



Report on the Administration of
Criminal and Civil Justice in the
Bombay Presidency for the Year

1884
(1885)



Government Document

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL AND
CIVIL JUSTICE

IN THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Year 1884.

[*Price—8 Annas.*]

No. 1295 OF 1885.

C. E. G. CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE,
Registrar, High Court,
Appellate Side, Bombay :

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Bombay, 21st October 1885.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the Report of the Administration of Criminal and Civil Justice in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1884, and the Reports of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind and the Agent to His Excellency the Governor in the Panch Maháls. Tables 1 to 13 accompany the report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. E. G. CRAWFORD,
Registrar.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1864.

The plan upon which this report has been drawn up is the same as that adopted last year. As usual it relates to the administration of justice by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Provinces of the Presidency of Bombay, in the Province of Sind and in the District of the Panch Maháls. It refers to the working of all the Criminal Courts situated within these territories, except the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, from whom no report is received by the High Court.

2. The area and population of the provinces referred to are as follows :—

	Area.	Population.
Regulation Provinces ...	74,859	13,011,916
Sind ...	48,014	2,413,823
Panch Maháls ...	1,613	255,479

3. The Courts which form the subject of this report are as follows :—

Regulation Provinces.

- The High Court.
- 14 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.
- 5 Assistant Sessions Judges.
- 17 District Magistrates.
- 111 Magistrates of the First Class.
- 171 Magistrates of the Second Class.
- 186 Magistrates of the Third Class.
- 14,926 Police Pátels with criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII. of 1867.

Sind.

- The Sadar Court.
- 3 Sessions Judges.
- 5 District Magistrates, of whom 2 were invested with special powers as Deputy Commissioners under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- 21 Magistrates of the First Class.
- 58 Magistrates of the Second Class.
- 55 Magistrates of the Third Class.

Panch Maháls.

- The Sessions Judge who is also District Magistrate.
- 2 Magistrates of the First Class.
- 5 Magistrates of the Second Class.
- 3 Magistrates of the Third Class.
- The Police Pátels whose numbers are not reported.

4. The Judges mentioned above are all paid. There are 39 Honorary Magistrates in the Regulation Provinces and 1 in the Panch Maháls.

5. Six of the Judges of the High Court were Europeans and 1 was a Native. Of the Sessions Judges, Joint Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges 2 were Natives and the rest were Europeans. Eighty-six of the First Class Magistrates were Europeans and 71 were Natives. Of the Second Class Magistrates 5 were Europeans and 229 were Natives, and of the Third Class 4 were Europeans and 240 were Natives.

6. The total number of offences reported during the year was 93,701, but of these only 69,223 were returned as true. In the preceding year 87,939 offences were reported, and 65,138 were returned as true.

7. The following table shows the classification of offences reported according to headings given in Statement No. 2 for the year 1884 compared with that of those reported as true during the previous two years:—

No.	Class,	1882.	1883.	1884.	1883.		1884.
					Increase.	Decrease.	Increase
1	Offences against the State ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
2	Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII. ...	...	1	1	1	...	...
3	Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII. ...	272	288	379	16	...	91
4	Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX. ...	119	89	102	...	20	3
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	3	...	...	3
5	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	840	695	611	...	145	...
6	False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI ...	714	679	708	...	35	29
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	2	...	...	2
7	Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps, Chapter XII. ...	92	103	85	11	...	...
8	Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII ...	126	187	211	61	...	24
9	Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV. ...	1,013	910	1,048	...	103	138
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	5	...	...	5
10	Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV. ...	23	25	30	2	...	5
11	Offences affecting life ...	501	404	332	...	97	...
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	75	...	...	75
12	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births, ...	132	90	68	...	42	...
13	Hurt ...	15,578	14,944	16,420	...	634	1,476
	Attempts at hurt ...	...	...	12	...	...	12
14	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement... ..	364	373	312	9	...	...
15	Criminal force and assault... ..	3,670	2,900	2,974	...	770	74
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	2	...	...	2
16	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	83	79	69	...	4	...
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
17	Rape ...	91	61	52	...	30	...
	Attempts at rape ...	...	...	8	...	...	8
18	Unnatural offences ...	19	28	10	9	...	...
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	3	...	...	3
19	Theft ...	11,382	10,254	9,736	...	1,128	...
	Attempts at theft ...	...	...	45	...	...	45
20	Extortion ...	123	75	88	...	43	13
21	Robbery and dacoity ...	290	290	221	...	...	...
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	6	...	...	6
22	Criminal misappropriation of property... ..	604	611	540	7	...	...
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	12	...	...	12
23	Criminal breach of trust ...	670	600	548	...	70	...
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
24	Receiving of stolen property ...	1,047	992	958	...	55	...
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
25	Cheating ...	346	427	348	81	...	...
	Attempts at cheating ...	...	...	6	...	...	6
26	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	25	13	15	...	12	2
27	Mischief ...	2,651	2,848	2,860	197	...	12
	Attempts at mischief ...	...	...	5	...	...	5
28	Criminal trespass ...	3,345	3,120	3,168	...	225	48
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	16	...	...	16
29	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks ...	76	57	56	...	19	...
30	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	26	16	11	...	10	...
31	Offences relating to marriage ...	558	668	728	80	...	60
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	2	...	...	2
32	Defamation ...	113	135	145	22	...	10
33	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	2,882	3,902	4,598	1,020	...	696
34	Offences under special and local laws ...	21,068	19,264	21,590	...	1,804	2,326

8. Of the total increase of 4,090 in the number of offences committed during the year, the most remarkable is in hurts and criminal intimidation, insults and annoyances. Hurts have increased by 1,476; criminal intimidation, insults and annoyances by 696. Offences under special and local laws increased by 2,326.

9. The decreases are confined to offences relating to contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, offences relating to life, theft, robbery and dacoity, criminal misappropriation of property and cheating.

10. Of the 332 offences affecting human life, 183 were murders. These may be classified and compared with murders committed in 1883 as follows :—

	Number.	
	1883.	1884.
From causes connected with women	77	76
Of children for the sake of their ornaments	11	9
Other murders for the sake of gain	19	19
From other causes	88	79
Total ...	195	183

11. Thus there has been an improvement in the state of the country during the year under report so far as regards serious offences affecting the human body, and offences against property, and a falling off as regards minor offences against the human body and the like.

12. The offences entered in the table as offences under "Special and Local Laws" are of the same kind as those entered in 1883 under the same head, and consist principally of breaches of the A'bkári Act, the Cattle Trespass Act, the Forest Act, the Opium Act, and the Salt Act, and of the Acts which deal with Conservancy and Municipal and Police Regulations, viz., the Cantonment Magistrates' Act, the Municipal Act, and the District and Village Police Acts.

13. The following table shows the number of offences reported to have occurred in each district, with the percentage borne by offences to population, both in the year under report and the previous year :—

District.	Population.	Offences.		Proportion to Population of Offences returned as true.	
		1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Ahmedabad	856,324	4,706	4,459	1 to 182	1 to 192
Kaira	804,800	2,260	2,808	1 to 247	1 to 286
Broach	326,930	1,385	1,420	1 to 236	1 to 230
Surat	614,198	2,468	2,990	1 to 249	1 to 205
Thána	908,548	5,515	6,142	1 to 165	1 to 147
Kolába	381,649	2,150	2,265	1 to 178	1 to 168
Khándesh	1,237,231	3,720	3,926	1 to 333	1 to 315
Násik	781,206	3,675	3,999	1 to 213	1 to 195
Ahmednagar	751,228	2,804	2,948	1 to 268	1 to 254
Poona	900,621	6,139	7,082	1 to 147	1 to 127
Sholápur	582,487	1,543	1,604	1 to 378	1 to 363
Sátára	1,062,350	2,569	2,851	1 to 414	1 to 372
Belgaum	864,014	2,652	2,690	1 to 322	1 to 321
Dhárwár	882,907	2,148	2,191	1 to 411	1 to 402
Bijápur	638,493	1,536	1,565	1 to 416	1 to 407
Kánara	421,840	1,507	1,230	1 to 280	1 to 342
Ratnágiri	997,090	1,555	1,829	1 to 641	1 to 545
Panch Maháls	255,479	719	852	1 to 355	1 to 299
Karáchi	478,688	4,637	4,779	1 to 103	1 to 100
Hyderabad	754,624	4,415	5,417	1 to 171	1 to 139
Thar and Párkar	203,344	810	663	1 to 251	1 to 306
Shikárpur	852,986	4,609	4,738	1 to 185	1 to 180
Upper Sind Frontier	124,181	618	763	1 to 199	1 to 162

14. Ratnágiri maintains its character of comparative freedom from crime, though there were 3 murders committed in 1884 against 2 in 1883. The offence which shows a marked increase in the district is that of hurt. Bijápur, Dhárwár and Sátára come next to Ratnágiri. In Dhárwár murders decreased from 17 in 1883 to 8 in 1884. There was only one trial for kidnapping, and none for offences relating to coin and Government stamps. Karáchi remains the most criminal of all the districts, probably because of its turbulent Beluchi tribes. Kolába reports the least number of murder cases, and there was not a single case of kidnapping or of rape.

15. Arising out of the 69,228 offences reported as true, 65,971 cases were brought to trial. The number of persons before the Courts during the year 1883 was 114,445, while in 1884 it was 120,659. Of these 76,122 were acquitted or discharged, and 42,999 were convicted, while 19 died pending trial, 58 escaped, 6 were transferred, and the cases of 1,455 remained unfinished at the end of the year.

16. In 1883 the actual number of persons under trial was 114,445. Of these 66 died or escaped, 71,553 were acquitted or discharged, 41,498 were convicted, and 1,328 persons remained under trial at the close of the year.

17. The percentage of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884 is as follows :—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Died, escaped or transferred	·05	·05	·07
Discharged or acquitted	53·42	62·52	63·09
Convicted	44·97	36·26	35·64
Remaining under trial	1·56	1·17	1·20

18. The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions under the various classes of offences was as follows during the year under report :—

Class.	Persons acquitted.	Persons convicted.	Ratio of Persons acquitted to Persons convicted.
Offences against the State... ..	...	1	0:100
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... ..	...	1	0:100
Offences against the public tranquillity	1,708	1,097	61:39
Offences by or relating to public servants	76	78	49:51
Attempts at ditto	4	1	80:20
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	387	533	42:58
False evidence and offences against public justice	362	500	42:58
Attempts at ditto	1	1	50:50
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps	53	47	53:47
Offences relating to weights and measures	60	162	27:73
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	216	1,165	15:85
Attempts at ditto ... ..	...	5	0:100
Offences relating to religion	21	31	41:59
Do. affecting life	290	257	53:47
Attempts at ditto	34	49	41:59
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and concealment of births	38	66	37:63
Hurt	34,936	4,203	89:11
Attempts at hurt	12	4	75:25
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	620	91	87:13
Criminal force and assault	4,460	1,003	81:19
Attempts at ditto	2	...	100:0
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	108	42	72:28
Attempts at ditto	8	...	100:0

Class.	Persons acquitted.	Persons convicted.	Ratio of Persons acquitted to Persons convicted.
Rape ...	51	23	68:32
Attempts at rape ...	10	4	71:29
Unnatural offences ...	17	3	85:15
Attempts at ditto ...	2	1	66:34
Theft ...	4,691	8,032	36:64
Attempts at theft ...	18	39	31:69
Extortion ...	104	31	77:23
Attempts at extortion ...	...	1	0:100
Robbery and dacoity ...	266	252	51:49
Attempts at ditto ...	2	5	28:72
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	505	294	63:37
Attempts at ditto ...	16	8	66:34
Criminal breach of trust ...	400	230	63:37
Attempts at ditto ...	1	...	100:0
Receiving of stolen property ...	685	933	42:58
Attempts at ditto ...	1	1	50:50
Cheating ...	406	84	82:18
Attempts at cheating ...	7	5	58:42
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	29	6	82:18
Mischief, ...	5,156	974	84:16
Attempts at mischief ...	2	4	33:67
Criminal trespass ...	2,906	1,358	68:32
Attempts at ditto ...	5	17	23:77
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks ...	67	16	81:19
Attempts at ditto ...	1	...	100:0
Criminal breach of contracts of service ...	24	1	96:4
Offences relating to marriage ...	1,275	117	92:8
Attempts at ditto ...	2	...	100:0
Defamation ...	263	24	92:8
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	9,449	718	93:7
Offences under special and local laws ...	6,366	20,481	23:77

19. The remarks made in former reports with regard to the ratio of acquittals to convictions hold good as applied to the results of 1884. The ratio is, on the whole, the smallest where personal interests or animosities play the least part in the prosecution of offences, and is the largest where they form the principal motive for it, or where the law allows compounding and withdrawal. The acquittals accordingly are most noticeable in cases of hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, criminal force and assault, cheating, fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, mischief, offences relating to documents, &c., criminal breach of contracts of service, offences relating to marriage, defamation, and criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance. The convictions, on the other hand, are most remarkable in offences relating to weights and measures, affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, as well as offences under special and local laws, which seem to be zealously enforced. The ratio as regards offences affecting life is rather less in 1884 than it was in 1883.

20. Sixty-three cases involving 67 European British subjects were tried during the year. The cases were mostly of hurt, criminal force and assault, theft, and offences against local and special laws. Of these 67 accused persons 31 were convicted and 36 acquitted.

21. The number of miscellaneous cases before the Criminal Courts during the year under report was 1,434, in which 1,987 persons were concerned. Of these 652 persons were discharged, and orders were made of a more or less adverse nature in regard to 1,332 persons, while the cases of 3 persons remained pending on the 31st December 1884. In the preceding year the number of miscellaneous cases before the Courts was 1,179 involving 1,593 persons, of whom 582 were discharged, while against 1,011 unfavourable orders were passed. These miscellaneous cases comprise proceedings relating to frivolous and

vexatious complaints, proceedings against witnesses, for the forfeiture of bail or recognizance, regarding the non-attendance of jurors and assessors, proceedings to prevent breach of the peace, to require security for good behaviour, and to remove nuisances, possession cases, and maintenance cases.

22. Of 120,659 persons before the Courts 3,049 were for trial before village officers, 269 before Special Magistrates, 3,073 before Honorary Magistrates, 110,942 before Stipendiary Magistrates not Magistrates of districts or divisions of districts, 1,080 before Divisional Magistrates, 357 before District Magistrates, 1,384 before Courts of Sessions, and 114 before High Court and Sadar Court in Sind. There were 391 persons before Benches of Magistrates,

23. The High Court during the year disposed of 43 cases on its Original Side, in which 50 persons were involved. Of these 10 were acquitted and 40 were convicted. There was 1 case pending at the close of the year. In 1883 the number of cases was 42, and the number of accused persons was 54, of whom 17 were acquitted and 36 were convicted and 1 died.

24. On the Appellate Side 33 cases, involving 41 persons, came before the High Court as a Court of Reference for confirmation of sentence of death. In these cases 40 persons were convicted and 1 person's case was pending.

25. The Sadar Court in Sind as a Court of Reference disposed of 17 cases coming before it for confirmation of sentence of death in which 21 persons were concerned. Of these 21 persons 2 were acquitted and 19 convicted.

26. In the Courts of Sessions 1,384 persons (exclusive of the 61 whose cases were referred to the High Court and the Sadar Court) were under trial against 1,341 in the previous year. Of the former number 2 escaped, 595 were acquitted, 688 were convicted, and 99 remained under trial at the end of the year

27. Exclusive of 2,425 persons whose cases were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes dealt with persons under trial as shown in the following comparative table:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Persons under trial	107,011	110,483	116,112
Died, escaped or transferred	53	58	81
Acquitted or discharged	58,000	69,991	74,431
Convicted	47,345	39,198	40,246
Remaining under trial... ..	1,613	1,236	1,354

28. The village officers or Police Patels had before them 3,049 persons against 2,463 in 1883. Of the 3,049 for trial during the year under report, 1,034 were acquitted and 1,965 were convicted.

29. The duration of trials before Special, Stipendiary and District and Divisional Magistrates has decreased from 6·2 to 3·84, 10·2 to 6·23, and 24·9 to 11·96 days, respectively.

30. The total number of witnesses examined by the Criminal Courts was 198,382. On these 4,284 were examined before Police Patels, 188,202 before Magistrates, 5,531 before Courts of Sessions, and 365 before the High Court and Sadar Court. In 1883, 196,451 were examined by the Criminal Courts.

31. Four persons were sentenced to death by the High Court on its Original Side, and on its Appellate Side the Court confirmed 27 sentences of death. The Sadar Court in Sind confirmed 16 sentences of death. In the year 1883 the High Court on its Original Side sentenced 2 persons to death, and on its Appellate Side confirmed 34 sentences. The Sadar Court in Sind during the same year confirmed 14 death sentences. It will thus be seen that, in all, 47 sentences of death were passed during the year under report compared with 50 in 1883.

32. 182 persons were sentenced to transportation against 163 in 1883.

33. No sentence of penal servitude was passed in 1884.

34. 12,763 persons were sentenced to imprisonment in 1884 compared with 12,925 in 1883.

35. *Forfeiture of Property*.—No sentences of forfeiture of property were passed during 1884 or 1883.

36. *Fine*.—31,760 persons were sentenced to fine against 30,875 in the previous year. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 2,63,299-14-0, and the total amount realized during the year was Rs. 2,13,549-14-4½, of which Rs. 15,178-11-5 were paid away as compensation. In 1883 the total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 3,00,860, the total amount recovered was Rs. 2,33,319, and the amount paid away as compensation was Rs. 17,568.

37. *Whipping*.—During the year under report 707 sentences of whipping were passed against 590 in 1883.

38. Of the 707 sentences of whipping awarded during the year under report, 468 were under Sections 2 and 3 of Act VI. of 1864, in lieu of other punishments; 62 sentences were under Sections 3 and 4 of the Act passed on old offenders in addition to other punishments; and 177 sentences were passed on juveniles under Section 5 of the Act, in lieu of other punishments, for offences not punishable with whipping in the case of adults

39. Of the total number of sentences of whipping passed during the year there were—

72 sentences not exceeding 5 stripes				
191	do.	do.	10	do.
234	do.	do.	15	do.
116	do.	do.	20	do.
41	do.	do.	25	do.
53	do.	do.	30	do.

40. The total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year was 6,216 (exclusive of 293 whose cases were referred for revision to the High Court). And 73 applications involving 130 persons were made on behalf of complainants for revision. Of these 6,216 and 130 persons 6 died, escaped or were transferred; 4,195 had their appeals dismissed; 88 got their sentences enhanced; of 645 the sentences were modified; of 1,050 the sentences were reversed; in 97 cases a new trial was ordered; in 62 the proceedings were quashed, and the cases of 203 persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

41. As a Court of Appeal the High Court had to deal with 318 appellants who appealed from convictions by Courts of Sessions. In 124 instances the appeals were summarily rejected; in 78 the sentence was confirmed; in 52 it was modified, and in 39 it was reversed; the cases of 25 appellants remained undisposed of at the end of the year. No appellant died or escaped. In 1883 there were 329 appellants before the Court. The percentage of persons whose appeals were rejected, or whose sentences were modified or reversed, compared with the total number of appellants whose appeals were disposed of, are shown in the following table:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Abated, rejected or confirmed ...	202	68.9
Modified ...	52	17.7
Reversed ...	39	13.4

42. The High Court reviewed the proceedings of 736 persons, of whom only 183 applied to it to do so. The cases of the other 553 persons were sent for chiefly on an examination of the criminal calendars. It did not interfere with the sentences of 337 persons; it enhanced the sentences of 74; it modified the sentences of 68, and it reversed the sentences of 138. In the cases of 23 persons the High Court quashed the proceedings altogether, and in those of 41 it ordered new trials. The cases of 55 persons remained undisposed of at the end of 1884. In 1883 the High Court had reviewed the proceedings of 735 persons. The following table shows the number of criminal cases of all kinds reviewed by the High Court during 1884 from each district:—

Districts.	Confirmation Cases.	Criminal Appeals.	Criminal Cases reviewed.	Criminal References.	Total.
Ratnágiri ... ..	...	6	9	1	16
Dhárwár ... ..	...	18	8	4	30
Kánara	1	19	9	...	29
Belgaum	7	22	25	4	58
Bijápur ... ..	...	...	9	10	19
Sholápur	2	23	27	2	54
Poona	5	17	17	10	49
Khándesh	7	17	25	18	67
Ahmednagar	1	8	14	24	47
Sátára	2	12	12	8	34
Násik ... ..	...	2	21	17	40
Thána	4	15	30	52	101
Kolába ... ..	...	3	7	8	18
Surat	1	11	18	12	42
Broach ... ..	...	5	10	13	28
Ahmedabad ... ..	...	29	30	15	74
Kaira ... ..	...	...	13	9	22
Bombay City ... ..	...	...	4	...	4

43. Ten appeals against acquittals involving 14 persons were presented by Government to the High Court compared with 6 in the previous year. In the cases of 2 persons the appeals were rejected or dismissed; of 6 the sentences were modified, and the cases of 6 persons were pending at the end of the year.

