TRIAL.			DURING TRIAL.			Compounded or withdrawn.	Pardoned.	Number of persons convicted of non-sensational offences.	Transferred but no appearance.	REMARKS.
							Escaped.	Died.	Became Lunatic.	Escaped.	Died.	Became Lunatic.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
5	75	80	4	60	45	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	1,447	421	1,018	70.76	974	42	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	12	1	
21	216	74	130	63.72	125	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	2	...	
20	509	188	200	61.54	185	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	120	...	3	...	
4	50	37	11	22.91	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
822	15,908	4,215	11,508	73.19	11,036	658	7	5	2	1	19	...	163	2	71	82	
3,947	29,388	10,815	18,074	63.66	16,574	2,647	37	50	6	7	97	...	879	14	202	35	
5	53	14	39	73.58	39	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
481	8,318	700	2,572	78.60	1,923	427	...	2	1	...	2	...	43	...	...	...
41	779	163	608	78.85	590	50	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...
48	2,601	278	2,318	89.29	2,292	65	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	
7	223	33	195	85.52	194	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	282	46	234	83.57	231	8	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
6	402	24	378	94.02	375	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Abandoned. Do.
43	508	69	416	82.37	392	25	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
22	430	67	361	84.34	351	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	
659	8,601	1,414	7,121	83.43	6,387	593	...	5	3	1	9	...	47	8	2	1	
...	16	1	15	93.75	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	1	4	80	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	197	4	193	97.96	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	1	3	75	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	96	7	89	92.70	87	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	326	14	312	95.70	310	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,612	38,315	11,743	25,507	68.47	23,271	3,243	37	56	10	8	100	...	926	22	204	30	

F. A. M. H. VINCENT,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1901 for the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways.
Part I.—Return of Non-Cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of Columns 6 to 9).	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER TRIED.		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Compounded, withdrawn under Sections C. P. C. 203, 247, 248, 259, 245 and 246, &c.	Died during trial.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Under Section 17 U. P. Act of 1887.	Shown on Durumast F.P.
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.						Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
115	...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																							
121 to 130, 508	...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5137	...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225 to 227 to 229.	...	Offences against public justice	8	5	55	820	70	20	753	35	268	357	1	11	57	...	...	31	...	2	1	...	...
191 to 199, 217 to 223.	...	Offences by public servants	...	1	16	97	7	4	121	14	53	45	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193 to 200, 208 to 211, 221 to 224.	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	1	2	45	305	38	1	392	29	188	120	1	1	36	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
468 to 477a	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	3	6	13	88	3	16	112	16	62	39	5	4	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
504 to 507	...	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	2	10	145	7	2	165	6	80	71	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
492 to 499	...	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146, 153a to 160, 190.	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	5	191	60	...	256	1	38	203	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
Total			7	10	145	1,451	178	43	1,793	103	609	810	7	17	119	...	...	80	...	3	1	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																							
312 to 316	...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	8	1	1	9	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
376	...	Kids by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	9	1	1	10	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.																							
384 to 389	...	Extortion	...	1	7	91	1	6	100	23	47	12	...	4	12	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	1	7	91	1	6	100	23	47	12	...	4	12	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																							
346	...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
352, 355, 358.	...	Criminal force	2	5	69	2,776	2	34	2,853	231	338	160	1	3	74	...	...	1,998	...	...	...	...	...
354	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	1	20	1	...	22	2	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	23	40	812	18,813	25	251	19,213	1,427	3,112	1,007	11	40	363	5	1	13,085	2	6	...	...	...
Total			25	45	832	21,608	28	275	22,168	1,710	3,462	1,234	12	43	437	6	1	15,083	2	6	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																							
417, 418	...	Cheating	...	7	10	822	3	24	843	111	164	37	6	6	9	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
403 to 405	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	17	6	838	16	42	961	101	507	174	8	9	63	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	8	45	1,207	3,017	20	125	3,174	476	1,069	877	14	16	120	1	1	1,110	1	...	...	...	...
Total			5	23	95	3,017	20	125	3,174	476	1,069	877	14	16	120	1	1	1,110	1	...	...	...	...
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																							
398	...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400 to 402	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
403 to 408	...	Offences relating to marriage.	...	12	12	1,098	5	48	1,163	320	200	59	8	16	97	...	...	462	...	1	...	...	...
400 to 402	...	Defamation	...	3	11	267	3	20	284	63	60	27	1	2	12	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...
404, 406 to 410.	...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
471 to 474, 476, 478, 484, 487, 488, 490.	...	Public and local nuisances	5	10	74	4,697	13	103	4,999	401	1,014	535	12	19	80	...	...	3,036	...	...	...	...	...
484	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
485	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	1	3	8	173	11	...	192	5	20	160	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
486	...	Public nuisances	...	13	1	63	1	...	98	13	24	50	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
487	...	Disputes as to immovable property	1	1	1	21	2	2	27	14	8	4	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
488	...	Maintenance of wives and children	...	6	4	395	...	5	405	49	172	73	...	...	11	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...
Total			13	52	186	7,859	47	176	7,887	971	1,588	1,274	21	44	226	...	...	8,757	1	4	...	...	...
Total of Acts			1,593	14,386	39,560	84,943	827	15	161,878	62,587	7,067	32,661	73	8,578	17,427	...	...	29,699	516	3,316	9,963	13	...
Grand Total			1,642	15,076	40,374	89,728	1,106	648	196,930	65,871	13,887	36,402	127	8,609	18,341	8	4	49,681	516	3,328	9,964	13	...

STATEMENT B--continued.

