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No. 7022/7 of 1931.

From

G. S. WILSON, Esq., C.S.I.,
Officiating Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay. *

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
Bombay, 22nd June 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1930.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075 dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 3733 dated the 22nd June 1931 is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. S. WILSON,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.

No. 3733 of 1931.

From

H. P. DASTUR, Esq., LL.B., Bar-at-Law,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge,
Bombay ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT :
Esplanade, Bombay, 22nd June 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1930 received with your letter No. 6917/7 dated the 19th instant.

2. I should like to record my deep appreciation of the unwavering loyalty and devotion to duty displayed by the officers and men of the Bombay City Police Force during the Civil Disobedience Movement. The strain put on them was terrible. That they were able to stand the strain in the magnificent manner they did, speaks volumes for the discipline, loyalty and devotion to duty of the Force.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

(True copy)

G. S. WILSON,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.

No. 6916/7 of 1931.

From

G. S. WILSON, Esq., C.S.I.,
Officiating Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

G. F. S. COLLINS, Esq.,
C.I.E., O.B.E., M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :

Bombay, 19th June 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1930 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. Sir Patrick Kelly, Kt., C.I.E., was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police from the beginning of the year to 4th April when he proceeded on leave to Europe. Mr. D. Healy officiated in the appointment from 5th April to 18th October and I officiated in the appointment for the rest of the year.

The Deputy Commissioners were :—

Special Branch ..	.. Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, O.B.E., I.S.O.
Crime Branch ..	.. Mr. H. S. Needham from 1st January to 18th January ; Mr. J. C. Curry from 19th January to 17th June ; Mr. J. A. Coghlan from 18th June to the end of the year.
Divisions ..	.. Mr. J. C. Curry from 1st January to 18th January and again from 18th June to 2nd September ; Mr. W. T. Down from 19th January to 2nd February ; Mr. F. E. Sharp from 3rd February to 8th March and again from 3rd September to the end of the year ; Mr. J. A. Coghlan from 9th March to 17th June.

Port .. Mr. H. E. Butler from 1st January to 8th March ;
 Mr. F. E. Sharp from 9th March to 2nd September ;
 Mr. H. G. Lang, C.I.E., from 3rd September to 1st November ;
 Mr. C. H. Reynolds from 2nd November to the end of the year.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
 B ,, Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.
 C ,, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Gamdevi, Chaupati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi.
 D ,, Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamathipura, New Nagpada and Jacob Circle.
 E ,, Sewri, Parel and Matunga.
 F ,, Mahim and Worli.
 H and I Divisions Bombay Harbour and Docks.
 L Division Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police.
 M ,, Mounted Police.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 123,181 against 130,835 in 1929 and 136,080 in 1928. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1929 and 1930 :—

	1929				
	Cognizable			Non-cognizable	Total crime
	Police	Magis-terial	Total		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	309	9	318	42	360
Class II	1,019	57	1,076	..	1,076
Class III	1,833	24	1,857	..	1,857
Class IV	29	57	86	2,727	2,813
Class V	4,841	412	5,253	143	5,396
Total	8,031	559	8,590	2,912	11,502
Class VI	78,134	20,800	98,934	20,399	119,333
Grand Total	86,165	21,359	107,524	23,311	130,835

	1930				
	Cognizable			Non-cognizable	Total crime
	Police	Magisterial	Total		
Abetment of Cognizable Offence ..	9	..	9	..	9
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ..	2	5	7	..	7
Class I	122	..	122	71	193
Class II	982	54	1,016	..	1,016
Class III	1,879	20	1,899	12	1,911
Class IV	39	52	91	1,597	1,688
Class V	5,018	500	5,518	145	5,663
Total ..	8,031	631	8,662	1,825	10,487
Class VI	68,791	22,355	91,146	21,548	112,694
Grand Total ..	76,822	22,986	99,808	23,373	123,181

There was, on the whole, a decrease of 7,654 cases as compared with the figures of 1929. In the year 1929 there was a decrease of 5,245 cases as compared with the figures of 1928.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 76,822 against 86,165 in 1929 and 93,638 in 1928.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 8,031 cases against 8,031 in 1929 and 7,786 in 1928.

Under Class VI, 68,791 cases were reported against 78,134 in 1929 and 85,852 in 1928.

The total number of Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V) reported during the year 1930 is, by a strange coincidence, exactly the same as during the year 1929, viz. 8,031. The total number of crime under the heads "Rioting and unlawful assembly" and "Murder" which showed an abnormal increase in the year 1929, owing to the two communal riots, came down to about its normal level during the year 1930 as shown below :—

	1929	1930	Decrease
Rioting, etc.	249	65	184
Murder	139	47	92

This decrease was, however, counterbalanced by an increase spread over various other heads as detailed in paragraph 10 below.

Though the figure of crime is slightly in excess of the figures for 1926 and 1928 it compares favourably with the figures for the rest of the years since 1914 :—

Year	Indian Penal Code Cases, Classes I to V	Year	Indian Penal Code Cases, Classes I to V
1914	.. 8,246	1923	.. 11,394
1915	.. 8,408	1924	.. 11,190
1916	.. 8,840	1925	.. 9,603
1917	.. 9,262	1926	.. 7,954
1918	.. 9,776	1927	.. 8,328
1919	.. 11,543	1928	.. 7,786
1920	.. 11,642	1929	.. 8,031
1921	.. 11,247	1930	.. 8,031
1922	.. 11,348		

The total number of cases under Class VI, the bulk of which represents Local Act cases, fell from 78,134 in 1929 to 68,791 in 1930. The fall can be attributed to two reasons. Firstly, the preoccupation of all ranks with the civil disobedience movement prevented the usual amount of attention being paid to offences under Local Acts, and secondly, owing to a big drop in the amount of import and export of cargo in the Docks there was less work for bullock carts and consequently fewer occasions for prosecution under the Cruelty to Animals Act and the Public Conveyances Act.

5. Including 1,359 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 28 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 78,209 cases for disposal during the year under report against 87,445 in 1929 and 94,732 in 1928.

Of the total cases for disposal, 8,687 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 69,522 under Class VI.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1930 was 308 against 364 in 1929 and 327 in 1928; of these, 152 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 156 under Class VI against 133 and 231 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 47 were declared to be false as compared with 42 in 1929 and 44 in 1928.

In 4 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0.39.

9 complainants were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, with the result that 3 were convicted, 2 were acquitted, 2 absconded and the cases against the remaining 2 were pending at the end of the year.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 905 as against 1,359 in 1929 and 1,249 in 1928.

8. 76,892 cases of all classes were classified as true against 85,694 in 1929 and 93,125 in 1928. Of these, 69,620 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 90·54 as compared with 91·49 in 1929 and 90·94 in 1928.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 8,029 cases were classified as true against 7,867 in 1929 and 7,613 in 1928. Of these, 2,767 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 34·46 against 36·43 in 1929 and 37·62 in 1928.

Under Class VI, 68,863 cases were classified as true. Of these, 66,853 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 97·08 against 97·06 in 1929 and 95·68 in 1928.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·32.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 4,220 against 3,992 in 1929 and 3,748 in 1928. The percentage of non-detection works out to 5·40 against 4·57 in 1929 and 3·96 in 1928.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 159 cases for disposal including 36 cases pending from the preceding year plus 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the register, against 343 in 1929 and 111 in 1928. Convictions were obtained in 75 cases as against 141 in 1929.

The decrease occurred under the following head :—

	1929	1930
Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	249	65

The year 1929 was abnormal for this class of offence owing to the communal disturbances in February and May.

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 1,169 cases for disposal including 203 cases pending from the preceding year plus 4 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, as compared with 1,219 in 1929 and 1,091 in 1928. Convictions were obtained in 410 cases as against 346 in 1929.

The decrease occurred mainly under the following heads :—

	1929	1930
Murder	139	47
Grievous hurt	294	257
Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	12	5

The abnormal increase under the head "Murder" during the year 1929 was due to communal disturbances.

Increases are noticeable under the following heads:—

	1929	1930
Culpable homicide	8	21
Unnatural offence	8	12
Hurt	291	315
Kidnapping, etc.	73	95
Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	37	55

The growth of disregard of lawful authority which was a feature of the year is indicated by the increase under the last head. In 1928 only 23 such offences were recorded.

Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Including 94 cases pending from the preceding year plus 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the register, there were 1,974 cases for disposal against 1,920 in 1929 and 1,712 in 1928. Convictions were obtained in 348 cases as against 314 in 1929.

The following heads are responsible for the increase:—

	1929	1930
Robbery	83	125
Lurking house-trespass, etc. ..	1,735	1,742

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there were 48 cases including 9 cases pending from the preceding year, as against 34 in 1929 and 53 in 1928. Convictions were obtained in 8 cases as against 7 in 1929.

The increase occurred under the following head:—

	1929	1930
Wrongful restraint and confinement	20	32

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 286 cases pending from the preceding year plus 22 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 5,326 cases for disposal as against 5,122 in 1929 and 5,408 in 1928. Convictions were obtained in 1,917 cases as against 2,052 in 1929.

The increase is perceptible under the following heads:—

	1929	1930
Theft	3,967	3,995
Criminal breach of trust ..	509	566
Cheating	281	372

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 69,522 cases inclusive of 731 cases pending from the preceding year as compared with 78,804 in 1929 and 86,352 in 1928.

11. There were 89 cases of murder and attempted murder including 27 cases pending from the preceding year plus 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the register against 164 in 1929 and 71 in 1928. Of these, 17 ended in conviction, 25 in acquittal, 27 remained undetected (including 10 Serious offences.

infanticide cases), 1 was declared to be false, 1 was declared to be a mistake of fact, 16 were pending at the close of the year, in 1 case the accused was declared to be a lunatic and in the remaining 1 case the accused absconded.

There were 27 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 6 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 25 ended in conviction, 1 remained undetected and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

Of the 61 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 36 cases were males, in 10 females and in 4 cases the victims were children. The remaining 11 were cases of infanticide. The motive of crime in 17 cases was jealousy and in 9 cases, gain. In the 11 infanticide cases the motive was, apparently, the desire of the mother to conceal her shame. Of the remaining 24 cases, in 1 case the motive could not be ascertained, 1 case was declared to be false, 1 case was declared to be a mistake of fact and in 21 cases the crime was due to quarrels, etc.

In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

The following cases are worthy of mention :—

(1) A certain woman Lakshmi wife of Vishram, was reported to have run away from her husband. Vishram himself reported the matter to Bhoiwada Police Station on 20th June 1930, nearly a month after the disappearance of the woman, stating he had been in search of her but failed to get any trace of his missing wife. Meanwhile an anonymous petition raised suspicion against Vishram. It was ascertained that he and his wife were on very bad terms owing to his intimacy with another woman. It was also ascertained that he with his lodging house-keeper, the mother of the woman with whom he was on terms of illicit intimacy, had left their house in a hired motor car on the 28th May 1930, the day following the disappearance of Lakshmi. After some difficulty the car and the driver were traced. The latter, on examination, deposed to having assisted in the disposal of the dead body of a woman, having been assured by Vishram that the woman had committed suicide. A search of Vishram's house led to the discovery of a knife and bloodstained clothing, but the lapse of a month made the discovery of the corpse a matter of difficulty. The driver was taken in a car and requested to point out the place where the body had been thrown. He eventually pointed out a field in Sheel Village, near Kalyan. The Kalyan Police records were examined and it was found that the body of an unidentified woman was found in that field on the 29th May 1930. The clothes and ornaments were identified as those of Lakshmi and medical evidence showed that death was due to a stab wound on the neck and multiple injuries which could not have been self-inflicted. The accused was charged with murder and convicted by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemp and sentenced to transportation for life.

(2) At about 3 a.m. on August 17th, 1930, one Savlaram Bhagoji, a Mukadam in the Port Trust, was going along Frere Road to the Docks when an unknown Muhammadan caught hold of him and threatened him

with a knife. Thereupon two or three other Muhammadans also with knives surrounded him and forcibly took from him a silver watch and chain, one cloth *chunchi* and cash, and disappeared.

About an hour later a Brahmin named Mohanlal Fukka, living at DeSouza Street, was going along Frere Road to Mankeshwar temple. In front of gate No. 20 of the Wadi Bunder Goods Shed the same gang who had committed the above robbery surrounded him with open knives with the intention of robbing him. On seeing knives Mohanlal raised an alarm when the culprits stabbed him in the back and cut off his two coat-pockets and absconded with Rs. 4. Mohanlal died on the spot.

On getting information in the morning, the police immediately went to the spot and while enquiries were being instituted Savlaram, the man who was robbed, appeared on the scene and gave faint descriptions of the persons who had robbed him. The police promptly acted upon the descriptions, as it appeared probable that the gang who had robbed Savlaram had also robbed and murdered Mohanlal. The enquiries were successful and the police arrested four persons and recovered property collectively valued at Rs. 2.

Of these the Committing Magistrate discharged one for want of evidence and the remaining three stood their trial in the fifth sessions and were convicted. Two of them were sentenced to 5 years and 15 stripes for culpable homicide not amounting to murder and robbery and the third to one year for robbery.