44. The Sadar Court in Sind had 93 appellants before it against 106 in 1883. Of the 93 appellants 21 had their appeals summarily rejected, 53 had their sentences confirmed, 8 whose sentences were modified, and 10 whose sentences were reversed. There was 1 appellant's case pending at the end of the year.

45. As a Court of revision the Sadar Court reviewed the cases of 414 persons in 1884. It left unaltered the sentences of 258; it enhanced the sentences of 14; it modified the sentences of 31, and it reversed the sentences of 84. Five new trials were ordered. One appellant died. The cases of 21 persons were pending at the end of the year. In the year 1883 the Court had, cases of 373 persons before it for revision.

46. Two appeals were made to Government against the decision of the Sessions Judge in the Panch Maháls. Both were dismissed. A case decided by the Magistrate, First Class, Panch Maháls, was referred to Government as illegal in which the conviction and sentence were reversed.

47. The following table shows the number of appellants who appealed against convictions by Sessions Judges from each district:—

	Number of Persons convicted by the Sessions Judges.	Appellants.
Ahmedabad	63	} 34
Kaira	43	
Broach	17	
Surat	17	} 21
Thána	58	
Kolába	38	
Násik	17	} 6
Khándesh	55	
Ahmednagar	14	
Poona	27	} 15
Sholápur-Bijápur	54	
Sátára	30	
Belgaum	71	} 41
Dhárwár	28	
Ratnágiri	21	
Kánara	23	} 20
Panch Maháls... ..	15	
Karáchi	16	
Hyderabad	45	} 93
Thar and Párkar	6	
Shikárpur	24	
Upper Sind Frontier	6	

48. The Courts of Sessions had before them appeals of 1,540 persons against convictions by First Class Magistrates and Assistant Sessions Judges, of which appeals of 63 persons were pending at the end of the year. The method in which the appeals of the remaining 1,477 were disposed of is shown in the following table:—

Districts.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Total number disposed of.
Ahmedabad...	...	96	12	...	37	32	...	...	...	177
Kaira	1	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	9
Broach	8	14	...	6	3	...	1	3	35
Surat	18	3	...	6	8	...	...	...	35
Thána	3	4	...	4	9	...	...	...	20
Kolába	2	17	...	...	4	...	...	...	23
Násik	18	24	...	9	9	...	...	...	60
Khándesh	26	...	1	...	...	...	...	27
Ahmednagar	22	2	...	3	6	...	3	...	36
Poona	8	11	...	39	5	...	...	...	63
Sholápur	1	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	13
Sátára	2	26	...	3	24	...	1	...	56
Belgaum	6	12	...	6	4	...	...	...	28
Bijápur	1	29	...	15	35	...	...	...	115
Dhárwár	9	17	...	4	1	...	...	...	31
Ratnágiri	4	9	...	2	5	...	...	...	20
Kánara	6	15	...	1	5	...	...	...	27
Panch Maháls	133	59	...	38	30	...	2	...	262
Karáchi	54	97	...	5	20	...	5	...	181
Hyderabad	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
Thar and Párkar	1	89	...	24	18	1	4	1	186
Shikárpur	3	12	...	3	12	...	2	...	64
Upper Sind Frontier.	...									

49. The percentage of the various methods in which appeals were disposed of was as follows:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Appellant died, escaped or transferred ...	3	21
Rejected or confirmed ...	1,008	68.43
Sentence enhanced or modified ...	207	14.05
Do. reversed, proceedings quashed, or new trial ordered ...	255	17.31

50. In 1883 out of 1,273 appeals disposed of by the Courts of Sessions the percentage was as follows:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Appellant died, escaped or transferred ...	29	2.3
Rejected or confirmed ...	903	70.9
Sentence enhanced or modified... ..	120	9.4
Do. reversed, proceedings quashed, or new trial ordered ...	221	17.4

51. The Sessions Courts reviewed the proceedings of 523 persons as compared with 283 in the previous year, with the following results:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Died, escaped or transferred ...	...	3	...
Not interfered with ...	215	236	369
Sentenced enhanced ...	...	...	...
Do. or order modified ...	1	4	1
Do. do. reversed ...	3	12	8
Proceedings quashed ...	2	...	18
New trial ordered ...	9	14	19
Referred to the High Court ...	18	...	95
Pending at the end of the year ...	4	14	13

52. The District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates with appellate powers had before them 2,350 appellants during the year under report compared with 2,299 in 1883 and 2,324 in 1882 whose appeals were thus disposed of:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Died or escaped ...	...	1	2
Appeal rejected ...	181	199	242
Sentences confirmed ...	1,093	1,164	1,256
Do. enhanced ...	70	...	...
Do. modified ...	364	251	272
Do. reversed ...	563	529	534
Proceedings quashed ...	8	21	19
New trial ordered ...	9	56	6
Pending at the end of the year ...	36	78	19

53. The percentage of the various modes of disposal to the total number of appellants whose appeals were decided by the Magistrates was as follows:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Appellant died, or escaped, or appeal transferred ...	...	·04	·08
Appeal rejected or sentence confirmed ...	55·7	61·37	64·26
Sentence enhanced or modified ...	18·9	11·3	11·67
Do. reversed, proceedings quashed, or a new trial ordered ...	25·4	27·29	23·99

54. The District Magistrates reviewed the cases of 651 persons as compared with 1,095 in the previous year. The Magistrates did not interfere at all in the cases of 447 persons. They ordered new trial in the cases of 8 persons. In one case the proceedings were quashed. In another the sentence was reversed, and 194 they referred to the High Court.

55. Trial by jury or with the aid of assessors takes place only in the High Court and the Courts of Sessions. In the High Court criminal trials are held before juries of 9 persons, and in the districts of Poona, Ahmedabad, and the City of Karachi juries of 5 are used for the trial of persons accused of heinous offences punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for ten years or upwards, under Chapters VIII., XI., XII., XVI., XVII., XVIII. of the Indian Penal Code or under any of those chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Code. In other districts trials in the Sessions Courts take place with the aid of assessors.

56. In the High Court 43 cases were tried by jury, in all of which the Judge accepted the verdict.

57. In the Courts of Sessions at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karáchi there were 39 trials by jury, in 38 of which the verdict was accepted by the Judge. In the remaining case the Judge objected wholly to the verdict; and he referred the case to the High Court.

58. In the Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X., Criminal Procedure Code, there were 20 cases tried by jury, in all of which the Judge approved of the verdict.

59. 505 cases were tried in Courts of Sessions with the aid of assessors, in 357 of which the Judge agreed with the assessors, while he differed from 1 assessor in 56 cases and from both in 92. The opinion of the assessors was not taken owing to the prosecution having been withdrawn, or the accused having pleaded guilty in 49 cases.

60. The chief results of the administration of criminal justice in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1884 may thus be briefly summed up:—The offences reported have increased by nearly 7,000; offences returned as true have also increased by over 4,000. There is also an increase in the cases actually brought to trial by nearly 5,000. The number of persons incriminated has increased by over 6,000. This increase is confined to offences of hurt, intimidation, insult, &c., and offences against District and Village Police Acts. There is some decrease in offences relating to life, criminal force, and assault and theft. The ratio of discharges and acquittals to convictions, which in 1883 showed a considerable increase, has in 1884 barely increased. There is a slight decrease in the number of appeals. For 1883 the number of appellants was 6,541, while it decreased to 6,509 in 1884. The largest number of appeals to the High Court came from Ahmedabad. The inferior Courts reviewed the cases of nearly 1,100 persons, and the interference by them was but slight. Reviews by the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind are nearly the same in number as before, but, as noted last year, the extent of their interference was necessarily large. Generally speaking, the results of the year under report are satisfactory, but as regards the occurrence of offences show an increase of crime exactly proportioned with decrease in 1883.

C. E. G. CRAWFORD,

Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th October 1885. }

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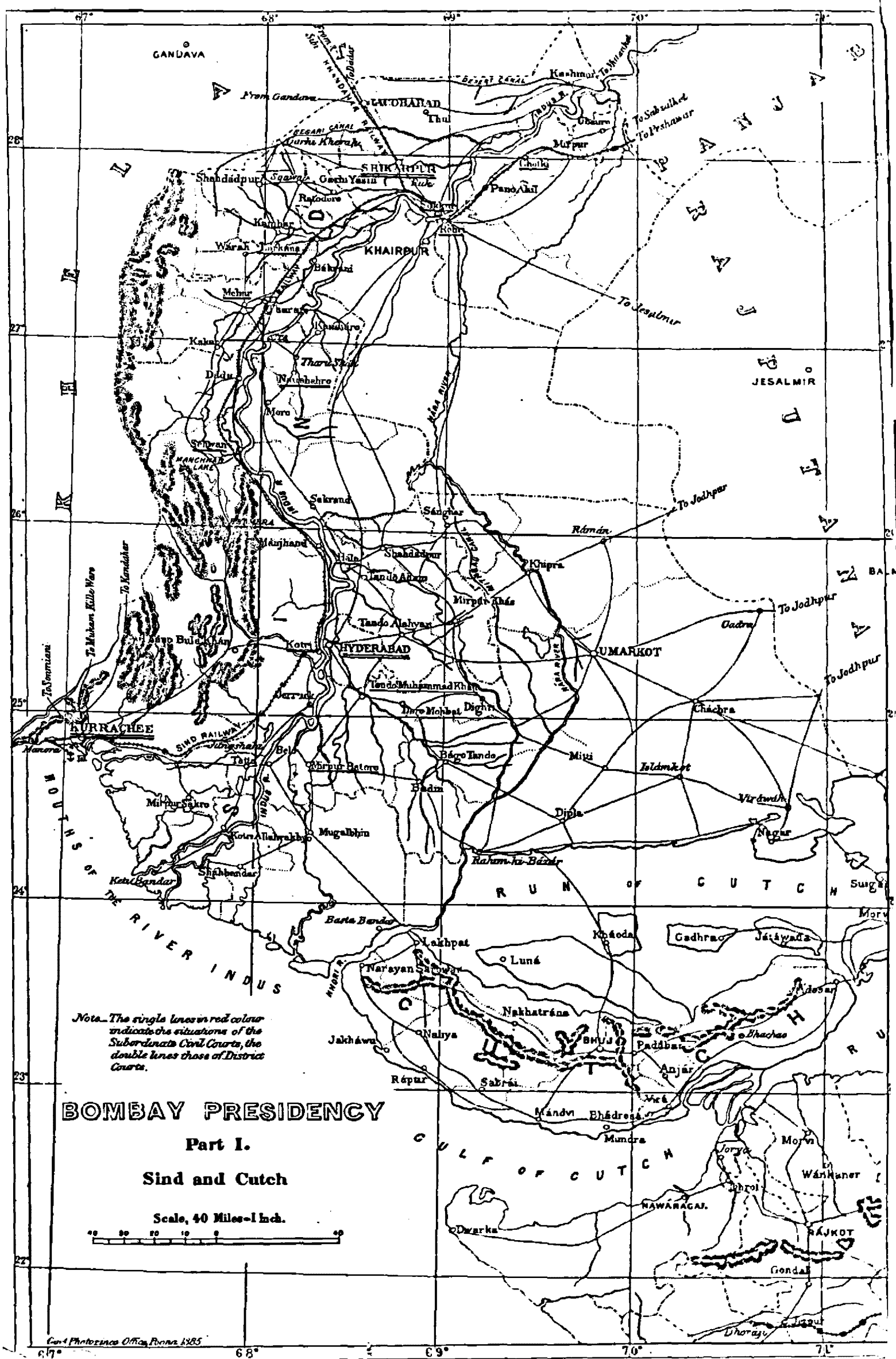
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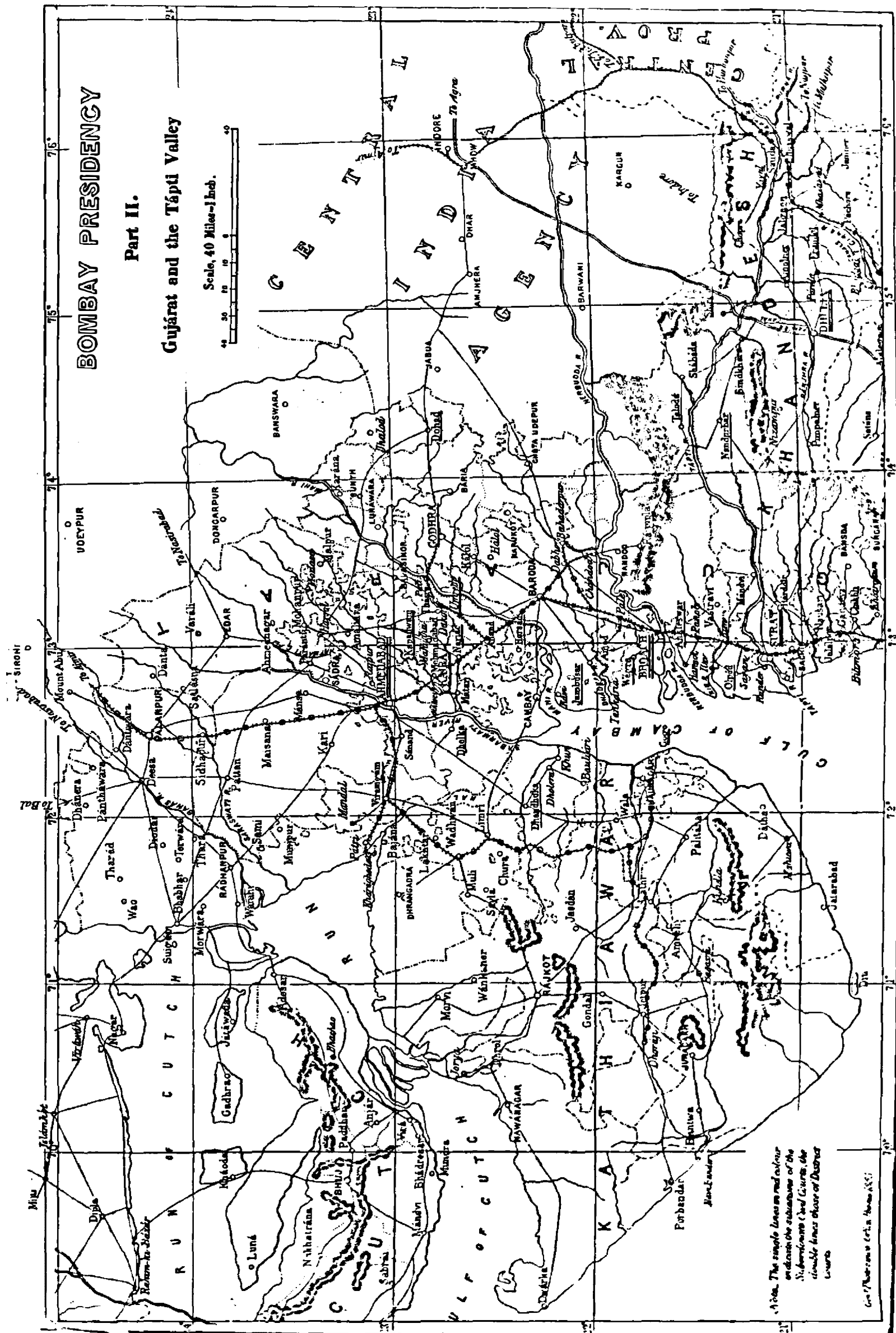
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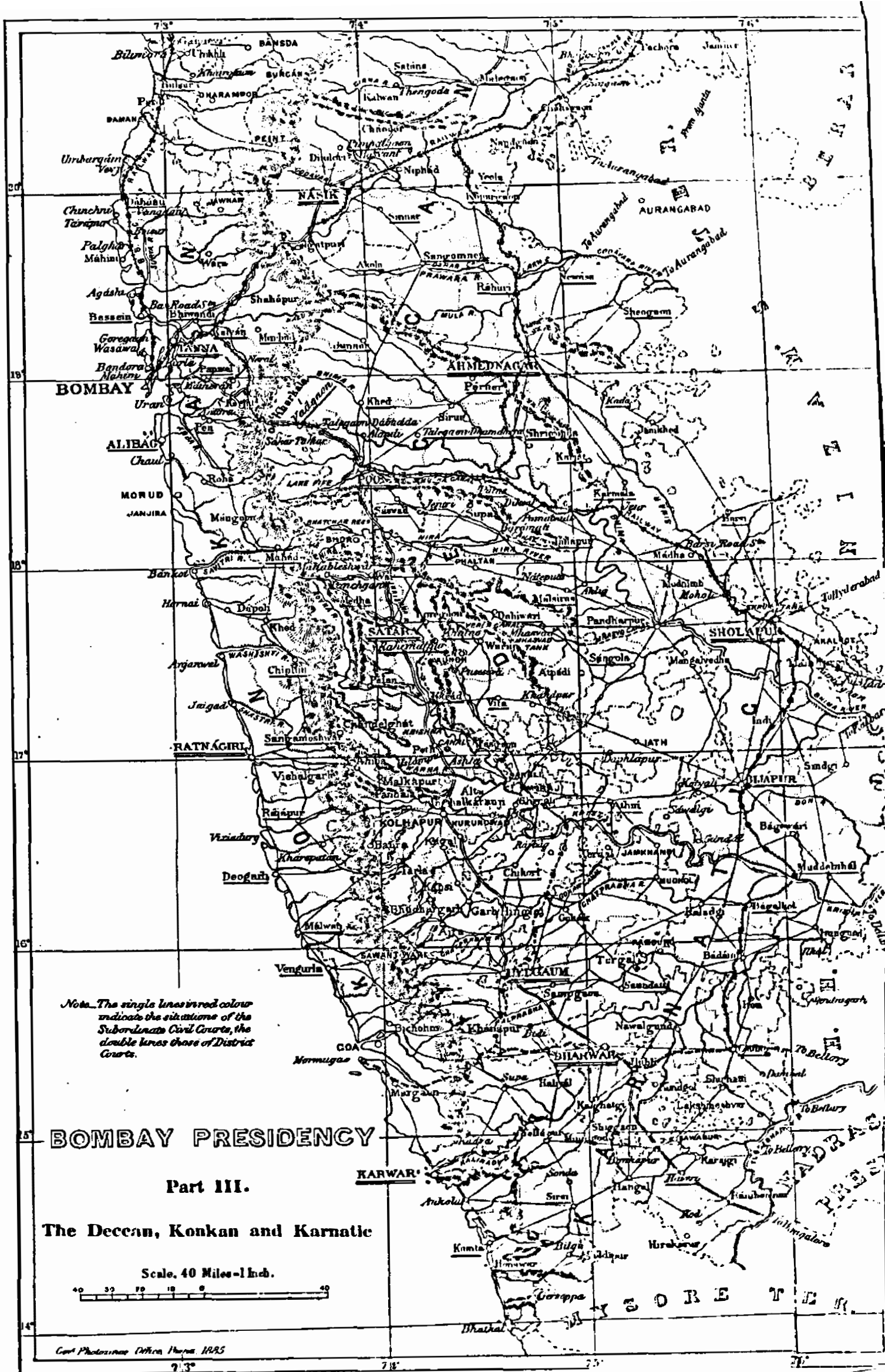
Gujarat and the Tapti Valley

Scale, 40 Miles = 1 Inch.



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تاریخ: ۱۳۹۸/۰۵/۰۵



REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1884.

The subject of this report, as of the reports for the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883, is the administration of justice by all the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency, with the exception of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay and the Courts at Aden. The administration report of the Court of Small Causes is sent direct to Government, and from Aden and Zanzibar no information is received by the High Court regarding the working or constitution of the Courts.

2. The territories to which this report relates are, as in former years, the Territory referred to, Regulation Provinces within the original or appellate jurisdictions of the High Court, the Province of Sind and the District of Panch Maháls. Conformably to the wishes of the Government of India, a map of the Presidency is annexed, in which the position of the Courts of the various Subordinate Judges is marked by a single red line, while a double red line indicates the head-quarter stations at which are situated the Courts of District Judges or of Assistant Judges exercising the powers of a District Judge.

