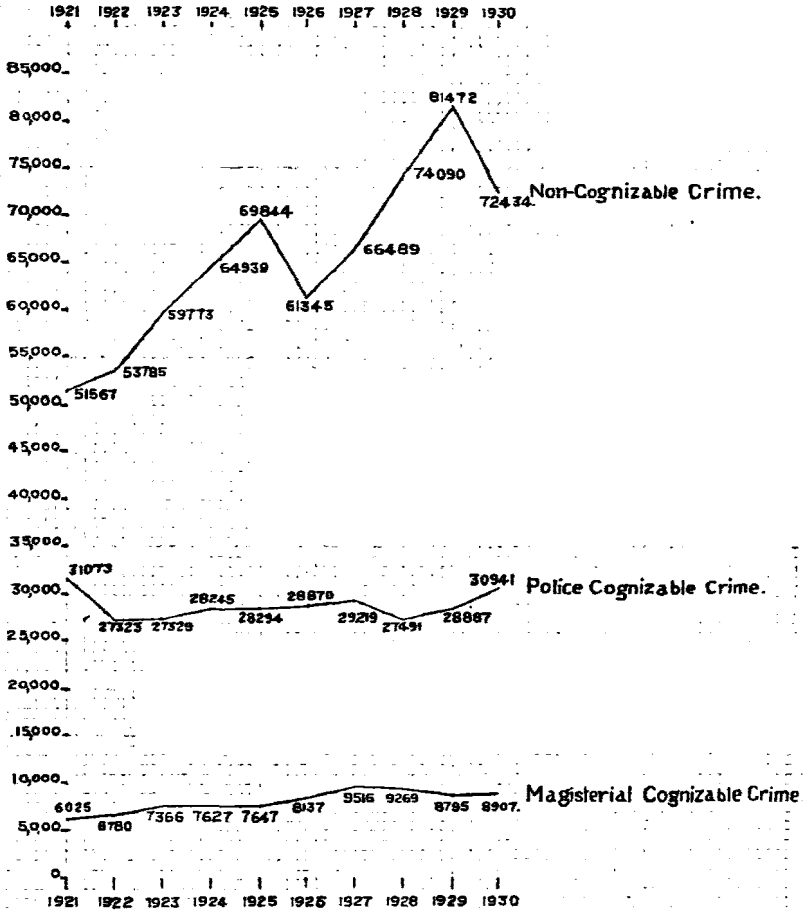


REPORTED CRIME.

1921 TO 1930.



**ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS
IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER,
FOR THE YEAR 1930.**

Charge. 1. I held charge of the Department throughout the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :—

In the Northern Range :—

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police throughout the year.

In the Southern Range :—

(1) Mr. K. C. Rushton from 1st January 1930 to 7th February 1930, on which date he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement.

(2) Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., assumed charge as officiating Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range, on 7th February 1930 and continued to officiate to the close of the year.

Mr. D. Healy officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January 1930 to 29th March 1930 on which date he was relieved by Mr. R. L. McCulloch who held charge of the Criminal Investigation Department to the close of the year.

2. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 112,282 as against 119,154 in 1929, a decrease of 6,872 cases under all classes.

Total reported crime—
Cognizable and Non- 119,154 in 1929, a decrease of 6,872 cases under all
Cognizable. classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 30,941 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 8,907, giving a total of 39,848 as against a total of 37,682 in 1929—an increase of 2,166 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 72,434 as against 81,472 in 1929, a decrease of 9,038 cases.

The attached graph shows the variations in reported crime under these three categories during the last ten years.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police has risen from 28,887 in 1929 to 30,941 in the year under report—an increase of 2,054 cases.

Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have slightly risen from 8,795 to 8,907, an increase of 112.

Non-cognizable complaints have, however, appreciably fallen from 81,472 in 1929 to 72,434 in the year under report. I discuss these variations below.

3. Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and for the preceding year was distributed as under :—

	1929	1930
Northern Range	12,266	12,668
Southern Range	9,265	9,747
	21,531	22,415

The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Presidency proper including Railways (classes I to VI) during the year under report and for the preceding four years were :—

1926	28,870
1927	29,219
1928	27,491
1929	28,887
1930	30,941

These figures indicate a considerable rise, viz. of 2,054 cases (under all classes) over the figures for 1929. If we examine the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, we find that crime reported under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and that under class VI have increased by 884 and 1,170 cases respectively.

The increase under both the classes is mainly due to offences committed in pursuance of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The increase under the Indian Penal Code was most marked in four districts, viz. Belgaum (336), East Khandesh (222), Ahmednagar (220) and West Khandesh (102).

In the Belgaum District the number of cases recorded, viz. 1,308, was the highest during the last decennium.

In the East Khandesh District contributory causes for the increase were :—

- (1) The General strike on the G. I. P. Railway ;
- (2) Hindu-Muslim tension in the district ;
- (3) Poor rains in 1929, followed by a slump in values during the last three months of the year ; and
- (4) The release of a number of convicts concerned in various gang cases of former years and the removal of Tadvis from the restrictions of the Criminal Tribes Act.

As regards the increase under class VI, it was most marked in seven districts, viz. Ahmedabad (446), Kaira (330), West Khandesh (242), Broach (223), East Khandesh (180), Panch Mahals (149) and Dharwar (124).

Of the seven districts mentioned, in four, viz. Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Dharwar, the increase was entirely due to offences registered in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, while in the remaining three districts, viz. West Khandesh, Broach and East

Khandesh, it was due partly to the Civil Disobedience Movement and partly to greater activity by the Police under the minor Acts.

Owing to the upheaval caused by the Civil Disobedience Movement, the conditions prevailing during the year were very abnormal. The total number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the year directly arising out of that movement was 3,275. If these cases be excluded, the figures of cognizable cases show a decrease of 1,221 cases as compared with 1929. Such comparisons are apt, however to be fallacious because there is no room for doubt that a large number of cognizable crimes were not reported to the Police, either because would-be complainants feared reprisals or because they were committed, willy-nilly, to a policy of non-co-operation. A typical example of the paralysis caused by the Civil Disobedience Movement was reported from Bardoli in the Surat District where a murder was committed and the aggrieved parties not only refused to complain but professed ignorance of the fact that the crime had been committed.

4. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of

Reported serious crime during 1929 and in the year under report
crime. were :—

	1929	1930
Murders	381	353
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ..	124	155
Dacoities	154	279
Robberies	441	522
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence etc. ..	5,411	5,701
Thefts (including cattle thefts)	8,500	7,976
Receiving stolen property	393	284
	15,404	15,270

These figures show a decrease of 134 cases as compared with the figures for 1929.

The incidence of murders and cognate offences taken together is practically stationary and calls for no remarks.

Offences against property with violence (dacoity and robbery) show a remarkable increase of 206 cases over the figures of 1929. Similarly the number of house-breakings increased by 290. These increases were shared by both Ranges. The districts which contributed most largely to the increase under all the above heads taken together were East Khandesh (88), Belgaum (81), Dharwar (76), Kaira (47), Ahmedabad (46), Ahmednagar (44) and Panch Mahals (43).

With the preoccupation of the Police over political unrest during the year, supervision over criminals had inevitably to be relaxed. This in part accounts for the rise in these offences.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, writes in this connection :—

“ * * *. The increase in serious crime against person and property, i.e. murders, rioting, hurt, dacoities and house-breakings, is a significant reflection of the unsettled conditions which prevailed in the district during the year owing to the Civil

Disobedience Movement. Political frondeurs diverted the attention of the Police from their ordinary duties and forced them to work under conditions of unprecedented stress and strain during the year. An opportunity was thus offered those to whom the existing state of security is abhorrent and on whom the Police organization presses hardly and they were not slow to take advantage of the preoccupations of the Police force. Their dormant spirit of outlawry was awakened and these criminals soon organized themselves into gangs and commenced their depredations. * * * .”

Thefts, including cattle thefts, decreased by 524 cases during the year under report. For this the Southern Range was mainly responsible where a decrease of 396 cases was recorded, while the Northern Range returned a decrease of 128 cases. This decrease was apparent rather than real, for the general apathy and reluctance of the public to report offences to the Police, as a part of the Civil Disobedience programme, and the fear of reprisals at the hands of political agitators, were responsible for many such offences, a large number of which are usually of a petty nature, remaining unreported.

Cases against receivers of stolen property show a decrease of 109. Considering the heavy rise in burglaries the number of offences under this head should have been higher but it is not surprising that the Police were unable to devote due attention to this phase of their duties.

The problem of Police work in India is normally complicated by the activities of a numerous fraternity of opportunists, familiarly known as “Goondas” or “Mavalis”, who make capital out of the preoccupation of the Police and prey upon the public whenever, for any reason, the particular attention of the Police is diverted from themselves. 1930 was a golden year for this fraternity and their ranks were inevitably swollen by numbers of talented amateurs who had embraced the comforting Congress creed that breaking the law was, in certain far from in-elastic circumstances, an act of virtue.

In such circumstances I find it difficult to believe that the figures of reported crime are even an approximate indication of actual crime. The price paid by the general public on account of the Civil Disobedience Campaign will never be gauged correctly. Moreover, they must inevitably continue to pay until respect for law and order is restored.