12. The Sessions Court tried 151 cases against 148 in 1929 and 130 in 1928. Of these, 113 ended in conviction, 36 in acquittal and in 2 cases the accused were declared to be lunatics. These cases involved altogether 234 persons of whom 163 were convicted, 69 were acquitted and 2 were declared to be lunatics.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide :—

	Male.	Female.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	4	..
Native Christians	4	..
Muhammadans	6	..
Parsis	7	2
Hindus	43	21
	—	—
Total	64	23
	}	
Grand Total	87	

During the year the Coroner held 770 inquests as against 842 in 1929 and 696 in 1928.

There were no cases of simple accidental deaths during the year under report in which orders for the disposal of dead bodies were given by the

police in exercise of the power vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902. In 1929, there was one such case and in 1928, four.

14. Including 711 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 69,281 against 78,489 in 1929 and 86,074 in 1928. Of these, 66,656 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts:—

- The Bombay City Police Act,
- The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,
- The Public Conveyances Act,
- The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act,
- Ordinance V of 1930.

The offences under other Local Acts were comparatively few.

Criminal Tribes.—The total number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay in the beginning of the year was 1,457. 36 were added to the roll while 445 were removed from the roll during the year owing to death, cancellation, transfer to districts or settlements, etc. The net number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the end of the year was 1,048 as detailed below:—

Mang Garudis	..	..	..	580
Waghris	..	..	..	292
Bhamptas	..	..	..	132
Kaikadis	..	..	..	43
Iranis	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	<u>1,048</u>

Finger impression slips of 195 new persons were recorded during the year. Of these, 178 were not registered as nothing incriminating was found against them. The remaining 17 were registered.

80 persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these, 78 were convicted and 2 were acquitted.

22 persons were dealt with under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act and were transferred to the districts.

2 persons were sent to Native States under section 28 of the Criminal Tribes Act under the orders of Government.

311 up-country registrees came to Bombay for work on passes during the year; of these, 47 are still in Bombay and the rest have returned.

Very little trouble is caused in the city by members of criminal tribes. For the most part they earn a livelihood in the mills, while some are hawkers. Rajput Bhamptas are the only class definitely addicted to crime and are habitual pick-pockets. They need constant surveillance.

Bombay Children Act and Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.—Financial stringency has again precluded the formation of a special staff for the working of these Acts. As in previous years, a staff consisting of 1 Deputy Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Head Constables was spared from the existing strength of the Force. This staff was quite inadequate for the proper working of the Acts even before the recent amendment to the Prevention of Prostitution Act and it has been found impossible to enforce the amendment with any real success up-to-date. The following is a summary of the work done by the present staff :—

Bombay Children Act.—(a) With a view to dealing with children residing in brothels and with prostitutes, 6 notices were taken out under section 7 (1) clause (e). These notices concerned 6 children. In all 6 cases, the children were removed from the objectionable places by the parties concerned after time had been given to them by the Juvenile Court and the notices were therefore discharged.

(b) 153 destitute children were taken charge of under section 7 (1) clause (a) and sent to the Children's Home, Umerkhadi. Of these, 68 were handed over to relatives, 57 were sent to certified schools, 3 were discharged as they were found over age, 1 died during the trial, 3 absconded from the J. J. Hospital and cases against 21 were pending.

In the last year's report, cases against 12 persons were shown as pending under this section. Of these, 5 were handed over to their relatives, 6 were sent to certified schools and 1 was discharged as over age.

Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.—Under this Act 51 cases were taken up as under :—

(a) 28 cases under section 3 (soliciting) against 3 males and 25 females. Of these, 27 ended in conviction and 1 in acquittal.

(b) 9 cases under section 5 against 9 persons for living on the earning of prostitution (two against females and 7 against males). Of these, 4 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 3 were pending.

In the last year's report 5 cases were shown as pending under this section. Of these, 2 ended in conviction and 3 in acquittal. In the last year's report 4 cases were shown as pending from 1928 under this section. Of these, 2 ended in conviction, 1 postponed *sine die* as the accused went out of India, and 1 ended in discharge.

(c) 10 cases under section 6 (procuration) in which 13 accused persons (5 males and 8 females) were involved. Of these, 2 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal, 1 was withdrawn as the accused was adequately punished in a connected case under section 373, Indian Penal Code, and 5 were classified as "C" mistake of facts.

In the last year's report, 1 case which was shown as pending ended in conviction. 1 case which was pending in the High Court from 1928 under this section, the charge having been changed to section 366, Indian Penal Code, ended in conviction under section 366-A, Indian Penal Code.

(d) 2 cases under section 7 (importation) involving 3 females ended in conviction.

In the last year's report, 2 cases were shown as pending. Of these, 1 ended in conviction and 1 in acquittal.

As regards the new amendment, 2 cases were taken up under section 8 (B) clause (a) and (b) as test cases. One case ended in conviction and 1 in acquittal. One difficulty encountered was the fact that it was necessary to prove the knowledge of the agent or landlord to the satisfaction of the trying magistrate. From the owner of the premises to the brothel keeper there exists a chain of agents and rent collectors and it is difficult to prove the fact that the rent received is knowingly the rent of a brothel against the real culprits. In fact the amendment is difficult to work, and when it is considered that there are over 600 brothels in the city with their complement of pimps and agents, the proper enforcement of the Act is a problem of considerable magnitude. For its enforcement to be effective a considerable increase in staff is necessary. In addition, the Act affords a number of loopholes for those who wish to evade its provisions. For instance, the brothel keeper can pose either as a servant of the inmates of the brothel and receive from them their earnings as "wages" or as a boarding house keeper receiving rent for separate rooms from each inmate. The recent extraordinary increase of so-called "Turkish Baths" is also an example of the ingenuity of persons who wish to avoid the Act, and it would seem that further legislation is necessary to deal with this development. Action in the old tolerated area has apparently led to an increase of prostitution in other parts of the city, but it is possible that the economic situation and the lack of suitable employment has tended to this increase.

Indian Penal Code.—7 cases under sections 366, 366-A, 372 and 373, etc., were taken up in which 7 males and 4 females were involved. Of these 1 ended in conviction, 1 remained undetected and 5 were pending.

In the last year's report 4 cases were shown as pending. Of these, 1 was withdrawn and the remaining 3 ended in acquittal.

Deportation and externment of pimps.—1 procurer was deported under section 3 of the Foreigner's Act by this Branch.

Beggars.—Action was taken against 592 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121 while no beggar was deported under section 27 (2), Bombay City Police Act. Action against this class of person by the police alone will never effect any improvement and deportation has proved to be useless and is therefore never resorted to.

Betting and gaming.—The following is a summary of the work done by the Bombay City Police to suppress gaming in the City.

The statistics have been divided into the four following parts:—

- (a) Raids on bucket shops.
- (b) Raids on houses other than bucket shops.
- (c) Gaming in public places in connection with race betting.
- (d) Gaming (other than race betting) in public places.

Gaming houses.

1	Bucket shops 2	Gaming houses other than bucket shops 3
Number raided	15	127
Number of persons arrested	42	995
Number convicted	27	665
Number acquitted or discharged	7	184
Number pending	8	146
Excluding persons pending, percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	79·41	78·33

Gaming in public places.

1	Cases in connection with wagering on horse races 2	Cases other than those in column 2 3
Number of cases	92	1,368
Persons arrested	157	2,761
Persons convicted	76	2,495
Number acquitted or discharged	39	213
Number pending	42	53
Excluding persons pending, percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	66·09	92·13

Although the number of gaming houses raided was smaller than in the previous year, the number of persons convicted was 665 against 511, an increase of about 30 per cent. Cases and convictions under category (d) show a large increase over last year.

(1) 1,300 films were examined during the year 1930 and 1,289 were certified for exhibition, including 52 with endorsements. 9 films were refused a certificate. One film was rejected at first but its revised version was certified subsequently. A revised version of one film which had been refused a certificate during the previous year was certified under the same name.

(2) 487 films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay and none of them was found objectionable.

(3) 1,590 duplicate certificates were issued.

(4) The Cinematograph Act Fund showed a balance of Rs. 7,199-10-3 at the end of the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under :—

Receipts	Rs. a. p.	Expenditure	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st January 1930 ..	7,096 15 8	Expenditure ..	20,804 0 0
Examination fees ..	30,203 0 0	Purchase of securities ..	10,752 11 2
Interest on Board's investment in Government securities ..	1,456 5 9	Balance on 31st December 1930 ..	7,199 10 3
	<u>38,756 5 5</u>		<u>38,756 5 5</u>

The Board's financial position was satisfactory during the year under review, the income exceeding expenditure for the year by Rs. 10,855-5-9. There was no grant from Government.

The Board's investments are as under :—

	Rs.
3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes Face value	28,800
4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes Face value	17,200
	<u>46,000</u>

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 22,986 against 21,359 in 1929 and 20,629 in 1928. Of these, 21,047 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·56. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 23,921 of whom 21,714 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

16. During the year under report 78,772 persons were arrested by the police exclusive of 1,931 under arrest at the close of 1929 against 88,000 in 1929 and 94,513 in 1928. Of these, 74,392 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 92·18 against 91·89 in 1929 and 91·80 in 1928.

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 69 bail bonds as compared with 78 in 1929 and 68 in 1928.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 6,022 persons were tried and 4,041 were convicted, giving a percentage of 67·10 compared with 63·25 in 1929 and 65·31 in 1928.

Under Class VI, 73,296 persons were tried of whom 70,351 were convicted giving a percentage of 95·98 against 96·50 in 1929 and 95·23 in 1928.

At the close of the year, 1,099 persons were awaiting trial against 1,931 in 1929 and 1,622 in 1928.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy **Statement B, Part I**, was 23,373 as compared with 23,311 in 1929 and non-cognizable cases. 21,813 in 1928.

With 1,584 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 24,957 of which, 6,208 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 20,560 as against 19,288 in 1929 and 18,371 in 1928. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Statement B, Part II, 18. In these 24,957 non-cognizable cases 27,235 persons in non-cognizable cases. persons were involved of whom 6,234 were convicted.

19. The accompanying table shows the various religious divisions to which 131,859 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police **Statement C**, pro-cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 8,43,691 as property stolen and compared with Rs. 9,62,038 in 1929 and 18,99,985 recovered. in 1928. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,26,202 which gives a recovery percentage of 26·81 as compared with 26·52 in 1929 and 21·87 in 1928. **Statement C** gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

An analysis of the figures shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 7,17,605 and the amount recovered Rs. 1,94,807 giving a percentage of 27·15. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 27·75.

The amount stolen in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 1,26,086 and the amount recovered is Rs. 31,395 giving a percentage of 24·90.

The following table shows the number of cases of thefts of all classes in which the police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful:—

Offence	Number registered	Number in which investigation was refused	Number found false	Number struck off as mistake of law or facts	True cases left for investigation	Number in which conviction was obtained	Remarks
1. Dacoity ..	7	..	..	..	7	2	2 pending.
2. Robbery ..	125	..	2	2	121	47	15 pending.
3. House-breaking	1,742	32	2	3	1,705	269	76 pending.
4. Ordinary thefts	3,995	87	19	34	3,855	1,380	133 pending.
Total ..	5,869	119	23	39	5,688	1,698	226 pending.

Not counting the cases still under investigation, the police were successful in 29 per cent. of the dacoity cases, 38 per cent. of the robbery cases, 16 per cent. of the house-breaking cases and 35 per cent. of the theft cases.

103 persons were dealt with under the provisions of sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 280 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

The Police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases:—

(1) On February 25th, 1930, a godown situated at Gaiwadi and belonging to Messrs. Chandulal Kishorelal and Co., cloth merchants, having their shop in Mulji Jetha Market, was broken into between 1 and 3 p.m. on that day and 10 wooden cases, containing cloth collectively valued at Rs. 8,055, were stolen.

On the next day the complainant reported the matter at the Princess Street Police Station.

During the course of enquiries the police succeeded in tracing a gang of godown-breakers captained by one Kanaiyalal, a notorious burglar, who was arrested with nine others.

Property was traced in Bombay and at Allahabad valued at Rs. 5,491.

Convictions were obtained against the leader and two others. Five of the remaining seven were dealt with as a gang and externed from Bombay.

(2) On June 11th, 1930, one Abdul Habib Hasham, a commission agent, residing on the second floor of a house at Koliwada reported at the Pydhoni Police Station that G. C. notes and cash collectively valued at Rs. 12,275-15-9 had been stolen from his safe during the previous night.

It appeared that the complainant and his men were sleeping in the *pedhi* during the night and the safe was opened by means of its keys which were kept by the complainant under his pillow before going to bed. The doors of the *pedhi* were intact and from a careful inspection of the place and the state of things therein it could only be presumed that the theft was committed by some one belonging to the *pedhi* itself who knew about the money and where the safe keys were kept.

On this theory the police arrested the servants of the complainant and also a man named Ayub Abdul Karim who lived in his brother's *pedhi* opposite to the complainant's. Three days later the police succeeded in obtaining further information regarding two damaged characters named (1) Aboo Ahmed and (2) Siddik Punja who were arrested. Information received from them led to the arrest of two more persons, Ibrahim Haji and Usman Ibrahim, in Kathiawar State who were brought to Bombay on an extradition warrant. Aboo Ahmed was made an approver and examined as a witness for the prosecution. From his statement it appeared that Ayub Abdul Karim was a bad character from Rangoon and was living as a respectable man opposite to the

complainant's *pedhi*. He acquainted himself with the situation of the *pedhi* such as the actual cash in hand and the place where the safe keys were placed by the complainant and showed the place to his companions with whom he had conspired to commit the theft. He facilitated the commission of the offence by taking out the complainant for a drive till a late hour on that night with the object of assuring a sound sleep on the part of the latter.