3. The area and population of the territories above mentioned are as follows:—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Regulation Provinces ...	74,902	13,691,181
Sind ...	48,014	2,413,823
Panch Maháls ...	1,613	255,479
Total ...	124,529	16,360,483

4. The constitution and functions of the various Civil Courts continue as explained in the report for 1880.

5. During the year 1884 the High Court was presided over by a Chief Justice and 6 Judges as follows:—

Chief Justice.

Sir Charles Sargent.

Puisne Judges.

Mr. Justice Bayley.	Mr. Justice Pinhey.
Mr. Justice Kemball.	Mr. Justice Scott.
Mr. Justice West.	Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás.

Officiating Judges.

Mr. Justice Birdwood from 10th March to 10th May and 16th June to 16th September 1884.

Mr. Justice Hart from 15th July to 15th October 1884.

Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Pinhey were on leave, Mr. Justice Hart officiating for Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Birdwood officiating for Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Pinhey.

6. There were 13 District and 6 Assistant Judges, 2 new District Judgeships (Násik and Sholápur-Bijápur) having been substituted from the beginning of the year for the 3 Assistant Judgeships with Full Powers previously existing at Násik, Sholápur, and Kaládgi.

7. There were 14 First Class and 86 Second Class Subordinate Judges. The changes that had occurred were the abolition of the Second Class Subordinate Judgeships at Thána and Sholápur, and the creation in their places of two First Class Subordinate Judgeships from 1st February 1884.

8. The number of Jághírdárs and Inámdárs exercising under Regulation XIII. of 1830 the powers of Subordinate Judges of the Second Class remains unchanged. Three Cantonment Magistrates of Poona, Belgaum and Ahmednagar are entered in the returns as having performed the functions of Civil Courts under Act III. of 1859. The Mámlatdárs of the various tálukás, numbering in all 182 (inclusive of Mahálkaris), as usual disposed of suits relating to the possession of land under Bombay Act III. of 1876.

9. At the close of the year there were 97 village Munsifs and 237 Conciliators, who had been appointed under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, against 92 village Munsifs and 272 Conciliators at the end of the previous year.

10. In Sind the constitution of the Civil Courts was the same as stated in the last report.

11. The constitution of the Courts in the Panch Maháls remained unaltered, during the year under review.

12. The following statement shows concisely the numbers and designations of the regular Civil Courts throughout the territories which come within the scope of this report. The Courts of the Cantonment Magistrates and Mámlatdárs have not been included, because, though they both, at times, perform the functions of Civil Courts, these are not their principal duties, and occupy but a very small proportion of their time :—

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.

The Court of Small Causes in Bombay.

13 District Judges.

2* Agents for Sardárs in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country under Regulation XXIX. of 1827.

1 Assistant Judge with Full Powers.

5 Assistant Judges employed simply to assist the District Judges.

5 Small Cause Courts.

14 First Class Subordinate Judges.

86 Second Class Subordinate Judges.

6 Inámdárs or Jághírdárs with powers under Regulation XIII. of 1830.

97 Village Munsifs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.

4 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar).

1 Small Cause Court.

13 Subordinate Judges.

7 Mukhtyárkars, 6 Munshis and 1 Deputy Collector in Thar and Párkar with power to try civil suits.

* The Judge of Poona is Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan, and in the Southern Marátha Country the Agent for Sardárs is the Political Agent of Kolhápur.

Panch Mahals.

The District Court consisting of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor or one of his Assistants or of the Assistant Agent sitting with one of the Munsifs.

2 Munsifs.

13. The total receipts of all the Courts in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 22,24,750 against Rs. 22,01,786 in 1883, while the expenditure is shown as Rs. 42,19,995 against Rs. 42,59,380 in 1883; but these figures include the receipts and expenditure of Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts taken all together, in accordance with the directions of the Government of India contained in their Resolution No. ²⁴ 15363 dated 20th October 1882. received with Bombay Government letter in the Judicial Department, No. 6798, dated 31st idem.

14. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court compared with the figures of the two previous years :—

	1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court, Original Side.	2,64,423	3,63,083	3,43,472	4,03,892	2,95,414	3,79,776
Do. Appellate Side.	40,907	2,60,900	46,131	2,61,593	53,072	2,70,147

Institution of Suits.

15. The total number of suits of all kinds instituted during the year 1884 was 148,361. The corresponding numbers for the years 1882 and 1883 were 143,966 and 139,724, showing a decrease in 1883 of 4,242 and an increase of 8,637 in 1884.

16. The number of suits instituted in the High Court during the year under report was 1,035 against 996 in 1883. In the original jurisdiction the suits instituted during 1884 were 20 more than those commenced in 1883. Insolvency suits had also increased by 36.

17. The following comparative table shows the fluctuations in the institution of suits in the High Court during the last nine years :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Original Jurisdiction ...	737	820	688	730	595	541	493	459	479
Admiralty ...	1	5	...	2	...	...	1	4	1
Testamentary ...	14	11	7	6	15	5	11	17	8
Matrimonial (Parsi) ...	4	1	4	4	4	2	4	6	1
Insolvency ...	622	475	565	606	601	489	517	510	546
	1,378	1,312	1,264	1,348	1,215	1,037	1,026	996	1,035

18. The Sadar Court in Sind decided 1 matrimonial suit.

19. The number of suits instituted in the District Courts was 395 compared with 259 in 1883 and 255 in 1882.

20. The following comparative table shows the number of suits instituted during the last six years in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and Inámdárs exercising civil jurisdiction :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Ahmedabad and Kaira. }	15,092	15,242	16,003	15,062	14,438	14,849
Surat ...	3,686	3,680	3,896	3,871	3,629	4,298
Broach ...	4,450	5,253	5,514	4,736	4,708	4,637
Thána ...	6,122	5,674	6,945	6,430	6,172	6,497
Kolába ...	3,445	3,193	3,214	3,207	3,199	3,611
Násik ...	10,477	9,088	9,565	9,556	9,185	10,362
Ratnágiri ...	6,712	6,806	6,401	5,937	6,155	5,938
Khándesh ...	19,696	17,348	18,831	18,808	16,829	18,674
Ahmednagar ...	7,379	3,629	4,590	4,679	4,842	5,493
Poona ...	6,263	4,263	5,185	4,996	4,941	5,067
Sholápur ...	4,259	2,466	2,963	2,459	2,474	a 4,848
Sátára ...	7,798	2,895	4,609	5,022	5,807	5,998
Belgaum ...	3,659	3,636	5,527	5,538	4,863	b 3,206
Kaládgi ...	2,774	2,472				
Dhárwár ...	3,899	3,648	3,307	3,228	2,814	2,822
Kánara ...	2,535	2,251	2,055	2,463	2,296	2,466
Panch Maháls ...	1,490	1,437	1,651	1,534	1,524	1,618
Karáchi ...	3,906	3,647	3,250	2,891	2,553	2,766
Hyderabad ...	9,691	10,467	8,889	7,949	7,155	6,607
Shikárpur ...						
Upper Sind }	9,522	10,168	8,292	8,411	9,267	7,929
Frontier. }						
Thar and Párkar ...	231	503	424	355	499	449
Total ...	133,086	117,766	121,111	117,132	113,350	118,135

(a) This number is of Sholápur-Bijápur.

(b) This number is of Belgaum only.

The table does not include suits instituted in the District Courts in which the original work is so little that it may be safely excluded from consideration in determining the quantity of litigation in the Presidency. There has been, on the whole, an increase of 4,785 in the number of suits instituted. The largest increase is observable in Khándesh, and is attributed by the District Judge to three causes:—

1st.—Total absence of the plague of locusts.

2nd.—The abundant rainfall.

3rd.—The total absence of cholera.

21. The Judge of Násik, a district contiguous to Khándesh, also attributes the increase of suits in his jurisdiction to the good harvest and the general prosperity of the country.

22. The Judge of Shikárpur attributes the decrease of suits in his district to the prevalence of cholera.

23. The District Judge of Hyderabad ascribes the decrease of suits in his district to a plentiful harvest, which probably enabled debtors, who are for the most part Zamíndárs, to settle the claims against them privately.

24. The variations in other districts are few and unimportant.

25. The following comparative table shows the institution of suits in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts during the years 1880 to 1884:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Ahmedabad ...	4,350	4,195	3,657	3,539	3,961
Nadiád ...	1,033	993	891	870	703
Broach ...	1,456	1,438	1,242	1,033	1,143
Surat ...	3,782	2,979	2,988	2,459	3,026
Poona ...	4,127	4,372	3,593	3,724	4,270
Karáchi ...	2,251	1,916	2,168	2,175	2,602
Total ...	16,999	15,893	14,539	13,800	15,705

26. This shows a general increase of litigation in the Courts of Small Causes in the year under report as contrasted with the steady decrease reported in 1883 and previous years. No explanations are offered.

27. The number of suits filed in the Courts of village Munsifs had decreased from 1,929 instituted in 1882 to 1,554 in 1883. It has increased to 2,504 during the year under report. Dr. Pollen, the Special Judge, attributes the increase to the discontinuance of appointments in villages that yielded no work, and the creation of new appointments in more populous and important places.

Classification of Suits.

28. The following table shows the classification of the suits instituted in 1884 compared with that of those commenced during 1883 :—

No.	Class of Suits.	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Suits for Money.</i>					
1	On contract in writing	73,409	77,530	4,121	...
2	On contract not in writing	5,934	5,938	4	...
3	On account stated	18,329	19,287	958	...
4	For money had and received	1,847	2,564	717	...
5	For goods sold	5,181	6,269	1,088	...
6	For wages, work and materials	450	526	76	...
7	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned	299	383	84	...
8	Rent of houses and property other than land	1,691	1,428	...	263
9	Moveable property, or the value thereof	1,298	1,020	...	278
10	Damages	517	764	247	...
<i>Title and other Suits.</i>					
11	Arrears of rent of land with or without ejectment or concealment of title	3,492	3,916	424	...
12	Enhancement or abatement of rent	11	15	4	...
13	Relating to distraint	15	47	32	...
14	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause	29	73	44	...
15	For pottahs and kabuláyats	484	381	...	103
16	For recovery of possession or removal of obstruction under Bombay Act III. of 1876	9,390	9,899	509	...
17	Suits for immoveable property	9,819	9,758	...	61
18	Suits for declaratory decrees	346	360	14	...
19	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act	177	237	60	...
20	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.... ..	2,444	2,770	326	...
21	Suits to declare and establish personal rights	225	148	...	77
22	Suits for an account	443	192	...	251
23	Suits relating to religious endowments	6	18	12	...
24	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud	25	20	...	5
25	Suits for dissolution of marriage	9	14	5	...
26	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights... ..	135	145	10	...
27	Suits for partition	355	402	47	...

Number.	Class of Suits.	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
28	Suits relating to shipping ...	7	3	...	4
29	Suits relating to religion and caste.	6	11	5	...
30	Administration suits ...	44	26	...	18
31	Interpleader suits ...	...	...	...	...
32	Dissolution of partnerships ...	18	13	...	5
33	Suits under Section 261, Act X. of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act) ...	...	3	3	...
34	Other suits not falling under any other previous heads ...	1,274	1,217	...	57

29. In suits on contracts in writing on accounts stated for money had and received, for goods sold, for arrears of rent of land, and for recovery of possession there is an increase in the institution. There is a decrease in the institution of suits for rent of houses, for moveable property, for pottahs or kabuláyats, and suits for an account.

30. The classification and comparison of the 459 suits filed in 1883 and 479 filed in 1884 in the High Court in its ordinary original jurisdiction are as follows :—

Class of Suits.	1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Suits for Money or Moveable Property.</i>				
Contract in writing ...	110	135	25	...
Contract not in writing ...	6	6	...	...
On account stated ...	46	58	12	...
Money had and received ...	29	5	...	24
Goods sold ...	17	13	...	4
Wages, work and materials ...	9	6	...	3
Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned ...	5	1	...	4
Rent not falling under the rent law ...	3	...	...	3
Moveable property or value thereof ...	20	18	...	2
Damages ...	20	18	...	2
<i>Title and other Suits.</i>				
Suits for immoveable property ...	30	18	...	12
Suits for declaratory decrees ...	6	3	...	3
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act ...	11	24	13	...
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c. ...	31	31	...	...
Suits to declare and establish personal rights ...	19	14	...	5
Suits for an account ...	24	24	...	...
Suits relating to religious endowments ...	1	...	...	1
Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud ...	7	17	10	...
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	6	5	...	1
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights ...	4	2	...	2
Suits for partition ...	10	14	4	...
Administration suits ...	16	22	6	...
Inter-pleader suits ...	...	1	1	...
Dissolution of partnership ...	15	20	5	...
Suits under Section 261, Act X. of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act) ...	...	8	8	...
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads ...	14	16	2	...

31. The remarkable differences are in the increase of suits on contracts in writing, on accounts stated, suits under the Specific Relief Act, and suits to set

aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud, and in the decrease of suits for money had and received and suits for immovable property.

32. The total value of the claims in suits instituted during the year 1883 was Rs. 68,05,649 on the Original Side of the High Court, while it was Rs. 35,50,834 in 1884, showing a decrease of Rs. 32,54,815. The total value of claims in suits instituted in 1883 in the Mofussil was Rs. 1,41,97,025, while in 1884 it was Rs. 1,58,81,098, showing an increase of Rs. 16,84,073.

33. Of the 148,361 ordinary civil suits instituted during 1884 the value of claims did not exceed—

Rs. 10 in 21,140	Rs. 1,000 in 2,082
" 50 in 64,978	" 5,000 in 1,144
" 100 in 28,846	" 10,000 in 139
" 500 in 23,214	

and it exceeded Rs. 10,000 in 136. The number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money, was 6,682.

Disposal of Suits.

34. The total number of suits disposed of by the various Civil Courts was 147,875 against 140,538 in 1883, showing an increase of 7,337. The arrears at the commencement of the year were 29,012, and at the end they were 30,949. The number of cases decided by the various classes of Courts during the years 1882, 1883 and 1884 was as follows:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
High Court ...	959	947	1,023
Sadar Court in Sind ...	1	2	1
District and Assistant Judges ...	278	299	404
Subordinate Judges ...	118,941	113,207	117,080
Cantonment Magistrates ...	937	880	1,277
Jághírdárs and Inámdárs ...	771	602	512
Mofussil Small Cause Courts ...	14,970	13,728	15,455
Village Munsifs ...	1,971	1,532	2,336
Mámlatdárs under Bombay Act III. of 1876 ...	8,801	9,341	9,787
Total ...	147,629	140,538	147,875

35. The details of cases disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side in 1883 and 1884 are as follows:—

	1883.	1884.
Disposed of without trial ...	166	193
Compromised ...	60	57
Decreed on confession ...	7	10
Decreed <i>ex parte</i> ...	420	432
Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> ...	167	185
On reference to arbitration { For plaintiff ...	6	...
{ For defendant ...	2	...
With contest ... { For plaintiff ...	81	84
{ For defendant ...	38	62
Total ...	947	1,023

1,321 cases remained pending at the end of the year 1884 against 1,340 at the end of 1883.

36. In the Mofussil Courts an analysis of the cases decided shows the following details for the years 1883 and 1884 :—

	1883.	1884.
Disposed of without trial	14,924	14,794
Compromised	26,430	27,863
Decreed on confession	12,958	14,010
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	45,049	48,286
Dismissed <i>ex parte</i>	2,669	2,177
On reference to arbitration.. { For plaintiff	943	787
{ For defendant..	92	70
With contest { For plaintiff	27,940	29,425
{ For defendant..	7,052	7,103
Total	138,057	144,515

and 29,628 were pending at the close of the year 1884 against 27,672 at the end of 1883.

37. The proportion of suits disposed of *ex parte* in the Subordinate Courts and the Courts of Small Causes has increased as contrasted with 1883, which showed a decrease from 1882. The actual number of suits decided *ex parte* by these Courts during the years 1883 and 1884 is as follows :—

	1883.	1884.	Increase..
Small Cause Courts	4,637	5,667	1,030
Subordinate Courts	40,071	42,171	2,100

38. The percentage of cases thus decided to the total number disposed of in these Courts during the years 1882, 1883 and 1884 was as follows :—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Small Cause Courts	·35	·34	·36
Subordinate Courts	·34	·32	·32

39. The following table shows the average duration of suits in the various Courts :—

				AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS DURING WHICH SUITS LASTED.			
				1883.		1884.	
				Contested.	Un-contested.	Contested.	Un-contested.
Unpaid Tribunals—							
(Jághírdárs and Inámdárs)	...	...	...	434·8	120·4	359·75	163·75
Paid Sub-divisional Courts—							
Subordinate Judges' Courts	...	...	...	126·7	63·7	67·12	36·23
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts	...	...	...	
Mámlatdárs' Courts	...	...	...	
Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	71·2	39·3	109·34	41·1
District Courts	...	...	...	306·9	146·0	253·55	167·22
High Court	...	...	...	433·4	251·2	265·0	195·0

53. In the High Court there were for disposal 48 appeals from the decrees of Judges sitting on the Original Side of the Court and 4 references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Of these in 7 cases the appeals were dismissed; in 10 the decrees were confirmed; in 5 they were modified, and in 5 they were reversed, while 25 remained pending at the end of the year.

54. From the Mofussil there were 272 appeals from original decrees, which are accounted for as follows :—

	Number.
Confirmed under Section 551, C. P. C. ...	3
Dismissed for default ...	1
Decree confirmed ...	52
Decree modified ...	7
Decree reversed ...	17
Remanded ...	7
—	
Total disposed of ...	87
Pending ...	185

55. The number of second appeals for disposal was 1,411, which were dealt with as follows :—

	Number.
Confirmed under Section 551, C. P. C....	195
Dismissed for default ...	4
Decree confirmed ...	273
Decree modified ...	28
Decree reversed ...	41
Remanded ...	41
—	
Total disposed of ...	582
Pending at the end of the year ...	829

56. The following figures show the number of appeals before the Sadar Court in Sind, and how they were disposed of :—

	Number of Appeals before the Court.	DISPOSED OF						Total disposed of.	Pending.
		Confirmed, Sec. 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.		
Appeals from original decrees ...	7	...	...	2	1	1	1	5	2
Appeals from appellate decrees ...	14	5	1	...	2	...	2	10	4

57. The total number of appeals from decrees coming before the District Courts was 7,510. Of these decrees in 146 appeals were confirmed under Section 551, C. P. C.; 252 appeals dismissed for default; in 2,087 cases the decree was confirmed; in 589 the decree was modified; in 711 the decree was reversed; and in 230 the suit was remanded. The total number thus disposed of was 4,015, and the balance pending at the end of the year was 3,495.

58. The following table shows the percentage of appeals disposed of in which the decrees of the lower Courts were reversed or varied:—

Courts.	Total Number of Appeals disposed of.	Percentage of Decrees confirmed or left unaltered.	Percentage of Decrees reversed or modified or suit remanded.
<i>High Court.</i>			
Original Side	27	63	37
Appellate Side { 1st Appeals	87	65	35
{ 2nd Appeals	582	81	19
Sadar Court in Sind { 1st Appeals	5	40	60
{ 2nd Appeals	10	60	40
<i>District Courts.</i>			
Ahmedabad	161	75	25
Kaira			
Surat	119	64	36
Broach	98	73	27
Khándesh	431	60	40
Thána	638	60	40
Kolába			
Násik	282	59	41
Ahmednagar	210	65	35
Poona	101	6	44
Sholápur-Bijápur	214	71	29
Sátára	200	65	35
Belgaum	264	54	46
Dhárwár	207	75	25
Ratnágiri	792	54	46
Kánara	98	73	27
Karáchi	4	75	25
Hyderabad	54	59	41
Shikárpur	111	71	29
Thar and Párkar	3	33	67
Panch Maháls	28	75	25

59. There were 259 miscellaneous cases before the Appellate Courts. Of these orders in 25 were confirmed under Section 551; 19 dismissed for default, 25 confirmed, 3 modified, 46 reversed and 13 remanded. Thus, in all, 202 appeals were disposed of, and the balance at the end of the year was 57.

60. Besides civil appeals—regular, second and miscellaneous—the High Court on its Appellate Side disposed of 201 applications under extraordinary jurisdiction and 59 references under Section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code. The Sadar Court in Sind also disposed of 38 cases under Section 622, C. P. C., and 2 references under Section 617, Civil Procedure Code.

Execution of Decrees.

61. The total number of applications for execution of decrees before the several Courts was 250,021; of these in—

31,931 cases satisfaction was obtained in full.

43,531 do. do. in part.

127,865 the applications were wholly infructuous.

13 the applications were transferred to other provinces for disposal.

45,716 applications were pending at the close of the year.