Part I.—Return of Non-Cognisable Cases—continued.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of the year or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal, (i.e., total of Columns 6 to 9).	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER TRIED.		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court to be acquitted or to be mistaken as to fact.	Number in which Court found that the offence was committed.	Committed and withdrawn.	Died during trial.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Section 17, V. P. Act, 1872.	Others on Demand &c.
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.						Ending in discharge or acquitted.	Ending in conviction.	With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	<i>Special Laws, Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.</i>																						
1	XIX of 1838, Coasting Vessels Act	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	17	1	2	11	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	XIII of 1859, Artificers Act	...	...	2	11	55	20	...	88	14	10	28	...	...	24	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
3	I of 1871, Cattle Trespass Act	...	1	3	82	1,483	...	6	1,519	89	308	290	...	2	25	...	...	731	...	...	...	...	...
4	VI of 1878, Treasure Trove Act	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	VII of 1878, Forest Act	...	...	...	17	548	...	...	565	6	88	209	...	6	71	...	...	199	1	...	...	...	...
6	I of 1878, Opium Act	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	VII of 1880, Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	VI of 1882, Indian Companies Act	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	18	1	1	13	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	IV of 1834, Explosive Act	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	XIII of 1855, Telegraph Act	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	XIII of 1859, Cantonment Act	...	1	...	6	391	...	...	398	1	85	260	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
12	IX of 1890, Railway Act	...	...	...	3	341	24	...	368	33	40	289	...	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
13	IX of 1894, Prisons Act	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	11	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	V of 1898, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	3	31	12	...	48	3	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
15	II of 1899, Stamp Act	...	...	...	3	49	7	...	68	1	10	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	VIII of 1868, Poisonous Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	XIII of 1879, Workmen's Breach of Contract Act	...	...	...	51	1,746	...	...	1,797	116	79	293	...	80	378	...	...	861	...	...	...	...	...
18	X of 1889, Indian Port Trust Act	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	I of 1859, Merchant Seaman Act	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	XI of 1878, Arms Act	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	X of 1887, Native Passenger Ships Act	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	VI of 1898, Indian Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	XV of 1881, Indian Factories Act	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	VI of 1883, Public Conveyance Act	...	...	8	2	1,066	11	...	1,087	11	124	898	...	8	2	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
25	VIII of 1867, Village Police Act	...	1	4	63	1	...	...	68	45	254	477	...	...	13	...	...	87	...	...	...	13	...
26	II of 1868, Ferris Act	...	...	...	1	24	2	...	27	1	12	6	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
27	III of 1875, Tolls Act	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	V of 1878, A'bhkar Act	...	...	...	2	26	...	...	28	...	7	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	V of 1879, Land Revenue Code	...	...	...	7	90	3	...	99	1	25	80	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
30	VII of 1879, Irrigation Act	...	...	...	20	348	...	...	368	17	70	167	3	2	77	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
31	IV of 1887, Gambling Act	...	...	...	...	25	8	...	33	...	4	14	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	I of 1899, Village Sanitation Act	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	89	...	8	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	II of 1890, Salt Act	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	50	1	2	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	XII of 1827, Bombay Regulation Act	...	...	1	...	98	...	...	99	...	4	82	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
35	III of 1877, Registration Act	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	XVI of 1861, Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Laws regarding Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	XVII of 1879, Agriculturists' Relief Act	...	...	...	2	69	...	...	61	1	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
39	XX of 1887, Wild Birds Protection Act	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	XI of 1890, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	...	...	...	...	619	17	...	636	10	114	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
41	Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
42	XXVII of 1871, Criminal Tribes Act	...	...	...	...	29	1	...	30	...	1	25	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	I of 1863, Vessels Plying on the Indus Act	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	VII of 1837, District Police Act	...	...	21	640	...	...	...	661	4	91	264	...	1	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
45	IV of 1890, District Police Act	...	...	23	92	8,898	504	3	7,403	197	371	4,324	68	10	134	...	...	117	1	68	9,968	...	...
46	IV of 1879, Karsahi Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	49	1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
47	II of 1891, Boilers Inspection Act	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	III of 1872, Sind Frontier Regulation	...	...	...	...	6	10	6	18	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	VI of 1873, II of 1884, and III of 1901, Municipal Acts.	...	1,890	14,826	99,379	39,564	78	...	145,604	52,069	5,022	21,767	...	8,452	16,779	...	...	27,532	510	9,250	...	...	...
	Total of Acts	...	1,597	14,935	99,569	64,968	827	15	161,878	52,567	5,067	22,051	73	8,475	17,427	...	1	29,699	512	9,316	9,963	13	6