In all, the police succeeded in recovering property collectively valued at Rs. 8,433-0-3.

Five accused were sent for trial on a charge of conspiracy to commit house-breaking and abetment. One, Aboo Ahmed, was made an approver and discharged and the remaining four were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

(3) At about 2 a.m. on 25th October 1930, one Fredrik Marshall, Manager of the Goan Club at Mazagaon, reported at the Byculla Police Station the theft of G. C. notes and jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 2,500, from the Club. A case under section 380, Indian Penal Code, was recorded. All possible enquiries were made but no trace of the property or the culprits could be had. But on 3rd November, the Poona Cantonment Police brought under arrest to the Byculla Police Station one Mangal Francis and requested assistance in tracing a complainant, the accused having stated that a certain ring formed part of some property which had been stolen at Mazagaon. The complainant in Indian Penal Code Case No. 385 was called and he identified the ring as a part of the property stolen from the Club.

In consequence of a statement made by the accused one Antone Joe and one Joseph Fredrick were arrested at Kurla and further property was recovered from Joseph Fredrick. Property was recovered at Mahim in a house which had been occupied by a certain woman Victoria. Enquiries showed that the chief accused in this case were one Pedro, Victoria and Antone. Pedro and Victoria are still at large. In all property to the value of Rs. 730-10-0 was recovered. As there was not sufficient evidence to place the accused Mangal Francis and Joseph Fernandez on charge-sheet in connection with the theft they were charged under section 411, Indian Penal Code, and convicted.

21. (1) *Organisation*.—There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the Special and Crime Branches of the Criminal Investigation Department, existing special appointments being continued throughout the year pending the reorganisation of the C. I. D. Four Sub-Inspectors and 12 men of the Divisional Police were temporarily attached to the Special Branch to cope with the work of the civil disobedience movement.

Special Branch.

(2) *Plays*.—91 plays were scrutinised by the Branch during the year as against 74 in 1929. 71 were passed as un-objectionable, 18 were passed after amendment and two were rejected.

(3) *Festivals*.—The festivals of Ramzan Id, Bakri Id, Muharram and Ganpati passed off peacefully.

259 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinised by the Branch as against 318 in 1929. On the last day of immersion, 6th September 1930, there was a clash between Muhammadan residents of Dharavi and a party of Madras Hindu (depressed classes) who were taking their Ganpati for immersion. Owing to some misunderstanding one of the two parties of Musicians played music in the front of the Dharavi Mosque which resulted in a riot. The palanquin conveying the Ganpati was left on the road till the next day when the Madrasis were induced by the police to take it to Mahim seaface for immersion. In this riot 26 persons were injured, two Hindus and one Muhammadan fatally. Fortunately the rioting did not spread to other localities and a compromise was brought about through the intervention of several Muhammadan and Hindu residents.

(4) *Naturalization*.—41 applications for naturalization were received for report as against 27 in 1929. The applicants were:—

Iraqian (Jew)	..	..	..	9
Portuguese (Indians)	24
Poles	2
Stateless (Russian)	1
American	1
Italian	2
Indian States	1
Arab	1

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(5) *Pilgrim Season*.—The Muhammadan Branch worked in close touch with the Pilgrim Department during the Haj Season.

(6) *Pilgrim Passes to Iraq*.—639 passes were issued to Muhammadans proceeding to Iraq on pilgrimage during the year as against 707 in 1929 and 1,109 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 1,228 last year.

(7) *Exemption permits*.—389 foreigners were recommended for exemption permits during the year as against 520 in 1929.

(8) *Applications for passports*.—834 applications for passports were recommended by the Branch during the year as against 1,205 in 1929. In one instance the police refused to endorse the application.

(9) *Permission to come to India*.—The Branch reported on the applications of 33 European foreigners for permission to come to India as against 17 in 1929.

(10) *Passport examinations*.—The Foreign Branch boarded 456 incoming vessels during the year as against 420 in 1929.

The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming ships. 57,357 passports were examined as against 56,372 in 1929.

(11) *Prosecutions under the Passport Rules*.—3 persons were prosecuted under the Passport Rules. They were British subjects using time-expired passports.

(12) *Permission to land*.—The Branch dealt with 589 persons—British subjects (Indian and European) 296, British protected persons 139, Americans 32, Portuguese 26, Dutch 12, French 8, Swiss 6, Italian 5, Swedish 5, German 5, Norwegian 3, Chinese 2, Persian 12, Danish 1, Greek 1, Japanese 1, Belgian 1, Austrian 1, Spanish 1, Afghan 1, Arabs 30 and 1 Baluchi—who came to India without proper passports or visas. Of these, 7 were refused permission to land and sent back to the ports at which they had embarked and 582 were allowed to land.

(13) *Reception of deportees*.—2 deportees, one from New York and the other from South Africa, were met and sent to their homes.

(14) *Reception of repatriates*.—The Branch arranged for the despatch to their homes of 3 persons repatriated from Shanghai and Africa.

(15) *Strikes*.—During the year 1930 there were 42 industrial strikes the most important of which was the G. I. P. Railway Strike. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union declared a one day's strike on 4th February 1930 as a protest against the decision of the G. I. P. Railway authorities, in not granting certain demands made by the Union. The Parel and Matunga Workshops were affected and the strike soon spread all over the line. The activities of the strikers and the exhortation of their leaders to continue the strike threw additional work on the Special Branch.

On the 4th April 1930 about 2,000 strikers went in a procession with red and National flags and endeavoured to enter the Victoria Terminus Railway Station by the South Gate but were prevented from doing so by the police. They then sat on the ground blocking all traffic. The police reasoned with the leaders who persuaded strikers to go to the Esplanade Maidan where a meeting was held. When the meeting was over all the strikers went to the Victoria Terminus and wanted to board the trains to go to their homes without purchasing tickets. The railway authorities refused to allow this. They therefore sat down in front of the entrance leading to the various platforms obstructing passengers and railway traffic. At the instance of the railway authorities the police ordered the crowd to disperse. They refused and were then removed by force from the station limits. The strikers then ran across the road and began to stone the police and passersby. The police had to retire and open fire in self defence. Two strikers received bullet wounds and nine received lathi injuries. Five citizens including two ladies also received slight injuries. 24 policemen including 3 officers were injured.

On 12th April 1930 two bombs exploded, one at Musjid Railway Station and the other in the third class waiting room of the Byculla Railway Station. A well-known bad character named Haji Surjuddin was injured. The case was investigated and disposed of by the G. I. P. Railway Police. Satyagraha was offered by the strikers at various places and necessary action was taken by the police. The strike was called off by the Central Strike Committee of the Union on 16th April 1930.

(16) *Warnings to the Press.*—During the year, under the orders of Government, warnings were given to 26 persons for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers.

(17) *Proscription.*—11,486 copies of proscribed literature were seized during the course of the year.

(18) *Civil Disobedience Movement.*—The civil disobedience movement imposed a heavy strain on all officers and men of the Special Branch which they withstood most loyally and patiently.

Crime Branch.

(19) *Criminal cases.*—During the year under report the Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department dealt with 94 cases as against 92 in 1929. Of these, 88 cases were investigated by the Branch *suo motu* and 6 were taken up by the order of the Presidency Magistrate. Besides this in all cases of any importance or interest the Criminal Investigation Department officers co-operated with and assisted the Divisional Police. The organisation of the Branch provides for a special officer for particular classes of crime. One Inspector is deputed for house-breakings and thefts. One for murders and dacoities and two for frauds and cheating cases. This system enables the Branch to co-ordinate various types of crime all over the city and assists the mutual exchange of information between the different sections. In the following cases of note the assistance of the Crime Branch was of material benefit to the Divisional Police :—

- (1) Dharavi Murder Case.
- (2) Dacoity with Murder and Highway Robbery on Frere Road.
- (3) Rioting and Murder on s.s. "Nevasa".
- (4) Recovery of revolvers smuggled in s.s. "Warfield".
- (5) Agripada Dacoity Case.
- (6) Systematic thefts of motor cars and accessories.
- (7) Arrest of a gang of bad characters committing petty robberies from passersby in "C" and "D" Divisions.
- (8) Lamington Road Shooting Outrage committed by a revolutionary party.
- (9) House-breaking and theft in a watch shop at Abdul Rehman Street.

(20) The Branch also co-operated with the Excise Department and were of assistance in rounding up a gang of Peshawari smugglers. On the other hand some valuable information was received from the Excise Department upon which successful action was taken. Mofussil police and police officers from other Provinces and States were afforded assistance in conducting enquiries in Bombay City and in many important cases not properly pertaining to the city, the Branch took a very active part. The most important of such cases were :—

- (1) G. I. P. Railway Bomb Case at Byculla and Musjid Railway Stations.
- (2) Bandra Robbery Case in which two Parsi ladies were injured by stupefying drugs etc.

- (3) Nairobi Case (East Africa). One E. V. R. Naidu who was wanted under sections 381 and 420, Indian Penal Code, had absconded and on receipt of telegraphic information he was arrested on his arrival in India and was sent to Nairobi.
- (4) One Abdul Karim was wanted under section 302, Indian Penal Code, by the police of H. E. H. Nizam's Dominions. He was arrested and extradited.
- (5) Dahanoo Police Station (Thana) Case No. 56 of 1930 under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code. Property stolen Rs. 3,127. Two men were arrested in Bombay while disposing of the stolen property and subsequently the case was detected, the majority of stolen property recovered and the case transferred to Dahanoo.
- (6) Four absconders (Pathans) who were wanted by the police in Quetta, Kohat, Peshawar and Ghatkoper respectively for different offences were arrested in Bombay and were transferred to the respective districts for trial.
- (21) Plain clothes men were freely employed in places like Javeri Bazar, Moti Bazar and Chor Bazar keeping surveillance over suspected receivers of stolen property. Some seven cases of possession of stolen property were detected and property to the value of Rs. 6,024 recovered.

(22) Independently of the Divisional Police the Branch executed three warrants in respect of gambling dens and raided one bucket shop. 38 men were arrested of whom 34 were convicted. The staff functioned at the race course in the prevention of illegal betting and picked up five cases of street gambling.

(23) The abnormal conditions of the year under report threw a heavy burden on the officers and staff of the Crime Branch, and there is no doubt that the personnel is insufficient to cope fully with the work offered to it. Co-ordination of crime throughout the city is attempted to the best of the capacity of the Crime Branch but the need for a properly organised Modus Operandi Bureau is keenly felt. Equally necessary are means for the development of the more scientific side of crime investigation. Financial difficulties however preclude the realisation of these projects for some considerable time.

(24) The following are some of the more interesting cases investigated by the Branch.

(1) *Arrest and conviction of Ramchandra Narayan, a notorious absconder.*—A series of burglaries occurred in different parts of the city in the early part of 1929 and from the *modus operandi* in the cases Ramchandra Narayan, a damaged character with several previous convictions, and his gang were suspected. A large amount of property was stolen in these cases. Men in plain clothes were deputed to watch the known haunts of the members of this gang and the shops of their receivers. Four members of the gang including the leader Ramchandra Narayan were arrested. After the completion of the investigation in two cases

Ramchandra Narayan and two others were sent up for trial. In one of the cases Ramchandra Narayan was convicted. When the second case was being tried in the Girgaum Police Court, 7th June 1929, Ramchandra Narayan escaped from custody while being conveyed in the prison van from the prison to the Girgaum Court cells. His subsequent conduct was sensational. During the course of the investigations he had seen the property recovered by the police and had also noted the room where it was kept in the Head Police Office. On 13th June 1929 he broke open the C. I. D. strong room by removing bars from a window in the rear of the room, burnt certain records and property and stole some valuable property recovered in the cases. The very nature of the offence indicated that it was the work of the absconder Ramchandra Narayan and close watch was kept at places where he was likely to dispose of the stolen property. These anticipations proved to be correct. On 20th July 1929 about 7-30 p.m. the absconder Ramchandra was seen by Police Naik No. 1066/K going to a Marwari's shop at Danabunder. This Marwari was a notorious receiver of stolen property. Before the Police Naik could arrest him the absconder recognised him, ran away and while doing so took out a loaded revolver and fired at the policeman. The policeman though he made a plucky effort to capture Ramchandra lost sight of him in a bye-lane. Vigorous efforts to trace him were of no avail. At this juncture another notorious crook, also a foreigner deportee, gave information to the Railway Police at Victoria Terminus to the effect that the wanted absconder had planned to go on a fresh expedition fully armed with a revolver and ammunition. On this information the Railway Police effected his arrest in the precincts of Victoria Terminus Station. He was armed at the time.

He was charged, convicted and sentenced as follows :—

- (1) Under sections 457—380, Indian Penal Code, to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
- (2) Under section 19 (*f*) of the Arms Act to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.
- (3) Under section 307, Indian Penal Code, to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.
- (4) Under section 224, Indian Penal Code, to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) *Trunk Murder Case*.—On 12th January 1930 one Nemchand Chhaganlal, a jeweller, left his house at Princess Street about 3 p.m. with jewellery. He did not return home at night and the relatives gave information to the Princess Street Police to the effect that he was missing with the jewellery. Next day, i.e. on the 13th January 1930, a telegram was received from the Railway Police Sub-Inspector, Bhusaval, stating that a dead body had been discovered in an unclaimed trunk from a third class compartment of the Nagpur Express. From the papers found on the dead body, the Bhusaval Police found the name of the deceased to be Nemchand Chhaganlal Javeri and sent telegraphic

intimation of the fact to the Bombay Police. Death was due to gunshot wounds, and a case of murder was registered.