62. Judgment-debtors were arrested in 4,178 cases without being imprisoned, and were actually imprisoned in 2,066 cases. In the year 1883 they were arrested without imprisonment in 3,711 cases and were imprisoned in 1,924 cases.

63. The total amount recovered in execution proceedings was Rs. 43,32,680.

64. The number of applications under Chapter XX. of the Civil Procedure Code was only 609 in the Mofussil, which shows that very few people there resort to the insolvency provision of that Code and the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

65. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay constituted under 11 and 12 Vict., C. 21, 546 applications were presented, against 510 in the previous year.

66. The number of civil cases tried with the aid of assessors was 28, all under Act X. of 1870 (the Land Acquisition Act). In the Chief Pársi Matrimonial Court 2 cases were disposed of.

67. A tabular statement is given as an appendix to this report showing concisely the exact state of the work in each district subordinate to the High Court.

68. In the Presidency of Bombay the records of suits tried by Subordinate Judges are finally deposited in the District Courts. This system provides a safeguard against their being fraudulently tampered with, and the facilities provided by the rules framed by the High Court in June 1882 secure parties against unnecessary expense and delay in obtaining copies. The District Judges generally report that the records are in very good order, though many of them complain of overcrowding and want of accommodation in the record rooms notwithstanding the periodical destruction of useless records.

69. Some of the District Judges found time to inspect the Courts subordinate to them; of these inspections the general results reported are satisfactory. Such of the work of the Subordinate Judges as came under the observation of the High Court in the trial of civil appeals has satisfied the Court as to the intelligence, industry, and ability of the Subordinate Judges as a class.

70. The District Judge of Násik reports that the want of a civil jail at Násik is much felt.

71. The District Judge of Ahmedabad held a conference of the judicial officers in his district, which he reports to have had very satisfactory results.

72. The District Judge of Sholápur-Bijápur dwells on the need of amending the Bombay Minors' Act (XX. of 1864), referring to what was said on the point in the report on the administration of civil justice for 1880.

73. The District Judge of Sátára suggests that the exemption of certain suits under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act from the payment of court-fees be now cancelled as promoting litigation.

74. The chief results of the administration of civil justice in the Presidency may be briefly summed up thus: There was an increase of nearly 9,000 in the institution of suits. The number of suits disposed of has also increased by over 7,000. There was a slight decrease in the institution of appeals as well as the disposal of them.

C. E. G. CRAWFORD,
Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th October 1885.

No. 1558 OF 1885.

FROM

GEORGE M. MACPHERSON, ESQUIRE,

Judicial Commissioner in Sind;

To

THE REGISTRAR,

Her Majesty's High Court, Bombay.

*Judicial Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 27th August 1885.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the returns as to the administration of criminal and civil justice in Sind for the year 1884. I deeply regret the delay that has occurred in sending on these returns. It was in part due to the fact that the Magistrates of all grades in Sind were during part of this year very busily engaged in carrying out the Transport and Commissariat arrangements connected with the military operations in Egypt and with the military preparations on the frontier. This prevented the receipt by me of returns from one district till a late date, while it doubtless led to some of the errors the discovery of which involved still further delay. Though the first returns from each district were all received by me before the end of June, corrected returns for one district had to be sent in, after correspondence, a month later, and these returns themselves contained errors which were only corrected last week. Meantime a series of errors (which could not have been detected in a revising office), had been discovered in another district, the corrections of which were only received by me yesterday.

2. The delay is the more to be regretted, as, I am sorry to say, the figures are only approximately correct. This is owing to the fact that the returns have been drawn up on different principles in different districts, of which fact I only became aware lately. For instance, the heading to column No. 4 of Statement No. 2 is in some districts referred back to columns 3 and 2, and is read as meaning "number of offences brought to trial during the year out of those offences reported as per column 2 during the year 1884." Others, (correctly as I think), read it as referring to all trials held during the year, whether the offences were reported and occurred in 1884 or in previous years. Those holding the former opinion rely on the wording of column 3, in which 'cases' are synonymous with 'offences', and take the three columns Nos. 2, 3, and 4 together. Those holding the latter opinion connect column 4, not with what goes before, but with what follows, as showing the cases in which the persons were involved as to whom the subsequent columns give details. According to the former set of returns some people are shown as under trial for offences in previous years, as to which offences, according to them, there are to be no entries in columns 2 to 4 inclusive.

3. Again, when a person is convicted of several offences, but only sentenced for the more serious one, returns from some districts show every offence committed, while from other districts the returns show only the more serious offence set forth in the section under which the offender has been punished. The latter course was distinctly set forth in the circular No. 1550 of 11th December 1882; but as circular No. 1840 of 14th October 1884 said that all previous circulars were cancelled, the previous instructions were neglected by some Magistrates. The returns, therefore, can only be looked on as approximately correct. I trust that full and clear instructions will prevent such confusion in next year's returns, but clearly this year's returns could not be corrected without a complete revisal of all the returns of every Subordinate Court, which could not be attempted.

4. I would also refer to the fact that when a person is convicted of two offences so connected as to form the same transaction, Magistrates at times differ as to which offence is to be considered the more heinous, so that two persons convicted of the same offences—say house-breaking by night in order to commit theft and robbery—may be shown under different offences. These considerations

show that the statistics as to criminal justice are only to be taken as approximately correct. Probably those in previous years' statements were liable to some of the above remarks. The possibility of errors creeping in from carelessness is also to be remembered, for I fear some people look on the preparation of the returns as an unpleasant duty in which the chief object is to make the totals agree.

5. These remarks apply chiefly to the tables as to criminal justice; the figures as to civil justice are, I believe, to be relied on. I would add, too, an extract from what a District Magistrate writes: "It appears that many of the non-English speaking officers who submitted the vernacular statements did not properly understand the translations of the notes on the back of the statements, and hence a good deal of the confusion of figures." It is wonderful how people differ in the construction of what at first sight seem perfectly plain instructions as to figures.

6. In my last year's report I described the different Courts in Sind. These are the same as I then set forth—though, of course, the persons holding the various offices have changed. The Judge of the Sadar Court, the District and Sessions Judges, the District Magistrates and the Small Cause Court Judge are all Europeans, while the Subordinate Judges are all natives of India. As a rule, all the Sub-Divisional Magistrates, except 1, were Europeans, though temporary vacancies were filled up by the appointment of Native Magistrates. Of the 26 Magistrates, First Class, 20 were Europeans, while all the Subordinate Magistrates, except 2, were natives of India.

7. There were some criminal cases which excited much local interest, but none of them deserve detailed mention in this report. I would, however, here refer to a matter which applies to no other part of the Presidency. There are special regulations for the Upper Sind Frontier based on the Act 33 Victoria, Chapter 3. According to them when, in places to which the Act is applied, it appears that, "from inadequacy of evidence or other causes, it is not expedient to try, according to the ordinary procedure," "a person accused of murder or other offence punishable under the Penal Code with death or transportation for life," "the case is to be referred to the decision of elders convened according to the Pathán or Beluch or other caste usage." In such cases only fines are to be imposed. The regulations will be found in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 28th November 1872, pages 1225 and 1226, and in the *Gazette of India* for 1884, page 162. Two cases of murder were disposed of under these regulations in 1884.

8. The chief offence in Sind is cattle-stealing, and in my last report I referred to the fact that a system is growing up by which cattle are restored to their owners without the intervention of the police. I fear this continues. In many cases it is doubtful whether the offence is one of theft or of criminal misappropriation of moveable property. Apparently the cattle often go astray, and are found at such a distance that they can no longer be said to be in their owners' possession. This makes a great difference when the case involves a previous conviction of theft, as the maximum punishment for criminal misappropriation of property does not extend to 3 years' imprisonment. Also I would here remark that often no complaint is made at the time of the loss of the cattle. The police naturally object to be employed as searchers after property which has been lost and as to which no offence is with certainty alleged. Afterwards a man is found—often at a considerable distance—with cattle which from the marks on them or other circumstances excite suspicion. The man is arrested on suspicion, and the owner, hearing that cattle have been discovered, goes, and on recognizing some of them as his own makes his complaint. This makes an unavoidable difficulty in comparing offences reported in one year with those reported in another year, as the offence may be committed in one year and be reported in the following one. Another matter that makes it difficult accurately to compare the crime committed in different years is that an offence may be reported as very serious—say as murder, and yet the offender may be found only to have committed a slight offence—say to have caused hurt.

9. Not having the returns for 1883, which are in Bombay, I am unable to compare in detail the returns for the different districts as to offences under the

general heads into which they are divided. One District Magistrate in his report refers to 'cases disposed of,' another gives comparisons of those 'reported,' while a third does so as to 'offences returned as true.' But I notice a few matters as to the different districts.

10. A *táluka* was transferred from the Shikárpur to the Upper Sind Frontier District during 1884, but, notwithstanding this, there was a considerable increase in crime in both these districts. In Shikárpur there was a marked increase of offences against special and local laws, especially against the District Police Act. Many of these cases were, therefore, against sanitation rather than against morality. Of course no comparison can be made between details of crime in 1883 and in 1884 as to these districts, because of the above change in their limits. On the other hand, Hyderabad shows a decrease in offences against local and special laws—due, according to the District Magistrate, to the fact that the people are becoming better acquainted with those laws. But any one travelling in Sind—or, for that matter, in other parts of the Presidency—must know that if the police did not wink at many offences against sanitary laws, such cases would be largely increased. In Karáchi there is a slight decrease in the total offences reported; though those reported as true show an increase. In all the other districts there is an increase of crime reported.

11. This increase is chiefly in offences against the person and against special and local Acts. Some District Magistrates report a decrease in offences against property, but it is doubtful how far this can be looked on as real, considering the fact stated in paragraph 8. There is, however, a slight increase in the total even of those offences reported, though not of those returned as true.

12. The goodness of the crops in Thar and Párkar is mentioned as the cause of an increased number of complaints of hurt, as people had many quarrels as to cultivation in the desert, while the abundance and cheapness of grain led to fewer cases of theft. Offences against the Cattle Trespass Act also showed a decided increase.

13. The District Magistrates of Hyderabad and of the Upper Sind Frontier complain of the insufficiency of the police in their districts. There has been an increase ordered for the Hyderabad District, the effect of which remains to be seen. But I have noticed in returns as to numerous cases that on particular days the cases could not be proceeded with, because the Magistrate was not at his head-quarters, and there were not police available to provide an escort to take the accused to the Magistrate. It is to be hoped the new arrangements will prevent the recurrence of such unseemly delays in the disposal of cases. As to the Upper Sind Frontier, the District Magistrate thinks foot policemen are nearly useless, as the police are required to follow the thieves of cattle, riding on camels or horses, for long distances through desert country.

14. In last year's report I noticed the great increase in complaints of criminal intimidation, &c., especially in Hyderabad. This continues in that district, and in 1884 complaints of this nature rose still higher—the District Magistrate reporting an increase of above 500.

15. Coming to the Province as a whole, I find the offences reported were 22,483 compared with 20,220 reported in 1883. Of these 16,377 were reported as true against 15,105 returned as true in 1883. In 1883 the offences both reported and returned as true, were less than in 1882, while in 1884 there was an increase of 2,263 as to the former and of 1,272 as to the latter.

16. The increase in offences reported is chiefly as to hurt (an increase of 306), rioting and other offences against public tranquillity (increase of 131), criminal force (135), mischief (99), criminal trespass (85), and criminal intimidation, as to which the offences reported show an increase of no less than 983, while those against local and special laws rose by 455. Offences against public tranquillity are often caused by disputes connected with irrigation.

17. Against this the chief decrease in offences reported is as to theft (141), the complaints of which fell from 6,186 to 6,045. A small decrease is also to be

found in some other offences in the same class, such as criminal breach of trust and receiving stolen property (in the last of which there was a decrease of 64). But there was a small increase in cognate offences reported as extortion, criminal misappropriation, &c., though not such as to require to be set forth in detail. I shall hereafter refer to some of the most serious offences individually. In the above I have included 'attempts' as was done last year.

18. The following table shows the offences under different classes as reported and as returned true in 1883 and in 1884 :—

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported.		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.	Cases returned as true.		Increase in 1884.	Decrease in 1884.
	1883.	1884.			1883.	1884.		
Offences against the State and public justice	678	883	205	...	568	681	113	...
Do. person	4,130	4,601	471	...	3,049	3,309	260	...
Do. property	9,439	9,475	36	...	6,261	5,898	...	363
Do. other provisions of the Penal Code	3,035	4,131	1,096	...	2,400	3,229	829	...
Do. local and special Acts.	2,938	3,393	455	...	2,827	3,260	433	...
Total ...	20,220	22,483	2,263	...	15,103	16,377	1,635	363

The 22,483 offences reported involved 38,340 offenders, of whom 28,479 were returned as true. Last year's statements had no details corresponding with these. There were 14,393 cases brought to trial, but as to this I would refer to para. 2 above. The number of cases disposed of was 13,870.

19. There were under trial 27,531 persons, including 538 as pending from 1883. Of these 27,531 persons 18,508 were discharged or acquitted, while 8,373 were convicted. As stated last year, many cases are compromised which greatly swell the number of acquittals, though in many of these the accused people were really guilty. The chief offences which are most readily compounded are of course those falling under the heads of hurt, criminal force and assault and criminal intimidation and out of 13,391 people tried for these offences, no fewer than 12,110 were acquitted or discharged.

20. The results of the trials in 1884 and in 1883 are thus contrasted :—

Description of Offences.	PERSONS.						Decrease or Increase in 1884.
	Under trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted or discharged.		
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	
Offences against the State and public justice... ..	1,458	1,977	583	849	815	1,031	Increase, 519.
Do. persons	6,872	7,035	1,010	871	5,745	6,068	Increase, 163.
Do. property	7,023	6,660	3,271	3,207	3,514	3,224	Decrease 363.
Do. other provisions of the Penal Code	5,742	7,624	406	354	5,237	7,084	Increase, 1,882.
Do. special and local Acts...	3,752	4,235	2,846	3,093	853	1,101	Increase, 483.
Total ...	24,847	27,531	8,110	8,373	16,164	18,508	Increase 2,634.

21. No satisfactory comparison of convictions and acquittals in the year under report can be made as to the offences of hurt, &c., as compositions are evidently on the increase. Comparisons of figures involving offences which may be compounded would be useless. I may state here that I have found a not unnatural tendency on the part of some Magistrates to consider a complaint involving a compoundable and a non-compoundable offence as if it referred only to an offence which can be compounded. They take at times the less serious matters, and turn a complaint of a grave offence into one of simple hurt. I have endeavoured to check this, but I have no doubt a good number of cases were

thus disposed of which should have been fully gone into, and should have been decided by the Magistrate. It is satisfactory to find that the convictions for theft were as 3 to 2 acquittals, the numbers being 2,229 to 1,432. In 1883 for the same offence (including attempts) the convictions were 2,315 against 1,658 acquittals or discharges. The comparative increase in convictions in 1884 is satisfactory.

22. As to robbery and dacoity the figures are curious. Almost the same number of people were convicted in the two years, 38 in 1884 and 35 in 1883. But in 1883 there were 64 people acquitted out of 100 tried, while in 1884 only 65 were tried, of whom 27 were acquitted.

23. I regret to say that unnatural offences are very common in Sind, but these are offences of which very few are brought before the Courts. In 1884 only 3 people out of 18 tried were convicted, the rest being set free. In 1883 9 were convicted, and the same number discharged or acquitted.

24. There were 30 murders reported as true in 1884. Two were struck off in Upper Sind, as nothing was known as to the circumstances under which the deceased died, and no one could be named as suspected. This in itself is not a sufficient reason for striking a case off. Had these 2 been included, the number would have been 32—exactly the same as in 1883. The Sadar Court in that year acquitted 4 people, and reduced the sentence of death under Section 302 in 3 instances, while 1 person was sentenced under Section 304 to imprisonment. The sentence of death was confirmed in 14 instances. In 1884 2 people, whose sentences were referred, were acquitted, including one as to whom the Sadar Court held there was no jurisdiction, he being a foreigner who had committed murder in a foreign State. One person was sentenced to transportation under Section 307, while the sentences of 2 under Section 302 were reduced to transportation for life. The sentences of death of the rest, viz. 16, were confirmed.

25. The murders reported as true may be thus classed with reference to motives and districts:—

	DISTRICTS.					Total.
	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Shikarpur.	Thar and Parkar.	Upper Sind Frontier.	
Murders from motives as to women.	3	2	12	1	3	21
Do. children's ornaments.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. gain	...	...	...	...	2	2
Do. other causes	3	...	4	...	...	7
Total ...	6	2	16	1	5	3

26. I come now to consider the trials before the different classes of Courts. Sessions Courts had 129 cases involving 238 persons before them, of whom 97 were convicted and 106 acquitted; while of 22 remaining, 2 European British subjects were sent before the High Court, and 20 persons were referred to the Sadar Court, and 13 were waiting trial at the end of 1884.

27. District Magistrates disposed of 4 cases involving 5 people, of whom they convicted 2 and released 2, committing 1 for trial. 651 cases were referred under Section 349 of the Code involving 926 people, of whom 680 were convicted, 212 acquitted, and 9 were committed for trial. In 1883 there were 760 cases involving 1,115 persons.

28. Naturally the greatest number of acquittals and discharges is to be found in cases disposed of by Subordinate Magistrates. They and Magistrates, F. C., not acting under Section 349 had 27,507 persons before them, of whom 18,186 were acquitted or discharged, while 7,575 were convicted, including 649 tried summarily. They referred or committed 1,134 persons, while 560 remained under trial at the end of the year.

29. Omitting fractions of a day the average time occupied by a case before a Subordinate Magistrate or Magistrate, F. C., was 10 days, before a District Magistrate was 10, while cases referred under Section 349 occupied on an average 18 days, and cases committed to the Sessions Court lasted 35 days. Those referred to the Sadar Court occupied 24 days on an average. One case was remanded in which 2 murders had been committed, but in which only the first head of the charge had been decided. Mr. Birdwood thought the evidence as to the second murder might throw light on the subject of accused's insanity or sanity, and remanded the case. This added considerably to the average duration of cases before the Sadar Court. Magistrates examined 51,177 witnesses, while 1,094 were examined by Courts of Session.

30. The following table contrasts the punishments inflicted in 1883 and 1884 by different Courts :—

Court.	SENTENCES.									
	Death.		Transportation.		Imprisonment.		Fine.		Whipping.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Sadar	16	14	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sessions ... ..	...	...	21	18	74	90	9	12	5	1
Magistrates ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,081	3,337	5,744	5,564	162	136
Total	16	14	24	21	*3,155	3,428	5,753	5,576	167	137

* Exclusive of 3 boys sent to the reform colony.

31. Whipping was inflicted instead of other punishments on 113 people, and in addition to other punishments on 32 persons, while 22 juveniles were flogged because of their youth for offences for which adults would have been otherwise punished. The proportion of persons flogged to the whole number sentenced was 3·4.

32. Fines amounting to Rs. 70,710 were inflicted, and Rs. 49,095 were realized, including, however, sums paid or levied on account of fines imposed in previous years. Compensation amounting to Rs. 5,035 was awarded to injured persons.

33. Thirty-seven European British subjects were tried, of whom 15 were convicted and 20 were acquitted. All these, except 1, were tried by Magistrates, and of those before Magistrates none demanded a jury. One person tried before the Court of Session with the aid of jurors was acquitted. Two persons committed for trial by the City Magistrate of Karachi were transferred for trial before the High Court, Bombay, under Section 449, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the disposal of their case no information has been received.

34. There were 380 miscellaneous cases disposed of, involving 474 persons, of whom 186 were discharged, or no order was made against them. The bonds of 49 people were forfeited, 31 people were ordered to support their families; while 107 were ordered to give security for good behaviour, and 58 were ordered to do so under the rules for preventing a breach of the peace. Other orders were as to possession of immoveable property, the removal of nuisances, &c.

35. The area of Sind is 48,014 square miles, while the population is 2,413,823, so that 1 person per 5·7 mile and 34 per cent. were convicted during 1884.

36. I now come to appellate and revisional matters, and I would here refer to one matter which is not always recollected when the number of decisions reversed is looked at. In one case before a Magistrate there may be 10 accused people whom he convicts. If the Appellate Court differs from him as to the evidence, or a point of law, the returns may show 10 successful appeals. There is nothing to show that this means only one decision reversed, and the Appellate Court may seem to have reversed a large proportion of decisions, when in reality

the number of cases the decision in which is reversed is small. The 10 appellants may make one appeal, or any number up to 10, so that the returns as to appeals may give no proper idea of the actual number of cases in which the lower Court's decision is upset.