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1901 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Part II.—Return of Persons concerned in Non-Cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (22), under trial or against whom process had issued).	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom process were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 6 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Died during trial.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Under V. P. Act.	Appeared without process.	Process not served.	Trial of non-cognizable offence.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
115...	...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117...	...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114, 110	...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121 to 130, 505...	...	Offences against the State	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131...	...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 193, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	...	Offences against public justice.	111	816	98	35	984	7	414	461	50.43	57	39	...	16	...	...	4	...	...
191 to 199, 217 to 221.	...	Offences by public servants	29	114	14	...	151	...	86	55	42.96	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194 to 200, 203 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	45	816	30	17	850	8	200	137	38.92	33	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
195 to 177A	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	26	125	8	7	149	1	73	51	39.23	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
204 to 207	...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	11	134	23	5	163	2	78	78	40.68	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182 to 189	...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119, 133A to 136, 160.	...	Hoarding, unlawful assembly, affray.	21	730	257	22	986	...	253	652	66.05	61	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			237	2,217	433	83	2,823	18	1,106	1,434	53.70	189	62	...	16	...	...	4	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312 to 316	...	Casting miscarriage	...	9	2	1	10	1	4	5	45.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370...	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	13	...	...	13	...	7	1	7.69	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370...	...	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	22	2	1	23	1	11	6	25	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
384 to 390	...	Extortion	10	137	1	1	158	10	113	17	12.31	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			10	137	1	1	158	10	113	17	12.31	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
313...	...	Wrongful confinement	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
313, 393, 398	...	Criminal force	101	6,129	...	67	6,247	191	857	278	4.53	171	4,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394...	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	1	180	1	...	182	...	21	13	7.13	2	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
323...	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	914	42,482	477	716	43,160	1,737	8,101	2,119	4.93	936	80,204	2	1	...	...	2	9	...
Total			1,104	48,705	478	783	49,533	1,923	9,039	2,414	4.89	10,89	35,160	2	1	...	...	2	9	...
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
417, 418	...	Cheating	35	319	8	11	351	8	200	40	14.11	27	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
404 to 405	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	116	1,271	20	23	1,393	11	991	259	18.64	103	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
420, 427, 431	...	Theft (simple)	163	4,021	48	90	4,732	417	1,034	323	6.90	155	2,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			316	6,217	83	130	6,476	436	2,245	626	9.94	238	2,846	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
398	...	Offences against religion	...	13	...	...	13	...	1	1	7.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400 to 402	...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	81	...	...	81	...	2	4	19.90	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
413 to 419	...	Offences relating to marriage.	219	2,018	1	81	2,221	49	5.8	95	4.05	291	1,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
413 to 402	...	Intimidation	39	435	...	4	440	...	117	40	9.87	35	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
404, 481 to 510	...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	167	9,536	6	67	2,031	537	2,568	500	6.20	209	5,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271 to 276, 278	...	Public and local nuisances	45	716	13	4	769	2	167	572	78.57	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	10	101	45	1	251	...	63	179	75.84	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Cases under Chapter VIII, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances.	53	160	4	...	213	13	81	121	75	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Cases under Chapter VIII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property.	4	50	4	11	47	4	4	29	63.70	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Cases under Chapter VIII, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children.	12	375	...	...	386	17	163	69	18.4	10	108	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			657	13,578	72	113	14,063	922	3,417	1,613	11.81	578	7,556	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Of non-cognizable offences against special or local laws and cognizable by the Police.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[Details]			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of special or local laws			92,081	53,163	1,276	4,673	1,46,197	45,289	8,239	35,147	57.86	17,792	28,378	79	3,213	9,913	19	12	46	...
GRAND TOTAL			94,340	1,30,443	2,348	6,827	2,19,323	48,004	21,259	41,257	31.06	19,901	74,009	84	3,230	9,912	19	21	55	1

STATEMENT B—continued.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom proceedings had been taken).	Persons against whom process issued			Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Persons under trial at close of the year.	Committed and withdrawn.	Used during trial.	Released.	Appeared without process.	Persons not returned.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not coming up with summons during the year; also those against whom process was outstanding at end of the year.			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	XIX of 1838, Coasting Vessels Act	...	1	19	...	...	20	...	3	14	23 68	3	1	...	...	...
2	XIII of 1839, Artificers Act	...	27	60	...	...	87	...	13	32	83 33	24	10	...	...	...
3	I of 1871, Cattle Trespass Act	...	112	3,741	12	68	3,703	161	1,222	672	15 24	111	1,737	...	...	...
4	I of 1873, Opium Act	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5	VI of 1873, Treasure Trove Act	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	11	4	21 05	1	...	...	...	...
6	VII of 1879, Forest Act	...	33	1,259	...	35	1,250	...	251	633	42 33	29	421	1	...	...
7	VII of 1880, Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	3	78	...	...	...	...	...
8	VI of 1882, Indian Companies Act	...	9	90	...	6	93	...	62	30	33 33	3	8	...	...	...
9	IV of 1884, Explosive Act	...	...	10	3	...	13	...	3	10	76 02	...	...	...	...	...
10	XIII of 1885, Telegraph Act	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	XIII of 1887, Cantonment Act	...	11	541	...	2	538	...	43	453	68 78	1	20	...	...	...
12	IX of 1890, Railways Act	...	9	330	63	7	408	34	56	318	79 48	6	3	...	...	...
13	IX of 1891, Prisons Act	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	2	10	68 33	...	...	...	...	...
14	V of 1893, Criminal Procedure Code	...	2	32	54	...	88	8	8	50	58 12	...	23	...	...	...
15	II of 1899, Stamp Act	...	2	40	7	...	53	...	8	40	87 8	...	1	...	...	...
16	VI of 1903, Public Conveyance Act	...	13	1,065	49	25	1,091	...	122	943	81 64	2	35	...	...	...
17	VII of 1907, District Police Act	...	23	537	1	2	538	3	70	461	66 24	3	9	...	...	...
18	VIII of 1907, Village Police Act	...	23	1,133	...	...	1,219	53	399	603	80 54	24	129	...	...	13
19	II of 1908, Ferries Act	...	2	84	3	...	89	...	55	9	13 31	1	24	...	...	...
20	VI of 1873, II of 1884 and III of 1901, Municipal Acts.	...	91,549	39,053	100	4,307	124,451	44,904	6,534	21,056	56 15	16,049	24,479	74	3,213	...
21	III of 1875, Tolls Act	...	2	4	...	1	5	...	1	1	23	2	1	...	...	...
22	V of 1879, A bkari Act	...	2	40	...	...	42	...	10	32	89	...	...	...	...	...
23	V of 1879, Land Revenue Code	...	13	157	4	...	174	...	41	104	61 69	1	25	...	...	...
24	VII of 1879, Irrigation Act	...	26	401	...	24	403	...	123	216	46 02	101	41	1	...	...
25	IV of 1887, Gambling Act	...	...	217	68	...	253	...	101	194	61 86	...	...	...	...	...
26	I of 1899, Village Sanitation Act	...	...	59	...	...	59	...	5	84	91 53	...	...	...	...	...
27	II of 1890, Salt Act	...	...	25	34	1	69	...	3	53	93 21	...	...	...	...	...
28	IV of 1890, District Police Act	...	126	7,371	595	104	7,977	14	640	6,911	66 78	147	278	1	...	...
29	XVI of 1901, Stage Carriage Act	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	2	3	60	...	...	...	...	...
30	XIII of 1909, Breaches of Contracts Act	...	...	107	...	...	107	...	22	31	19 76	21	91	...	...	...
31	III of 1917, Registration Act	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...
32	XXVII of 1911, Criminal Tribes Act	...	1	46	203	...	249	...	9	239	92 13	6	2	1	...	...
33	Laws regarding Births and Deaths	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	66 66	...	...	...	...	...
34	XVII of 1919, Agriculturists' Relief Act	...	2	56	5	...	63	...	21	7	11 47	...	32	...	...	...
35	VIII of 1906, Poisonous Drugs Act	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	2	6	60 66	1	...	...	...	...
36	VI of 1893, Post Offices Act	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...
37	XI of 1890, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	...	...	471	17	...	488	...	24	462	98 67	...	...	...	...	...
38	Workman's Breach of Contract Act	...	66	1,979	...	94	1,971	122	70	424	21 43	361	974	...	...	...
39	X of 1909, Indian Port Trust Act	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	6	14	73 03	...	1	...	...	...
40	XI of 1913, Arms Act	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...
41	X of 1887, Native Passenger Ships Act	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...
42	IV of 1901, Indian Factories Act	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...
43	XX of 1887, Wild Birds Protection Act	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	...	...	...	...
44	Cantonment Code of 1880	...	...	99	...	...	99	...	...	99	100	...	...	...	...	...
45	I of 1863, Vessels Flying on the Indus Act	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	12	100	...	...	...	...	...
46	IV of 1879, Karachi Vaccination Act	...	...	49	...	1	49	...	1	47	95 01	...	...	...	...	...
47	II of 1901, Dealers Inspection Act	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	6	6	61 56	...	...	...	...	...
48	III of 1912, Sind Frontier Regulation Act	...	...	23	32	...	55	...	3	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			92,006	19,006	1,276	4,673	146,117	43,200	8,204	37,147	87 04	17,793	2,079	79	3,213	13