Evidence showed that the deceased was seen in Chakla Street by some shop-keepers between the hours of 3 and 4 p.m. on 12th January 1930. One of the shop-keepers who saw him was a hosiery merchant named Haji Abubakar Taher Muhammad who had his shop in Chakla Street. Haji Abubakar further stated that the deceased had come to his home on the morning of the 12th with certain jewellery for inspection.

The trunk in which the dead body was found had the manufacturer's mark on it and it was ascertained that it had been sold from a shop in Abdul Rahman Street at about 4 p.m. on the 12th January 1930. It was therefore deduced that the deceased met his death soon after he left Chakla Street, that the trunk with the dead body must have been sent from Bombay and that the motive for the murder was robbery. The value of the jewellery carried by the deceased totalled about Rs. 13,952. More vigorous enquiries failed to produce any result and a reward of Rs. 1,000 was proclaimed for information leading to detection.

After a long interval in December of the same year (1930) certain information was received by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, Bombay, and fresh enquiries were made. It was ascertained that Haji Abubakar Taher Muhammad, the merchant whose name has already been mentioned had been in very great monetary difficulties and that immediately after the offence in question was committed, he was found to have disposed of certain diamonds and precious stones in order to meet his liabilities. The description of the purchaser of the trunk in which the body of the deceased was discovered, was found to tally with Haji Abubakar's domestic servant. This man had left Bombay soon after the murder. He was traced to Coonoor, South India. Haji Abubakar Taher Muhammad and his servant M. Narsingrao were arrested. Part of the stolen property valued at about Rs. 4,852 was recovered and identified by different witnesses. The servant Narsingrao was identified by the trunk dealer as the purchaser of the trunk in question. The servant made a clean breast of the affair to the police and both he and his master Abubakar, have been sent up for trial under sections 302, 392 and 109, Indian Penal Code.

The case is pending in Court.

(3) *Forgery of Postal Money Orders.*—Information was received from the Presidency Post Master, Bombay, that a money order received at the General Post Office from Umerkhadi Post Office sent by one Rajaram Hari Sawant to Govind Atmaji Rane care of Vissonji and Sons, Fort, Bombay, was suspected to have been tampered with. From enquiries made by him he found that the original money order for Rs. 2 had been changed to Rs. 200.

The Criminal Investigation Department took up the enquiry and from the address given on the money order it was ascertained that a former employee of the firm who had joined the postal department was

expecting a money order and had been to enquire about it that very day. Enquiries at the General Post Office showed that a man of the name of Govind Atmaji Rane was a postman in the Kalbadevi Post Office, that he was absent from duty and had asked for leave. His handwriting tallied with that of the suspicious part of the money order. He absconded on coming to know of the enquiry but was arrested on 19th July 1930 while going to Curry Road Railway Station. On being searched another stolen money order which had been altered to Rs. 600 was found on his person. Subsequent enquiries showed that the accused had already succeeded in getting Rs. 200 by this method but the fraud was not detected until the discrepancy in the amount was discovered by the Audit Office.

The accused was sent up for trial in all three cases, was committed to the Sessions and was convicted under sections 52 of the Post Office Act and 474, Indian Penal Code, on all the three counts and sentenced to different concurrent sentences, the actual sentence he has to undergo being three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) *Kelewadi dacoity with murder.*—This offence was reported to Lamington Road Police Station in the early hours of 9th August 1930. Mir Ajjar Alli, aged about 85 years and his wife Jainabi lived in a room on the 1st floor of a chawl known as Kelewadi off Queen's Road. On the early morning of the 9th, the neighbours hearing groans in the room, entered it and found Jainabi dead and the old man semi-conscious. The old man later stated that he had been attacked during the night by some unknown persons and gagged, and that his life's savings, some 20,000 rupees had been stolen. The woman Jainabi died of suffocation due to the gagging. A careful search of the room was made and a bundle of notes to the value of Rs. 12,000 was found in a corner wrapped up in some old clothes. These had eventually been overlooked by the robbers. The old man was very weak and in his dotage and could give no clear or useful statement to the police. The notes of Rs. 100 and 50 which were recovered were of a very old issue and in many cases bore a peculiar private mark. Enquiries later elicited the fact that a certain Kalesha had changed some very old Rs. 50 notes with an egg merchant at Crawford Market and that he and another man had left at once for his native place in the Punjab. Arrangements were made to have them held up at Delhi. In their possession were found some newly purchased clothing and about Rs. 150 in cash for which they could give no satisfactory account. They were arrested and brought back to Bombay. Subsequently their associates were traced and examined and one of them having been cheated of his fair share of the loot, gave a full statement to the police. In all 7 persons were arrested and some 1,500 rupees worth of property recovered. Three of the principal accused are absconding with the major portion of the property. The case is pending in Court.

(5) *Lottery cases.*—Five prosecutions were launched under section 294A, Indian Penal Code, in the year 1930. Of these, three were against the printers and publishers of newspapers in Bombay for publishing

proposals in respect of a lottery ; the remaining two were against private individuals—one for having published a proposal in respect of the Irish Free State Hospitals Fund Lottery and the other in respect of a private lottery. All the cases ended in convictions, fines being imposed in each case.

(6) *Bogus Swami case.*—How credulous people are deceived by men who pose as Swamis (ascetics), was the feature of a case dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department. The accused was one Swami Permanand *alias* Basantilal Vallabhdas, a Nagar Brahmin, an imposing figure in a saffron-coloured robe of an Indian ascetic. At Deolali in March 1930 he met one Pandurang Babulji, a contractor of Bombay. He gave out that he was a retired Indian Civil Service Officer. To further enhance his credit he also stated that his only son Rao Bahadur Indulal was a Deputy Collector in Sind and that he (accused) had altogether forsaken the world and had lived in secluded places in the Himalayas, where he had made a careful study of medicine. On the strength of these ascertions about his knowledge of medicine he made many friends at Deolali including the complainant Pandurang. Shortly before Pandurang returned to Bombay the accused mentioned that he had lost his wallet containing money and several important documents and requested Pandurang to send some money as a loan, promising to repay on receipt of his pension and interest accumulated on certain securities. On returning to Bombay Pandurang sent two telegraphic money orders in April 1930.

Subsequently the Swami came to Bombay on three occasions and represented to Pandurang that he had properties in Bombay and Borivli and that he wanted to remove the trustees and to appoint the complainant to manage these estates. By these means he obtained in all Rs. 650 from the complainant.

During the first week of May 1930 the accused absconded from Deolali.

On enquiries being made it was found that the accused was not an Indian Civil Service Officer and that his " Rao Bahadur " and " Deputy Collector " son was a myth and that he had no properties at all. His field of activities was Kolhapur State, Belgaum and Surat. He cheated many persons there but no one would come forward to complain.

He was charged under section 420, Indian Penal Code (3 charges) and convicted on 5th January 1931 by the Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, Mazagaon, and sentenced to 1 day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or 1 month's rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

(7) *Customs cheating cases.*—On the 26th October 1929, the Collector of Customs, Bombay, reported to the police that a fraud had been committed on the Customs Revenue by presenting false invoices to the Customs authorities at the time of clearing the goods, by one A. Paino of D. Moscato and Company, Importers and Dealers in provisions. The police took up the investigation. The goods were imported from Italy and the accused, an Italian cleared the goods through the Customs. The premises of the accused firm were searched and a number of files,

correspondence and invoices were seized. Almost all the documents found were in Italian and the police had to get outside help to translate those documents. In all the police had to examine no less than 2,000 documents, account books, etc., seized from the accused and a similar number of documents and registers from the Bombay Custom House. It was then found that the accused had been systematically defrauding the Customs for about two years. More than 20 cases were detected against him from the records traced.

The accused was sent for trial on 4th February 1930 under section 420, Indian Penal Code, in respect of four cases, the amount involved therein being Rs. 175-12-0.

The Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, Esplanade, tried three cases and acquitted the accused on 30th April 1930.

Government appealed against the acquittal, the High Court allowed the appeal and the accused was convicted on the 12th November 1930 under section 420, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 1 day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Appellate Court.

One case under section 420, Indian Penal Code, is still pending against the accused in Court.

(25) *Foreigners deported out of British India and persons deported to India from foreign countries.*—35 foreigners were dealt with under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 as against 41 in the year 1929.

24 persons were deported to India from the following places and were sent to their destination in India :—

Place from which deported.	Number.
Egypt	1
South Africa	14
Bagdad	1
Singapore	1
Aden	2
Kenya	1
Basrah	2
Iraq	1
Bangkok	1
	—
Total	24

(26) *Returned deportees.*—94 persons who were deported under the Foreigners' Act were traced as having returned to Bombay as against 87 in 1929 and were dealt with under section 4 of the Foreigners' Act III of 1864.

(27) *Externment.*—7 men were externed under the provisions of section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902 as against 8 in the previous year.

(28) *P. R. T. System.*—224 convicts were transferred to the prisons nearest their homes and released there by making use of the P. R. T.

system (*vide* G. R., J. D., No. 6986 dated 20th October 1901) as against 187 in 1929.

(29) *Counterfeit Currency Notes*.—519 forged currency notes were received from the Currency Office for enquiry and were reported on by this Branch as against 890 in 1929. Among the notes of higher denomination the T.E/87, series for Rs. 100 and W.D/62 for Rs. 100 were most common. Out of these two series, the first mentioned one (T.E/87) was traced to the Madras Presidency.

22. During the year 1930, the police placed before the Magistracy, under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 36 persons against 21 in 1929 and 23 in 1928.

Preventive action.

The following is the result :—

26 bound over.
6 discharged.
3 cases withdrawn.
1 pending.

—
36

Under the provisions of section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act, 294 persons, being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences, were deported while 96 such deportees who returned to Bombay without permission were dealt with under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 218 and 68 in 1929. Similarly 703 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under the provisions of section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 661 in 1929.

23. In the last report a reference was made to two building schemes for housing the constabulary, viz. (1) police lines on the site of the old garage in the compound of the Head Police Office, and (2) police lines at Forjett Street. Both these schemes have been referred to the Bombay Improvement Trust but there appears to be no likelihood of either of them fructifying in the immediate future owing to the present difficult financial situation.

The scheme for the conversion of the northern portion of the old Elphinstone Middle School building into residential quarters has been administratively approved by Government. Funds for this work were provided in the current year's budget but were subsequently withdrawn. By expending Rs. 60,000 for this project an annually recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,000 at present paid for housing certain officers would be saved.

It is to be regretted that although it was decided so far back as June 1928 to provide a much needed second playground for the officers and men housed in the Naigaum Scheme, the site selected has not so far been made over by Bombay Improvement Trust. The delay, I understand, is due to the fact that the question of its cost is still awaiting the decision of Government. It is hoped that the decision will be expedited in view of the urgent necessity for a second playground.

24. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables A, B, B (1), B (2), and B (3) printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 877 covering 1,275 weapons and the number cancelled was 544 covering 888 arms. At the close of the year there were 6,061 licensed persons possessing 8,980 arms which shows an increase of 333 licensees over the year 1929. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 22 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and military stores 9 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz., 7 Indian and 2 European Firms; 16 including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition; 19 including the above 16 deal in breech and muzzle loading guns and ammunition. Only one in lead shots and 2 in old arms.

During the year, 4,579 references were made to verify arms bought from Dealers in Bombay.

40 persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act, of whom 32 were convicted and 8 acquitted.

Under this Act 325 licenses were issued. They are classified in table "C" appended to the report. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fireworks and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

3 persons were prosecuted, of whom one was convicted under the Act and the other 2 were acquitted.

The licenses issued under this Act, classified in table "D," appended to this report, show an increase of 86 compared with last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 191. This is an increase of 32 over the figures for the year 1929.

There are 155 underground tanks with pumps installed against 122 during the previous year.

2 persons were prosecuted and convicted under the Act.

117 licenses under the Poisons Act were granted.

A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table "F." The number of slight accidents shows an increase of 88 as

compared with the figures of 1929 and the serious accidents show a decrease of 9. There were 6 fatalities.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Parel Road	..	..	..	102
Hornby Road	..	..	..	45
Esplanade Road	..	..	..	24
Dadar	..	..	..	20
Carnac Road	..	..	..	20
Falkland Road	..	..	..	18
Frere Road	..	..	..	17
Sandhurst Road	..	..	..	16
Reay Road	..	..	..	14
Kalbadevi Road	..	..	..	14
Colaba Road	..	..	..	12
Girgaum Road	..	..	..	10

Licenses were renewed in the case of 12 theatres and 18 cinema theatres. Four new cinema theatres, viz., Pathe Cinema, at Lamington Road, Super Cinema, at the junction of Charni Road, Hind Mata Cinema at Vincent Road, Dadar, and the Olympia Cinema, at Golpitha, were granted licenses during the year under report. Two applications for the erection of new cinemas, one at Charni Road and the other at Sewree have been received and are being considered.

During the year one circus visited Bombay.