5. The latest figures from other Presidencies and Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1929. They are given below and compared with the figures of the Presidency proper.

(a) The incidence per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime, reported in 1928 and 1929 under classes I to V:—

	1928	1929
(1) Burma	4.04	3.83
(2) Central Provinces	2.59	2.70
(3) North West Frontier Province	2.29	2.46
(4) Punjab	2.01	1.98
(5) United Provinces	1.74	1.80
(6) Assam	1.55	1.62
(7) Bombay Presidency proper	1.36	1.44
(8) Bengal	1.26	1.28
(9) Bihar and Orissa	1.11	1.07
(10) Madras .. .. .	.99	1.007

These figures indicate a general increase in seven out of the ten administrations during 1929. Burma continued to be the most, and Madras the least, criminal of the Provinces, while Bombay Presidency proper maintained its position on the list.

(b) The incidence of total serious crime per 1,000 of population reported in 1928 and 1929 was :—

	1928	1929
(1) Burma	2·52	2·39
(2) Central Provinces	2·11	2·22
(3) North West Frontier Province	1·37	1·56
(4) United Provinces	1·45	1·52
(5) Punjab	1·46	1·45
(6) Assam	1·10	1·18
(7) Bombay Presidency proper	·98	1·03
(8) Bengal	1·04	1·06
(9) Bihar and Orissa	·89	·87
(10) Madras	·74	·74

In this respect, Bombay Presidency changed places with Bengal which stood at No. 7 on the list in 1928.

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province where the force consists of Armed Police only) the numbers of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1929 per policeman were :—

(1) Assam	3·77
(2) Burma	3·48
(3) Bihar and Orissa	2·91
(4) United Provinces	2·68
(5) Bengal	2·43
(6) Central Provinces	2·26
(7) Bombay Presidency proper	1·86
(8) Madras	1·65

A statement showing the incidence per 1,000 of population of reported crime (classes I to V) and serious crime in the Presidency proper, district by district during the year 1930, is attached to this report as Appendix A.

The figure of incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper including Railways has fallen from 1·44 to 1·30 and that of serious crime has declined from 1·03 to ·88 in 1930. Although the total number of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code shows an increase over 1929, the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population shows a fall. The reason for this is the increase in population by 2,278,346 persons in the Presidency proper according to the latest census of 1931.

With the incidence of crime at 5·91 for the total Penal Code cases and 4·09 for serious crime, the Bombay Suburban District continued

to be the most criminal district in the Presidency proper. The situation in the district has been summed up by the District Superintendent of Police in his report as under :—

“ The unsatisfactory state of affairs with regard to the Police in this district has been pointed out at great length in previous years. It cannot be said that the situation has much improved as will appear from the figures of cognizable crime :—

1927	..	..	..	..	950
1928	..	..	..	..	1,088
1929	..	..	..	..	1,177
1930	..	..	..	..	1,170

“ It is true that the figures for 1930—1,170, includes 69 cases in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, which leave 1,101. On the other hand owing to this movement a great number of petty offences were most probably not reported. The decrease is mostly in miscellaneous offences. This figure is enormous for the area and although Second Sub-Inspectors have been provided for Bandra, Ville Parle, Andheri and Krula, satisfactory results cannot be expected without a very large increase in the constabulary. The needs of this district are recognised and admitted. It is useless for me to further reiterate. It has been obvious for some time that the really suburban area from Andheri and Ghatkopar southwards must be brought up to Bombay City Police standards before any real improvement can be brought about. The recent ‘ Note on the Co-ordination of Administration of Greater Bombay ’ issued by the Government of Bombay puts the matter in a nutshell.”

Though the strength of the district was augmented by 3 Sub-Inspectors, 15 Head Constables and 44 Constables during 1929-1930, the district continues to suffer from a serious shortage of strength since the increases sanctioned from time to time are far behind the increase in the population and the development of the district. The unsatisfactory state of affairs was clearly brought out in my last year’s report and Government in paragraph 3 of their Resolution No. 132-II, dated 1st December 1930, have stated that one of the measures discussed in the “ Note on the Co-ordination of the Administration of Greater Bombay ” is the amalgamation of this district with Bombay City for police purposes. It is obvious that the sooner the City Police standards are applied to this district the better. No other solution of the problem will prove satisfactory.

6. Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the cases for Police cognizable disposal during the year under report and in the cases for disposal preceding year numbered :—

				1929	1930
Indian Penal Code	..	..	..	25,153	26,526
Class VI	..	..	..	8,100	9,375
				<hr/>	
			Total ..	33,253	35,901

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, was 935 against 753 in 1929, leaving 34,966 cases for investigation against 32,500 in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 2.26 in 1929 to 2.60 in the year under report. The increase was mainly contributed by the Southern Range, the rise being most marked in the Dharwar District, viz. from 8.37 in 1929 to 11.55 in 1930. In this district special attention was paid to the wider use of section 157 (1) (b) by the District Superintendent

of Police with the idea of eliminating as far as possible the waste involved in enquiries into cases which are false, untrue or non-cognizable.

As I remarked last year in commenting on this phase of Police administration, the degree to which use is made of this very valuable section of necessity varies with the individual views of the officers responsible for the Police administration of a district. Some consider that, with more obviously true crime to investigate than can be adequately attended to, any complaint that does not appear, *prima facie* to reveal the commission of a cognizable offence should be rejected off-hand; others regard the provisions of the section with suspicion as providing an easy road for the burking of true crime. Checks are clearly necessary, but the far-sighted administrator can generally evolve a system whereby the refusal of an investigation on inadequate grounds is duly revealed, to the discomfiture of the investigating officer concerned. The dangers of crime being burked are thus minimised and, at the same time, Police Station Officers can be encouraged to conserve their energies for the prevention and detection of offences cognizable by the Police.

7. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 5,438 as against 5,801 in 1929. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 15·14 against 17·44 in 1929.

The fall was shared by both the Ranges, the Northern Range having recorded a decrease from 18·48 to 15·62, while in the Southern Range the percentage fell from 16·10 to 14·50.

The fall in the percentage was most marked in Kolaba, Kanara and Kaira Districts, viz. 12·07, 18·39 and 12·91 against 25·97, 25·77 and 20·10, respectively, in 1929. No explanation of the fall has been given by the District Superintendents of Police, Kanara and Kaira, while the District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, has observed :—

“The decrease is particularly in cases classed as ‘C’ or non-cognizable. It appears that the public generally have shown a decreased tendency, during the year, to approach the Police with exaggerated or misrepresented cases. It is likely that this tendency is in large part due to the influence of the Civil Disobedience Movement.”

The Commissioner, Northern Division, has also remarked :—

“There was a noticeable drop from 497 to 376, i.e. of 121 cases under this head in the Thana District where it is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to the general tendency of the people of refraining from reporting minor complaints to the Police owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement. This remark would equally apply to the decrease shown by other districts.”

8. Of the 5,438 excluded cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, 678 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 794 in 1929, showing a decrease of 116 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal also decreased from 2·38 in 1929 to 1·88 in 1930. This decrease was shared almost equally by both Ranges. Similarly, the number of cases in which prosecutions were ordered decreased, the number being 220 cases against 253 in 1929. Of the former, 92 ended in conviction and 78 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 32·44 against 31·86 in 1929 and 28·55 in 1928.

The percentages of convictions to false cases tried during the last five years were :—

Year	Percentage
1926	62·60
1927	59·63
1928	68·91
1929	69·48
1930	64·78

Considering the abnormal conditions prevailing throughout the year and the fact that it was very difficult to apply successfully the provisions of law in such cases, the action taken by the Police was satisfactory.

9. Five thousand one hundred and twenty-one cases were pending at the close of the year under report as against 4,707 Pending cases. in the previous year. The increase of 414 cases was the inevitable result of the larger number of cases dealt with during the year.

The Northern Range alone returned an increase of 461 cases, while in the Southern Range there was a decrease of 47 cases only.

The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last three years has been as under :—

Year	Percentage
1928	12·59
1929	14·15
1930	14·26

The number of cases pending with the magistracy was, as usual, very large, viz. 3,802 as against 1,319, with the Police. Government have issued orders from time to time emphasizing the necessity of speeding up the disposal of cases and, though efforts were made by the magistracy in certain districts to minimise the delays in the disposal of cases, no general improvement in this respect could be achieved during the year under report owing to the fact that the time of the Police and the magistracy was fully occupied in dealing with work arising out of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

10. Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during True Police cognizable cases disposed of. the year amounted to 25,268 cases as against 22,662 in 1929—an increase of 2,606 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures of the last three years is as shown below :—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Class VI	Total
1928	15,547	7,107	22,654
1929	15,670	6,992	22,662
1930	17,036	8,232	25,268

The increase of 2,606 cases was contributed by both the Northern and the Southern Ranges, the former being responsible for an increase of 1,662 cases while the latter returned an increase of 944 cases.

The classes under which the increase in both the Ranges are most noticeable are I, III and VI—offences against State, etc.; serious offences

against person and property and miscellaneous offences, i.e. offences against special and local laws etc., respectively. On the other hand there was a decrease of 160 cases under class V—minor offences against property which was shared by both the Ranges.