STATEMENT C.

*Property Stolen and Recovered in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways,
during the year 1901.*

Offences.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
<i>A.—Cognisable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ...	4,438	2,040	45.96	7,30,012	1,92,544	26.37	Recoveries made out of the property stolen in the previous year, Rs. 42,352.
<i>a.</i> In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.							
<i>b.</i> In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	16	779	...	...	48,215	...	
<i>c.</i> Other thefts ...	13,008	8,953	68.38	6,09,159	2,85,451	46.85	
2. Robbery.							
<i>a.</i> Dacoity ...	1,063	338	31.79	2,52,755	28,381	11.22	Recoveries of the property stolen outside the districts, Rs. 30,902-8-7.
<i>b.</i> Other robbery...	590	254	43.05	86,424	81,140	36.03	
3. Criminal breach of trust ..	490	302	61.63	60,782	23,705	39.00	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent,	71	31	43.66	9,929	3,215	32.68	Property recovered without the intervention of the Police in Magisterial cases, 982.
5. Cheating	42	21	50.00	4,211	1,999	47.47	
6. Murders	2	1	50.00	86	43	50.	
7. City Police Act 13 of 1850, Section 35.	...	2	...	...	160	...	
Total ...	19,805	12,721	64.23	17,53,858	6,14,883	35.06	
<i>B.—Non-cognisable, (c)</i>							
8. Extortion	21	10	47.61	439	128	29.15	Property recovered with the intervention of the Police in Magisterial cases, 284.
9. Criminal misappropriation ...	464	267	57.54	22,398	11,341	50.63	
10. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	8	...	...	1,402	...	...
Total ...	493	277	56.18	24,239	11,469	47.31	

F. A. M. H. VINCENT,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

n 663-8 ap

STATEMENT

(Return of Professional Crime for the Bombay Presidency)

Offences.	Cases.				Persons.			Return		
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number concerned in cases in Columns II and III.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrest at close of the year.	Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.		
			Of those in Column II.	Of those in Column III.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								1899.	1900.	1901.
NORTHERN										
AHMEDABAD, KAIRA, PANCH										
N										
THA										
Thuggee... { (a) By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ (b) By poisoning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional crime—										
Dacoity	1	2	...	...	22	8	...	...	5	...
Robbery ... ..	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft, &c, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL										
SHOLA'										
Thuggee ... (b) By poisoning ...	2	1	2	1	7	7	...	...	2	5
Other Professional crime—										
Robbery	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
Cheating	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AHMEDNAGAR, KHA'NDESH,										
N										
SOUTHERN										
BELGAUM, BIJA'PUR, DHA'RWAR, KA										
N										
RAIL										
G. I. P.										
Theft in a passenger train ...	4	25	3	25	46	43	...	10	29	46
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, SOUTHERN. MARATTA										
N										
SI										
KARA'CHI, SUKKUR, LA'RKA'NA, HYDERABAD,										
N										

D.

inclusive of Sind and the four Railways for the year 1901.

OF POLICE WORK FOR THREE YEARS.

OF POLICE WORK FOR THREE YEARS.										REMARKS.
Persons convicted.			Value of Property Stolen.			Value of Property recovered.				
10			11			12				
1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.		
DIVISION.									Struck off. Out of 2 cases of cheating pending at the close of the last year 1 is transferred to Thuggee (b).	
MAHA'LS, BROACH AND SURAT.										
il.										
NA.										
...		
...		
...	...	8	...	429	2,732	...	...	115
...	1,597	...	...	...
...		
DIVISION.										
PUR.										
...	...	7	...	860	...	...	40	727
...	...	1	...	135	...	...	...	...
...		
NA'SIK, POONA AND SA'TARA.										
il.										
DIVISION.										
NARA, KOLA'BA AND RATNA'GIRI.										
il.										
WAYS.										
RAILWAY.										
10	25	43	62	3,742	1,479	62	3,731	1,473	These cases are committed by Dhantia.	
RAILWAY AND RA'JPUTA'NA-MA'LWA RAILWAY.										
il.										
ND.										
THAR AND PA'RKAR AND UPPER SIND FRONTIER.										
il.										

F. A. M. H. VINCENT,
for Inspector-General of Police.

(a) Strength has been increased by 2 men, vide Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 8600, dated 24th December 1900.
 (b) 8 officers and 3 men of the Opium Police have been absorbed in the District Police during the year.
 (c) The appointment of 1 Head Constable is reduced by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 8600, dated 24th December 1900. The Mālegaon Cantonment Police consisting of 1 officer and 5 men was disbanded during the year in accordance with the Commissioner's order.
 (d) Cost of Commissioner's escort Rs. 1,253.