37. There were 1,517 appellants before the Courts—694 before District Magistrates or other Magistrates empowered to hear appeals, 730 before Sessions Judges, and 93 before the Sadar Court. These involved 645 cases before Magistrates, 672 before Sessions Courts, and 88 before the Sadar Court.

38. The chief modes in which these were disposed of is thus shown both for 1883 and for 1884:—

Courts.	APPEAL.				SENTENCE.				Pending.		Average Duration, 1884.
	Rejected, Section 421.		Dismissed, Section 423.		Modified.		Reversed.				
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	
Magistrates ...	100	154	280	355	45	74	56	85	35	7	11
Sessions Judges ...	211	318	210	218	45	70	59	81	22	28	13
Sadar Court ...	28	21	41	53	19	8	14	10	...	1	33
Total ...	339	493	531	626	109	152	129	176	57	36	...

As to 13 people, a new trial was ordered, and the proceedings were quashed against 19 people. This shows an increased number of appeals as the natural result of withdrawing from Appellate Courts the power to enhance sentences, which power can only be exercised now by the Sadar Court under Section 439 of the Code. This power could not be exercised by Appellate Courts in 1883, but apparently in all places this was not generally known. I remarked in my last report that in Karáchi the people did not apparently know of this change till 1884. There is an increase of appeals to the Sessions Court from 153 to 266 in that district. Sentences were reversed in 176 instances, and modified in 152 out of 1,517, besides 32 in which the proceedings were quashed or new trials ordered,—that is to say, the sentence of nearly 1 out of every 4 appellants was interfered with, as will be shown from the statement as to revisional powers. Sentences were enhanced by the Sadar Court in 14 cases, against 5 such instances in 1883.

39. In Thar and Párkar there was no appeal to the District Magistrate, and only 9 appeals to the Sessions Court. In Hyderabad the superior Magistrates reversed the sentences of 33 out of 104 appellants, and modified those of 8—a large proportion—nearly 1 in 3 being released on appeal. At the end of 1884 there were no appeals pending before the Magistrates in Hyderabad or the Upper Sind Frontier District, and only 7 in Karáchi and Shikárpur.

40. Coming to revisional matters I observe that the form used this year allows the inclusion of two sets of revisional cases which last year were separately shown. The cases sent for on application and those called for by the Court of its own accord are both directed to be included in one return.

District Magistrates and Sessions Judges had applications or cases of 576 people before them. No steps to alter the decision were taken in 502 instances, but in 7 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, and in 1 case the proceedings were quashed, while the cases of 65 persons were referred to the Sadar Court. That Court had applications or cases of 414 persons before it, of which 23 were at once rejected, while no reason was found for interfering with the decisions as to 235 people. As above said, 14 sentences were enhanced, while 31 were reduced or otherwise altered, and 84 were reversed, 5 new trials being ordered. At the end of the year, 21 applications were pending before the Sadar Court.

The above figures do not include the numerous cases examined on circuit, but not formally brought into Court. Thus more than 1 sentence in 4 thus brought before the Sadar Court was set aside or reduced.

41. The 414 people whose applications or cases were before the Sadar Court represented 248 cases, while the Sessions Courts had 76 cases and the Magistrates had 250 cases before them. The average time occupied in disposing of each application or case was in the Sadar Court 17 days, in Sessions Courts 38 days, and before District Magistrates 36 days. From Thar and Párkar 14 people came before the Sessions Court in one case, while from the Upper Sind Frontier District there were no cases brought in revision before the Sessions Court, but 17 cases involving 44 people were before the District Magistrate of that district.

42. Two changes were introduced during the year, but too late to let their practical working be noted in reports for 1884. One was the introduction of trial by jury in the more serious cases tried by the Sessions Judge in Karáchi itself, where an unusually large number of European and other jurors is available. The other is the rule by which Government undertakes the defence of a person accused of murder before the Sessions Court, or whose case is sent up to the Sadar Court for confirmation of the sentence of death, when the accused is himself unable to retain legal assistance.

Civil Justice.

43. Before proceeding to consider the returns as to civil justice I should state that the Courts in Sind are not on the same footing as those in the districts under the High Court. We have Subordinate Judges of 3 classes, but they do not exercise different judicial powers. The difference is as regards their pay. There is no officer corresponding with the First Class Subordinate Judge in Bombay, who takes up all the cases naturally coming before a Subordinate Court, but from the amount at stake beyond the jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judges. Such cases here go to the District Court. As stated in my report last year, the District Judge of Karáchi has original jurisdiction over those suits from Karáchi and its neighbourhood which do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court Judge, Karáchi. Thus, the work before a District Judge differs considerably here from that before the corresponding officer in the Regulation Districts. Nor does the rule apply in Sind by which all suits against Government officers in their official capacity are tried by the District Court. Such cases, if otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges, are brought before their Courts.

44. I now come to consider the returns as to civil justice. The Mámlat-dárs' Courts under Act III. of 1876 are shown in them as distinct from 'Civil Courts,' and for the present I leave them out of view.

There has been a decrease in the number of cases instituted (and in their value), and consequently in the number disposed of in 1884 as compared with 1883, as shown below. It is, however, to be regretted that the number of cases pending at the end of the year was not proportionately lower than it is:—

Year.						Suits.			
						Instituted.	Value.	Disposed of.	Pending.
							Rs.		
1883	...	...	...	...	...	21,797	17,81,241	21,837	1,452
1884	...	...	...	...	...	20,626	16,44,419	21,003	1,199
Decrease in 1884						1,171	1,36,822	834	253

45. The Karáchi District alone shows an increase, while all the other districts show a decrease. In 1883 there was a slight decrease in the number of suits before the Small Cause Court, but in 1884 there was an increase of above 400 suits. The decrease as a whole is specially manifest in suits for money or

moveable property, those based on 'contract in writing' having fallen from 6,318 to 6,049, and those on 'contract not in writing' from 2,248 to 2,118, and those on 'account stated' from 8,922 to 8,019. On the other hand, suits 'for goods sold' rose from 1,799 to 2,216, and those 'for immoveable property' rose from 158 to 221, while those to establish rights in such property rose from 192 to 262.

46. It would be uninteresting to compare details of one district with another. The cause of the decrease in the Shikárpur District is ascribed to cholera, as people were unwilling to go to affected parts. The decrease in that district was higher than the total net decrease for the whole province, being a decrease of 1,372 in suits instituted and of 1,123 in those disposed of.

47. Last year I referred to the fact that different Subordinate Judges ascribed different effects to the same cause. This occurs again this year, good crops being assigned as the cause of both increased and decreased litigation. This may be the case—depending on whether the occupiers of land are large landholders or peasants with small holdings.

48. Some heavy cases before District Courts are caused by the fact that partnership disputes are brought before them in the form of applications under Section 265 of the Contract Act. These are classed as suits, but the applications are stamped as simple applications and not as plaints, under a decision of a former Judge of the Sadar Court. This encourages people to bring such disputes into the District Courts. The Bill now before the Governor General's Council for the amendment of the above section will, it is to be hoped, soon be passed so as to remedy this.

49. It will be seen that suits as to matrimonial rights were brought in District Courts as well as Subordinate Courts. This was checked by the publication of a decision of the Sadar Court, that such suits should be brought in the Subordinate Courts.

50. Turning now to Mámlatdárs' Courts, it will be seen that Mámlatdárs (or Mukhtyárkars as they are called in Sind) had 407 new suits before them valued (as far as such suits could be valued) at Rs. 28,666, contrasted with 296 suits valued at Rs. 37,814 in 1883. The marginal notes to Return 9 (1) show that there was a mistake in last year's figures as to the cases pending before these Courts.

51. The one case before the Judicial Commissioner's Court was a divorce case under Act IV. of 1869. It was pending for five days, and was decided for the plaintiff.

52. The cases before the other Civil Courts (exclusive of Mámlatdárs) during 1884 were 22,201, distributed as below. I give them and the number of cases disposed of and pending in 1884 :—

Cases.	COURTS.				Total.
	District.	Subordinate.	Small Cause.	Cantonment.	
For disposal	187	19,175	2,697	142	22,201
Disposed of	122	18,182	2,607	141	21,002
Pending	65	1,043	90	1	1,199

Of the 1,199 pending at the end of the year, 348 had been pending for above three months.

53. In a former report I alluded to the number of cases referred to arbitration in Sind. But I have noticed that many disputes are raised as to awards, and I think such references are becoming less popular. The number fell from 552 in 1883 to 446 in 1884.

54. The following table shows how other cases were chiefly disposed of in 1884 as compared with 1883:—

					Without trial.	Without contest.	With contest.
1883	...	...	...	...	6,124	11,979	3,179
1884	...	...	...	...	5,613	11,765	3,177
Decrease in 1884					511	214	2

The above cases were disposed of in the Courts given in the preceding table. The number of cases disposed of 'with contest' in each of these years is wonderfully alike.

55. It cannot be told in whose favour uncontested cases were disposed of as a whole, as so many—7,668—were compromised. I give some figures as to the results of cases in 1883 and 1884 in the above Courts :—

		Compromised.	Admitted.	Esparte.		Contested and Decreed for	
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.
1883	... ..	8,219	1,463	2,226	71	2,657	522
1884	... ..	7,668	1,473	2,578	46	2,598	579
		—551	+10	+352	—25	—59	+57

The number of compromises fell greatly, as did that of cases disposed of without trial, as shown above. The number of cases decreed on confession was almost the same in each year.

56. The Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar had only one original suit on his file, and had none pending at the end of the year. The Cantonment Magistrate of Jacobabad had only 1 pending out of 142 which came before him. The District Judge of Hyderabad had 8 cases pending, while those of Karachi and Shikarpur had 27 and 30, respectively. I should here state that the Shikarpur District Court is the hardest worked in the Province; and as the Sessions work is also very heavy there, civil work necessarily has often to be postponed. It was proposed to appoint an Assistant Judge, but it was resolved to give the plan of sending the District Judge of Hyderabad to Shikarpur for part of the year as Joint Judge a fairer trial than it had had before. Owing to very heavy Sessions in Hyderabad last year (1884) along with a long enquiry as to a pleader's conduct it was not possible for the District Judge of Hyderabad to spend much time at Shikarpur. The result of the plan adopted, by which he was to spend a longer portion of this year at Shikarpur, will be seen when the returns for 1885 are sent in.

57. The results as to the average time taken up in disposing of cases are given below :—

		Courts.							
		District.		Subordinate.		Small Cause.		Cantonment Magistrate.	
		Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
1883...	...	225	122	52	29	15	9	...	...
1884...	...	203	137	67	38	13	12	6	7

This as to some Courts can scarcely be called satisfactory, and some of the results are almost amusing at first sight, and show how unsafe it is to trust to mere figures for one year, and to draw general conclusions from mere figures.

Many contested cases are so merely in name, involving only disputes as to the mode of payment, whether or not it is to be by instalments, and what the instalments should be. Again, it is no uncommon thing to find a case among 'uncontested cases' which has been fought bitterly and at length, but in which after much evidence had been taken both parties (each fearing the case would be decided against him) readily consented to a compromise suggested by pleaders or a mutual friend. Such a case, which may have gone on for long as 'contested', is finally classed as 'uncontested'. The average duration in the Karáchi Subordinate Courts is much higher than that of Subordinate Courts in Hyderabad or Shikárpur. The average duration of a case in the Karáchi District Court is less than in the other District Courts, but for contested cases the Shikárpur average (128) is nearly as low as the Karáchi one (122 days). The Small Cause Court average for contested and uncontested cases is very nearly the same; and as a commentary on the above remarks I find the Shikárpur District Court average duration actually nearly twice as long in uncontested cases (253) as it is in contested ones (128).

58. Mámlatdárs disposed of 410 cases against 290 in 1883. Of the 410 cases 189 were contested. There is a noteworthy fact as to these cases. 95 were decided for the plaintiff against 94 for the defendant. Nine cases were referred to arbitration, 37 were disposed of without trial, and 79 were compromised, 60 being admitted or decreed *ex parte*, while 36 were dismissed *ex parte*. The average duration of an uncontested case was 23 days, and that of a contested one was 35 days. There was an increase in the cases disposed of under each head, and also in the average duration of cases. The number of contested cases which were decided for plaintiffs was 95 compared with 91 in 1883, while those in which the defendant succeeded rose from 59 to 94.

59. Coming to the miscellaneous civil work, I have not the materials for detailed comparisons as to the nature of the work done. This return includes applications to the District Court as to heirship, minority, lunacy, certificates to authorize the collection of debts, &c., &c., besides what work is common to all Civil Courts, such as enquiries into pauperism of plaintiffs, applications for review, and claims in execution proceedings.

60. The Sadar Court, the Deputy Commissioner Thar and Pákar, and the Mámlatdárs' Courts had no miscellaneous cases, but there were 1,015 before other Courts, of which 910 were disposed of, leaving 105 pending at the end of the year, of which 28 had been pending above three months. Of the contested ones 159 were decided for plaintiff against 185 decided in defendants' favour, which result is very different from that found as to regular suits. A total of 117 were decreed *ex parte*, 34 being dismissed *ex parte*. Six were referred to arbitration and 224 were disposed of without trial. 90 were compromised and 95 were admitted:

61. These were rather fewer than last year, when there were 1,233 cases, of which 1,088 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 145, of which 44 had been pending three months. Of these contested in 1883, 333 were decided for plaintiff against 164 decided against him—a very different result from this year's. Only 101 were decreed *ex parte*, and 13 were dismissed *ex parte*. Nine were referred to arbitration, and 281 were disposed of without trial, while 109 were compromised and 78 were admitted. Such a comparison, however, is, I fear, useless, as there used to be much misunderstanding as to what matters were to be included among 'miscellaneous cases', many being entered as such which should merely have been considered office matters, the orders as to which were known as 'orders of course'. As said above, I have no means to compare the different classes of work in 1883 with those of the work in 1884, details having been given for the first time this year. I may mention, however, that almost half of this work was in the Shikárpur District, where there were 602 cases, of which 531 were disposed of. In that district there were 5 applications under the Municipalities' Act, the only cases of the kind in Sind during 1884.

62. I come now to civil appeals, of which there were before the District Judges 389. Of these 5 were before the District Judge of Karáchi—all instituted within the year. Four of them were disposed of, 2 being *ex parte* and 2 being contested. In both the latter the decisions were upheld, whereas of the non-contested appeals 1 was successful. Each appeal lasted 19 days on an average.

63. The Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar, had the same number of appeals, of which 3 were disposed of—all contested. In 2 of them appellants were successful, only 1 decision being upheld. The average duration was 137 days.

Very different were the appellate files of Hyderabad with 71 appeals (19 from former years and 52 new ones), and Shikárpur with 308 appeals, of which 144 had been pending at the end of 1883.

In 1883 there were 6 appeals to the Karáchi District Court, and the only appeal before the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar was on the dormant file.

64. There were 374 before all the District Courts, of which 210 were disposed of.

In 1884 there were 172 disposed of. I show how the appeals were disposed of in each Court:—

District.	Appeals before Court.	Summarily rejected (Sec. 551)	Dismissed for default.	ORDER.			Remanded.	Total.	Pending.	Average Duration
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified				
Karáchi ...	5	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	1	19
Hyderabad ...	71	5	6	21	11	3	8	54	17	149
Shikárpur ...	308	13	25	41	12	12	8	111	197	326
Thar and Párkar ..	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	2	137
Total ...	389	18	31	66	26	15	16	172	217	
Total of 1883 ...	374	26	33	87	35	21	8	210	164	

Thus out of 172 appeals disposed of in 1884, in 41 the decision of the Subordinate Court was interfered with, while 16 cases were remanded. The proportion was nearly the same in 1883 as regard orders interfered with.

65. In the Sadar Court there were 21 appeals, 7 being first appeals and 14 from appellate decrees. None was heard *ex parte*, and 6 were pending at the end of the year, leaving 15 disposed of. Of 5 first (contested) appeals disposed of, the decision was confirmed in 2 cases, while 1 was reversed and 1 was modified, and 1 case was remanded. The average time required for disposing of these was 86 days. Of the 14 second appeals, 5 were rejected at once, the decisions being confirmed under Section 551, while 1 was dismissed for default. Of the contested ones 2 were remanded, and the decisions were modified in 2 cases. The average time required for disposing of such appeals was 97 days. In 1883 there were more appeals before this Court, namely 37, of which 34 were disposed of.

66. Turning to miscellaneous appeals there were none before the Karáchi District Court or the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar. The Hyderabad District Judge had 4, of which 3 were disposed of—1 decision being confirmed and 2 reversed, with an average duration of 90 days. The Shikárpur District Judge had 21 such appeals, and disposed of 17—6 being dismissed for default. As to the balance, 8 orders were confirmed and 3 reversed, the average duration being 387 days.

67. The Sadar Court had 7 miscellaneous appeals, and disposed of 6—the average duration being 88 days. Two decisions were confirmed under Section 551.

and 3 appeals were dismissed for default, and in 1, appeal heard *ex parte*, the decision was confirmed. In 1883 there were 8 miscellaneous appeals disposed of, in 1 the order being modified, while in 2 it was reversed. The result of the miscellaneous appeals for the Province is shown below. No proper comparison between 1884 and 1883 can be made, for it was customary in some Courts to count appeals from orders in execution proceedings as miscellaneous, whereas under the definition of 'decree' in the Code these should be, and now are, counted as regular appeals :—

	Appeals before the Court.	Summarily rejected (Sec.551)	Dismissed for default.	ORDER.			Total.	Pending.	Average Duration.	Pending above 3 Months.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.				
District Courts ...	25	...	6	9	...	5	20	5	343	3
Sadar Court ...	7	2	3	1	...	...	6	1	88	...

68. In addition to the above appellate work, the Sadar Court had 2 references under Section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code, and 41 cases before it under Section 622. The former were both disposed of, and 38 of the latter. This is independent of the hundreds of cases examined on circuit, but not formally brought on in Court.

69. I now come to the proceedings in execution of decrees and their results. There were 14,775 applications before the regular Civil Courts in Sind, the result being as shown below :—

Class of Court.	No. of Applications.	SATISFIED.			Total disposed of.	Pending.	Amount realized.
		Fully.	Partly.	Not at all.			
Subordinate... ..	11,680	1,761	909	8,261	10,931	749	Rs. 1,64,060
Small Cause... ..	2,898	393	186	2,133	2,712	186	10,135
District	197	66	24	66	a159	38	54,898
Total	14,775	2,220	1,119	10,460	a13,802	973	2,29,093
Total 1883	16,918	2,193	1,236	12,338	b15,821	1,097	1,67,204

a Including 3 disposed of by transfer.

b Do, 54 do.

Thus, there was a large increase in the amount realized in 1884 over that in 1883, though the number of applications was smaller than in that year. Out of Rs. 2,29,093 realized, Rs. 55,829 were paid without the issue of processes, against 47,468 similarly paid in 1883. This result is very satisfactory.

70. The following table shows the result of arrest of people and of attachment of property in both years :—

	PERSONS.		PROPERTY.			
	Arrested and released.	Imprisoned.	Moveable.		Immoveable.	
			Attached and released.	Sold.	Attached and released.	Sold.
1884	747	320	482	274	540	242
1883	744	347	548	233	492	224

In 3 cases arrangements for realizing the money due without sale were made, 2 being similarly disposed of in 1883. In addition to the above, the Mámlatdárs' Courts disposed of 14 out of 15 applications, 10 being satisfied in full by delivery of property, and 4 being infructuous.

71. There were 86 applications as to insolvency, of which 75 were before Subordinate Courts, 10 before the Small Cause Court, and only 1 before a District Court, exclusive of applications transferred by the District Court to Subordinate Courts, or returned as presented in the wrong Court. Almost half the total number—38—were withdrawn, or not prosecuted. Ten applications were granted and 16 were rejected, but no penal steps were ordered. The sum realized was very small—Rs. 161—and only a few annas were disbursed.

72. In only one case were assessors employed. In that case the Judge of Shikárpur agreed with them.

73. The cost of the Civil and Criminal Courts is given in Return No. 1. The total receipts for all Courts amounted to Rs. 2,63,743, while the total expenditure on account of all was Rs. 5,28,438. The Small Cause Court cost Rs. 18,451 against an income of Rs. 15,044. The District Judges' pay was raised, and they now draw Sind allowance to which I alluded in my last report. The Subordinate Courts naturally had the greatest income in court fees; and the Sadar Court, being almost purely an Appellate and Revisional Court, naturally had the smallest income. The District Courts (including Sessions Courts) and Subordinate Courts are shown together, and their cost was Rs. 2,23,474 against an income of Rs. 1,78,362. The pay of the Judge of the Sadar Court was slightly raised, and the cost of his Court was Rs. 44,948 with an income of only Rs. 924. That includes the cost of travelling about in 1884. As I said in last year's report, the fact that this Court goes on circuit greatly affects the duration of cases—people at times asking that work may be taken up when the Court reaches the neighbourhood in which the parties reside, while people living near Karáchi as naturally ask that their cases be put off till the Court returns to head-quarters.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEO. M. MACPHERSON,

Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

LAST JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PANCH MAHALS AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1884.