11. The total number of undetected cases during the year under Undetected Police report was 8,084 as against 7,191 in 1929—an increase of 893 cases.

The total number of undetected cases according to the two Ranges was :—

	1929	1930
Northern Range	4,153	4,375
Southern Range	3,038	3,709

The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) stood as under :—

	1929	1930
Northern Range	33·14	30·82
Southern Range	29·98	33·48
Total	31·73	31·99

If Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases increased from 44·18 in 1929 to 44·93 in the year under report.

The districts in which the percentage was unduly high were Bombay Suburban District (59·01), G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (57·57) and Belgaum (55·55).

Owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Police in almost all the districts in the Presidency proper were heavily handicapped and had to work under serious disabilities. The usual disinclination of the public to help the Police was more marked than ever. In view of these disabilities and of the unprecedented strain entailed on the Force, it is satisfactory that the rise in the percentage of undetected crime under the Indian Penal Code was so trifling.

12. Out of 16,249 cases decided by trial, 15,288 ended in conviction as against 13,802 out of 14,718 cases tried in 1929. Police Cases decided by Trial. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·08, as against 93·77 in the year before under all classes and 90·99 against 91·32 under the Indian Penal Code.

Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

	1929	1930
Murders etc.	71·78	76·92
Dacoities	72·41	67·27
Robberies	85·48	84·29
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence etc. (serial No. 29 in Statement A—Part I)	90·51	91·28
Thefts including cattle thefts	94·03	93·92
Receiving stolen property	95·77	96·94

In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1930 and the year preceding is as under :—

1929	::	::	::	::	::	60·90
1930	::	::	::	::	::	60·50

These variations are slight and call for no comment.

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 814 Sessions cases. as against 760 in 1929. Out of the 647 cases tried, 494 ended in conviction as compared with 586 and 433 respectively in 1929. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 76·35 as against 74·74 in the year before. Of the remaining cases, 153 ended in acquittal or discharge, the accused in one case died during trial and in another case the accused was declared to be a lunatic, while 165 cases remained pending at the close of the year. There was some improvement in both the Ranges in the percentage of cases convicted to tried, which was, considering the abnormal conditions of the year, satisfactory.

14. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 9,085 in 1930 as against 7,757 in the preceding year, giving an increase of 1,328. Analysing the figures by districts it is observed that in only five districts in the two Ranges, viz. Surat, Thana, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Ratnagiri, was there a decrease, while the remaining districts recorded increases. The latter were most marked in Ahmedabad (499), Kaira (329), West Khandesh (247) and Broach (228).

The increase in most of the districts was mainly due to the registration of cases taken up under the several Ordinances issued in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement and also to cases taken up in connection with the breaches under the Salt and Forest Acts.

Of the 9,085 cases dealt with, 7,655 were brought to trial of which 7,464 ended in conviction against 7,757, 6,570 and 6,356 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 97·54 against 96·74 in 1929.

15. The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates in 1930 Cognizable crime— without the intervention of the Police was 8,907 Direct cases. against 8,795 in 1929 (*vide graph ante*).

The cases ending in conviction numbered, 4,524 as against 4,589 in 1929, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 50·79 against 52·17 in 1929.

16. The total number of persons arrested by Statement A, Part II the Police *suo motu* was 37,863 as against 28,762 —Persons in Police Cases. in 1929.

Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 44,246 as compared

with 34,652 in the previous year. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 1,130 against 558 in 1929, giving a percentage of 2·98 of the total arrested as against 1·94, in the year before. Of the 44,246 persons for disposal, 34,317 were tried during the year of whom 24,812 were convicted, giving a percentage of 72·30 of the total tried, against 68·39 in 1929.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried for the two Ranges separately was as under :—

			1929	1930
Northern Range	..	..	64·71	70·75
Southern Range	..	..	73·57	74·87

As regards persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 22,826 were tried, of whom 14,377 were convicted, giving a percentage of 62·98 against 58·23 in the preceding year. At the end of the year, 8,350 persons were awaiting trial or under investigation as against 6,332 in 1929, giving a percentage of 18·87 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 18·27 in 1929.

17. Reported non-cognizable crime dropped from 81,472 to 72,434— a net decrease of 9,038 cases (*vide graph ante*).

Statement B, Part I
—Non-cognizable
Crime.

This decrease was shared by both Ranges; the Southern Range contributed a decrease of 4,716 cases and the Northern Range recorded a decrease of 4,322 cases. The total number of cases for disposal,

including those pending from the previous year, was 76,450 as against 85,243 in 1929. Of the 76,450 cases, 55,442 were tried and 43,674 ended in conviction against 62,084 and 50,992 cases, respectively, in 1929. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal fell from 59·81 in 1929 to 57·12 in the year under report.

This form of crime had been steadily rising for years and the problem of dealing with it has been discussed at length in succeeding administration reports. I do not feel that much, if any, satisfaction can be derived from the fall in the year under report. Last year I foretold that the situation would prove to have been relieved in 1930 and I remarked that little satisfaction could be derived from the knowledge that the only sure remedy for a most unsatisfactory condition of affairs should be found to lie in the boycott of the Courts for political reasons. These prognostications have been fulfilled in a remarkable manner. The administration has been relieved, not because non-cognizable crime has decreased nor because the authorities have found a simpler method of dispensing justice, but because the boycott of Courts has been preached and enforced by the followers of the Congress. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to look this gift horse in the mouth, but I feel that its days are numbered and that it will not carry us far on our journey to Utopia.

18. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the courts during 1930 was 113,175 as against 122,988 in 1929. 10,989 persons were discharged after appearance, without trial, 77,932 were tried, of whom 47,872 were convicted, and

Statement B,
Part II—Persons in
Non-cognizable Crime.

30,060 were discharged or acquitted against 7,018, 86,940, 56,311 and 30,629, respectively, in 1929. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the courts were 61·42 and 42·29 as against 64·76 and 45·78, respectively, in 1929.

19. The value of property stolen during 1930 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 11,53,345 against Rs. 9,98,974 in 1929. The value of property recovered was Rs. 3,23,618 as compared with Rs. 2,84,777 in 1929. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 35·31 against 38·70 in the previous year. Similar percentages for the two Ranges, separately, were :—

			1929	1930
Northern Range	..	..	38·09	33·21
Southern Range	..	..	39·48	38·06

With the increase in the number of cases that remained undetected, the percentage of property recovered to cases in which property was stolen naturally decreased.

20. The details of cases and persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827, will be found in Appendix B to this report. Preventive action. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections fell from 1,620 in 1929 to 1,543 in the year under report—a net decrease of 77. Comparing the figures for the two Ranges separately, the Northern Range recorded a decrease of 241 while the Southern Range returned an increase of 164. The decrease was most marked in Ahmedabad (109) followed by Kaira (83), Ahmednagar (57) and West Khandesh (45).

The reasons given by the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, in justification of the decrease is that the Civil Disobedience Movement left the Police little time to prosecute bad characters under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. This must be accepted as adequate and the same causes operated in other districts.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, has remarked in this connection as follows :—

“ The decrease in the number of cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, is unsatisfactory, but was inevitable in view of the widespread tendency to boycott the Police and the inability of the latter to devote time to the collection of evidence for such cases. Moreover, this provision of the law has been held to be inappropriate for use against registered members of Criminal Tribes. The majority of the criminals in this district are Bhils and it is by no means easy to prove a case under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, against Bhils who have been ‘ cute ’ enough to escape conviction during the last ten years.”

Criminal Classes—
Wandering gangs, and visits of suspicious persons from other presidencies and provinces.

21. A separate review dealing with the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and giving details of indigenous resident and wandering classes and tribes has been submitted to Government separately.

During the year under report, numerous gangs of Iranis travelled by rail and visited Nasik, Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts in the Presidency proper but they gave no such serious trouble as to call for special action. This improvement in their dealings with the public was obviously due to the orders of Government, since cancelled, authorizing the registration of wandering gangs of these people under the Criminal Tribes Act.

At the close of the year, the Chharas, who had for years squatted on the Sabarmati bank near Ellis Bridge, were ejected by the Ahmedabad Municipality. These Ishmaels are now wandering from place to place, but are kept under surveillance as far as possible.

The Bombay Suburban District continued, as usual, to be the happy hunting ground of outside criminals and the proximity of Bombay City greatly complicated the problem.

The gang of Bagadis, which was referred to in the last year's report as being responsible for several dacoities and robberies in the Eastern Division of the Poona District, was convicted during the year under report and its members were awarded substantial sentences.

22. During the year, 2,725, out of 24,812, persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted and Habitual Offenders. 793 were classed as "habitual offenders" against 3,148, 18,600 and 813, respectively, in 1929. The Northern Range was again prominent in contributing a very large number of "habituals", viz. 532 against 261 in the Southern Range. The highest figure of habituals, viz. 110, was returned by the Ahmedabad District which was prominent also last year (126).

23. Three fresh gang cases were taken up during the year under review against none in the year before. Including the three cases pending from previous years, the total number of cases for disposal was six, of which two ended in conviction, two in discharge and two remained pending at the close of the year. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 117, of whom 42 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, 17 were released without being brought to trial and 58 were tried. Of the 58 tried, 39 were convicted, giving a percentage of convictions to the total number tried of 67.24 as against 84.21 in the previous year.