E.
and Employment of District and Railway Police in the year 1901.

				DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.														
Contingencies and all Expenses other than those included in Columns 13 to 17.	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost Columns 21 and 22.	District Force.													On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.
				Guards at District, Central and Subsidiary Jails.		Reserve.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or Escorts to Prisoners and Treasure (if not included in Columns 26 and 27), also Policemen on orderly duty.		Police employed in Courts.		Engaged in prevention and detection of Crime.		Total.				
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.															
20,572	2,33,104	432	2,33,606	5	23	23	75	38	101	5	10	200	081	277	901	...	...	6
10,303	1,27,018	743	1,27,761	...	...	22	104	23	77	11	35	94	350	160	572	...	...	6
7,434	1,15,138	.....	1,15,138	2	12	19	83	24	108	...	7	80	319	134	520	...	...	...
8,196	92,149	737	92,886	1	8	15	83	11	40	...	9	79	211	100	381	...	...	5
12,799	1,57,073	.....	1,57,073	2	12	12	52	34	103	...	...	133	486	181	713	...	...	...
11,076	1,50,547	.....	1,50,547	3	9	14	106	40	141	1	...	132	430	190	6-6	...	...	...
79,470	8,81,089	1,912	8,88,001	13	70	105	503	170	687	17	67	733	2,512	1,038	3,539	...	...	18
15,717	1,54,899	3,959	1,58,058	1	4	28	131	24	79	1	...	125	421	179	674	...	...	10
27,210	3,31,420	.....	3,31,420	6	26	41	189	57	230	1	...	279	803	341	1,356	...	...	...
12,181	1,53,500	2,449	1,56,039	2	6	8	51	51	200	...	6	133	373	194	630	...	...	12
15,063	2,22,055	20,176	2,48,831	10	40	28	146	33	152	1	22	191	600	293	1,020	...	...	121
20,408	1,87,096	.....	1,87,096	1	9	22	140	50	177	...	...	149	473	223	790	...	...	...
12,105	1,21,254	.....	1,21,254	2	6	6	46	19	68	...	6	100	341	127	460	...	...	...
1,02,774	11,70,714	32,584	12,03,298	22	91	133	709	234	966	3	36	977	3,130	1,300	4,910	...	...	151
7,015	1,29,194	2,201	1,31,395	1	9	17	113	22	85	13	17	107	329	160	551	...	...	19
9,431	1,24,121	.....	1,24,121	4	12	10	58	84	139	...	...	112	319	100	537	...	...	...
20,502	1,69,589	.....	1,69,589	4	21	10	63	51	187	...	20	145	359	210	663	...	...	...
13,028	1,15,235	6,707	1,22,032	4	14	8	35	38	159	7	23	108	313	100	544	...	...	...
7,094	1,07,575	.....	1,07,575	1	6	11	92	22	80	...	12	79	254	113	444	...	...	...
13,153	1,47,372	.....	1,47,372	5	17	2	48	35	133	...	13	123	306	103	6-6	...	...	...
71,183	7,93,066	8,908	8,02,064	19	82	53	409	242	782	20	96	678	1,069	604	2,317	...	...	10
19,411	2,03,705	7,544	2,71,249	2	10	27	...	30	234	...	...	145	602	210	912	...	...	1
81,251	1,86,301	1,259	1,87,560	4	23	27	143	10	54	...	...	72	364	130	540	...	...	...
2,901	37,648	394	38,040	...	...	20	13	11	67	...	...	81	301	112	344	...	...	...
15,775	2,33,103	5,071	2,38,174	4	17	61	183	18	123	...	...	150	633	213	855	...	...	15
6,583	1,33,067	2,073	1,41,840	...	...	20	10	19	108	...	...	83	246	131	416	...	...	...
10,948	91,801	8,101	94,902	6	20	20	20	9	62	1	...	25	176	61	277	...	...	21
86,935	9,51,523	21,132	9,71,655	16	82	104	368	103	648	1	...	603	2,313	677	2,471	...	...	10
43,038	45,667	1,06,556	1,52,223	...	...	...	...	4	27	...	...	100	465	104	522	...	...	...
10,060	22,234	53,613	75,847	...	...	2	9	1	29	...	...	84	261	67	264	...	...	...
18,664	37,358	67,160	1,24,527	...	...	...	...	9	34	...	...	72	532	81	605	...	...	...
11,448	41,617	91,506	1,33,123	...	...	25	61	1	30	...	...	97	434	123	529	...	...	...
63,539	1,40,876	3,39,844	4,85,720	...	...	27	70	15	120	...	...	324	1,725	365	1,915	...	...	...
4,24,301	39,40,298	4,02,470	43,48,738	70	325	512	2,053	724	3,223	41	169	3,270	11,600	4,617	17,900	...	...	221

STATEMENT E—concluded.