430 performance licenses were issued during the year.

During the year under review 3,475 cars, 208 cycles and 66 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures for 1929 and 1930 are given below :—

	Cars		Cycles		Lorries	
	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929
American	2,762	3,063	35	35	25	30
English	413	575	171	176	35	63
Continental	300	434	2	23	6	9
Total	3,475	4,972	208	234	66	102

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 10,500 including 870 motor lorries.

The figures of motor vehicles that were re-registered as required by rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, during the year are as follows :—

	Bombay City Vehicles		Presidency Vehicles	
	Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry)	On payment of full fee	Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry)	On payment of full fee
Cars	7,505	455	7,900	724
Cycles	425	48	682	70
Lorries	109	43	66	4
Total	8,739	546	8,648	798

The figures of motor vehicles registered and re-registered in each district of the Presidency proper, excluding the City of Bombay, during the year, are given in Table E (2) appended to the report.

There were 996 taxi cars licensed to ply for hire. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October and their high standard has been maintained. The taxi meters were thoroughly checked during the year and complaints of overcharging were negligible.

97 lorries and 84 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi drivers' permits was 1,425; 327 permits were issued to the drivers of public lorries and 134 were issued to the drivers of omnibuses.

There were 3,469 motor accidents or 385 more than in the previous year. This figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons; for instance, collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 83 were fatal accidents resulting in 84 deaths or 16 more than in the previous year. In all cases motor vehicles involved in accidents were thoroughly examined by officers of the Motor Vehicles Department and in 195 of such cases it was found necessary to suspend their registration which was not restored until the defects were satisfactorily set right.

In 26 cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and a prosecution was launched. Convictions were obtained in 13 cases. In 7 cases the accused were discharged while in 6 cases the accused were acquitted by the Magistrates. In two cases the drivers responsible for

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In 26 cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and a prosecution was launched. Convictions were obtained in 13 cases. In 7 cases the accused were discharged while in 6 cases the accused were acquitted by the Magistrates. In two cases the drivers responsible for

the accidents could not be traced while in the third the accused is absconding and is still at large.

In one case a car passing over a bridge dashed against the parapet wall with the result that two occupants were thrown out from the back seat of the car over the parapet on to the road below, a height of 30 feet. The victims subsequently died in hospital. The driver who was responsible for the accident was prosecuted and a conviction was secured.

In another case the driver of a car was negotiating a curve when the person seated in the dicky seat lost his balance and fell on to the road sustaining injuries which proved fatal.

A man in attempting to board a lorry in motion slipped from its running board and fell and the rear wheel of the vehicle passed over his leg the injury proving fatal.

In another case a lorry was being backed into a garage when it collided with a stationary lorry which in turn dashed into another at its rear with the result that a cleaner who was standing between the two lorries at the time was crushed to death.

There was one case in which the driver of a car in trying to overtake a victoria and simultaneously with a view to avoid a collision with a lamp post in the centre of the road swerved to his left and thus collided with a victoria after which he lost control over the steering and the car mounted the foot-path, knocked down two Municipal tree guards, uprooted a bus stand post and finally stopped. The result was that one of the occupants of the car received serious injuries and subsequently died in hospital.

In the remaining 49 cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence on which to charge them.

Of these accidents 32 occurred between 7 a.m. and midday, 17 between midday and 5 p.m., 26 between 5 p.m. and midnight, and 8 between midnight and 7 a.m. In 19 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age. In 44 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years; in 6 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 15 cases the age was over 50 years.

Lorries were concerned in 27 fatal accidents, cars in 52 and omnibuses in 4. All motor vehicles involved in such accidents were specially examined by an Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department.

In all there were 2,107 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the rules thereunder during the year, of which 1,436 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 2,363 and 1,690 respectively.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the number of duplicate motor driving licenses issued was 19,904.

In addition to their work in the City the Inspectors visited Poona every month to examine motor vehicles plying for hire and to test the applicants for public motor licenses. The districts mentioned below were also visited by them during the year.

The following figures show the number of motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in each district inspected :—

Broach	..	..	..	48
Surat	..	..	..	234
Thana	..	..	..	351
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	321
East Khandesh	..	..	..	276
West Khandesh	..	..	..	329
Nasik	..	..	..	394
Poona	..	..	..	735
Satara	..	..	..	599
Sholapur	..	..	..	262
Belgaum	..	..	..	593
Kolaba	..	..	..	224
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	236

This represents an increase of 484 public motor vehicles in the mofussil during the year.

Omnibuses.—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, were running their omnibuses over five different routes in Bombay City during the year. The omnibuses are kept in excellent condition.

Table "E" given below shows figures relating to registration, transfers, public vehicles, accidents, licenses, prosecutions, etc.

Table "E"

No.	Particulars	1929	1930
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered	5,206	3,683
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and re-registered in Bombay	70	87
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered	102	66
4	Approximate number of cars and cycles in Bombay	11,250	9,630
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay	950	870
6	General numbers issued	75	88
7	Number of transfers effected	9,682	8,262 ✓
8	Number of cars licensed to ply for hire	1,208	996
9	Number of lorries licensed to ply for hire	140	97
10	Number of buses licensed to ply for hire	56	84
11	Number of motor driving licenses issued (including renewals and duplicates)	19,428	19,904
12	Number of public motor car licenses issued	1,424	1,425
13	Number of public motor lorry licenses issued	388	327
14	Number of public bus licenses issued	98	134
15	Number of temporary licenses issued	8,490	6,594

No.	Particulars	1929	1930
16	Number of accidents including fatal	3,084	3,469
17	Number of fatal accidents	67	83
18	Number of prosecutions	2,363	2,107
19	Number of convictions	1,600	1,436
20	Number of acquittals	238	289
21	Number of cases withdrawn	152	148
22	Number of cases struck off	15	13
23	Number of cases pending	268	221
24	Number of public motor car licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police	143	175
25	Number of drivers warned by Head Office	68	83
26	Number of public licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police	17	12

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the owner's (A) and driver's (B) permits issued and renewed in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency is shown in Table E (1) appended to the report.

25. During the year under report, 8,409 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims. of Pilgrims on the last Haj season has already been submitted to Government.

26. The total number of fires in the city in 1930 was 287 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 16,10,698. The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires	261
Value of property lost	Rs. 10,80,153

27. The accompanying table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force. The total permanent strength of the force at the close of the year stood at 4,160 as against 4,161 at the close of 1929.

Statement D, Police establishment.

In addition to this force Government sanctioned during the year the entertainment of 200 temporary armed police to strengthen the Divisional Police in connection with the disturbances created by the civil disobedience movement. Actually 182 extra men were taken on.

The population of the city according to the census of 1921 is 1,175,914 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 15·23 as compared with 1 to 13·68 in 1929 and 1 to 12·60 in 1928.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 18·55 as compared with 20·66 in 1929 and 23·77 in 1928,

28. During the year under report 30 pistols (Webley) were obtained from the Kirkee Arsenal for additional police officers. The armed police were rearmed with 494 muskets of 410 bore and 160 old muskets of 476 bore were returned to the Arsenal.

Armament, statement E. 29. During the year 156 officers and men were punished as compared with 125 in 1929.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal	138
Judicially punished	1
Dismissed (inclusive of 1 dismissed after being judicially punished)	18

Of the total number punished 8 were Europeans and 148 were Indians.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(a) Good service tickets	4,005
(b) Silver stripes	34
(c) Two stripes	120
(d) One stripe	256
(e) Money rewards from the Excise Department.	63
(f) Money rewards from the Magistrates and District Police	29
(g) Money rewards from the Commissioner of Police	797
(h) Money rewards paid by the members of the public, etc.	70
Total ..	5,374

The honour of Knighthood was conferred on Mr. P. A. Kelly, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, and King's Police Medals were awarded to Inspector C. H. Klein and Constable No. 1377/D Sadashiv Rajba Rane on New Year's Day 1930.

Mr. F. E. Sharp, Deputy Commissioner of Police, competed in the Police Gold Medal Essay Competition held in 1930, the subject being "The Training of Police; the progress made in this direction in the post-war period, with suggestions for the future." His essay received an "Honourable Mention."

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 146 against the same number in the preceding year. Of these, 125 were literate in English against 117 in 1929. Literate head constables and constables numbered 1,868 as against 1,870 in 1929. Of these, 215 have a knowledge of English as against 203 in the preceding year.

392 recruits came under training of whom 294 were finally confirmed in the force, 10 resigned, 19 were discharged while 69 continued under training in the current year.

The Ambulance Class was continued during the year under report under the honorary lecturer Dr. J. D. Desai, M.B.B.S. 110 recruits passed the examination in "First Aid to the Injured."

"Refresher" courses in drill and law for naiks were also held at the Naigaum Head Quarters.

40 Officers attended First Aid Classes from the month of March under the instruction of Major S. A. Paymaster, I.M.S. (Demob.). The majority passed their examination at the end of the course. There are yet about 30 officers to be trained in First Aid to the Injured but no fresh classes could be arranged later in the year owing to the civil disobedience movement and the extra work thrown on the police thereby.

31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1930 as compared with 1929 :—

Casualties.	1929	1930
(1) Resigned	53	34
(2) Discharged	34	22
(3) Dismissed	19	18
(4) Died	28	22
(5) Retired (on pension or gratuity) ..	54	72
(6) Deserted	3	10
Total	191	178

32. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Hospital during the year 1930 was 4,858 as compared with 4,457 in 1929 and 3,950 in 1928. Of these, 11 were suffering from tuberculosis.

The daily average on sick list was as follows :—

	1929	1930
Indian officers and men	44·01	57·51
European officers	2·1	2·3

The increase of sickness is regrettable but is hardly surprising in a year during which the police force underwent a continuous strain for 11 months on end owing to the G. I. P. Railway Strike which lasted from February to the middle of April and the civil disobedience movement which never flagged between April and the end of the year.

There were 6 boys in the Brigade at the beginning of the year. 2 more boys were enlisted during the year while 5 boys resigned which left a balance of 3 boys in the Brigade at the close of the year.

33. All arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. Musketry practice was held as usual. We are again indebted to the Officer Commanding the G. I. P. Railway Auxiliary Force for the use of their Rifle range at Ghatkopar for our annual musketry practice.

The officers went through their annual revolver practice and the result was satisfactory. The revolver challenge cup was won by Superintendent Mr. W. W. Godwin.

34. During the year under report 97 persons were killed and 2,532 persons were injured in accidents as compared with 88 killed and 2,511 injured in the preceding year :—

	Killed	Injured
By tram cars	6	303
By motor cars	85	1,709
By hack victorias	3	246
By other public conveyances	3	235
By private conveyances (other than motor cars) .. ..	..	39
	97	2,532

There is an increase of 9 in the number of persons killed and an increase of 21 in the number of persons injured as compared with the figures for the year 1929.

35. During the year 1930, the numbers of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles ..	4,639
Private vehicles other than motor vehicles ..	2,797
Motors (private)	} 9,630
Motors (plying for hire)	
Motor lorries (private)	} 870
Motor lorries (plying for hire)	

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 1,898 victorias, 2,476 labour carts and 265 hand carts.

During the year, the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 9,551 owners and drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Bombay Public Conveyances Act while 12 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 271 drivers were warned and 987 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, rejected 661 horses and 2 victorias as unfit for further use.

There has been a further decrease in the number of labour carts the figures for the last five years being as follows :—

1926	5,518
1927	4,583
1928	3,988
1929	3,421
1930	2,476

The number of victorias also fell from 1,930 in 1929 to 1,898 in 1930.

There was only one case of criminal breach of trust against a labour cart driver during the year and no theft cases were recorded against these drivers.

36. (a) The Police Notice and the General Enquiry Office issued 737 notices consisting of 14,982 paragraphs and Miscellaneous. 471 supplements besides striking off a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department.

(b) During the year under report 2,883 important cases were prosecuted by the 6 Police Prosecutors with satisfactory results. The figures for the previous three years are :—

1927	..	..	..	..	1,914
1928	..	..	..	..	1,952
1929	..	..	..	..	2,665

(c) Both the cattle pounds continued to work under the direct supervision of one Pound-keeper, the appointment being held by a Sergeant.

The following are the numbers of animals impounded during the year :—

(a) By the police	..	..	..	19,504
(b) By the public	..	..	..	653

The figures for the previous three years are :—

		1927	1928	1929
(a) By the police	..	33,702	24,432	19,430
(b) By the public	..	1,357	810	787

(d) The following are the figures of licenses for places of public entertainment—Class A (those at which intoxicating liquors, etc. are sold) and Class B (other than those falling under Class A) which remain open after 9-30 p.m. :—

Class A	..	..	..	569
Class B	..	..	..	1,955

(e) No applications from candidates residing in Bombay City for enrolment in the Indian Territorial Force were referred to this Department for report.

(f) 216 South African repatriates arrived in Bombay under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and the arrangement in regard to the payment of the bonus money and their despatch to their respective destinations was made by this Department. 11 of such repatriates returned to South Africa by refunding the money expended on their account by the Union Government.

(g) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank has now attained an impregnable position. Its shares capital during the year increased to Rs. 3,28,692, its deposits exceeded Rs. 75,000 and it has built up reserves amounting to nearly Rs. 30,000. The profits of the Bank were much larger this year, resulting in the declaration of an increased

rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. dividend on its share-capital. The total amount of loans granted during the year aggregated Rs. 4,63,700.