24. Among the important cases dealt with by the District and the Railway Police during the year, the following deserve mention :—

Important Cases
dealt with in Districts
and on Railways.

(1) *The "Delhi Syndicate" cheating cases in Ahmedabad City.*

In the middle of the year, a company was started in Ahmedabad, under the name of "The Delhi Syndicate", by two persons named Prathvising Dilipsing and Durgadas Radhakisan of Delhi. The object of the company, as publicly announced, was to advance loans on certain conditions. For a hundred-rupee loan, Rs. 13 had to be paid in advance.

by an applicant. This loan application had then to be sent to the Delhi Head Office, and, if it was approved and sanctioned, the required sum was to be paid to the applicant by instalments. To attract the public further, false rumours were spread that Pandits Motilal and Jawahirlal Nehru and other Congress leaders had deposited money with the company for the purpose of "assisting poor Indians" and that Durgadas, the Managing Director of the Company, was the Vice-President of the Delhi Congress Committee. Police investigation showed that this company was a bogus concern. Complaints were registered, and records and Rs. 9,884 in cash were taken in charge. The examination of the account books of the company disclosed that Rs. 83,000 had been collected from the public and that Rs. 79,000 were distributed by way of loans. Many applicants did not even receive their first loan instalment in spite of paying their initial deposits to the company. Four arrests were made, and the case sent up to court.

(2) *The Ahmedabad City Bomb Explosion Case.*

At 7-30 p.m. on the 27th December 1930, a serious bomb explosion took place in the house of one Dahya Dalsukh, a tailor, residing in Ratanpole. The force of the explosion was considerable. A partition screen of corrugated iron sheeting was blown away and windows, shutters etc., were smashed.

While two bombs were in process of manufacture, accused Babu Madhavji, Dahya Dalsukh, Sarabhai Mohanlal and Asha Mundas were present in the tailor's house, and as the result of the explosion, all except Asha Mundas were injured. Sulphide of Arsenic and Chlorate of Potash, gramophone needles dipped in cactus juice, pebbles, chloroform etc., were used in making these bombs. While one of the bombs was being bound with string, it exploded blowing off both the hands of Babu Madhavji. The above mentioned four persons had conspired to throw these bombs at certain Police officers in Ahmedabad City. One more accused—a motor driver—who was known to have taught these conspirators how to make bombs was arrested for aiding and abetting the offence. It has been decided to prosecute the five accused, with the sanction of Government, under the Explosive Substances Act.

(3) *Cheating by duplication of Government Currency Notes in Dhulia City, District West Khandesh.*

In October 1930 a case was reported to the Police in Dhulia City in which the complainant was duped to the extent of Rs. 800 by a gang of cheats who made him believe that they had power to duplicate currency notes by a chemical process. They first performed an experiment with a five rupee note and gave him two notes in place of the one given for experiment. The method adopted by the accused was that the currency note which was to be doubled and a blank piece of paper of the same size as the currency note were put together between two pieces of glass with some chemical powder spread over the note, tied into a bundle and heated. But before the process of heating, the cheats by sleight of hand inserted

a second genuine note in the bundle. After slightly heating the bundle, it was opened and two notes of Rs. 5 each were given to the victim. When confidence had thus been inspired, they induced the complainant to entrust them with notes of higher denominations, prevailing upon him to experiment with eight notes of Rs. 100 each. The experiment apparently proved a failure and the notes were declared to have been burnt through the over-heating of the bundle into which charred papers had been inserted in place of the genuine notes. The case was investigated by the District Police and in all eight persons were arrested and sent up for trial.

(4) *Dacoity at Nandur Madhameshwar, Nasik District.*

On the night of the 6th September 1930, the house of one Anandram Budhaji Marwadi of Nandur Madhameshwar, Taluka Niphad, was broken into by a large gang of dacoits, the inmates were severely beaten and property valued at Rs. 14,000 consisting of cash and jewellery was stolen. Information was promptly given to the Police at the Niphad Police Station and the Sub-Inspector in charge proceeded to the scene. An examination of the neighbourhood led the Sub-Inspector to think that some of the dacoits had used a tonga in approaching within a short distance of the scene of the dacoity. Steps were immediately taken to trace the tonga and it was eventually ascertained that it had been brought from the village of Suregaon in the Ahmednagar District. Further enquiries were continued in that area and eleven members of a gang comprising Marathas, Sonars and Bhils, including men of means, were arrested. Property valued at Rs. 6,000 was recovered. The case is still sub-judice.

(5) *Campaign against a gang headed by the notorious dacoit Nana Farari of the Nasik District.*

For many months parties of special police were detailed on special duty in the hilly country round Trimbak, in the Nasik District, tracking down a notorious dacoit known by the name of Nana Farari. These parties were under the direct control of a Sub-Inspector. On 28th September 1930, the Sub-Inspector deputed a Head Constable with one Constable, both in disguise, to try to obtain information regarding Nana who was suspected to be in the vicinity of Torangan. The Head Constable and Constable while in the vicinity of Torangan heard the report of fire-arms in the jungle; proceeding in the direction of the shots, they found themselves face to face with Nana Farari and his confederates. One Kalya, an intimate of Nana's, was standing on guard with a gun whilst the rest were sitting down. The Head Constable immediately decided to attack the gang and he and the Constable opened fire with the revolvers with which they were armed. There is little doubt that two shots took effect as bullet marks were found on the body of Nana when he was shot dead at a later date. On this occasion, the gang made good their escape in the dusk.

(6) *Fraudulent use of railway tickets on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.*

A complaint was received by the Railway Police towards the close of the year that tickets bearing the same serial numbers as those that had already been collected on previous dates had been received a second time at Ahmedabad Railway Station. The tickets in question were for journeys from Bombay to Ahmedabad. A close watch was kept at Bombay by the detective staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police with the result that one Vinayak was arrested at Dadar Railway Station while trying to dispose of tickets to passengers. From further enquiries it transpired that Vinayak obtained tickets already used from one Moses, a ticket collector at Ahmedabad, and, with the assistance of one Sadrudin, a ticket collector of Grant Road, and Kazi, a coaching clerk at Santa Cruz, these tickets were recovered with paper of the same colour as the original tickets and restamped with fresh dates. They were then sold to passengers travelling from Bombay to Ahmedabad. The four accused have since been sent up for trial in the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad.

(7) *Arrest of a notorious outlaw Narshya Shindoor of Raderhatti, District Belgaum.*

One Narshya Shindoor, a Bedar and a member of the well-known Shindoor Laxmya's gang, was for several years a fugitive from justice. A reward of Rs. 500 had been offered by the Jamkhandi Darbar for his recapture as an absconder from their jail where he had been serving a life sentence for his share in the murder of a Muhammadan Inspector of Police of the State force. After his escape from Jamkhandi State Jail in 1925, Narshya formed a gang and managed, by the commission of dacoities and otherwise, to secure three guns and some 200 cartridges. About the end of 1929 he became a thorn in the side of the Police of the Bijapur District and of surrounding Native States. The Bijapur Police, therefore, concentrated their attention upon him. Mr. A. B. Ghorpade, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, who was well-acquainted with the composition and modus operandi of this gang, was accordingly directed by the District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, to make special efforts to capture them. The Deputy Superintendent of Police secured informants and sent them to gain Narshya's confidence. Two of the Deputy Superintendent of Police's informants contrived to get into Narshya's confidence and on 11th March 1930 induced him to come to Mugali in Sholapur Taluka. There Narshya became suspicious and kept the informants at a distance with his gun levelled at them. They, however, managed to persuade him that they had come to effect a settlement between him and one Maktum Patil (another of the Deputy Superintendent of Police's informants) whom Narshya suspected of treachery and whom he had attempted to murder on 2nd March 1930 at Sinnur. He then allowed them to approach and offered them sweets. The informants gradually closed upon him and seized his gun and captured him. The Deputy Superintendent of Police was then informed and called to the spot. Narshya has since been tried and sentenced to transportation for life.

(8) *Dacoity by a Kaikadi gang in Bijapur District.*

A gang of Kaikadi absconders from the Bijapur Special Settlement and Umedpur Settlement of Sholapur, had been committing depredations under the leadership of Hanmya Avalya Kaikadi, in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar and taking refuge in the Sholapur Taluka of the Sholapur District. On the night of 23rd May 1930, Hanmya with two of his associates, named Parshya Narshya and Tuljya Kaikadi, raided the house of a Marwadi in Bijapur City and got away with property valued at Rs. 1,070. The complainant was intimidated, but on the departure of the robbers, immediately informed the Police. Enquiries were set on foot and policemen sent in all directions in pursuit, with the result that two of the robbers, Hanmya and Parshya, were arrested the same evening at Baratgi, a village situated at a distance of six miles from Bijapur. Tuljya got away at the time but was later arrested by the Railway Police at Hotgi, with property not only concerned in this offence but also in other offences committed by the gang on 22nd May 1930. While they were detained on remand in the Bijapur City lockup, pending further investigation, Hanmya effected his escape on the night of 27th May 1930. Parshya and Tuljya were convicted and sentenced to 3 years and 8 months, and 14 months, respectively.