PROVINCE (District).	Area of whole province (or District) in square miles.	Population of whole Province (or District).	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).								REMARKS.
					TO AREA.			TO POPULATION.			Total amount of Cognizable Crime reported (Column V of Part I and Columns VIII and X of Part III of State- ment A).	Proportion of Cognizable Crime to the Police Force eng- aged in the prevention and detection of Crime (Columns XXXII and XXXIII).	
					Of the whole Province (District).	Of Province (District), exclusive both of the Area and the Force in Towns.	Of Towns, exclusive of the Force outside Towns.	Of the whole Province (District).	Of Province (District), exclusive both of the Population and the Force in Towns.	Of Towns, exclusive of the Force outside Towns.			
1	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Northern Division.													
Ahmedabad ...	8,049	705,004	17	84	4'45	10'47	17'25	807'39	1,434'33	505'17	1,472	1'66	Besides the amount show in column 16, Rs. 1,8 were spent on account pay of persons employ on Famine Relief works.
Kaira ...	1,505	710,332	19	21	8'54	4'21	1'9	1,501'84	1,627'46	1,451'35	1,495	3'32	
Panch Mahals ...	1,006	201,020	7	31	8'93	4'5	1'9	639'	627	716'	608	1'49	
Broach ...	1,407	291,703	7	16	4'58	8'20	30'8	911'76	1,376'27	411'05	976	3'05	
Surat ...	1,662	637,017	11	37	2'66	4'80	52'78	1,029'10	1,362'59	580'60	1,196	1'03	
Thana ...	3,573	811,433	14	44	6'35	12'34	1	1,448'83	2,690'60	136'37	2,817	5'01	
Total ...	13,802	3,512,663	68	183	4'23	...	...	1,072'	...	...	8,563	2'63	
Central Division.													
Ahmednagar ...	5,545	637,005	10	29	12'19	12'52	1'06	1,637'2	1,872'19	595'45	2,216	4'00	
Khandesh ...	10,041	1,427,352	37	113	8'79	10'6	1'47	1,249'89	1,168'62	1,717'85	6,989	5'41	
Nasik ...	5,940	810,504	22	61	11'73	15'03	1'16	1,619'	1,899	630'	8,098	6'12	
Poona ...	5,949	905,830	18	45	6'23	9'35	1'24	1,109'6	1,548'06	397'	2,677	3'39	
Satara ...	4,989	1,140,559	16	39	8'01	9'93	1'60	1,971'04	2,282'87	789'31	2,052	3'27	
Sholapur ...	4,642	720,977	12	16	10'29	14'97	1'03	1,634'	2,068'	908'	1,806	3'51	
Total ...	37,506	5,944,447	121	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,937	4'6	
Southern Division.													
Belgaum ...	4,640	903,976	12	43	10'00	19'45	2'12	2,279'76	2,690'61	670'24	1,517	3'47	
Bijapur ...	5,669	735,435	10	51	13'1	15'3	1'5	1,706'2	1,918'1	396'8	1,417	3'23	
Dharwar ...	4,612	1,113,298	16	45	9'13	...	...	2,308'92	1,105'39	2,714'	1,802	3'57	
Kanara ...	3,915	454,400	14	39	9'37	10'83	2'50	1,079'54	1,123'58	809'39	648	2'01	
Kolaba ...	2,131	605,800	12	26	6'4	6'35	1'03	1,818'51	1,632'81	155'7	1,663	5'	
Ratnagiri ...	3,023	1,166,590	15	33	7'5	7'4	4'04	2,253'	270'0	734'	1,223	2'36	
Total ...	24,018	5,069,655	79	237	9'43	...	...	1,919'	...	...	6,472	...	
Sind.													
Karachi ...	11,971	440,617	19	73	14'83	27'55	9'12	553'30	761'79	811'63	1,897	2'35	
Sukkur ...	6,730	543,353	13	53	15'19	25'42	10'64	1,226'30	1,690'18	532'97	1,802	4'06	
Larkana ...	5,000	686,083	14	67	13'33	...	...	1,796'88	1,856'35	559'35	2,174	5'69	
Hyderabad ...	8,291	980,030	20	61	12'14	16'18	8'	1,443'07	1,769'82	492'15	3,881	5'68	
Tiar and Parkar ...	13,000	303,804	23	59	35'93	...	...	967'45	...	...	627	2'17	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,620	232,045	8	39	13'10	17'22	12'94	1,160'23	1,455'64	224'73	813	4'07	
Total ...	48,392	3,260,891	103	350	16'70	23'93	9'29	1,125'97	1,401'47	402'90	11,394	3'93	
Railways.													
G. I. P. Railway ...	804	...	8	33	1'45	...	...	...	...	...	1,030	1'71	145 Railway Stations.
S. M. Railway ...	723	...	6	40	2'29	...	...	...	...	...	236	7'6	97 Do.
R. D. & C. I. Railway ...	973	...	13	55	1'62	...	...	...	...	...	676	1'11	152 Do.
R.-M. Railway ...	1,473	...	15	37	2'75	...	...	...	...	...	1,937	3'61	211 Do.
Total ...	4,037	...	42	170	1'97	...	...	...	...	...	3,969	1'68	
Grand Total ...	128,704	17,787,583	413	1,213	8'61	...	...	...	...	...	51,235	8'4	605 Railway Stations.