The membership also increased to 2,972, and the monthly income has reached Rs. 3,000. The management of the bank is now in the hands of Mr. W. W. Godwin, Superintendent of Police, L Division. The bank is classed as "A" by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(h) The Traffic Committee which was appointed in 1929 to assist in the solution of various traffic problems of this city arising from time to time has now been in existence for nearly two years. A report on the work of this Committee for the first year was submitted to Government in March 1930. This scheme has proved a great success. The Committee has been of great assistance in dealing with important traffic problems, and a detailed report on its work during the second year of its existence has been separately submitted to Government.

(i) The appointment of an Additional Presidency Magistrate had a most favourable effect on the disposal of cases. This year only 7 cases took more than six months to complete whereas in the previous year such cases numbered 86.

(j) The G. I. P. Railway Strike, which lasted from February 4th until April 17th entailed much extra work on the police. It was well organised and had been carefully prepared, and although the running staff remained loyal, the strike of the station staff and workshop men was almost complete. The conduct of the strikers was on the whole good and assaults and attempts at sabotage were the exception. It was essential, however, to keep strong guards at railway stations and overbridges and as a protection to the cabinmen armed police guards were posted night and day in the main Signal Cabins. Some 400 men in all of the City Police were daily engaged in connection with the Railway Strike, and the extra work involved was considerable.

(k) The construction of the club house for the Bombay City Police Club in the compound of the Esplanade Police Court was commenced during the year and was practically completed at the end of the year.

(l) His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to Bombay in January arriving on 14th and leaving again on 19th. Police arrangements for His Excellency's numerous engagements were made and the visit passed off without incident.

(m) At the beginning of April, Mr. Gandhi commenced his march, and the civil disobedience movement was launched. It would be out of place in a report of this nature to give a history of this movement and the unrest and disorder that followed in its wake. Special reports showing details of such incidents and the daily change in the political situation in so far as this Department was able to appreciate them were supplied to Government throughout the movement. It will be enough to place on record here the effects of this agitation on the Bombay City Police both as regards their work and their individual lives. Congress activities were especially strong in this city, and it is no exaggeration to say that from April until the close of the year, hardly a day passed

which was not marked by some procession, demonstration, meeting or disorder. Officers and men had often to work through long hours of consecutive day and night duty without relief and the only additional police which were entertained by Government were 200 armed police. These gave a splendid account of themselves but as their recruitment was of necessity limited to ex-soldiers who needed no training for the military duties on which they were to be employed they could afford little relief to the unarmed city police. The troubles of this force did not end in dealing with "official" congress activities. The creed of defiance of lawful authority, preached by its non-violent devotees, met with an enthusiastic response among the lower orders in the city where the practice of this cult—by violence—is no new thing. The resultant increase in lawlessness rendered the investigation of crime more than ever difficult and the arrest of criminals in certain areas a matter of more than usual hazard. The officers, particularly the sergeants, were pilloried in the press and spat upon in the streets. Parties of constables going to and from duty were frequently jeered at and many instances are on record of single constables being chased and assaulted by crowds. Numerous prosecutions in which none were convicted, were launched against them on the flimsiest pretexts for acts done in the execution of their duty. They were openly abused for remaining in the police and attempts were made to boycott them socially by refusing them supplies and to ostracise them in other ways. In face of this they showed remarkable restraint, and if at times their tempers became frayed and they dealt unceremoniously with certain elements of the crowd, exaggerated press reports were at once broadcasted to the effect that the police had indulged in the wildest excesses.

The strain on the force was so great that it would not have been surprising had they broken under it. It is with great pleasure, and it is to their lasting credit, that I am able to place on record that they bore the strain nobly, that there was no increase in the numbers of men reporting sick and that throughout this year of ceaseless work under extraordinarily trying conditions hardly an officer or a man resigned.

(n) An alarming riot broke out at Bhandi Bazaar on the night of May 26th. The immediate cause of the riot was a trivial one for a dog was being beaten by a Muhammadan and a Police Sergeant interfered with the result that a general attack by the Muhammadans of this locality took place on the Police Quarters. The riot rapidly assumed serious proportions and thousands of Muhammadans surrounded a Police Force of perhaps a hundred officers and men in all who were living in or were posted near the Sandhurst Road East Police Lines. Intermittent firing by the police did not have any definite effect. Troops were called out at 1-30 in the morning and under their protection the police took more drastic action but though the situation became calmer, trouble was again experienced next day and further firing had to be resorted to. The disorder came to an end almost as suddenly as it had commenced and no further trouble was experienced after mid-day of the 27th May.

Certain prominent Muhammadan gentlemen and especially Sardar Suleman Haji Cassum Mitha rendered fine service in persuading the unruly elements to bury the hatchet and open their shops again. It is also gratifying to be able to record that no lasting ill-feeling between the police and the Muhammadans of this locality was engendered as a result of this riot which, as already stated, was very fierce whilst it lasted.

(o) During the year it was necessary on several occasions to call on the Army for assistance. My cordial thanks are due to Major General Weir, his staff and the officers commanding troops for their wholehearted support and co-operation on every occasion.

37. It would be out of place for me to single out any officers or men for special mention when the whole force has strained every nerve in the faithful performance of its duty in circumstances which were unparalleled in the history of Bombay.

My thanks are due to my Office Superintendent Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwala, M.B.E., I.S.O., and the office staff for an arduous year's work well and cheerfully performed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. S. WILSON,

Officiating Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART I

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	9	...	9	...
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	2	...	2	...
		Total ...	...	11	...	11	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice</i>						
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin.	2	6	...	7	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps.	...	2	...	2	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	6	15	...	21	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	...	...	1	...
7	213, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against Public Justice.	2	22	...	24	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	25	65	...	91	1
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	9	...	9	...
10A	188	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.	...	4	...	4	...
		Total ...	37	132	...	159	1
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>						
11	302, 303	Murder ...	22	47	...	63	1
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	6	14	...	20	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	6	21	...	27	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	7	25	...	32	1
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	3	13	...	15	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	6	...	7	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	3	43	...	46	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	59	257	...	316	1
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	5	...	7	1
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt ...	63	315	...	367	9
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	18	95	...	113	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	1	...	...	1	...
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	8	65	...	63	...
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	8	28	...	36	1

PART I.
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930.

9	10	TRUE CASES				16	16	17	18
		11	12	13	14				
Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 8+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	
...	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	5	
...	2	9	...	...	9	5	2	14	
...	
...	4	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
...	2	7	5	7	19	...	...	19	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
...	
...	1	15	...	7	23	...	...	23	1 absconded.
2	12	39	15	21	75	...	...	75	1 absconded; 3 withdrawn.
...	...	5	1	3	9	...	...	9	
...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	
2	19	75	22	33	135	...	...	135	2 absconded; 2 withdrawn.
1	13	9	19	25	53	...	...	53	1 lunatic; 1 withdrawn.
...	3	8	6	2	16	...	...	16	1 absconded.
...	1	25	...	1	26	...	...	26	
1	6	10	11	3	24	...	...	24	
...	1	7	7	...	14	...	...	14	
...	1	1	...	5	6	...	...	6	
...	1	42	5	...	45	...	...	45	
2	33	75	174	33	251	7	...	258	146 compounded.
...	...	1	1	4	6	...	...	6	
8	44	116	150	45	311	34	...	345	2 absconded; 120 compounded.
2	8	35	18	47	100	4	...	104	1 absconded; 1 lunatic; 3 withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	
2	5	44	10	1	55	...	...	55	1 absconded; 1 withdrawn.
...	...	16	11	1	33	6	...	39	2 lunatics; 3 compounded.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	11	39	...	50	...
		Total ...	207	962	...	1,169	8
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	5	7	...	19	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	15	125	...	140	3
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	5	...	5	...
28	438, 439	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1	...	...	1	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	74	1,742	32	1,784	3
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	95	1,879	32	1,942	6
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	5	32	...	37	2
32	335, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	4	7	...	11	...
		Total ...	9	39	...	48	2
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>							
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...
			193	3,995	87	4,101	23
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	66	566	...	632	4
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property.	10	77	...	87	...
36	419, 420	Cheating	38	373	...	410	3
37	447, 448, 453 and 455	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	8	...	9	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	308	5,018	87	5,239	30

PART I—contd.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930—contd.

9	10	TRUE CASES				15	16	17	18
		11	12	13	14				
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
...	4	29	22	4	46	2	1	48	2 compounded.
16	119	410	434	173	1,017	54	1	1,071	4 lunatics; 5 absconded; 4 withdrawn; 271 compounded.
1	2	3	3	3	9	...	...	9	3 withdrawn.
3	15	50	22	47	119	3	...	122	
1	...	...	1	3	4	3	1	7	
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	
3	76	295	38	1,368	1,733	13	1	1,746	1 lunatic; 1 compounded.
...	
8	93	345	65	1,421	1,566	20	3	1,586	1 lunatic; 3 withdrawn; 1 compounded.
2	4	6	19	4	29	52	1	81	16 compounded.
...	1	2	7	1	10	...	...	10	5 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
2	5	8	26	5	39	52	1	91	21 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	
40	133	1,467	216	2,212	2,952	25	1	4,007	5 lunatics; 5 absconded; 5 withdrawn.
31	55	218	51	241	540	192	4	732	1 died; 1 absconded; 5 withdrawn.
2	1	65	19	...	84	6	...	90	
4	52	132	91	136	340	152	5	531	2 absconded; 40 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
...	...	5	2	1	8	95	...	103	1 lunatic; 1 compounded.
...	
77	211	1,917	372	2,380	4,933	500	10	5,363	6 lunatics; 6 absconded; 1 died; 12 withdrawn; 41 compounded.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
39	235, 236, 237 ...	Offences against religion.	...	...	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 287, 291 to 294.	Public nuisances ...	20	141	...	161	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	711	68,570	...	69,251	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	80	...	80	...
		Total ...	731	68,701	...	69,522	...
		Grand Total ...	1,337	76,822	119	78,090	47

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases
(2) *Column 5*—Enter only cases proved or
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up
(4)—Cases entered against Serial No. 42 are Statement A, Part I, for the sake of
(5)—Explanation of differences between figures Statement A, Part I, for 1929 occasioned by From Serial No. 9, 4 cases transferred to From Serial No. 11, 1 case transferred to From Serial No. 13, 1 case transferred to

Police Commissioner's Office : }
Bombay, 19th June 1931. }

PART I—concl'd.
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930—concl'd.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total true cases (Cols. 9+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 9+11+12+13)					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	
4	14	119	21	2	142	...	...	142	1 died.
162	419	66,656	1,984	1	68,641	22,364	21,000	20,995	64 absconded; 9 transferred; 3 died; 52 withdrawn; 92 handed over to parents or relations.	
...	...	78	2	...	80	...	...	80	
166	426	66,853	2,007	3	68,863	22,355	21,030	21,218	64 absconded; 9 transferred; 4 died; 52 withdrawn; 92 handed over to parents or relations.	
261	905	69,620	2,933	4,220	76,892	22,966	21,047	20,878	11 lunatics; 79 absconded; 5 died; 9 transferred; 73 withdrawn; 334 compounded; 192 handed over to parents or relations.	

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders declared to be deliberately false.

direct by Magistrates.

not all cognizable under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in convenience.

shown against Serial Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 18 and 20 in column 4 of this statement and column 10 of alteration of charges by trying courts:—

Serial No. 18 and 3 cases transferred to Serial No. 20.

Serial No. 9, and 6 cases transferred to Serial No. 13.

Serial No. 18.

G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in Police custody or on bail under section 10, Criminal Procedure Code, or persons reported to or in cases taken up by, the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>				
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1).	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ... ..	... .. ... ..	11 20	... ..... ..
		Total ... ..	... ..	31	... ..
		<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice</i>			
2	131 to 136, 133	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	15	9	... ..
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps ... ..	... ..	9	... ..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	7	10	... ..
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	... ..	... ..
7	212, 216, 316A	Harbouring an offender ... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
8	213, 215, 224, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	9	23	... ..
9	143 to 163, 167, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	185	998	... ..
10	140, 170 171	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	... ..	7	... ..
10A	188	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.	... ..	23	... ..
		Total	210	1,012	... ..
		<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person</i>			
11	302, 303	Murder	65	82	... ..
12	307	Attempts at murder	9	16	... ..
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	10	33	... ..
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	10	25	4
15	377	Unnatural offence	3	12	... ..
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	... ..	2	... ..
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	43	... ..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	104	354	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	9	1	... ..
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt	88	415	... ..
21	363 to 369 & 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	24	64	1
22	345 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	2	... ..	... ..
22A	342, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	0	95	... ..