25. The year 1930 will always be memorable for the intensity of the political agitation which, while it claimed to give expression to the voice of a country awakening from a century of political coma, struck at the very root of its social life. The first shot of the campaign was fired on January 26th when the Congress flag, inaccurately described as the "National flag", was saluted, with suitable demonstrations, in most of the principal towns in the Presidency. Innumerable public meetings were held at which the oath to win India's emancipation was taken on lines laid down by the Congress. Congress workers were organized, Congress institutions established and a systematic campaign opened to spread the Congress creed throughout the country. "Damnation to the Satanic British Government" was their war cry and with this cry upon their lips the great mass of Congress workers, composed partly of youths inspired by patriotic hysteria, partly of mercenaries and partly of adventures, stumped the country seeking to upset the orderly life of the people and to create the chaos that was essential to the programme of their leaders. Full use was made of the tyranny of the caste system and overwhelming social pressure was brought to bear on those who dared to thwart the reformers. Economic distress had prepared the ground and the comfortable creed that any man was justified in breaking a law that he considered unjust took root and grew with remarkable rapidity. Children were taught that it was a noble and patriotic thing to defy their parents, and students, to defy their preceptors. Mr. Gandhi's theatrical march from Ahmedabad to Dandi in the Surat District served to inflame the minds of the people of Gujarat and utterly to destroy their sense of perspective. The Salt Act was first chosen as a suitable peg upon which to hang the resulting anti-Government demonstrations.

Organised raids were made by large masses of people upon the salt pans in Gujarat, in Bombay City and in Ratnagiri, not with any desire to seize the salt but merely to ensure that the masses should join battle with the representatives of the Crown. The Congress hoped, by sheer weight of numbers, to paralyse the Administration, to fill the jails, to clog the courts, to starve the revenues and so to make government impossible. The arrest of Mr. Gandhi, of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and of other leaders in April served to crystallise the position. The Congress programme was concentrated on certain definite objectives and the struggle settled down to become a war of attrition. Mercenaries and adventurers were employed by the Congress in ever increasing numbers and the jails were filled with youths whose claims to be regarded as patriots became more and more fantastic as time wore on.

It is difficult to credit the instigators of the Civil Disobedience Movement with the genuine belief that masses provoked to defying the forces of law and order could remain "non-violent". Swami Shradhanand some years ago propounded the dangerous doctrine that a man should be held responsible for his actions but not for the results of those actions. Such a creed would naturally commend itself to popular leaders who desired to create chaos. If they could persuade the masses that the servants of Government were anathema and that all their ills were due to the machinations of those servants, and if they could then arrange to bring the masses and the Government servants face to face with a really succulent bone of contention between them, all that they would need to do would be, in effect, to say "no violence, my children"; and no shadow of responsibility would rest upon them for the inevitable result. What matter if a few unfortunate villagers were killed? What matter if a few Policemen were maimed? The desired "situation" would be created and the leaders, being completely free from blame, could with clear consciences carry out fresh experiments with cause and effect to expedite the readiness of their country for self-Government.

The inevitable came to pass at Sholapur early in May. Being persuaded that British *raj* was dead, the turbulent elements in that city broke out. A general *hartal* afforded them a suitable opportunity and violence quickly led to a serious conflict between the Townsmen and the Police. A determined attempt by the mob to annihilate a posse of Police which, with the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, had been decoyed to the outskirts of the city, was frustrated by the Police opening fire. Serious rioting followed, involving the cutting of telegraph wires, the murder of two Policemen, the burning of a Police Chowkey and of the Sessions Court, the evacuation of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and, finally, the declaration of Martial Law. The administration of Sholapur could not be handed back to the Civil Authorities for over two months. Scenes of violence were also witnessed at Dharasana in the Surat District where a large force of Police was engaged for some days in defending the salt pans from mass attack by Congress followers outnumbering them by 30 to 1. The arrival of Troops enabled the Police to break up the Congress camp from which

these raids were organized. Similar but less concentrated attacks were made on the salt pans at Ville-Parle in the Bombay Suburban District and at Shiroda in the Ratnagiri District.

The arrival of the monsoon put an end to demonstrations on the coast and Congress then turned their attention to rural tracts inland.

The cause of temperance found ready support because (1) interference with the sale of toddy curtailed the Excise revenue of Government and (2) it was easy to organize attacks on booths and the destruction of toddy trees. It was also comforting to be able to take effective action of this nature against the enemy in the sacred name of Social reform. Thousands of toddy trees were destroyed, particularly in the Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts, involving the ruin of the owners and the serious curtailment of revenue.

Fresh from their experiences at the salt pans, bodies of Congress volunteers were sent to open "shibirs" or camps in various districts inland. From these centres they preached hatred of Government and aroused the masses to demonstrate against the Forest Laws. Such demonstrations were organized at various places in the Deccan, large crowds of villagers being led by Congress volunteers to selected places in reserved forest areas where, with due solemnity, technical breaches of the Forest Laws were committed. In these cases Police action was, as a general rule, confined to the arrest and prosecution of the leaders after the crowds had dispersed. The demonstrations were, in themselves, unimportant, but they were followed by symptoms of general lawlessness among the villagers who at times did no inconsiderable damage in reserved forests. At Baglan in the Nasik District and at Bilashi in the Satara District the deluded villagers were so convinced that British rule was over, that they were in open rebellion and attacked the Police Forces sent out to restore order, necessitating in each case the use of firearms to restore the position. The susceptibility of the villagers to predominating influences was clearly established at Bilashi where the dispersal of the rioters led to a deputation waiting on the District Magistrate, to protestations of undying loyalty, and to a friendly contest in which the champion Police wrestler threw the heavy-weight representative of the villagers who had, a few hours before, been rolling boulders from the hill-top on to the Police Force below. At Chirner in the Panvel Taluka of the Kolaba District the demonstrations had more serious results, for action by a small force of Police against villagers breaking the Forest Laws led to serious reprisals and a riot ensued in the course of which the Mamlatdar was accidentally shot, a number of villagers killed or wounded and three Policemen and a Forest Guard battered to death. It became necessary to post a considerable force of extra Police in the neighbourhood for some months.

Due attention was also paid to a no-revenue campaign, but little success was obtained except in the Bardoli and Jalapore Talukas of the Surat District where the people had, for years, been trained and

prepared for such a campaign. The villagers were stiffened in their resistance by wild tales of Government oppression and by ruthless social pressure and many of them were induced, by these means, to migrate with their goods and chattels into Baroda territory. The Police and the Revenue authorities, working in the closest harmony, took measures to counteract the effects of this campaign. The lands and moveable property of defaulters were seized and sold, the Police were established in the Congress Ashram at Bardoli and many instigators of the movement were prosecuted. Towards the end of the year the tide turned. Many of the recalcitrant villagers began to see that they had been duped; they returned to their villages and began to pay their dues.

The Congress campaign was further advanced by the inducement of petty village Officers to resign, by the unbridled oratory of political speakers who travelled from place to place, and by the solid support of the Vernacular Press. Although a special Ordinance enabled the authorities to neutralise the venom of the Press, cyclostyled leaflets of the most objectionable description continued to appear and to be circulated and it became necessary to promulgate a special Ordinance to deal with unauthorised news-sheets.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the many other methods whereby the Congress added to the embarrassment of the authorities. In the District of Kaira in particular and, to a lesser extent, in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, what was virtually a state of war existed. Large bodies of additional Police had to be employed and active measures concerted to counteract the demoralising effect of the Congress propaganda. By these means the situation was kept in check, but the steadily increasing tale of murders, dacoities and other crimes of violence in the Kaira District which accompanied the agitation and has continued to increase despite the "truce" which followed the Delhi Pact is an indication of the price that the people will have to pay for the special interest devoted to the District by Congress agitators.

Towards the close of the year the strength of the movement began to wane and signs were not wanting that the merchant classes were tiring of the restrictions placed upon their trade. The Round Table Conference provided a good excuse for their declining enthusiasm, but the situation, even at the close of the year, was very far from normal.

A striking factor in the agitation was that the movement was primarily a pan-Hindu movement. While a negligible number of the members of other communities lent it their support, the bulk of these communities stood aloof and, while they refrained from rallying sturdily on the side of Government, regarded the progress of affairs with suspicion not unmixed with alarm.

A statement is attached as Appendix E which details the number of cases dealt with by the Police in connection with the movement and the number of persons concerned in these cases. The figures give an indication of the intensity of the movement and of the heavy burden of extra work which fell upon the shoulders of the Police.

Temporary Additional Police had to be entertained to supplement the regular Police. For convenience of recruitment and training, these temporary Police were entertained in the Districts named below :—

1. Ahmedabad	..	150	8. Ahmednagar	..	50
2. East Khandesh	..	71	9. West Khandesh	..	100
3. Nasik	..	50	10. Satara	..	50
4. Sholapur	..	50	11. Belgaum	..	150
5. Bijapur	..	50	12. Dharwar	..	50
6. Kanara	..	50	13. Kolaba	..	50
7. Ratnagiri	..	50			
			Total .. 921		

In addition a Special Police Battalion roughly 1,000 strong and composed, in the main, of Reservists and other ex-Soldiers, was raised with the assistance of the Military authorities, trained intensively in Poona, and drafted to Districts, company by company, as they were ready. The assistance afforded to us in this connection by the Military authorities was invaluable.