STATEMENT F.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of

Province (District).	TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.						PUNISHMENTS.											
	Sanctioned.		Actual.		With Fire-arms.			Not with Fire-arms.			Dis-missed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally, or departmentally punished in any other way provided in Section 70 of the Police Act.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.								
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Rifles (Special Reserve, &c.).	Number provided with breech-loading Smooth-bore or Carbine.	Number provided with Muzzle-loading Smooth-bore.	Number provided with swords.	Number provided with Batons only.	Under Police Act.				Under Sections 30, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.				
										Officers.				Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Northern Division.																						
Ahmedabad ...	277	901	274	927	...	304	...	872	...	...	7	14	120	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bombay ...	100	851	106	871	...	167	...	311	18	...	4	6	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira ...	160	572	147	507	...	241	...	372	106	1	4	13	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Panch Mahals ...	134	520	133	517	10	335	...	251	11	...	16	39	127	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Surat ...	181	713	176	709	...	237	...	478	165	...	7	14	84	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana ...	100	690	100	634	...	373	...	481	20	...	6	4	71	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,038	3,630	1,025	3,745	10	1,757	...	2,705	840	1	43	90	524	...	11	...	...	1	1	2	...
Central Division.																						
Ahmednagar ...	179	684	177	626	24	298	...	208	254A	...	5	9	56	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh ...	334	1,359	330	1,347	...	602	...	797	351B	1	19	20	139	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nasik ...	104	630	103	620	10	299	...	506	140	8	21	23	106	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...
Poona ...	203	1,020	200	1,004	...	413	...	510	350D	...	11	22	242	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Satara ...	223	709	219	736	...	416	...	407	199	3	8	10	55	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sholapur ...	127	490	127	406	16	195	...	213	200	1	12	11	69	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	1,369	4,946	1,355	4,638	62	2,213	...	2,636	1,493	8	70	95	667	...	18	1	...	1	...	7	...	
Southern Division.																						
Dahgaon ...	100	553	100	549	14	233	...	34	431	...	8	4	74	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dijapur ...	100	527	156	534	...	226	...	289	172	1	7	18	62	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhule ...	210	643	208	650	11	303	...	481	77	...	11	13	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara ...	100	544	159	539	25	333	...	300	80	3	7	10	64	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Kolaba ...	113	444	113	444	...	179	...	228	163	...	1	2	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	105	606	105	604	...	255	...	36	479	...	1	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	908	3,337	901	3,310	60	1,435	...	1,423	1,350	3	35	64	355	2	3	1	...	...	...	2	...
Sind.																						
Karachi ...	210	912	(a) 206	(b) 807	...	(c) 469	...	(d) 307	319	4	7	22	134	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur ...	180	500	130	(e) 550	...	(f) 350	...	(g) 372	...	...	7	13	112	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Larkana ...	112	381	112	(h) 373	...	(i) 216	...	(j) 251	8	...	1	5	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	231	825	233	825	...	(l) 223	...	(m) 401	113	...	13	83	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar ...	131	416	123	(n) 397	(o) 330	(p) 135	...	(q) 16	...	...	4	17	38	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	61	277	61	(r) 276	...	(s) 205	...	(t) 120	...	1	7	7	40	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	877	3,431	860	3,392	330	1,677	...	1,407	440	5	30	97	521	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	...
Railways.																						
G. I. P. Railway ...	104	522	104	516	...	...	...	26	600	3	8	21	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
S. M. Railway ...	(u) 63	(v) 318	57	298	...	28	...	(w) 18	(x) 325	...	10	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. E. & C. I. Railway ...	81	503	81	506	...	...	...	20	627	...	15	9	162	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. M. Railway ...	121	529	122	529	...	19	...	123	510	...	16	8	73	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	370	1,930	364	1,703	...	47	...	197	2,022	2	49	40	355	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,623	17,483	4,575	17,244	442	7,320	...	8,453	8,634	19	242	380	2,452	3	42	2	...	2	2	13	...	

* This number includes three dismissals consequent on Judicial convictions for theft.

(a) 5 vacancies.

(b) 15 do.

(c) 191 of these provided with swords also.

(d) 20 of these provided with revolvers.

(e) 1 vacancy.

(f) 161 of these provided with swords also.

(g) 13 of these provided with revolvers and 101 armed with batons also.

(h) 3 vacancies (men).

(i) 123 of these have swords also.

(j) 11 of these have revolvers. 202 provided with batons also.

(k) Excludes 13 men enlisted by District Superintendents of Police, Sukkur and Karachi, between 1st January and 31st July 1901.

(l) 205 of these provided with swords also.

F.

Force for the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1901.

REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		Number called during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.							PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF			REMARKS.
Recorded during the year.	By promotion.	By purchase.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.				By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.				
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
353	313	406	124	330	477	57	38	7	24	1	37	47-35	9-13	1-30	27 vacancies (3 officers and 34 men) 1 Shrivastad, 1 Court Prosecutor unarmed, (1 officer and 16 men) 3 office members unarmed.		
180	94	181	31	254	301	2	6	4	3	1	16	58-08	0-15	0-04	11 do. (3 officers and 1 men) 3 do.		
156	101	313	21	295	338	23	37	4	3	3	35	52-47	0-04	0-20	8 do. (1 do. 0 do.) 3 do.		
384	75	133	60	303	324	30	17	16	4	1	11	41-04	0-21	1-70	10 do. (5 do. 4 do.)		
238	120	258	73	409	334	18	33	7	0	1	11	54-52	1-05	1-23	0 do. (men) 1 Shrivastad and 1 Court Prosecutor unarmed.		
319	151	245	77	395	383	9	20	5	1	0	10	50-51	0-16	2-01	22 do. (13 officers and 95 men) 1 Shrivastad, 1 Court Prosecutor unarmed, 9 office members unarmed.		
1,445	734	1,034	314	2,310	2,046	138	185	44	60	7	116	—	—	2-48	107 do.		
9	140	268	50	407	340	10	27	5	3	—	7	10-75	0-08	0-07	(A) 1 Court Prosecutor and 3 office members are unarmed.		
773	412	557	130	608	631	30	34	20	1	2	35	48-37	0-23	1-51	(B) 1 Court Prosecutor and 1 Shrivastad are unarmed.		
90	225	204	34	285	268	10	10	24	—	—	7	48-10	0-10	0-11	(C) 1 Shrivastad is unarmed.		
240	318	500	108	713	640	25	70	11	1	1	17	48-40	1-00	2-01	(D) 1 Court Prosecutor, 1 Shrivastad and 3 Head Constables are unarmed.		
300	171	402	60	545	310	15	4	11	1	—	25	57-05	0-16	2-43			
114	30	205	40	263	320	11	2	13	4	—	7	17-05	0-04	1-13			
1,578	608	2,513	471	3,367	3,305	112	165	34	0	0	00	43-00	0-13	1-00	71		
375	115	243	30	300	372	4	5	0	3	—	20	17-37	0-04	1-33	4 vacancies (Shrivastad not included in Columns 8-10).		
300	30	210	36	307	397	11	1	0	—	—	7	10-51	0-01	1-04	7 do. do. do.		
105	140	305	34	346	410	21	23	11	0	7	00	10-00	1-20	5-00	15 do. do. do.		
140	114	180	44	290	374	13	0	0	0	1	10	64-20	0-16	2-73	0 do. do. do.		
240	37	247	20	315	314	20	2	1	0	—	14	14-00	1-13	2-53	1 do.		
36	124	275	40	339	450	30	3	1	—	—	0	20-10	0-20	1-17	1 do.		
924	609	1,334	208	1,448	2,301	94	41	32	15	0	115	—	—	2-63	36 do.		
240	100	120	100	310	450	37	30	11	0	4	05	13-07	0-08	2-30	27 officers of digital establishment not included in Columns 8 to 10.		
30	30	120	30	600	290	9	31	7	1	5	5	70-0	0-10	1-11	30 do. do. do.		
12	70	115	34	234	287	—	5	1	1	—	0	15-00	0-20	0-51	30 do. do. do.		
113	144	275	30	349	340	9	23	13	17	3	14	41-45	0-11	1-20	31 do. do. do.		
35	30	31	31	300	316	15	20	4	7	—	10	44-20	0-05	1-0	30 do. do. 10 men without arms and 13 officers and men (Opium Police) not included in Columns 8 to 10.		
35	35	35	35	130	100	3	15	3	5	—	1	24-00	0-00	0-0	13 do. do. do.		
404	300	700	407	1,101	1,000	70	140	44	27	21	07	30-12	0-10	1-57	67 vacancies.		
230	94	307	51	308	280	0	30	20	1	1	14	30-37	0-24	2-35	8 vacancies, 151 sick exclusive of re-admissions.		
30	51	198	33	104	130	3	19	10	—	—	9	(7) 42-20	0-11	2-23	3 vacancies.		
37	30	342	30	350	300	7	31	15	0	—	31	44-20	0-15	2-34	There are 220 admissions and 100 re-admissions.		
119	101	301	30	318	343	17	35	10	7	2	14	32-30	0-14	2-15	1 vacancy. There are 406 admissions, out of which 153 were re-admissions.		
375	344	1,030	209	1,147	935	36	105	31	10	3	00	50-00	0-10	2-06	23 vacancies, 701 sick exclusive of re-admissions. 704 admissions, 256 re-admissions.		
4,725	3,323	7,455	1,515	10,433	9,421	451	685	201	119	35	465	—	—	2	373 vacancies.		