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	11	...	...	20	16	7	8	
...	11	11	...	...	20	16	7	8	
...	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	17	7	...	19	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	
...	23	20	3	2	1	...	...	...	1 absconded.
13	1,084	843	151	2	61	...	...	...	5 absconded, 2 died, 5 non-cognizable, 16 withdrawn.
...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	23	20	3	...	...	...	...	...
15	1,124	906	218	4	70	...	...	...	6 absconded, 2 died, 5 non-cognizable, 16 withdrawn.
5	114	21	33	6	46	...	...	...	1 lunatic, 1 died, 2 with- drawn.
...	30	9	11	2	3	...	...	...	2 absconded.
...	40	33	7	2	3	...	...	...
2	26	12	14	1	3	...	...	...
...	14	7	7	...	1	...	...	...
...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	43	40	6	...	1	...	...	...
1	4,060	2,923	314	122	47	13	...	13	1 absconded, 244 com- pounded.
1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	415	141	274	20	65	64	...	64	3 absconded, 9 non- cognizable, 217 com- pounded.
1	77	43	34	6	7	4	...	4	1 absconded, 1 lunatic, 2 withdrawn.
...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	92	74	18	1	11	...	...	...	1 absconded, 1 with- drawn.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in Police custody or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.				
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person—contd.				
23	354, 355, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	8	30	1
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	10	42	...
		Total ...	368	1,214	9
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.				
25	335, 336, 397, 398, 399, 402,	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	46	33	17
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	27	139	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	...	5	...
28	428, 439 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	45	468	4
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	119	665	21
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	40	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	7	7	...
		Total ...	11	47	...
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.				
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... (of cattle ordinary	149	2,051	17

PART II—contd.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930—contd.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	35	13	16	...	...	11	...	11	2 lunatics, 4 compounded.
...	47	23	24	1	4	2	1	1	1 absconded, 3 compounded.
11	1,338	519	630	62	301	115	1	114	4 lunatics, 9 absconded, 1 died, 9 non-cognizable, 5 withdrawn, 468 compounded.
...	50	15	35	1	5	...	...	...	7 non-cognizable, 20 withdrawn.
3	143	60	63	3	15	7	...	7	5 non-cognizable.
...	5	...	5	...	...	5	1	4	
...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	
18	475	363	112	15	35	23	1	22	1 lunatic, 1 compounded.
...	
21	674	428	216	19	55	36	3	33	1 lunatic, 13 non-cognizable, 20 withdrawn, 1 compounded.
3	36	7	29	...	5	68	1	67	22 compounded.
...	13	2	11	1	1	...	...	...	8 compounded, 1 withdrawn.
3	49	9	40	1	6	85	1	67	30 compounded, 1 withdrawn.
...	
32	2,066	1,637	431	130	73	35	1	34	5 absconded, 5 lunatics, 7 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.				
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property—contd.				
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	63	547	2
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	12	103	1
36	419, 420	Cheating	34	206	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	9	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	...	...	...
		Total ...	264	2,836	27
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.				
39	285 to 297	Offences against religion ... ..	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294.	Public nuisances	21	140	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	938	72,777	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, (Act III of 1911).	...	80	...
		Total ...	959	72,937	...
		Grand Total ...	1,931	78,772	50

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by

(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in cognizable Part II, for the sake of convenience.

(3) Explanation of differences between figures shown against Serial Nos. 9, 11, occasioned by alteration of charges by trying courts:—

From Serial No. 9, 14 persons transferred to Serial No. 18 and 15

From Serial No. 11, 9 persons transferred to Serial No. 9 and 10

From Serial No. 12, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 18.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 19th June 1931. }

PART II—concl'd.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1930—concl'd.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	359	272	85	134	43	212	4	208	1 died, 1 absconded, 9 non-cognizable, 5 withdrawn.
...	113	73	40	2	1	10	...	10	
...	278	151	127	43	50	28	10	218	2 absconded, 2 withdrawn, 58 compounded.
...	9	6	3	...	...	176	...	176	1 lunatic, 1 compounded.
...	
31	2,836	2,139	617	369	167	651	15	636	6 lunatics, 8 absconded, 1 died, 9 non-cognizable, 14 withdrawn, 59 compounded.
...	
...	146	121	25	2	14	1	...	1	1 died.
...	73,070	70,153	2,918	...	536	23,015	21,587	1,428	67 absconded, 9 transferred, 3 died, 70 withdrawn, 92 handed over to parents or relations.
...	60	78	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	73,295	70,331	2,945	2	580	23,016	21,587	1,429	67 absconded, 9 transferred, 4 died, 70 withdrawn, 92 handed over to parents or relations.
...	
13	73,316	71,392	4,926	457	1,039	23,921	21,714	2,207	11 lunatics, 50 absconded, 8 died, 9 transferred, 35 non-cognizable, 126 withdrawn, 558 compounded, 92 handed over to parents or relations.

Magistrates.

offences under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A,

12, 13, 18 and 20 in column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1929

persons transferred to Serial No. 20.

Persons transferred to Serial No 13.

G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>					
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		.....	.....	.....
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.</i>					
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	8	8
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 235A, 237 to 239.	Offences against public justice.	.....	15	15
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	1	.....	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	16	16
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	2	15	17
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	6	6
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks.	5	11	16
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		8	71	79
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>					
11	313 to 316	Causing miscarriage	.....	.....	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....
12A	376	Rape by the husband	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...		.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.					
13	384 to 389	... Extortion	.....	12	12
Total ...			.....	12	12
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person					
14	345	... Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force	210	787	997
15	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	322	... Voluntarily causing hurt	135	619	945
18	374	... Compulsory Labour	.....	.....	.....
Total ...			345	1,597	1,942
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.					
19	417, 418	... Cheating	19	39	58
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property.	28	75	103
21	425, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple)	6	31	37
Total ...			53	145	198
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.					
23	298	... Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage	2	111	113
25	500 to 508	... Defamation	41	163	207
26	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	102	612	714
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	.....	2	2
28	294A	... Keeping a lottery office	.....	7	7
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	30	90	130
Total ...			175	988	1,163

STATEMENT B—

Serial No	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>				
33	Act XI of 1890	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges).	.....	14	14
34	Act XI of 1881	Indian Factories Act	.....	118	118
35	Act III of 1888	Bombay Municipal Act	988	20,061	21,049
36	Act IV of 1902	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	.....	245	245
37	Section 102	Insolvency Act	14	49	63
38	Act XV of 1882	Levying illegal distress	.....	4	4
39	Act VII of 1913	Indian Companies Act	.....	2	2
40	Act XIII of 1924	Children Act	.....	2	2
41	Act I of 1913	Entertainment Duty Act	.....	1	1
42	Act IV of 1903	City of Bombay Police Act (Rash driving).	.....	54	54
43	Act IV of 1914	Copy Right Act	1	1	2
44	Act IV of 1884	Indian Explosive Act	.....	4	4
45	Act XI of 1891	The Bombay Boiler Inspector Act.	.....	2	2
46	Act XIII of 1859	Workmens Breach of Contract...	.....	1	1
47	Act IV of 1899	The Indian Stamp Act	.....	3	3
		Total ...	1,003	20,560	21,563
		Grand Total ...	1,584	23,373	24,957

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court : }
 Bombay, 18th February 1931. }

PART I—*concl.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	2	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	20	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,936	763	5,799	1,651	.....	.....	.....
1	14	27	203	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	45	1	12	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	7	15	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	12,952	853	6,127	1,666	.....	.....	.....
122	12,969	3,558	6,906	2,073	.....	.....	.....

H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT B—
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>					
	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	..	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	..	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	..	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	..	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	..	.....	.....
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.</i>					
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	19	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	..	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225A, 227 to 229, 233.	Offences against public justice	.....	15	.....	.....
5	101 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	.....	1	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	38	.....	.....
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	3	24	.....
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	7	.....	.....
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	.....	8	13	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	..	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	12	116	.....
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>					
11	373 to 316	Causing miscarriage	.....	..	.....	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	..	.....	.....
12A	376	Rape by the husband	.....	..	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	..	.....	.....
	<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>					
13	364 to 369	Extortion	.....	24	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	24	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or failed to appear, or with summons during the year, and persons against whom processa were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
14	315	Wrongful confinement	.....	...	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	391	1,442	.....	.....
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	.....	.....
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	135	1,583	.....	.....
18	374	Compulsory labour	.....	...	.....	.....
Total			456	3,025	.....	.....
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
19	417, 418	Cheating	19	47	.....	.....
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	32	92	.....	.....
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	7	49	.....	.....
Total			56	188	.....	.....
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
22	298	Offences against religion	.....	...	.....	.....
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	.....	.....
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	2	157	.....	.....
25	500 to 502	Defamation	78	235	.....	.....
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	198	967	.....	.....
27	271 to 276, 278, 281, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	.....	5	.....	.....
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	.....	7	.....	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	.....	...	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	...	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	30	90	.....	.....
Total			308	1,461	.....	.....

STATEMENT B-

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons or failing to appear and persons against whom process were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>					
33	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges).	.....	14	.....	.....
34	Act XI of 1881 ...	Indian Factories Act	.....	118	.....	.....
35	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act	988	20,061	.....	.....
36	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	.....	245	.....	.....
37	Sec. 103	Insolvency Act	14	51	.....	.....
38	Act XV of 1882 ...	Levying illegal Distress	.....	4	.....	.....
39	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Company's Act	.....	15	.....	.....
40	Act XIII of 1924	Children Act	.....	2	.....	.....
41	Act I of 1913	Entertainment duty Act	.....	2	.....	.....
42	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (Rash driving).	.....	54	.....	.....
43	Act IV of 1914 ...	Copy right Act	1	3	.....	.....
44	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Explosive Act	.....	6	.....	.....
45	Act II of 1891 ...	The Bombay Boiler Inspector Act.	.....	3	.....	.....
46	Act XIII of 1889.	Workmens Breach of contract	.....	1	.....	.....
47	Act IV of 1899 ...	The Indian Stamp Act	.....	5	.....	.....
		Total	1,003	20,584	.....	.....
		Grand Total	1,837	25,398	.....	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court : }
 Bombay, 18th February 1931. }

	8	9	10	11	12	13	Remarks		
							14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
Persons who appeared before the Courts	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
Persons discharged after appearance without trial	14	118	6	5	35-71	2	8	...	.....
Acquitted or discharged	...	...	23	78	67-10	.....	20	...	.....
Persons tried	5,019	...	753	5,799	27-55	1,551	12,936	...	.....
Convicted	246	1	27	203	52-55	.....	14	...	.....
Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	46	2	45	4	1-53	13	3	...	.....
Persons under trial at close of the year	4	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	15	6	...	9	60-00	.....	.....	...	.....
Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	2	...	...	3	100-00	.....	.....	...	.....
Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance	4	...	...	3	100-00	.....	.....	...	.....
	51	2	15	20	55-55	.....	9	...	.....
	4	...	4	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	6	...	3	4	66-65	.....	.....	...	.....
	3	...	...	3	100-00	.....	.....	...	.....
	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	...	.....
	6	...	...	5	100-00	.....	.....	...	.....
	21,037	11	665	6,141	29-44	1,568	13,962	...	.....
	27,255	216	5,432	6,324	22-82	2,323	12,990	...	.....

H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1930.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was re-covered	Percentage of cases in which property was re-covered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>						
1. Theft—				Rs.	Rs.	
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,494	280	18.74	3,24,770	34,314	10.57
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	63*	...	.....	12,642	...
(c) Other thefts ...	3,776	1,447	38.32	2,77,053	1,36,474	26.19
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity ...	4	3	75.00	8,462	1,203	14.18
(b) Other Robbery ...	98	21	21.43	7,270	4,130	56.51
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	494	151	30.57	1,24,074	30,095	24.25
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	5	1	20.00	2,012	1,300	64.61
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	280	...	.....	6,044	...
Total ...	5,871	3,251	37.57	8,43,691	2,26,209	26.61
<i>B.—Non-Cognizable.</i>						
6. Extortion ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	14	3	21.43	50,937	9,143	17.94
Total ...	14	3	21.43	50,937	9,143	17.94

* Of these, 45 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (a) or (c) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases:—

Column 2	...	...	...	...	Cases	13
" 3	...	...	...	...	"	1
" 5	...	...	...	...	Rs.	11,447
" 6	...	...	...	...	"	1,621

(2) Rs. 9,192 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 3,187 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office : }
Bombay, 19th June 1931. }

G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City ...	5	10	...	43	25	133*	95	532	9	6
Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. War Branch.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Temporary C. I. D.	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. (Special Branch).	1	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Armed Police	16	...	...
Temporary Establishment for Worli Lockup.	4	...	...
Temporary Establishment for Harbour Police Watch and Ward Department.
Temporary Establishment for Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court (7th Court).	1	...	...

Note.--(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the were employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of the statement are for the

(4) Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the Districts do not exist

*Jemadars and other native officers of the higher rank such as Subedars and Risaldar

Police Commissioner's Office : }
Bombay, 19th June 1931. }

D.

Police during the year 1930.

Number of Constables				Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crimes to the Police Force
Foot	Water	Mounted	Total									To area	To population		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
3,387	49	38	4,160	38,73,292	2,78,758	41,52,050	32	1,175,914	...	18	...	0053	282.67	77,185	18.55
...	...	...	8	6,688	...	6,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	8,038	...	8,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	9,660	...	9,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	3,355	...	3,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	...	...	182	43,640	...	43,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	40	
...	4	...	4	710	...	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	7	1,908	...	1,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

financial year ending 31st March 1931.
in Bombay City.

are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	TOTAL STRENGTH				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE		
		Sanctioned		Actual		Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	264	3,851	281	3,820	57	783	266

Range	District	REWARDS		EDUCATION		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES				
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write		Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
		By promotion	By kills, presents, good conduct, savings of money rewards	Officers	Men					
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City ... ..	...	5,374	272	1,868	177	645	1,584	635	202

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 19th June 1931. }

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1930.