The area of this Agency, according to the census of February 1881, is 1,613 miles with a population of 255,479 souls.

2. The number of Courts for the administration of criminal justice was as under:—

1, the Sessions' Judge (Agent) who is also District Magistrate.

1. the Divisional Magistrate (First Class) with powers to hear appeals from Sub-Magistrates in talukás under his charge, who is also Assistant Agent.

1 Magistrate of the First Class.

5 Magistrates Second do.

2 Do. Third do.

1 Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class.

No Police Pátels have been empowered to dispose of criminal work.

3. Two European and 9 Native Officers presided over the several Courts during the year.

4. The total number of offences reported during the year was 907, out of which 847 were found to be true.

5. The following table gives the usual statistics relating to these cases :—

Year.	Number of Offences reported.	Persons accused.	Number of Offences found true.	Number of Persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.
1882	938	...	...	1,515	855
1883	711	...	...	1,232	610
1884	907	1,716	847	1,662	719

6. A large number of these offences were against special and local laws, as shown below :—

	Cases.	Accused Persons.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Remained on 1st January 1885.
A'bkári	72	113	14	98	1
Opium	31	59	13	45	1 died
Forest	9	20	7	11	2
Total	112	192	34	154	4
Municipal	87	94	20	74	...
Police Act VII. of 1867	32	50	6	44	...
Arms... ..	10	20	6	14	...
Cattle-pound	6	11	6	5	...
Total	135	175	38	137	...

7. To these may be added trivial offences under the Penal Code, such as hurt, assault, insult, and mischief, as was done in last year's report :—

	Cases.	Accused Persons.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Remained on 1st January 1885.
Hurt	187	484	387	92	5
Assault	19	59	53	6	...
Insult	33	66	59	7	...
Mischief	71	195	172	20	3
Total	310	804	671	125	8

8. From the above it will be seen that out of 847 offences and 1,662 persons, 557 cases and 1,171 persons, or more than 65 per cent. on the whole, were on account of trivial cases ; and the rest, amounting to less than 35 per cent., represents the true state of serious crime under the provisions of the Penal Code.

9. The number of offences under the special and local laws was very large, having increased from 364 cases and 639 accused during the preceding year. But this is, I think, due partly to improved supervision and partly by people resorting to law instead of compromising offences privately.

10. One case of murder was tried during the year, and the accused sentenced to transportation for life. The murder was not committed in connection

with women, or for the sake of ornaments or gain. Six cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were reported. Out of 10 persons implicated in these offences 3 were convicted, 6 discharged and acquitted, and 1 remained pending at the end of the year. One of these offences was committed on account of a woman, and 5* for other causes.

* 3 for the sake of gain.
2 for other causes.
—
5

11. Of inferior importance 283 offences were disposed of during the year as shown in the following comparative statement:—

	1882.		1883.		1884.	
	Offences.	Persons.	Offences.	Persons.	Offences.	Persons.
Dacoities and robberies ...	13	20	6	14	5	14
House-breaking, theft of cattle and ordinary ...	174	221	160	242	135	224
Extortion ...	2	3	6	13	6	8
Offences against the State and against the public tranquillity.	11	65	5	31	8	56
Other offences ...	196	397	182	289	129	178
Total ...	396	706	359	589	283	480

12. From the above statistics it will be seen that both the number of offences and the persons brought to trial have decreased by more than 20 per cent. This result must certainly be considered satisfactory as showing the decrease of serious crime in the district.

13. The percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial amounted to 43 against 50 in the preceding year. The proportion of offences to population was 1 to 301, against 1 to 355 inhabitants in 1883.

14. The ratio of acquittals and discharges to total number of persons brought to trial amounts to 55 per cent.

15. Taking all crimes together they do not appear to have increased in such numbers as to call for any serious remark; but it is satisfactory to note that serious offences are annually decreasing, while those under special and local laws are increasing for the reasons given above.

16. During the year, property of the value of Rs. 11,928 was stolen and of Rs. 4,693 recovered. The comparison of these figures with those of the preceding two years is made in the following table:—

Year.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
1882 ...	16,190	7,625	47.09
1883 ...	10,800	3,661	33.89
1884 ...	11,928	4,693	39.34

17. The percentage of recovery is in excess of that for the year 1883, but still falls much below that for 1882 and cannot be held to be satisfactory. The Superintendent of Police explains that 2 thefts with house-breaking were committed in the town of Godhra, the property in which alone amounted to Rs. 3,640, and the greater part being cash was most difficult to trace.

18. The number of persons convicted and sentenced by the several officers amounts to 719.

The details of the punishments are noted below :—

1	person	sentenced	to	transportation	for	life.
6	do.	do.	to	seven years' imprisonment	and	under.
37	do.	do.	to	two do.	do.	do.
186	do.	do.	to	six months'	do.	do.
118	do.	do.	to	fifteen days'	do.	do.
545	do.	do.	to	fine.		
22	do.	do.	to	whipping.		

915 Total.

196 deduct the number of persons entered twice in the returns.

719

19. Out of the 196 persons shown above, 192 were sentenced to imprisonment with fine, and 4 to imprisonment with whipping, leaving 353 persons sentenced to fine only and 18 to whipping only.

20. In one case security for good behaviour was taken. .

21. During the year, 2,543 witnesses in all were examined, against 2,131 in 1883, giving an average of 3 per case, or 1.50 per criminal brought before the trying authorities.

22. The number of appeals disposed of by the three Appellate Courts in the district amounted to 43, out of which 13 were decided by the First Class Magistrate and the rest by the Agent in his double capacity of District Magistrate and Agent—20 as Agent and 10 as District Magistrate.

The result of the appeals is given below :—

Appeals dismissed	...	...	...	...	7
Conviction and sentence confirmed	...	...	...	...	26
Do.	do.	reversed	...	...	8
Do.	do.	modified	...	...	2
					43

23. No appeals remained pending at the end of the year.

24. Government disposed of 2 appeals, both of which were dismissed.

25. One appeal preferred to the Agent was submitted to Government, as the Agent was already biased in the case, and was of opinion that the appellants were guilty. This appeal was taken up by Government, but remained undisposed of at the end of the year. It was subsequently dismissed.

26. A case decided by the Magistrate First Class was referred to Government as illegal in which the conviction and sentence were reversed.

Civil Justice.

27. The number of Civil Courts remained the same as in the preceding year, and no change in the constitution of the Courts was made.

28. The receipts and expenditure of the Courts for three years are given below :—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Receipts	14,230	13,954	15,828
Expenditure	10,549	10,748	10,199

29. The expenditure is exclusive of the establishment charges of the Agent's and the Assistant Agent's offices, and only shows that of the Munsifs and their contingent charges.

30. The receipts show an increase of Rs. 1,874 over those of the preceding year, which is due to a larger number of suits and darkhāsts having been filed during the year.

31. The number of suits filed during the year was 1,620. To this may be added 235 pending at the end of 1883, making a total of 1,855. Out of these 1,562 were disposed of—827 by the Munsif of Godhra, 734 by the Munsif of Dohad, and 1 by the Assistant Agent, leaving a balance of 293 at the close of the year.

32. The Munsifs exercised jurisdiction (under the Small Causes Act) in suits of the value of Rs. 50 and under, and thus disposed of 991 suits out of the 1,562 shown above.

33. 1,789 darkhāsts were filed during the year, and 327 remained over from last year, out of which 1,771 were disposed of, 345 remained pending.

34. 68 miscellaneous applications were presented to the Courts, out of which 56 were decided, and 12 carried over to the next year.

35. No decrees for the sale of land were transferred to the Revenue authorities for execution.

36. A large number of the suits related to moveable property; only 135 being on account of immovable property, giving a proportion of 1 suit for immovable to 11 for moveable property.

37. The value of all the suits amounted to Rs. 1,02,221-2-10 against Rs. 1,10,451-2-0 last year, giving an average of Rs. 63-1-7 per suit. If we take into consideration Rs. 20,231-8-4 on account of 1,020 small causes, the average value of long and small causes amounts to Rs. 136-10-4 and Rs. 19-13-4, respectively.

38. The number of contested and uncontested suits heard during the year was 285 and 1,277, respectively, of which 251 were thrown out without enquiry.

39. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 106.76 and 51.70 days, respectively, against 126.68 and 50.08 days in the preceding year.

40. 121 cases under Bombay Act III. of 1876 were filed in the Māmlat-dārs' Courts, out of which 120 were disposed of, and 1 remained pending at the end of the year. They were examined by the controlling officers, but nothing worth notice was discovered. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits amounted to 6.13 and 7.80 days, respectively.

41. During the year under report 40 appeals were preferred and 53 were pending on the 1st January 1884, making a total of 93; out of these 28 were decided by the Assistant Agent (with the aid of the Munsifs in important cases), and 65 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The result of the appeals is summarized below :—

Number of appeals dismissed	...	...	...	4
Decisions in suits confirmed	...	...	...	17
On <i>ex-parte</i> hearing	...	...	...	6
Otherwise	...	...	...	12
				<hr/>
Do. modified	...	...	...	2
Do. reversed	...	...	...	5
				<hr/>
				28
				<hr/>

42. Ten special appeals were presented to Government against the decisions of the lower Courts, of which 2 were dismissed, and the remainder were disposed of during the year 1885.

43. The record-rooms are in good order, and the court-fee stamps have been properly and regularly punched.

44. Useless records have been destroyed.

J. K. SPENCE,

Agent to His Excellency the Governor, Panch Mahāls.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 1—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1884, with the Cost of Tribunals.

Name of Presidency.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Court under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.					TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	REMARKS.												
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Court.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.																
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.															
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18												
Presidency of Bombay.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil	74,902	13,691,181	..	13	101	(a) 7	..	(b) 13	6	(c) 111	113,250	199,905	4,511	433	Rs. s. p. 19,39,662 7 1	Rs. s. p. 36,31,730 0 11	(a) Includes the Chief Justice. (b) The District Judge of Poona is also Agent for Sardars in the Decan. (c) Includes 3 Small Cause Court Judges, 2 Registrars and 6 unpaid officers. Besides these there were also 3 Cantonment Magistrates, 1 Agent for Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country and 182 Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris under Act III. of 1876 who exercised civil powers. (d) These are District Magistrates exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges. (e) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. Besides these there was 1 Subordinate Judge who was invested with criminal powers and also 14,926 Police Patels. (f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind. (g) Besides these the Deputy Commissioner at Thar and Parkar and the Agent at Panch Mahals with his Assistant also exercised civil powers. (h) Includes 1 Small Cause Court Judge. Besides these there were also 1 Registrar, 1 Cantonment Magistrate, 1 Deputy Collector, 7 Mukhtyarkars and 6 Munshis and 56 Mamlatdars who exercised civil powers. (i) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. (j) Includes also applications for execution of decrees and applications under Chapter XX., Civil Procedure Code.											
		Criminal																		17	159	..	..	(d) 17	..	(e) 468	50,757	1,044	1,976	792
		Revenue .. ..																		..	..	..	..	..	9,266	474	..	..	..	..
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil	49,627	2,669,302	..	4	15	(f) 1	..	(g) 3	..	(h) 16	22,565	16,603	215	29	2,86,088 6 7	5,88,264 15 8												
		Criminal																		6	26	..	..	(d) 6	..	(i) 144	14,718	390	1,448	574
		Revenue .. ..																		..	..	..	..	..	..	530	14	..	..	..
	Total ..		..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211,086	(j) 218,430	8,150	1,828	23,24,750 18 8	42,19,995 0 7												

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head Total. The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire Presidency, the average number of Districts and sub-districts for civil, criminal and revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.
Columns 16 and 17.—The judicial receipts and charges should be shown as a whole just as they appear in the Treasury accounts, care being taken that the charges on account of buildings are included in Column 17.

Statement showing the Number of Judicial Officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both European and Native, in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind and Panch Mahals.

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.	REMARKS.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges ..	6	1	
Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind ..	1	..	
District and Sessions Judges ..	15	1	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence
in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1884.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Against the State, Chapter VI. of the Penal Code.	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Relating to the Army ... Chap. VII.	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Against the public tranquility ... VIII.	630	379	375	2,872	1,708	1,097	...	67	1 complainant was fined under Section 250, C. P. C.
By or relating to public servants ... IX.	131	102	103	161	76	78	...	7	
At do. ...	3	3	3	5	4	1	...	...
Of the lawful authority of public servants ... X.	648	611	601	943	387	533	...	23	
Of offences against public justice ... XI.	814	708	697	901	362	500	2(a)	37	(a) 1 died. 1 escaped.
At do. ...	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...
Relating to coin and revenue stamps ... XII.	109	85	88	102	53	47	...	2	
Relating to weights and measures ... XIII.	220	211	209	224	60	162	...	2	
Affecting the public safety, convenience, and morals ... XIV.	1,116	1,048	1,035	1,391	216	1,163	...	10	
At do. ...	5	5	5	5	...	5	...	...
Relating to religion ... XV.	47	30	30	52	21	31	...	...
Offences affecting life ...	461	332	358	587	290	257	4(b)	36*	(b) 3 died and 1 escaped. *One of these was sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, and thence home.
Attempts at do. ...	104	75	75	85	34	49	1(c)	1	(c) Died.
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	111	68	79	112	38	68	1(d)	7	(d) Died.
Attempts at do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 complainant was fined under Section 250, C. P. C.
Hurt ...	21,443	16,420	15,982	39,412	34,936	4,203	6(e)	267	(e) 3 died, 2 escaped and 1 transferred. 9 complainants fined under Section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at hurt ...	16	12	12	16	12	4	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	643	312	315	711	620	91	...	...	4 complainants fined under Section 250, C. P. C.
Attempt at do. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault.	3,737	2,974	2,743	5,502	4,460	1,003	...	39	32 complainants fined under Section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	3	2	2	3	2	...	...	1	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	197	69	67	153	108	42	...	3	
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	8	8	...	...	...
Rape ...	116	52	50	81	51	23	...	7	
Attempts at rape ...	17	8	12	14	10	4	...	...
Unnatural offence ...	27	10	11	20	17	3	...	...
Attempts at do. ...	3	3	3	3	2	1	...	...
Theft ...	18,353	9,736	8,326	12,990	4,691	8,032	12(f)	255	(f) 8 escaped, 1 died and 3 transferred.
Attempts at theft ...	50	45	40	59	18	39	...	2	
Extortion ...	114	88	66	139	104	31	2(g)	2	(g) Transferred.
Attempts at extortion ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Robbery and dacoity ...	576	221	224	571	266	252	3(h)	50	(h) 1 died and 2 escaped
Attempts at do. ...	10	6	6	7	2	5	...	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL)—continued.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.	
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.—continued.	Criminal misappropriation of property.	733	540	531	826	505	294	1(i)	26	(i) Escaped.
	Attempts at do. ...	12	12	12	24	16	8
	Criminal breach of trust... Attempts at do. ...	1,459	548	512	656	400	230	6(j)	20	(j) 1 died and
	Receiving of stolen property.	1,151	958	948	1,676	685	933	...	58	...
	Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	2	1	1
	Cheating	676	348	341	514	406	84	5(k)	19	(k) Escaped.
	Attempts at cheating ...	6	6	6	12	7	5
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	36	15	15	35	29	6
	Mischief	4,875	2,860	2,751	6,183	5,155	974	...	54	22 complainants Section 250, C
	Attempts at mischief ...	7	5	5	6	2	4
	Criminal trespass...	4,732	3,168	2,423	4,333	2,906	1,358	6(l)	63	(l) 5 escaped 2 complainants Section 250, C
	Attempts at do. ...	31	16	14	23	5	17	...	1	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks Ch. XVIII.	93	56	63	89	67	16	1(m)	5	(m) Escaped.	
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service XIX.	19	11	11	26	24	1	1(n)	...	(n) Escaped.	
Offences relating to marriage... .. XX.	1,300	728	677	1,473	1,275	117	5(o)	76	(o) Escaped.	
Attempts at do. ...	6	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Defamation XXI.	224	145	144	298	263	24	...	11	...	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance XXII.	6,178	4,598	4,511	10,305	9,449	718	16(p)	122	(p) 15 escaped as	
Attempts at do. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws—										
Arms Act XI. of 1878, India ...	247	232	226	256	35	219	...	2	...	
Army Act of 1881	34	28	28	29	2	27	...	...	...
Breaches of Contract Act XIII. of 1859, India.	234	232	232	282	199	83	...	...	...
Cantonment Act III. of 1880, India ...	22	22	22	22	1	21	...	...	...
Cattle Trespass Act I. of 1871, India ...	1,342	1,124	1,094	2,690	2,235	448	1(q)	15	(q) Died.	
Civil Procedure Code Act XIV. of 1882, India.	49	49	46	69	40	27	...	2	...	
Coasting Vessels, Bombay Act XIX. of 1838, India.	44	44	44	46	12	34	...	...	...
Criminal Procedure Code Act X. of 1882, India.	362	347	350	611	156	454	...	1	...	
Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII. of 1879, India.	34	33	33	38	30	8	...	...	...
Factories Act XV. of 1881, India... ..	3	3	3	3	2	1	...	...	...
Forest Act VII. of 1878, India	711	695	690	1,201	318	862	...	21	...	
Merchants' Seaman Act I. of 1859, India.	4	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
Mutiny Act as amended by Act VII. of 1867, India.	4	4	4	4	1	3	...	...	...
Native Passengers' Ship Act VIII. of 1876, India.	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Opium Act I. of 1878, India	513	452	455	549	118	421	3(r)	7	(r) 2 died and	
Ports Act XII. of 1875, India	116	113	113	114	1	113	...	...	...
Post Office Act XIV. of 1866, India ...	12	12	13	14	5	9	...	...	...
Railway Act IV. of 1879, India	229	219	219	256	32	221	1(s)	2	(s) Escaped.	
Registration Act III. of 1877, India ...	16	16	15	25	9	13	...	3	...	
Salt Act XII. of 1882, India	142	141	139	165	28	137	...	...	...
Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1878, India ...	2	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...
Stage Carriages Act XVI. of 1861, India.	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Stamp duties Act XVIII. of 1869, India .	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Stamp Act I. of 1879, India	77	75	76	94	19	75	...	...	...
Transport of Salt by Sea Act XVI. of 1879, India.	5	4	4	13	...	12	...	1	...	
Treasure Trove Act VI. of 1878, India ...	0	8	8	26	6	11	...	9	...	
Atkari Act V. of 1878, Bombay... ..	2,068	1,929	1,912	2,386	456	1,877	1(t)	52	(t) Died.	
Cantonment Act III. of 1867, Bombay ...	1,852	1,849	1,835	1,923	148	1,774	1(u)	...	(u) Escaped.	
District Police Act VII. of 1867, Bombay.	4,896	4,839	4,822	5,201	406	4,782	2(v)	11	(v) Escaped.	
Gambling Act III. of 1866, Bombay ...	101	92	92	441	113	328	...	...	...
Irrigation Act VII. of 1879, Bombay ...	83	83	86	157	68	82	1(w)	6	(w) Escaped	
Jails Act II. of 1874, Bombay	9	9	9	10	...	10	...	...	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL)—concluded.

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Revenue Code Act V. of 1879, Bombay.	239	242	241	362	96	263	...	3	(x) Died.
Municipal Act VI. of 1873, Bombay ...	6,026	5,820	5,808	6,100	592	5,460	1(x)	47	
Regulation XII. of 1827, Bombay.	5	5	5	7	...	7	...	...
Conveyance Act VI. of 1863, Bombay.	374	372	364	392	56	336	...	...
Ferries Act II. of 1868, Bombay.	47	46	46	63	38	25	...	...
Registration of Boats Act I. of 1863, Bombay.	17	17	17	20	4	16	...	...
Act of Poisons Act VIII. of 1866, Bombay.	8	7	7	7	1	6	...	...
Act VII. of 1873, Bombay ...	286	284	281	408	59	349	...	...
Muchandi Act III. of 1863, Bombay	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	...
Act III. of 1875, Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Registration (Karachi) Act IV. of 1879, Bombay.	21	21	21	21	2	19	...	...
Police Act VIII. of 1867, Bombay.	2,190	2,110	2,108	3,011	1,073	1,938	
Total ...	93,701	69,228	65,971	120,659	76,122	42,999	83	1,455	

ES.—Column 1.—(1) "Attempts" should be entered immediately after the offences to which they relate.