(a) 10 armed with revolvers also.

(b) 30 vacancies (3 officers and 18 men.)

(c) These men have swords also.

(d) 12 of these provided with swords also.

(e) 1 vacancy.

(f) 12 of these have swords also.

(g) 1 Inspector and 1 Chief Constable have revolvers also.

(h) Five vacancies including 4 on account of 4 clerks, who have not yet been absorbed in the force (vide Government Resolution No. 752 of 31st January 1901).

(i) 13 vacancies including 12 in pay clerks' party (vide Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1405 of 7th March 1901).

(j) 5 of these have revolvers, also 150 sick exclusive of re-admissions.

(k) The difference between the total of columns 8 to 10 and that of 3 and 4 is due to 4 of the vacancies on account of 4 clerks who have not been absorbed in the Executive force.

(l) There were 150 men in hospitals during the year under report.

F. A. M. H. VINCENT,

Statement showing the number of cases in which women were tried and convicted for the murder of their children during the year 1901, by Criminal Courts in the Bombay Presidency, inclusive of Sind, and the four Railways.

Serial Number.	District.	Name of Accused.	Date of Offence.	Child legitimate or illegitimate.	Section under which convicted.	Sentence.	In the case of legitimate child, whether Sessions Judge has or has not recommended reduction of sentence by the Local Government.	Sentence as modified by the Local Government.	Brief account of the case.
<p align="center">NORTHERN DIVISION. Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat and Thana. Nil.</p> <p align="center">CENTRAL DIVISION. Khandesh, Satara and Sholapur. Nil.</p>									
1	Ahmednagar.	Vitha, wife of Lahana.	24th February 1901.	Legitimate.	302, Indian Penal Code.	Transportation for life.	No recommendation was made by the Sessions Judge.	Five years' rigorous imprisonment, G.R., J. D., No. 4006, dated 21st June 1901.	The accused killed her daughter, a girl of one year of age, by throwing her into a well, in which the girl was drowned. The motive for the crime was that the mother could not support her daughter and had always quarreled with her husband.
2	Nasik ...	Jhelli, wife of Shivram Bhai.	2nd October 1901.	Illegitimate.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	The accused killed her child by throwing it into a well for fear of her husband.
3	Poona ...	Kashi kom Daga.	14th August 1901.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	Five years' rigorous imprisonment, vide G. R., J. D., No. 7180, dated 5th November 1901.	The accused, a widow, murdered her illegitimate child by suffocating it immediately after its birth.
<p align="center">SOUTHERN DIVISION. Belgaum, Bijapur, Dhawar, Kanara and Kolaba. Nil.</p>									
1	Ratna-giri.	Janki kom Sham-bhu.	21st January 1901.	Legitimate.	317	3 months' rigorous imprisonment.	.....	.....	The accused left her child, a girl of 2 years, in the jungle with the intention of wholly abandoning it. The motive of the crime was that the mother could not earn enough to support her child.
2	Do. ...	Subhadra kom Babaji.	12th April 1901.	Do. ...	302	Transportation for life.	.....	.....	The accused killed her two children—one son 4 years old, and the other a daughter, 10 years old by throwing them into a well, in which they were drowned, in order to spite her husband, who was keeping another woman.
<p align="center">RAILWAYS. G. I. P. Railway, B. R. & C. I. Railway, S. M. Railway and R. M. Railway. Nil.</p> <p align="center">SIND. Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier. Nil.</p>									
1	Hyderabad.	Sail, daughter of Dhanidino Nagai.	5th May 1901.	Illegitimate.	317	6 months, from 12th July 1901.	.....	.....	The child was found at the bottom of a deep watercourse, 6 feet deep and 4 feet wide, wrapped in a shawl and placed in a basket. From inquiries made by the Police and Magistrate, it was ascertained that the father of the child was one Habib who was on terms of improper intimacy with her and had assisted her in throwing the child into the water. Both were sent for trial, Habib being discharged and the woman sentenced.

Dated Poona, 25th August 1902.

F. A. M. H. VINCENT,
for Inspector-General of Police.