It was also necessary to create a considerable number of special appointments in the officer grades to ensure the adequate control of the Special Police employed in the Districts and to deal with the heavy increase of crime to be investigated.

26. During the year under report, the sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department was the same as in the previous year, viz. 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 11 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors and 10 Head Constables. One temporary appointment of a Superintendent of Police was created during the year for special duty in the Criminal Investigation Department.

During the year, the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 126 cases compared with 103 in 1929. Of these, 52 were criminal (including 18 of a quasi-criminal nature) and 74 of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature, as compared with 41 and 62, respectively, in the year before. One hundred and forty-four persons (including 102 from previous years), who were concerned in the criminal cases referred to above, were dealt with, of whom 45 were convicted, 26 were discharged or acquitted, 6 were released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, and cases against 41 were withdrawn. Cases against 19 were pending trial and cases against 7 were pending investigation at the end of the year.

The number of enquiries undertaken in criminal cases during the year was larger than in the previous year, viz. 52 as against 41. The investigation staff was fully occupied throughout the year. The Political Branch was far more heavily worked than in previous years owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement. Requests for the assistance of Criminal Investigation Department Officers had to be refused in two cases as no officers could be made available at the time.

The number of public meetings and conferences attended by members of the shorthand staff and Political Branch was 947 as compared with 291 in 1929. The shorthand staff had a very heavy year and did much useful work often under difficult and unpleasant conditions.

During the year the Criminal Investigation Branch completed and published in the *Bombay Police Gazette* 61 crime records of Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals as against 62 in 1929. 493 other crime records were also partially dealt with and in 13 cases suggestions were made to district officers to take action under Sections 3 and 4 of the Foreigners Act against criminals who belonged to Foreign States.

The Criminal Tribes Branch continued to exercise close supervision over the working of the Criminal Tribes Act throughout the Presidency proper. Real progress in the working of the Criminal Tribes Act depends largely upon the introduction of the revised rules under Section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act which are still under the consideration of Government.

The orders regarding the registration of wandering gangs of Iranis and the actual registration of a few such gangs had an excellent effect. Government in their Notification No. 9356/4301, dated 11th November 1930, have cancelled the original notification, Home Department, No. 9356, dated 31st March 1927, and so the registers already prepared under Notification No. 9356-IV/I, dated 7th May 1929, have become null and void. The question of registering wandering Iranis as a criminal tribe and the nomenclature to be adopted is once more under the consideration of Government.

The work of registering really criminal Bhils under the Criminal Tribes Act in all the six districts of the Central Division is now complete.

The experiment of a voluntary settlement for Phase-Pardhis at Harigaon, near Belapur, in the Ahmednagar District, has proved a success, and the effect of restricting the movements of the registered members of this tribe residing in this settlement to a five-mile area from the sugar factory, as imposed by Government is being watched. The free colony of the members of this tribe at Barsi is also progressing well.

Below are the details of some of the more important and interesting criminal cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report :—

- (1) *Enquiry into the affairs of the Sholapur Branch of the People's Own Provident and General Insurance Co. Ltd.—Sections 120-B and 120, Indian Penal Code.*

A company under the name of "The People's Own Provident and General Insurance Co. Ltd." was started and registered on 10th March 1927 under the Indian Companies Act as a private limited company at Poona. The ostensible object of the company was to issue loans at a very nominal rate of interest for the benefit of the public. The company established several branches in charge of agents at various places. One was opened at Sholapur on 10th March 1928. The amount of Provident Fund and General Insurance business done by this company was small. It was mainly concerned with money-lending.

A person wishing to borrow had first to qualify by paying a fee and by inducing a certain number of other persons to borrow money on the same terms. This scheme proved so successful that the company did nothing else. Eventually so great were the demands for loans from new customers that the old clients were neglected and priority was decided by favouritism. The District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, received several complaints against the agents of the Branch Company at Sholapur and, as the investigation of them promised to be complex, he asked for the services of a Criminal Investigation Department Officer. As the Criminal Investigation Department Inspector who had already been entrusted with the enquiry into the affairs of this company was wholly engaged in making enquiries into the working of the Head Office at Poona, one Criminal Investigation Department Sub-Inspector was deputed to Sholapur from 26th June 1930. In the course of his enquiry it transpired that in all about 5,000 persons had applied for loans to the Sholapur Branch and that business to the extent of over two lakhs of rupees had been transacted. The services of auditors had been engaged to examine the accounts and the case was still under investigation towards the close of the year.

(2) *Enquiry into the working of Co-operative Cash Bureau at Anand, Kaira District.*

One Mathurbhai Mooljibhai of Anand, an Agent of the All-India Mutual Financial Corporation, had notified to the public that he would arrange to secure loans without interest for applicants, on receipt of certain fees in advance, provided they agreed to repay the loans by easy instalments and also agreed to the conditions made by the organisers of the company. Mathurbhai thus managed to collect a large amount of money from applicants, mostly from the poorer class of people. As he failed to give the loans, complaints reached the ears of the Mamlatdar who discovered later that Mathurbhai had removed the signboard of the "All-India Mutual Financing Corporation" and had replaced it by a board inscribed "The Co-operative Cash Bureau".

The Mamlatdar reported the matter to the District Magistrate, Kaira, who referred the papers to the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira. The latter, after preliminary enquiries, forwarded the papers to the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, asking for the services of a Criminal Investigation Department Officer. As no Criminal Investigation Department Officer was available at the time, the District Superintendent of Police was instructed to register the complaint and to start preliminary enquiries. Subsequently ramifications of this company were found to have spread to the Panch Mahals District and complaints were also received against the company by the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals. When a Criminal Investigation Department Inspector became available, he was deputed to take up the enquiry in both districts and seven accused were arrested and released on bail. In the course of the enquiry, it transpired that deposits to the extent of Rs. 77,000 had been collected from about

1,082 persons of the Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts. The methods adopted by the organisers of this company are practically the same as those of the organisers of the People's Own Provident and General Insurance Co. Ltd., Poona, referred to in the foregoing case.

(3) *Murder while committing robbery in the limits of Sakore Village under Nandgaon Police Station, Nasik District.*

On 5th September 1930 at noon, a railway keyman, Panna Mohan, and his wife Kanku, were found murdered outside the railway wire fencing in the limits of Sakore Village and property worth Rs. 635-12-0 consisting of gold and silver ornaments was missing.

This offence was first reported and enquired into by the Nasik District Police, but on receipt of the special report, showing an offence of murder for gain, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, called for a progress report from the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik. As the Nasik Police were not successful, the Deputy Inspector General deputed, with the District Superintendent of Police's concurrence, a Criminal Investigation Department Officer for the investigation of the offence. The Inspector was successful in tracing the accused on 24th October 1930 and in recovering property to the extent of Rs. 523-12-0. Two accused involved in the case were finally committed to the Sessions and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 394, Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge, Nasik.

(4) *Robbery with murder at the Court of the Sub-Judge, Hubli, Dharwar District.*

In the evening of 7th October 1930, between the hours of 6-30 p.m. and 7-30 p.m., the watchman at the Court of the Sub-Judge, Hubli, was done to death and property to the extent of Rs. 11,307-8-0 was stolen from the safe. The offence was registered under Sections 302 and 392, Indian Penal Code, and investigation started. As the investigation conducted by the local Police proved fruitless, the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, and the District Judge, Dharwar, asked for a whole-time officer from the Criminal Investigation Department. A Sub-Inspector was first deputed, who commenced his enquiries in December 1930. His suspicions were focussed on certain members of the Hubli Criminal Tribes Settlement. Nothing tangible had transpired in the enquiry up to the end of the year, but in the beginning of February 1931, some of the culprits and property were traced. Further enquiry was in progress.

The following were the results of cases pending at the close of the year 1929 referred to in the Annual Administration Reports for 1927, 1928 and 1929 :—

(1) *Satti Bribery case of Belgaum District of 1927.*

As the accused concerned in the above case were acquitted by the High Court in February 1930, the remaining two cases against them were withdrawn.

(2) *Sind Delhiwal Bauria Gang case of 1928.*

Out of 29 accused concerned in this case, 28 were sent up in the year 1929, of whom 22 were convicted and 6 were acquitted by the Sessions Court, Ahmedabad. The remaining one accused was subsequently dealt with under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, by the Sind Police.

(3) *Cheating by reduplicating Government Currency Notes of 1929.*

(a) Out of eight cases registered in the Panch Mahals District against the gang headed by Ochhaviyal Bhikhalal and others in the year 1929, two cases were subsequently transferred, one to Kaira and the other to the Bhavanagar State. Out of the remaining six, in one case three accused were sent up, of whom one was convicted and two were discharged on appeal. The remaining five cases were pending in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Godhra, because the principal accused Ramdulari, who is also concerned in all these cases, has not yet returned from Cawnpore where he is still under trial for an offence committed there.