(2) "Abetments" should be included with the substantive offences abetted.

(3) When giving the list of special and local laws against which offences have been committed, care should be taken to specify the title of each Act quoted, as well as its number and year. An Act of a local legislature should be distinguished by initial letters placed after the number of the Act.

Column 2.—All offences (cases) of which information was given, complaint made, or cognizance taken under Chapters IV., V., XIV., XVI., C. P. C., for the first time during the year are to be shown, although some of the charges may not have been prosecuted, or may have turned out to be false.

Column 3.—This column should be total of column 2 less the number of cases dismissed under Section 203, C. P. C., and less all other cases in which a Magistrate declared that the charge was false, and that the offence never occurred, or which were dismissed as frivolous and vexatious, and in which the complainant was fined under Section 250, C. P. C.

Column 5.—This column should be the total of columns 6 to 9.

Column 8.—Persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province are not to be entered in this column.

Column 9.—A note should be added in the column of remarks showing respectively the number of persons who died, escaped, or were transferred.

General.—Cases committed or referred should not be included in this statement by the committing or referring Magistrates. The results of the trials in these cases should be shown by the Courts to which the cases are committed or referred. If the total of column 7 of Statement 4 be deducted from the total of column 2 of that statement, the difference should correspond with the total of column 5 of this statement.

Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th October 1885.

N. DORABJI,
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Euro

Description of Offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.							Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	PERSONS WHOSE TRIALS WERE COMPLETED.							
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	By District Magistrate and other First Class Magistrates.					By Court of Session.										
		On complaint, Section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate <i>suo motu</i> , Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.				Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	To Court of Session.	To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451 B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in Columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Offences against the State, Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII., Indian Penal Code
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII., Indian Penal Code
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX., Indian Penal Code	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X., Indian Penal Code	8	..	8	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI., Indian Penal Code
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII., Indian Penal Code
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII., Indian Penal Code
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV., Indian Penal Code
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV., Indian Penal Code
Offences affecting life
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children exposure of infants and the concealment of births	13	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	2	11	..	..	..	13	..	..
Hurt
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	11	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	4	7	..	..	..	11	..	..
Criminal force and assault
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour
Rape
Unnatural offence
Theft	8	..	..	8	..	8	..	5	1	2	..	..	8	..	..
Extortion
Robbery and dacoity
Criminal misappropriation of property
Criminal breach of trust	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Receiving of stolen property
Cheating
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property
Mischief
Criminal trespass	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX
Defamation, Chapter XXI	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Special and local laws	7	14	2	..	23	..	23	..	17	6	1	..	..	23	..	..
Total	85	23	5	..	63	..	67	..	29	31	8	..	..	63	..	..

NOTE.—The figures in Statement No. 2 will include

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, }
Bombay, 20th October 1885.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3—(CRIMINAL).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1884.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total Number of Cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of Persons concerned.	Number of Persons discharged.	Number of Persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI.C. and Section 485.	20	(a) 19	4	13	(a) Of these 2 persons failing to appear and having absconded, a proclamation has been published requiring them to appear.
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII. to prevent breach of the peace.	63	210	16	194	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII., security for good behaviour.	267	383	137	246	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X.	68	141	31	110	
5. Possession, Chapter XII.	23	168	26	142	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX., Section 250.	96	111	18	93	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII., Section 332.	8	8	7	1	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	733	(b) 735	382	352	(b) Of these 1 person's case was pending at the end of the year.
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII.	156	212	31	181	
Total ...	1,434	1,987	652	1,332	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head 6. Complainants fined under Section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in Statements 2, 4 or 5, but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of remarks of Statement 2 against the complaints preferred by them.

Column 1, Sub-heads 2 and 3. Cases under Sections 107, 109, 110, 118, 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear under the appropriate head of the schedule in Statement 2. Persons convicted under these heads, and required to give security or recognizance under Sections 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear in Statement 5.

Column 1, Sub-heads 4, 5 and 8. Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in Statements 2, 4 or 5. Jury cases under Chapter X. will, however, appear in Statement 13.

N. DORABJI,
Acting Assistant Registrar

*Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, }
Bombay, 20th October 1885.*

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of Cases disposed of during the year.	Average Number of Days during which each case lasted.	Number of Witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers... ..	3,049	...	1,084	1,079	886	...	...	2,130	1-56	4,284	
Subordinate Magistrates—											
Special Magistrates under Section 14 ...	289	...	134	125	1	20	9	151	3-84	662	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	3,074	1	921	1,683	465	1	3	2,465	2-25	3,674	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	113,300	74	72,857	30,439	6,257	2,358	1,315	58,894	6-23	1,77,323	
Benches of Magistrates	391	...	112	118	161	...	...	336	1-6	446	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	1,095	5	270	781	4	15	20	740	11-96	5,156	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	388	1	137	189	23	31	7	200	9-67	941	
Courts of Sessions	1,445	2	595	688	...	61	99	638	27-86	5,531	
Superior Courts	114	...	12	100	...	...	2	93	18-91	365	
Total ...	(a) 123,145	(b) 83	76,122	35,202	7,797	2,486	1,455	65,647	9-32	1,08,382	(a) If 2,486 persons committed or referred shown in column 7 be deducted from this, the balance will agree with the figure shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2. (b) Of these 19 died, 58 escaped, and 6 were transferred.

NOTE.—Column 1.—Sub-head "Court of Sessions." Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 31, 34 and 123, Criminal Procedure Code.

Column 1.—Sub-head "Superior Courts." Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under Sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

Column 2.—That is the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.

Column 3.—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of remarks showing separately how many accused persons were transferred to other provinces.

Columns 5 and 6.—Persons whose cases were referred to a superior Court for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, and not in columns 5 and 6 against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted according to the orders passed by it or as pending if orders have not been passed.

Column 7.—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrates who made the reference, entry being made as directed above.

Column 8.—An insane accused who has been sent to a lunatic asylum should be kept on the file, and entered in this column until he has been tried, and either convicted or acquitted.

Column 9.—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped or was transferred.

Column 10.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts the starting point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that of apprehension or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing from the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest, or has escaped from custody, should be taken off the file till the persons implicated appear again.

General.—The figures in this statement should agree with those in Statement No. 2, and should include nothing else.

*Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, }
Bombay, 20th October 1885.*

N. DORABJI,
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1884.

Class of Tribunal.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										DETAIL OF PUNISHMENTS.																			REMARKS.
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.		Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Fine.							Imprisonment.					Whipped.			Number of days whose sentences were committed to detention in a Reformatory School.				
				Rigorous.	Simple.						Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.		20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. d.											
Village Officers					446		1,522				1,522						1,163 8 3	1,007 10 3	....	444	2								
Subordinate Magistrates—																														
Special Magistrates under Section 14.				27	1		104				96	7		1			583 0 0	654 0 0	3 12 0	7	21									
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.				84	7		2,063	4	4	1	2,042	21					3,348 8 0	3,446 8 0	44 0 0	18	57	17					4		3	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.				9,032	724		27,420	643	385	128	23,057	3,941	315	104	8		2,26,600 15 9	1,93,531 0 6	12,705 0 11	2,763	7,222	792	7			242	313	90	11	
Benches of Magistrates				5			277				274	3					280 0 0	305 0 0	....	3	2								
District and Divisional Magistrates— Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.				741	4		201	43	15	6	21	86	68	25	1		14,777 6 0	5,750 14 5	1,714 14 6	8	108	634	1			4	23	16	4	
Chief Magistrates of Districts				118	6		112	3	7	3	39	48	12	11	2		7,918 8 0	3,330 9 0	111 0 0	13	75	30					2	1		
Courts of Sessions		152		494	14		61	12	34		5	10	17	23	1		8,623 0 0	5,734 4 2	600 0 0	8	89	145	247	19			5	7	6	
Superior Courts	47	30		20	2												....	....	....			8	5	14					
Total	47	182		11,421	1,204		81,760	707	445	138	27,056	4,116	412	169	7		2,63,299 14 0	2,13,549 14 4	15,178 11 5	3,264	7,570	1,632	269	10	246	347	114	24		

Notes.—Column 1.—Sub-head "Courts of Sessions." Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 31, 84 and 123, C. P. C.

Column 1.—Sub-head "Superior Courts." Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under Sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.

Column 19.—Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines imposed by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.

Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under Section 545, Act X of 1882. These awards should also be shown under the head fines "imposed" and "realized" in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of such fines.

General (1)—The total of columns 5, 6 and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 25 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the totals of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.

(2)—This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed, and when two penalties are inflicted on the same offender to exhibit them both. Further to reconcile the number of persons entered in this statement as punished with the number entered as convicted in Statement 4, it is necessary to note cases such as those in which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII. of 1859 in a footnote. As regards persons whose cases were referred for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher Court should be entered against such higher Court, and not against the Court making the reference.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th October 1885.

N. DORABJI,
Acting Assistant Registrar.

Statement showing the Particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1884.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI., 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.		NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.											Total.	REMARKS.	
		5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
		First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.			Second or subsequent conviction.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>In lieu of other punishments (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI., 1864.)</i>															
1. Theft as defined in ...	Section 378, I. P.C...	36	...	74	4	72	9	34	7	8	...	11	2	257	
	Section 379 " ...	5	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	
	Section 380 " ...	6	2	30	...	47	5	14	1	8	5	9	1	128	
	Section 381 " ...	...	...	14	...	3	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	32	
	Section 382 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion as defined in	Section 388 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 389 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in	Section 411 " ...	1	...	2	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	13	
	Section 412 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass as defined in	Section 443 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	Section 444 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in	Section 445 " ...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	Section 446 " ...	2	...	1	...	2	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	13	
6. House-breaking as defined in	Section 457 " ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	Section 457 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Offence under Section 14, Act III., 1880		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..		50	2	125	5	139	16	74	8	19	5	22	3	408	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5 A—(CRIMINAL)—continued.

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4,
Act VI., 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						Total.	REMARKS.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENTS.								
(SECTIONS 3 AND 4.)								
A.—Section 3.								
1. Theft as defined in	Section 378, Indian Penal Code	...	1	8	9	7	10	35
	Section 379	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Section 380	...	...	1	1	4	4	10
	Section 381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion	Section 388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in	Section 411	...	1	2	1	...	1	5
	Section 412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
5. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in Section 444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
7. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 446	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III., 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Section 4.								
1. False evidence as defined in	Section 193, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence as defined in Sections 211 and 377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault as defined in Section 354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape as defined in Section 375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence as defined in Section 377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery as defined in Section 390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity as defined in Section 391	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8. Attempt at robbery as defined in Section 393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery as defined in Section 394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property as defined in Section 413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery as defined in	Section 466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Section 469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in Section 444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking as defined in Section 445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 446	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	...	1	3	12	13	12	21	62

N. DORABJI,

Acting Assistant Registrar

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th October 1885.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5A.—(CRIMINAL)—continued.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI., 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I. and II.

Offence.	STRIPE.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Section 193, I. P. C.
" 249 "
" 314A "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 323 "	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 324 "
" 325 "
" 352 "
" 354 " and 5, Act VI. of 1864. }	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
" 376 I. P. C.	1	...	1	...	2
" 377 "
" 379, &c. " ...	14	...	33	8	62	1	17	1	3	1	4	1	145
" 392 "	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 425 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 426 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 431 "
" 436 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 448 "	1	...	...	...	...	1
" 451 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 471 "
Sections 456 and 511, I. P. C....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Railway Act IV. of 1879	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total ...	17	2	50	8	66	1	19	2	4	1	6	1	177

N. DORABJI,
Acting Assistant Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, }
Bombay, 20th October 1885.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5A.—(CRIMINAL)—concluded.

PART IV.

Showing relative Number of Times Whipping was awarded as compared with other Punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded ...	707	
2. Total number of other punishments ...	19,806	
Percentage of whippings ...	3.07	

N. DORABJI,
Acting Assistant Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, }
Bombay, 20th October 1885.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1884.

Tribunals.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.												Average Number of Days during which each Appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total Number of Appellants and Applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or Order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceeding quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Appeals.														
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,350	2	242	1,256	...	272	534	19	6	...	19	11.85		
" Courts of Sessions	1,540	3	549	459	...	207	236	1	18	4	63	14.46		
Superior Courts ... {	411	...	145	131	...	60	49	...	...	...	26	38.2	
	By Government from judgments of acquittal.													
	14	...	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	90.1	
Total ...	4,315	5	937	1,847	...	545	819	20	24	4	114	38.65		
Revision.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	612	...	52	395	...	...	1	1	8	194	...	25.06	
" Courts of Sessions	432	...	161	208	...	1	8	18	19	95	13	27.66		
" Superior Courts	1,150	1	101	494	88	99	222	23	46	...	76	25.1		
Total ...	2,194	1	314	1,097	88	100	231	42	73	289	89	25.94		
Grand Total ...	6,509	6	1,251	2,944	88	545	1,050	62	97	293	203	32.29	73 applications involving 130 persons were made on behalf of complainants for revision.	

NOTES.—

Column 1.—Sub-head "To Chief Magistrates of Districts" includes other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, C. P. C.

Column 2.—Total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided. The words "applicants for revision" in the heading of this column should be held to include only *accused persons* on whose behalf an application for revision is made, or in whose interest the Magistrate or Judge may take steps to obtain revision on his own motion. Where such application is made or such steps are taken on behalf of a *complainant*, the fact should be noted with the number of complainants concerned in the column of remarks. In the latter case the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will fall into their proper places in columns 3 to 13 according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court on review of returns.

Column 5.—Appeals dismissed under Section 423, C. P. C., should be entered in this column.

Column 9.—Orders of discharge set aside by a superior Court under Section 436 C. P. C. should be entered in this column.

Column 10.—When a sentence is reversed or proceedings are quashed on appeal, and a new trial or further enquiry is at the same time ordered, the Appellate Court should not fill in column 8 as well as column 10, or column 9 as well as column 10, in each case respectively, but should make the entry in column 10 only.

Column 13.—Duration of appeals, applications for revision or references should be calculated thus:—

- (1) Appeals from the date of receipt in office of the petition of appeal.
- (2) Applications for revision from the date of application.
- (3) Cases dealt with by the Court otherwise than on application from date of the order calling for the records; and
- (4) Cases sent to the High Court by lower Courts for revision from the date of the letter from the Court making the reference.

General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in column 4, in which should also be included applicants for revision whose cases the Courts have refused to submit to the High Court.

In columns 5 to 10 should be shown opposite the sub-heads for Magistrates of District and Courts of Sessions persons whose cases were disposed of by those Courts without reference to the High Court.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8—(CIVIL).

Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1884.

Value of Suits.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total Value of Suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>											
Unpaid Tribunals ...	63	302	102	83	2	...	...	...	...	30,898 8 6	(a) The total value of these suits has not been shown in column 11, as they were suits instituted under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts ...	2,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	14,105	55,532	25,542	20,216	1,885	907	59	59	530	1,41,61,676 9 10	
Small Cause Courts ...	3,498	7,439	2,406	2,269	93	...	...	...	...	9,13,631 11 9	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	19	104	54	64	34	57	17	9	37	4,60,069 13 9	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,189	63,377	28,104	22,632	2,014	964	76	68	567	1,55,66,276 11 10	
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>											
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	951	1,601	742	580	65	16	1	1	5,933	3,14,821 5 1	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collectors' Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	951	1,601	742	580	65	16	1	1	5,933	3,14,821 5 1	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	2	3	164	62	67	182	35,50,834 1 5	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	2	3	164	62	67	182	35,50,834 1 5	
Grand Total ...	21,140	64,978	28,846	23,214	2,082	1,144	139	136	6,682	1,94,31,932 2 4	

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1884.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of Cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	902	...	6	103	67	269	5	...	...	55	7	390	275	359-75	163-75	No details in columns 3 to 12 are given of 2,336 suits disposed of by Village Officers under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts	2,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	144,272	...	11,892	23,448	10,795	41,817	1,296	748	53	23,640	4,668	25,915	9,429	83-79	44-09	
Small Cause Courts	17,985	...	1,499	3,172	2,387	5,667	169	20	5	2,102	434	2,530	450	109-34	41-1	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	578	...	24	43	25	179	3	15	6	64	45	174	110	253-55	167-22	
Chief Courts of Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	166,397	...	13,421	26,766	13,274	47,932	1,473	783	64	25,861	5,154	29,333	10,264	201-60	104-04	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) This includes 8 suits restored to the board of causes for re-hearing, one of which was an equity suit. It also includes 8 suits under the extraordinary jurisdiction, of which 6 were applications for re-hearing under the small Cause Courts Act XV. of 1882. (b) This includes 22 suits referred to the Commissioner for taking Accounts, and 17 suits referred to arbitration. Besides the suits shown in columns 4 to 12 the following were also disposed of by the High Court on its original side:— 65 paupers' petitions for leave to sue or defend in <i>jure d pauperis</i> . 3 petitions under the Indian Company's Act. 10 petitions under the Indian Trustees' Act. 4 petitions under the Lunacy Act. 14 miscellaneous petitions. There were also 76 applications for probate and 99 applications for letters of administration, most of which are disposed of by the Registrar.
Other Subordinate Courts	10,082	...	1,373	1,097	736	354	704	4	6	3,564	1,949	295	24	17-13	12-65	
District Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,082	...	1,373	1,097	736	354	704	4	6	3,564	1,949	295	24	17-13	12-65	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	(a) 2,345	...	193	57	10	432	185	...	...	85	62	(b) 1,321	779	135	195	
Superior Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,345	...	193	57	10	432	185	...	...	85	62	1,321	779	135	195	
Grand Total ...	178,824	...	14,987	27,920	14,020	48,718	2,362	787	70	29,510	7,165	30,949	11,067	117-91	103-89	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 11. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of remarks, and when deducted from the total of column 2 should leave a balance corresponding with the total of column 35 of Statement VII. II, after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the previous year, the balance does not agree with the figures in column 35 of Statement VII., the difference should be explained.
Column 4.—When under Section 162, C. P. C., a decree is wholly or partly made in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.
Column 5.—A case in which defendant appears, but a plaintiff does not, and defendant does not confess judgment, and the case is thereupon dismissed, the case should be entered in this column.
Columns 15 and 16.—As regards the average duration of suits, the date of the presentation of the plaint shall be considered as the date of institution, unless some defect or omission requires to be amended before the plaint can be admitted, in which case the date of admission after amendment shall be regarded as the date of institution. With regard to applications to execute decrees, the date of the presentation should also be considered. In cases of long average duration, the time that the suit has been actually pending in the particular Court should also be calculated. The interval should be omitted, during which an application for review which has been granted or an appeal in which an order of remand has been passed, has been pending in the superior Court. Revived suits are to be treated as if newly instituted on revival.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th October 1885.

N. DORABJI,
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1884.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL)

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Cases before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.								Pending at the close of the year.	Number of Cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average Duration of Cases, contested and uncontested.		REMARKS.
				Without Contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With Contest.						
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	18	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	2	3	2	163-3	33	
Village Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	12,237	...	2,023	690	580	1,024	350	5	1	3,466	1,952	2,146	460	53-33	40-88	
Small Cause Courts	975	...	176	20	69	292	155	...	...	97	82	84	17	87-12	51-35	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2,617	...	230	57	17	819	154	...	...	424	396	520	198	137-56	86-81	
Chief Courts of Districts																
Total	15,845	..	2,433	767	666	2,137	659	5	1	3,992	2,432	2,753	677	110-32	53-01	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	15,845	...	2,433	767	666	2,137	659	5	1	3,992	2,432	2,753	677	110-32	53-01	

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—(1) —Cases under Section 278, C. P. C. should be entered against the Court by which decided.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1884.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Sec. 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average Duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561 of Act XIV. of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	7,510	...	146	252	101	47	57	39	1,986	542	654	191	3,495	2,626	297.93	247	This includes 181 appeals decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ..																	
Total ...	7,510	...	146	252	101	47	57	39	1,986	542	654	191	3,495	2,626	297.93	247	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province.	(a) 331	...	3	8	12	1	5	...	52	12	18	8	212	159	248.6	2	(a) Of these 4 were references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Y. m. d. Duration of special appeals. 11 11 10 Duration of second appeals. 6 10 13
	Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Appeals from appellate decrees ...	1,425	...	200	5	27	2	3	1	246	28	38	42	833	580	1,581.9*		15
Total ...	1,756	...	203	13	39	3	8	1	298	40	56	50	1,045	739	915.25	17	
Grand Total ...	9,266	...	349	265	140	50	65	40	2,284	582	710	241	4,540	3,365	606.59	264	

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of remarks.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th October 1885.