PUNISHMENTS

Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2	16	10	128	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF				REMARKS
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Vacancies	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
72	84	18	22	10	22	116.46	1.46	0.54	44	

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

*Return of Inquests held by the Coroner during the
Calendar year 1930.*

Serial No.	Verdict—Cause of death.	Total number of cases during 1930.	Total number of cases during 1929.	Increase during 1930.	Decrease during 1930.	Remarks
	<i>Ofence.</i>					
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offender committed suicide).	...	1	...	1	
2	Justifiable homicide ...	6	9*	...	3	*12 bodies.
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code).	34	161†	...	77	†247 bodies.
4	Rash and negligent act ...	32	33‡	...	1	‡34 bodies.
	<i>Suicide.</i>					
1	By cutting throat ...	2	2	...	1	
2	" drowning ...	10	8	2	...	
3	" hanging ...	5	12	...	7	
4	" stabbing ...	1	1	...	...
5	" jumping out of a window, building, etc.	7	13	...	6	
6	" lying on railway line in front of train in motion.	8	6	2	...	
7	" opium, arsenic and other poisons.	49	53§	...	5	§54 bodies.
8	" shooting ...	...	...	...	...
9	" burning ...	6	8	...	2	
10	" knocking head against wall, etc.	...	...	...	...
	<i>Accidental Deaths.</i>					
1	Accidents on board the ships ...	11	16	...	5	
2	" by mill machinery ...	4	8	...	4	
3	" " railway trains ...	97	94	3	...	
4	" " tram cars ...	7	13	...	6	
5	" " motor cars, taxi cars, lorries, trolleys, etc.	74	52	22	...	
6	" " being knocked down by run-away horses.	...	1	...	1	
7	" " blasting operations.	...	1	...	1	
8	" " drowning ...	24	12	12	...	

Serial No.	Verdict—Cause of death.	Total number of cases during 1930.	Total number of cases during 1929.	Increase during 1930.	Decrease during 1930.	Remarks.
<i>Accidental Deaths—contd.</i>						
9	Accidents by poisoning ...	10	12	...	2	
10	" " suffocation ...	...	3	...	3	
11	" " burns ...	87	81*	6	...	*85 bodies.
12	" " falling from houses, buildings, etc.	65	34†	21	...	†36 bodies.
13	" " falling from scaffolding, ladders, etc.	12	6	6	...	
14	" " injuries by carts, carriages, etc.	9	12	...	3	
15	" " fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc.	8	7	1	...	
16	" " fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc.	1	2	...	1	
17	" " fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc.	3	6	...	3	
18	" " fall of houses, buildings, etc.	3	1†	2	...	†5 bodies.
19	" " scalds ...	15	12	2	...	
20	" " electrocution ...	4	6‡	...	2	‡7 bodies.
21	" " Hydrophobia, snake bites, etc.	1	6	...	4	
22	" " fall on roads, pavements, etc.	3	5	...	2	
23	Miscellaneous ...	69	60	...	1	
<i>Deaths otherwise caused.</i>						
1	Natural causes ...	46	44	1	...	
2	Found dead ...	26	14	2	...	
3	Found drowned ...	13	26	...	13	
	Total ...	770	649	62	154	

Note.—There were in all 236 sittings of adjourned inquests during the year 1930 as compared with 176 during 1929. In 84 cases inquests were unnecessary as *post-mortem* examinations showed that the deaths were due to natural causes during 1930.

Bombay, 12th January 1931.

B. N. ATHAVLE,
Coroner of Bombay.

Statement showing the offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1930.

Serial No.	Offences	Number of persons arrested	Result of persons convicted										Remarks
			Convicted	Discharged	Sent to Reformatory, or Boys' Industrial Home or certified schools	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Brought over to be of good behaviour	Admonished and discharged	Pending at the close of the year		
1	Theft	91	66	15	28	5	..	..	37	3	10	1 absconded.
2	House-breaking and theft.	14	8	4	3	..	..	..	5	..	2	
3	Criminal breach of trust.	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
4	Graveous hurt	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hurt	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Cheating	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Murder	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
8	Criminal force to woman, etc.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Rioting	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10	Municipal Act, 1888	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
11	Gambling	25	15	9	..	..	2	11	1	1	1	1 absconded, 1 withdrawn.
12	Bombay Children Act	306	128	134	110	..	..	..	..	13	47	
13	Criminal law Amendment Act.	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	
14	Salt Act	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
15	Obstruction by squatters.	37	37	..	..	..	..	32	1	4	..	
16	Wilful trespass	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
17	Disorderly behaviour...	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
18	Possession of stolen property.	9	6	3	1	..	..	1	4	..	..
19	Committing nuisance in streets.	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
20	Other offences under the City Police Act.	5	5	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
	Grand Total	577	282	109	137	6	2	51	64	23	64	2 absconded, 1 withdrawn.	

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 19th June 1931.

G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Table showing the various religious divisions to which offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong—(Paragraph 19).

	RELIGION							
	Europeans		Portuguese and Native Christians		Hindus		Muhammadans	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cognizable ...	386	10	1,759	66	59,121	2,955	38,451	293
Non-cognizable ...	23	...	849	57	13,584	639	9,544	541
Total ...	408	10	2,608	123	72,705	3,604	47,995	834

	RELIGION—contd.						
	Parsis		Others		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cognizable ...	1,195	7	379	1	101,263	3,342	104,624
Non-cognizable ...	1,736	161	192	...	25,837	1,398	27,235
Total ...	2,931	168	471	1	127,119	4,740	131,859

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 19th June 1931.

G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A.

(Paragraph 24.)

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1929	1930
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	1,809	1,212
2	Export licenses	843	861
3	Import licenses	979	764
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	1,037	1,043
5	Journey licenses (XX)	542	498
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	5,568	5,873
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	156	173
8	Possession licenses for .303 bore and .450 bore ammunition.	10	16
9	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	4	5
10	Permits to public servants	65	63
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	650	312
12	Dealers' licenses	24	22
13	Licenses to Repairers of arms for storing spare parts ...	2	2
	Total ...	11,189	10,859

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TABLE B.

Distribution of licenses in the different communities—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Katibars	Bayonets	Spears	Life Preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	996	854	375	588	96	23	7	14	9	2	79	...	...	2,975	1,807
Hindus	826	1,071	623	228	14	183	96	12	109	...	14	1	...	2,577	1,859
Parsia	459	554	312	277	9	49	74	8	9	...	16	2	2	1,877	1,249
Native Christians...	107	314	14	10	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	387
Muhammadians	220	511	142	103	12	37	27	3	...	1	...	...	...	1,056	732
Japanese	5	6	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	11
Jews	6	8	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16
Total	2,119	3,318	1,379	1,318	66	253	206	37	127	3	109	3	2	8,980	6,061

TABLE B (1).

New licenses—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolver	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Katibars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	213	187	78	252	1	6	2	9	...	2	...	...	...	719	437
Hindus	41	104	33	35	1	13	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	240	184
Parsia	42	42	12	15	2	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	126	74
Native Christians...	19	22	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	33
Muhammadians	22	63	11	7	1	2	...	1	107	83
Japanese	3	4	1	2	10	6
Jews
Total	310	422	135	512	5	23	15	12	7	2	2	1,275	877

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TABLE B (2).
Cancelled licenses—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Katibars	Bayonets	Spears	Life presevers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	230	212	75	103	3	4	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	634	367
Hindus...	10	47	27	10	1	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	105	79
Parsis ...	21	25	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	45
Native Christians.	6	10	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	15
Muhammadians ...	14	20	5	3	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	57	35
Japanese ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	371	337	115	133	4	23	9	5	2	...	...	...	...	888	544

TABLE B (3).

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2)—(Paragraph 24).

	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office ...	109	68
Sold or handed over to authorised persons ...	268	148
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees ...	4	3
Left India ...	159	103
Life licenses issued or held under exemption ...	6	3
No trace ...	21	15
Licenses renewed by outside authorities ...	321	204
Total ...	898	544

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TABLE C.
Explosives—(Paragraph 2A).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1929	1930
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	15	13
2	Possession and sale ...	B	391	273
3	Possession ...	C	3	2
4	Do. ...	F	...	...
5	Licenses in form "E" (<i>Bona fide</i> blasting purposes).	E	3	7
6	General transport licenses ...	H	32	24
7	Magazine buildings ...	J	6	6
		Total ...	450	325

TABLE D.
Petroleum—(Paragraph 2A).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in		
		1929	1930	
1	General Import licenses ...	21	26	
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	88	142	
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	18	10	
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	2	...	
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	3	4	
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	159	191	
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	1	1	
8	Possession and transport (motor owner's licenses) ...	21	23	
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	27	30	
		Total ...	340	426

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TABLE F.

(Paragraph 24.)

Nature of accidents	Total number of accidents		HOW DISTRIBUTED							Total
	1929	1930	Passengers		Pedestrians	In collision with				
			Alighting	Boarding		Train cars	Motor cars	Carts and other vehicles		
Slight accidents	266	354	93	63	115	19	16	48	354	
Serious	35	26	9	6	8	1	1	1	26	
Fatal	11	6	4	...	2	...	...	..	6
Total for 1930 ... ..	...	386	106	69	125	20	17	49	386
Total for 1929	312	...	84	63	110	9	19	27	312	

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year	Bogie single deck	Bogie double deck	Bogie and trailer	Single truck	Single truck double deck	Single truck trains	Single truck double deck and trailers	Car mileage	Unit mileage
1929	59	48	5	15	164	...	8,545,560	5,270,917	
1930	59	48	5	15	149	...	8,630,642	5,259,149	

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TABLE E (1).

(Paragraph 24.)

Districts	Motor driving licenses		Owner's permits "A"		Driver's permits "B"	
	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad	318	1,870	112	165	146	187
Kaira	95	299	64	146	67	172
Panch Mahals	60	146	26	20	29	24
Broach	46	142	20	34	36	43
Surat	243	645	107	127	142	148
Thana	55	280	160	191	152	222
Ahmednagar	243	716	144	177	202	216
East Khandesh	140	693	167	180	220	234
West Khandesh	174	499	120	232	155	244
Nasik	147	738	171	223	239	253
Poona	803	2,470	421	314	441	460
Satara	34	436	258	172	327	221
Sholapur	121	513	50	212	58	266
Belgaum	150	768	238	355	253	462
Bijapur	61	242	64	113	64	151
Dharwar	220	708	100	254	120	327
North Kanara	70	222	51	128	61	179
Kolaba	48	253	101	134	57	253
Ratnagiri	54	248	97	145	97	178
Bombay Suburban District ...	58	177	170	61	260	83

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TABLE E (2).

(Paragraph 2A.)

Districts.	New motor vehicles registered.			Motor vehicles re-registered.		
	Cars.	Cycles.	Lorries.	Cars.	Cycles.	Lorries.
Ahmedabad	295	4	...	947	31	31
Kaira	48	...	...	230	3	...
Panch Mahals	10	2	...	85	8	...
Broach	8	...	...	96	3	1
Surat	71	10	...	501	22	2
Thana	68	5	...	364	16	8
Ahmednagar	108	12	...	361	42	1
East Khandesh	107	...	...	363	18	2
West Khandesh	95	...	...	332	12	...
Nasik	101	4	1	471	41	1
Poona	889	52	...	1,634	343	7
Satara	82	...	...	336	16	...
Sholapur	69	...	...	344	20	...
Belgaum	70	2	...	402	27	1
Bijapur	28	1	...	150	3	...
Dharwar	126	3	...	516	30	2
North Kanara	24	4	...	154	9	...
Kolaba	40	215	7	...
Ratnagiri	21	152	4	...
Bombay Suburban District ...	95	4	...	530	46	14

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Table showing the variations in the strength of the
Bombay City Police—(Paragraph 27).

	Superintendents	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Sergeants	Sub-Inspectors	Jemadars	Head Constables	Constables
PERMANENT.								
<i>Increase.</i>								
Temporary staff of F. Division made permanent (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4969/2, dated 15th January 1930).	1	...	...	...	...	...	2 (Writers.)	1
Shorthand reporter for Special Branch, C. I. D. (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6238/2, dated 19th March 1930).	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Additional staff for Harbour Police Patrol (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8051/2, dated 16th October 1930).	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
<i>Decrease.</i>								
Head Constable writers temporarily displaced by clerks (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6900/2, dated 22nd April 1930 and Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6900/2, dated 2th November 1930).	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 (Writers.)	...
Firemen of Steam Launch Helen disbanded (vide this office letter No. 11570/271, dated 26th September 1930 to Home Department).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
Net increase or decrease (Permanent) ...	+1	...	...	...	+1	...	-4	+1
TEMPORARY.								
<i>Increase.</i>								
For Work Lock-up (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7459/2, dated 30th July 1930).	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	36
For Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court (7th Court) (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3609/2-1, dated 4th August 1930).	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
For Harbour Police Patrol (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8051/2, dated 16th October 1930).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Temporary Armed Police (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7561/2, dated 26th November 1930).	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	166
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	213
<i>Decrease.</i>								
Temporary staff of F. Division made permanent as shown above.	1	...	...	...	...	...	2 (Writers.)	1
Temporary Police Prosecutor discontinued	...	1
Total ...	1	1	2	1
Net increase or decrease (Temporary) ...	-1	-1	+19	+213

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