(b) The case against two leaders of the above gang, who were sent up for conspiring to murder a person named Chagan Gopal Kachia, which was pending in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Godhra, was decided in the year under report. The accused were discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

(4) *Defalcations by the President, Vice-President and Members of the Taluka Local Board, Bagewadi Taluka of Bijapur District of 1929.*

According to Government orders six complaints were registered under sections 197, 198, 409, 420, 477-A and 109, Indian Penal Code, read with section 134 of the Bombay Local Boards Act at Bagewadi Police Station by Inspector S. S. Basrur in the year 1929. A report was submitted to Government for sanction to prosecute the accused under section 197, Criminal Procedure Code, but Government directed that no prosecutions should be instituted and accordingly the case was withdrawn.

(5) *Pratapganh Dacoity case of 1929.*

Enquiries made during this year have led to very successful results.

The two officers deputed on this enquiry in April were able, after sustained enquiry, to recover property to the extent of about Rs. 32,000 out of Rs. 1,42,000 stolen. The loot was recovered from the jungles in British territory and Bhor State. Out of 15 Pathans arrested in this case last year, two were released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, and 13 were finally convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment varying from 4 years to 10 years rigorous imprisonment.

27. During the year, 7,609 (5,774 silver and 1,835 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various stations on the Railways in the Presidency proper as shown below :—

Names of Railways	Silver		Nickel	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
G. I. P. Railway	440	863	127	252
B. B. & C. I. Railway {	Broad Gauge ..	594	864	147
	Metre Gauge ..	1,512	2,087	272
M. & S. M. Railway	1,507	1,960	738	1,047
Total ..	4,053	5,774	1,284	1,835

These figures, which represent a fairly reliable index of the extent to which counterfeit coins are current in the Presidency proper, show that there has been a marked increase in the circulation of both counterfeit silver and nickel coins. This increase is chiefly noticeable on the metre gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and on the M. & S. M. Railway. The increase on the metre gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was largely at stations situated within the jurisdiction of Indian States or within easy distance of them. The Southern Maratha Country also appears to be responsible for the production of many false coins of both classes.

According to reports received from districts, prosecutions were undertaken in 10 cases during the year under report for counterfeiting coins and for possessing implements for counterfeiting such coins. 14 persons were arrested in these 10 cases, of whom 9 were convicted, 3 were pending trial in Court and 2 were pending investigation with the Police at the close of the year.

Sweated Sovereigns. No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year under report.

Rs. 100 Notes.—In the Presidency proper (excluding Bombay City) 52 process-made forged notes of Rs. 100 of the series WD/62, TE/87, DC/94 and RE/55 were impounded during the year under report as against 7 in the previous year. No hand-made notes came to light during this period.

In connection with the forged currency notes of the WD/62 series, two such notes were attached from an individual at Gadag Station. He was prosecuted by the Gadag Railway Police and was convicted during the year. As many notes of the WD/62 series began to appear during the year, a special officer of the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed for enquiries which are still in progress.

Three Kachis of Shirpur (District West Khandesh) were prosecuted in connection with the uttering of a forged currency note of the EE/30 series for Rs. 100. This case is still *sub-judice*.

Rs. 50 Notes.—Two process-made forged currency notes of this value of the series GC/57 and WD/78 came to notice during the year as against four in the previous year. No hand-made forged note of the same denomination was impounded during the year. Two genuine notes of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 came to notice as against one in the previous year.

Rs. 10 Notes.—During the year, 214 process-made forged currency notes of this value of the series H/80, C/59, C/98, D/20, E/35, E/23, E/92, F/28, F/49, F/67, F/77, F/79, D/77, F/70, E/70, LB/77, E/38, F/98, LG/62, O/10 and G/34 and no hand-made notes came to notice, as against 195 process-made and two hand-made notes during the year 1929. 37 forged currency notes of the series D/20, 36 of E/70 and 29 of F/28 also appeared. 14 currency notes of C/98 series, 12 of E/23 series and 13 of F/49 series appeared as against 43 of C/98, 29 of E/23 and 36 of F/49, which shows a decrease in the appearance of these series during the year. This decrease was probably due to the arrest of a gang in connection with these forgeries in Burma as mentioned in the last year's report.

Rs. 5 Notes.—Twenty-six forged currency notes of this denomination, of which 19 were hand-made and the rest process-made, were impounded as against 13 in 1929. 19 forged currency notes of GD/55 series appeared in the Kanara District. Two individuals, viz. (1) Shaikh Alli Shaikh Hassan and (2) Savlya Bhima, who were responsible for uttering 18 of these notes, were prosecuted by the Kanara Police and both were convicted. The Special Criminal Investigation Department officer deputed to enquire into the appearance of forged currency notes of Rs. 100 WD/62 series has been directed to make enquiries into the appearance of these notes also.

Rs. 1 Notes.—During the year no forged currency note of this denomination had appeared as against one in the previous year.

28. At the beginning of the year, the strength of the combined staff of the Poona and Bombay Bureaux consisted of
 Finger Print Bureau, of the Poona and Bombay Bureaux consisted of
 Presidency Proper. the following officers:—

- 1 Superintendent, Presidency Finger Print Bureau at Poona,
- 1 Manager, Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City,
- 1 Senior Expert at Poona,
- 3 First Experts,
- 3 Second Experts,
- 9 Senior Searchers,
- 12 Junior Searchers, and
- 1 Sub-Inspector.

Total 31

During the year two Junior Searchers resigned their appointments and the Sub-Inspector retired on superannuation pension. There were some inter-grade changes and fresh appointments as a result of which

the strength of the combined staff of the Bureaux stood as under at the close of the year :—

1 Superintendent, Presidency Finger Print Bureau at Poona,
 1 Manager, Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City,
 1 Senior Expert at Poona,
 3 First Experts,
 5 Second Experts,
 9 Senior Searchers, and
 11 Junior Searchers.

Total 31

At the beginning of the year there were on record 127,718 finger impression slips and during the year 11,218 fresh slips were received for record as against 10,320 in the preceding year, making a total of 138,936 slips. Of these, 6,832 slips as against 5,141 in 1929, were eliminated in accordance with the Finger Print Rules. These consisted of 183 finger impression slips due to deaths among convicts and ex-convicts, and 135 finger impression slips as duplicates; thus there was a total number of 132,104 finger impression slips on record at the end of the year.

Of the 11,218 new finger impression slips received for record, 7,003 were from Districts and Railways in the Presidency proper, 3,617 from Bombay City, 29 from Sind, 423 from Native States and Agencies in the Presidency and 146 from other Provinces and Native States outside the Presidency. The number of slips of adolescents received for record was 39 as against 44 in the preceding year. The number of slips received for search was 32,731 as against 36,284 in the previous year—a decrease of 3,553 slips.

Previous convictions were traced in 7,547 cases as against 6,870 in 1929. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 23 as against 19 in the year before. The percentage achieved in 1930 was the highest in the preceding quinquennium.

Previous convictions were proved in courts in 4,135 cases as against 3,640 in the year before. Enhanced punishments were awarded in 1,690 cases, equal punishments in 131 cases, and lighter punishments in 349 cases, as against 1,410, 152 and 291, respectively in the preceding year. In the remaining cases, the individuals were punished either under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, the Criminal Tribes Act, the Gambling Act or the Bombay City Police Act.

During the year under report, the finger impression slips of 575 absconding persons were received for record as against 470 in the preceding year. Of these, 154 were traced as against 132 in 1929. Out of 1,005 persons who absconded and whose names were notified in the *Bombay Police Gazette*, Part I of 1930, as against 729 in 1929, 337 were traced in the year under report as against 315 in the previous year, thus bringing the percentage of total absconders traced during 1930 to 33·5 as against 37·2 in 1929.

Intimation slips regarding Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals were supplied to the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in 692 cases for orders to open their Crime

Records as against 608 in 1929. The Bureau also issued 225 intimations for action under sections 22 and 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act as against 231 in the previous year.

During the year under report, 117 cases were received for written expert opinion as against 98 in the previous year. In 76 cases (70 criminal and 6 civil) as against 81 cases (73 criminal and 8 civil) in the preceding year, Experts from the Bureau were summoned to give evidence in Courts of Law.

Nine candidates from Districts in the Presidency proper and one from the Kolhapur State were trained as Chief Operators during the year under report.

On 23rd August 1930, the Finger Print Bureau received the first joints of two fingers from the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur. The joints were said to have been severed in a fight between a gang of dacoits and some Phase-Pardhi settlers on the night of 14th August 1930. As the joints were in a fairly advanced state of decomposition, their prints could not be taken. The skin of the joints was therefore dissected and prints were then obtained. After a very careful examination they were found to be identical with the prints of one Dundappa Gurubasappa who had escaped from Jakhandi Jail in 1925.

A statement showing the work done by the Bombay Bureau is appended hereto as Appendix "C".

29. In addition to the licensing and supervising of public conveyances and the escorting of prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the Police served 210,222 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,124 fires, destroyed 59,692 stray dogs, enquired into 1,098 cases referred to them by the magistracy and into 17,221 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and other minor Acts, 899 suicides, 4,609 accidents (612 on Railways) and 468 suspicious or sudden deaths; 11 Military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

During the year under report, the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police decreased from 225,643 in 1929 to 210,222. This fall of 15,421 summonses and warrants was obviously due to the decrease in the number of non-cognizable cases reported which has been discussed in paragraph 17 above.