N. DORABJI,
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1884.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous Cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed Section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average Duration of Miscellaneous Cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV. of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
<i>A.—Civil Courts.</i>																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	187	...	21	16	25	...	11	2	47	2	25	7	31	10	75·6	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	187	...	21	16	25	...	11	2	47	2	25	7	31	10	75·6	...	
<i>B.—Revenue Courts.</i>																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province.	Appeals from original order.	72	...	4	3	7	1	...	17	...	10	4	26	17	115·	...	(a) Besides these the following miscellaneous matters were disposed of by the High Court. 201 civil applications under extraordinary jurisdiction. 59 civil references and 2,080 applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy. The Sadar Court in Sind also disposed of 38 cases under Section 622, Civil Procedure Code, and 2 references under Section 617 of Civil Procedure Code.
	Appeals from appellate order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	(a) 72	...	4	3	7	1	...	...	17	...	10	4	26	17	115·	...	
Grand Total ...	259	...	25	19	32	1	11	2	64	2	35	11	57	27	95·3	...	

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—This statement should include not only appeals from orders under Section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in miscellaneous judicial cases, i.e., the cases entered in

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1884.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Applications for the Execution of Decrees before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of Applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.												REMARKS.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the Judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which Moveable Property		On which Immoveable Property		On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																						
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals	934	..	72	55	550	257	210	Rs. a. p. 4,551 6 10	Rs. a. p. 11 12 0	9	..	6	15	1	..	4	..	7	50	No details are given for 905 applications disposed of by Village Officers under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts	1,000	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	222,512	..	28,400	39,380	113,151	41,519	10,470	32,45,318 12 11	2,03,235 12 4	1,773	3,241	2,193	3,551	5,837	861	3,317	70	3,649	45	131	21,116	
Small Cause Courts	24,376	..	2,701	4,027	13,931	3,657	1,425	1,13,123 11 7	42,902 13 3	269	927	228	851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District	410	..	140	48	131	117	77	67,219 2 10	6,401 14 0	6	2	5	19	12	..	37	..	11	2	1	123	
Chief Courts of Districts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	210,323	..	31,433	43,610	127,763	45,645	12,182	34,80,213 1 2	2,52,552 3 7	2,057	4,170	2,432	3,936	5,850	861	3,358	70	3,667	47	132	21,269	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Subordinate Courts	603	..	462	..	20	20	4	663 9 2	525 4 3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	220	..	..	67
District Courts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	508	..	462	..	20	20	4	663 9 2	525 4 3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	220	..	..	67
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																						
Presidency Small Cause Courts ..	(a) 191	13	36	21	70	51	31	3,66,314 13 1	2,81,411 6 7	9	8	2	8	10	..	3	..	5	95	(a) Includes 13 cases in which applications were made to transmit decrees for execution to places outside of Bombay Presidency.
Superior Courts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	191	13	36	21	70	51	31	3,66,314 13 1	2,81,411 6 7	9	8	2	8	10	..	3	..	5	..	..	95
Grand Total ..	250,021	1*	31,931	43,531	127,863	45,716	12,217	37,97,391 7 5	5,35,453 14 5	2,066	4,173	2,434	3,945	5,860	861	3,362	72	3,882	47	132	21,451	

NOTE.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 7.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side }
Bombay, 20th October 1885.

N. DORABJI,
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX., Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1884.

Class of Courts.	APPLICATION FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.								Number of Insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of Insolvents' Estates in the hands of Receivers in which Proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of Insolvents' Assets realized and disbursed.		REMARKS.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	608	186	39	96	146	4	1	136	51	52	19,395 8 3	819 5 0	2,553 9 8	1,469 8 2	
Chief Courts of Districts...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	609	186	39	96	146	4	1	137	51	52	19,395 8 3	819 5 0	2,553 9 8	1,469 8 2	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts."—Specially empowered under Section 360, Act XIV. of 1882.

Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

Column 3.—Applications struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th October 1885.

N. DORABJI,
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13—(CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1884.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or Average Number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases tried with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.					ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			REMARKS.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of Persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of Cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 807, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 807, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers especially empowered) acting under Act X. of 1870. } Assessors.	2	..	28	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	15	(a) All cases falling under Chapters VIII., XI., XII., XVI., XVII., and XVIII. or any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, in which punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards, and also attempts and abetments to commit any of the above said offences, were tried by jury in the districts of Poona and Ahmedabad and in the city of Karachi.
Parsi District Matrimonial Court... } Under Delegates.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court ... } Act XV. of 1865. Delegates.	11	(2)	...	(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X., Criminal Procedure Code } Jurors ...	5	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Assessors are employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Courts, except in the districts of Poona and Ahmedabad and the city of Karachi.
Courts of Sessions ... }	Jurors (a) ..	5	39	...	39	1	...	1	3	...	...	(c) Besides these there were also— 6 cases in which the opinions of the assessors were not taken. 20 cases in which the accused pleaded guilty. 6 cases were withdrawn. 5 cases in which the accused were acquitted. 1 case in which the accused was discharged. 11 cases in which no assessors were employed.
	Assessors (b)	2	...	(c) 505	357	56		92
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction ... } Jurors ...	9	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) Do not include the Parsi matrimonial cases decided by delegates.
Total ...	..	(d) 102	533	(d) 101	1	...	1	3	363	63	107	

Notes.—Column 4.—The figures given in this column should agree with the totals of columns 10, 11 and 12. Cases in which, owing to the accused having pleaded guilty or for other causes, the opinions of the assessors are not taken, should be entered in columns 4, 10, 11 or 12.
Column 13.—Note in what classes of cases juries and assessors have been principally employed.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th October 1885

N. DORABJI,
Acting Assistant Registrar.

Statement showing the work done by the Sessions and Civil Courts in the Regulation Districts of the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1884.

1	CRIMINAL WORK.		CIVIL WORK.												16
	2	3	Original.				Appeals.				12	13	14	15	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
1	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total Number of Suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Total Number of Appeals before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Execution proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation, Column 43 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of Original Suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of Appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	REMARKS.
Ratnágiri.															
District and Sessions Judge's Court	6	26	4	1	1	2	903	223	111	378	9	133	...	6	
Assistant Judge's Court	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	297	...	...	13	10	...	...
Additional Assistant Judge's Court	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	...	...	1	14	...	...
Subordinate Court of Ratnágiri	655	518	137	139	...	13	...	...	759	117	1	...	
Do. Dápoli	1,627	1,219	408	358	...	...	...	...	1,485	116	5	...	
Do. Chiplán	1,593	1,358	235	455	...	...	...	...	1,571	40	4	...	
Do. Sa n gmesh-var	1,153	823	330	294	...	...	...	...	1,574	62	21	...	
Do. Rájpur	677	589	88	84	...	...	...	...	1,229	94	...	...
Do. Devgad	883	765	118	139	...	...	...	...	1,070	94	...	...
Do. Málvan	668	484	184	160	...	...	...	...	600	36	1	...	
Do. Vengúrle	569	451	118	132	...	...	...	...	528	51	4	...	
Dhárwár.															
District and Sessions Judge's Court	32	98	6	6	...	3	284	207	77	32	3	40	...	...
Subordinate Court of Dhárwár	694	505	189	132	...	...	...	...	571	47	10	...	
Do. Hubli	759	635	124	139	...	...	...	...	609	59	...	...
Do. Gadag	1,072	891	181	275	...	...	...	...	961	200	...	...
Do. Háveri	1,155	837	318	312	...	...	...	...	1,190	61	...	...
Kánara.															
District and Sessions Judge's Court	16	20	1	...	1	...	244	98	146	43	2	22	...	3	
Subordinate Court of Kárwár	607	458	149	79	...	...	...	...	537	56	...	...
Do. Honávar	934	838	96	95	...	...	...	...	997	86	...	...
Do. Kumta	872	655	217	162	...	...	...	...	551	80	...	...
Do. Sirsi	458	367	91	69	...	...	...	...	391	55	4	...	
Belgaum.															
District and Sessions Judge's Court	56	47	4	3	1	2	340	264	76	137	9	70	...	...
Subordinate Court of Belgaum	1,377	1,102	275	278	...	...	...	...	1,323	311	13	...	
Do. Chikodi	1,330	1,131	199	199	...	...	...	...	1,301	133	...	...
Do. Saundatti	627	545	82	75	...	...	...	...	499	64	1	...	
Do. Athni	496	418	78	72	...	...	...	...	273	24	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate's Court	188	184	4	1	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...
Sholdpur-Bijdpur.															
District and Sessions Judge's Court	55	50	16	2	14	6	475	214	261	196	6	225	6	18	
Subordinate Court of Sholdpur	1,573	1,384	189	327	...	...	...	...	1,632	77	...	...
Do. Bársi	649	404	245	249	...	...	...	...	421	88	45	...	
Do. Pandharpur	730	558	172	263	...	...	...	...	547	73	...	...
Do. Sámola and Malsiras	586	362	224	194	...	...	...	...	291	42	...	...
Do. Madha	280	181	99	69	...	...	...	...	346	14	1	...	
Do. Karmála	252	184	68	45	...	...	...	...	350	17	...	...
Do. Bágalkot	1,087	941	146	154	...	...	...	...	952	64	...	...
Do. Bijapur	592	518	74	87	...	...	...	...	518	19	...	...
Do. Muddebihal	599	525	74	112	...	...	...	...	456	41	1	...	
Poona.															
District and Sessions Judge's Court	37	33	7	1	6	3	580	101	479	256	22	212	2	192	
Small Cause Court	14,806	4,186	620	476	...	...	...	...	6,606	303	...	...
Subordinate Court of Poona	1,497	1,090	407	541	...	...	...	...	2,092	409	15	...	
Do. Vadgaon	789	633	156	150	...	...	...	...	1,514	28	3	...	
Do. Junnar	1,127	864	263	243	...	...	...	...	1,719	122	...	...
Do. Khed	1,349	1,098	251	279	...	...	...	...	1,503	118	...	...
Do. Talegaon	459	350	109	109	...	...	...	...	735	25	...	...
Do. Sásvad	602	504	98	232	...	...	...	...	495	48	1	...	
Carried forward	207	276	35,409	28,570	6,839	7,195	2,826	1,676	1,150	1,042	38,345	4,000	138	219	

1	CRIMINAL WORK.		CIVIL WORK.													16
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Original.				Appeals.				Execution Proceedings disposed of.	Orders made after investigation, Column 43 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of Original Suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of Appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.		
			Total Number of Suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Total Number of Appeals before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.						
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
Brought over ...	207	276	35,409	28,570	6,839	7,195	2,826	1,676	1,150	1,042	38,315	4,000	138	210		
Poona—continued.																
Subordinate Court of Pátas	381	283	98	92	...	...	...	...	534	24	1	...		
Do. Indapur	237	173	64	80	...	...	...	...	203	7	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate's Court	930	921	9	38	...	...	...	...	957	...	...	...
Court of the Agent for Sardars	12	9	3	7	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...
Do. Chief of Vinchur	735	397	338	295	...	...	...	...	644	...	...	...
Khandesh.																
District and Sessions Judge's Court ...	27	46	180	1	3	3	679	235	248	385	7	74	1	2		
Assistant Judge's Court ...	14	...	...	176	...	...	...	196	...	...	2	...	...	...
Subordinate Court of Dhulia	3,230	2,527	703	464	...	...	...	...	5,689	67	2	...		
Do. Yával	3,130	2,473	657	636	...	...	...	...	5,216	156	...	...
Do. Bhusaval	1,903	1,586	317	216	...	...	...	...	2,410	57	...	...
Do. Jalgaon	3,007	2,276	731	565	...	...	...	...	3,969	81	6	...		
Do. Amalner	2,067	1,762	305	337	...	...	...	...	4,018	86	1	...		
Do. Bhadgaon	2,769	2,167	602	397	...	...	...	...	3,008	55	...	...
Do. Erandol	2,030	1,774	256	251	...	...	...	...	2,781	60	1	...		
Do. Shirpur	2,341	2,096	245	444	...	...	...	...	4,102	51	...	...
Do. Nandurbár	1,824	1,657	167	241	...	...	...	...	2,573	54	1	...		
Ahmednagar.																
District and Sessions Judge's Court ...	23	21	13	7	6	9	537	210	327	356	84	234	3	155		
Subordinate Court of Ahmednagar	2,059	1,404	655	641	...	...	...	...	2,778	204	6	...		
Do. Sangamner	1,132	670	462	262	...	...	...	...	1,554	151	9	...		
Do. Nevása	518	360	158	113	...	...	...	...	702	87	...	...
Do. Kade	381	306	75	98	...	...	...	...	292	13	...	...
Do. Karjat	403	329	74	125	...	...	...	...	223	9	...	...
Do. Rahuri	602	329	273	133	...	...	...	...	914	50	6	...		
Do. Párner	443	179	264	118	...	...	...	...	328	6	6	...		
Do. Shrigonda	194	154	40	37	...	...	...	...	327	38	...	...
Do. Shevgaon	514	408	106	93	...	...	...	...	625	27	...	...
Do. Kopargaon	671	387	284	166	...	...	...	...	661	60	1	...		
Do. Akola	503	396	107	105	...	...	...	...	601	39	...	...
Cantonment Magistrate's Court	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Jaghirdar's Courts of Jávli, Akolner and Miri	75	52	23	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...
Sátara.																
District and Sessions Judge's Court ...	25	5	1	...	1	...	632	200	432	221	5	52	1	41		
Subordinate Court of Sátara	1,687	582	611	734	...	...	...	...	1,267	109	92	...		
Joint do.	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...
Subordinate Court of Wái	674	452	222	201	...	...	...	...	951	39	...	...
Do. Rahimatpur	1,052	588	278	385	...	...	...	...	922	86	42	...		
Joint do.	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Subordinate Court of Karal	1,585	446	708	754	...	...	...	...	1,220	37	119	...		
Joint do.	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Subordinate Court of Vita	571	358	213	114	...	...	...	...	574	36	...	...
Do. Ashta	1,788	705	608	791	...	...	...	...	978	98	92	...		
Joint do.	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Subordinate Court of Tásgaon	939	685	254	209	...	...	...	...	935	62	2	...		
Do. Dahivádi	236	164	72	56	...	...	...	...	106	16	...	...
Do. Khatáv	458	339	119	143	...	...	...	...	338	39	1	...		
Do. Pátan	447	269	178	113	...	...	...	...	430	5	...	...
Do. Medha	301	215	86	94	...	...	...	...	196	5	...	...
Mutálík Inámdár's Court	21	9	12	16	...	...	...	...	24	1	8	...		
Násik.																
District and Sessions Judge's Court ...	19	18	10	8	2	4	493	252	211	247	2	108	...	3		
Subordinate Court of Násik	3,247	2,654	593	529	...	...	...	...	4,123	300	10	...		
Do. Yeola	1,993	1,740	253	294	...	...	...	...	2,462	133	...	...
Do. Pimpalgaon	1,987	1,682	305	269	...	...	...	...	2,841	83	2	...		
Carried forward ...	315	366	84,721	60,312	18,379	17,865	5,167	2,799	2,368	2,251	100,582	7,000	551	423		

1	CRIMINAL WORK.		CIVIL WORK.													16
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total Number of Suits before the Court.	Original.			Total Number of Appeals before the Court.	Appeals.			Execution Proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation, Column 43 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of Original Suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of Appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.		
				Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.		Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.						
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15		
Brought over	315	366	84,721	66,342	18,379	17,865	5,167	2,799	2,368	2,251	100,982	7,000	551	423		
Nasik—continued.																
Subordinate Court of Malegaon	...	...	1,971	1,652	319	246	...	...	...	...	2,135	40	...	...
Do. Sinner	...	...	1,274	1,088	186	205	...	...	...	...	1,947	132	...	...
Do. Satana	...	...	1,562	1,390	172	135	...	...	...	...	2,348	75	...	...
Jaghirdar's Court at Chandari	...	...	71	54	17	22	...	...	...	...	54	2	...	...
Thana.																
District and Sessions Judge's Court	33	27	8	...	7	1	484	155	105	185	3	81	...	16		
Assistant Judge's Court	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	123	...	...	9	17	...	...
First Class Subordinate Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. P.'s Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	1	...	...
First Class Subordinate Judge's Court	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Court of Kalyan	...	...	1,588	1,003	585	230	...	...	...	...	1,632	103	...	...
Do. Bhiwadi	...	...	1,153	783	370	207	...	...	...	...	1,833	60	11	...
Do. Murbad	...	...	1,355	1,140	215	285	...	...	...	...	2,089	72	...	...
Do. Bassein	...	...	643	464	179	124	...	...	...	...	1,461	13	...	...
Do. Dahanu	...	...	754	610	144	120	...	...	...	...	1,009	98	1	...
Do. Panvel	...	...	936	689	247	197	...	...	...	...	1,224	109	4	...
	...	...	1,655	1,259	396	340	...	...	...	...	2,497	100	32	...
Koliba.																
District and Sessions Judge's Court	13	17	2	...	1	1	373	107	114	253	...	49	...	...
Joint Sessions Judge's Court	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Judge's Court	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	80	...	...	4	3	...	...
First Class Subordinate Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. P.'s Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	1	...	...
Subordinate Court of Alibag	...	...	1,076	919	157	185	...	...	...	...	1,680	126	...	...
Do. Pen	...	...	1,473	1,172	301	282	...	...	...	...	2,414	90	...	...
Do. Mahad	...	...	1,837	1,350	487	286	...	...	...	...	2,668	131	6	...
Surat.																
District and Sessions Judge's Court	22	26	22	17	5	6	198	119	79	90	8	87	...	5		
Small Cause Court	...	...	3,523	2,953	570	463	...	...	...	...	2,606	39	...	...
Surat First Class Subordinate Judge's Court	...	...	391	254	137	180	...	...	...	...	586	67	33	...
Surat Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court	...	...	1,169	947	221	153	...	...	...	...	1,447	23	...	...
Subordinate Court of Bulsar	...	...	2,412	2,137	275	224	...	...	...	...	2,353	91	...	...
Do. Olpad	...	...	980	878	102	75	...	...	...	...	1,369	34	1	...
Broach.																
Assistant Judge F. P. and Joint Sessions Judge's Court	11	9	8	4	4	3	200	98	102	125	11	87	...	35		
Small Cause Court	...	...	1,502	1,232	270	339	...	...	...	...	1,413	16	...	...
Subordinate Court of Broach	...	...	1,066	947	119	105	...	...	...	...	3,281	105	...	...
Do. Anklesvar	...	...	1,344	1,161	183	195	...	...	...	...	3,423	42	...	...
Do. Jambusar	...	...	1,637	1,449	188	197	...	...	...	...	3,309	120	20	...
Do. Vagra	...	...	1,265	1,099	166	175	...	...	...	...	3,147	50	5	...
Ahmedabad.																
District and Sessions Judge's Court	44	133	96	20	54	72	606	99	445	327	7	247	35	203		
Assistant Judge's Court	50	...	...	22	...	...	...	62	...	...	17	...	7	3
Small Cause Court	...	...	5,457	4,477	980	722	...	...	...	...	7,387	652	10	...
Subordinate Court of Ahmedabad	...	...	1,570	973	384	366	...	...	...	...	2,510	178	48	...
Joint do.	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Subordinate Court of Dholka	...	...	2,195	2,030	165	222	...	...	...	...	3,583	64	...	...
Subordinate Court of Dhandhuka and Gogha	...	...	1,433	1,354	79	76	...	...	...	...	2,508	60	...	...
Subordinate Court of Virangam	...	...	1,361	1,238	123	78	...	...	...	...	1,815	65	...	...
Do. Kaira	...	...	3,041	3,414	527	504	...	...	...	...	8,840	168	...	...
Do. Borsad	...	...	2,035	1,709	326	226	...	...	...	...	3,081	95	...	...
Do. Umreth	...	...	1,868	1,727	141	118	...	...	...	...	4,441	40	...	...
Do. Nadiad	...	...	1,476	1,306	170	121	...	...	...	...	2,783	66	...	...
Do. Kapadvanj	...	...	877	711	166	99	...	...	...	...	1,226	47	...	...
Court of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total	512	580	139,707	112,190	27,517	25,450	7,028	3,815	3,213	3,231	187,233	10,744	765	693		

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th October 1885.

N. DORABJI,
Acting Assistant Registrar.