30. The introduction of the scheme for the inauguration of a separate mechanical inspection staff for public motor vehicles has been postponed by Government for an indefinite period mainly on financial grounds.

The statistical information regarding motor vehicles demanded by Government Letter No. 0/9-E, dated the 21st January 1930, will be found in Appendix "D" of this report.

31. Out of 896 cases reported as serious, the scenes of 717 were visited by Gazetted Police Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crimes reported was 80.02 against 89.80 in 1929. The reasons given for non-visitation were reasonable. It was, on the other hand, very creditable

that Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Officers should have been able to visit the scenes of so many offences despite the very heavy extra work resulting from the political agitation.

32. The number of Imperial and Provincial Police Officers of, and above, the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police actually serving on 31st December 1930, in the Presidency proper, including Railways, stood at 61, while the sanctioned strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and men stood at 713 and 17,516, respectively, as against 712 and 17,432 in the year before.

The increase of one in the strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was due to the addition of two appointments of Sub-Inspectors, one each in the Sholapur and Bombay Suburban Districts and the abolition of the post of Home Inspector for the Sholapur District.

The increase of 84 in the strength of the constabulary was mainly due to (1) the increase in the sanctioned strength of the Sholapur District ; (2) the addition of the men lent to the Poona City Municipality, to the permanent cadre of the Poona District ; (3) the entertainment of Constables as motor drivers at Surat, Poona and Sholapur and (4) the enlistment of unarmed men for Bhamburda Outpost on the G. I. P. Railway.

Temporary Police consisting of 2,182 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 23 in 1929. The abnormal increase was in the main due to the entertainment of extra Police in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.

33. The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical staff, for the financial year 1930-31 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 1,09,80,115 as against Rs. 97,86,069 in 1929-30—a net increase of Rs. 11,94,046. This increase was chiefly due to the emergency expenditure incurred in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement—entertainment of additional Police and other expenses. The other items which contributed to the increase were :—

- (1) Travelling allowance and special allowances to Police officers and men in connection with the G. I. P. Railway strike ;
- (2) Increase in the sanctioned strength of the Bombay Suburban, Poona and Sholapur Districts ;
- (3) Payment of contribution to the Poona City Municipality on account of the Town Planning Scheme, Bhamburda, in connection with the police buildings situated within that area ;
- (4) Purchase of four motor buses for the Poona and Sholapur Police and their upkeep ;
- (5) Extra expenditure on account of allowances, honoraria and contingencies consequent on the riots at Sholapur in May 1930 ; and
- (6) Destruction of property and institution of various criminal proceedings in connection with the riots.

The average cost per Policeman in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 511-9-1 to Rs. 540-3-7 for the reasons detailed above.

The average cost per Policeman in other Presidencies and Provinces compared with that of Bombay Presidency proper in 1929-30 is given below :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Burma	..	..	..	..	869	0	5
Bengal	..	..	..	..	642	11	11
Madras	..	..	..	..	577	11	4
Assam	..	..	..	..	563	14	9
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	..	..	563	13	5
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	535	14	3
North-west Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	516	15	6
Punjab	..	..	..	..	515	4	2
Bombay Presidency proper	..	..	..	..	511	9	1
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	468	3	9

The figure of average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales for the year ending September 1930 was Rs. 4,407-4-1. The cost of a Policeman in England and Wales was, roughly, nine times that of a Policeman in Bombay Presidency; yet our publicists complain that the cost of the administrative machine in India is exorbitant.

34. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was one Policeman to 4.60 square miles, 2.29 railway miles, 938 persons and 1.63 cognizable crime investigated, as against one to 4.56 square miles, 2.30 railway miles, 817 persons and 1.52 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. In England and Wales the proportion was one Policeman to 1.55 square miles and 818 persons for the year 1930. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force.

35. Out of 351 Police Stations and 362 Outposts in the Presidency proper and on the Railways, 314 Police Stations and 289 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents of Police. Thanks to the Civil Disobedience Movement, Police Officers were unable to do as much inspection work as they normally do.

In addition to the inspection work done by District Officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices :—

	Northern Range	Southern Range	Total
Offices of Superintendents of Police—Correspondence Branch	7	2	9
Accounts Branch	8	7	15
Offices of Sub-Divisional Officers	..	2	2
Offices of Sub-Inspectors, including Headquarters	5	9	14
	20	20	40

During the year I was able to visit only Bombay and Ahmedabad. In the earlier part of the year, the general strike on the G. I. P. Railway rendered it impossible for me to leave Poona. When the Railway Strike terminated, political unrest commenced, and I was precluded from leaving my Headquarters. Questions involving the transfers of bodies of men in emergencies, the recruitment and training of large numbers of additional Police and a host of important questions requiring immediate attention rendered it imperative that I should not be separated from my office.

36. During the year 1929 Government finally decided to replace the 476 S.B.M.H. muskets, with which the Police are armed, by S.B. weapons (410 muskets) converted from 303 Lee Enfield Rifles. The process of re-armament is to be carried out in stages. The first instalment of 1,506, together with 2,000 muskets for the use of the temporary additional Police recruited for the Civil Disobedience Movement, was sanctioned for issue during 1930-31. Out of the aggregate of 3,506 muskets sanctioned, 2,989 muskets were received and distributed during the calendar year under report.

37. During the year under report, the total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 323 as against 508 in 1929. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the Force was 1.80. Of the total punishments inflicted, 304 were departmental and 19 judicial, as against 474 and 34, respectively, in the year before.

Extra drill was awarded in 623 cases for minor breaches of discipline, as against in 1,190 cases in 1929. These punishments do not figure in Statement E.

The conduct of the Force throughout the year in respect of discipline was on a par with the remarkable manner in which it responded to every call made upon it.

38. The King's Police Medal and Indian Titles were conferred on the following officers :—

A Bar to the King's Police Medal.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, Superintendent of Police.

Rao Bahadur.

Mr. S. B. Parulkar, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb S. R. Jagdale, Retired Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb.

Mr. M. K. Kakeri, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, now Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. R. W. Kurlekar, Senior Police Prosecutor.

Mr. C. M. Mate, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The number of rewards by promotion, good service tickets and money rewards was 6,897 during the year under report as against 6,397 in 1929. There were only three cases of special promotion as against two in the previous year.

The total sum spent in rewards in the Presidency proper during 1930-31 was Rs. 39,520 as against Rs. 37,864 in 1929-30.

39. Out of an actual strength of 609 officers and 17,284 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police), the number of literate officers and men was 608 and 12,175, respectively, against 617 and 11,677 in 1929. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 69.47 in 1929 to 71.44 in 1930. The decrease in the number of educated officers during the year was due to a larger number of vacancies than in the year before, viz. 104 as against 95 in 1929, and not to any decline in the standard of education in these ranks.

The primary schools established at certain Headquarters, viz. at Ahmedabad, Kaira, Godhra, Thana, Poona and Ratnagiri, continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

40. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of resignations which dropped from 267 in 1929 to 234 in the year under report. The figure for 1930 was the lowest during the quinquennium as is shown below:—

1926	..	..	..	..	..	333
1927	..	..	..	..	..	248
1928	..	..	..	..	..	264
1929	..	..	..	..	..	267
1930	..	..	..	..	..	234

No more effective reply could have been made to the intensive efforts of the followers of Congress to seduce the Police from their allegiance. If the men themselves were, to a great extent, sheltered from the full force of this campaign of subversion, their wives and families were not and many instances were reported of pressure by boycott, social ostracism and by other means being brought to bear on the relatives of Policemen in order to force them to resign. That tactics of this nature should have welded the Force into a more corporate whole than it has ever been in the past is as much a matter for gratification to its officers as it must have been a disappointment to the Congress.

41. The number of vacancies decreased from 450 in 1929 to 336 in the year under report. The fall was to some extent due to fewer resignations. The largest numbers of vacancies were in Panch Mahals (30), Satara (26) and on the B. B. & C. I. Railway (29).

There were 1,456 enlistments during the year as against 1,575 in 1929. The number of casualties in the Force, inclusive of deaths, rose from 1,163 in 1929 to 1,212 in 1930. Of these, 595 or a percentage of 49.09 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 488 or a percentage of 41.96 in 1929.

42. In the year under review, the health statistics show a deterioration in 13 districts as against 8 in 1929. This increase in sickness was most marked in Kanara, Kolaba and Nasik Districts where the proportion of sick Policemen to strength was 311·62, 184·31 and 95·33, respectively, against 264·04, 141·16 and 66·07 in the year before.

The highest percentage of sickness was again in Kanara (311·62) followed by Kolaba (184·31), Sholapur (144·60) and Ratnagiri (123·68).

The great strain thrown on the Police, who had to perform arduous and exacting duties in connection with the Railway Strike and the Civil Disobedience Campaign in all weathers and without suitable accommodation might well have been expected to have had a more sinister effect upon its health. Malaria caused by untimely rains in certain districts and inadequate and unsuitable housing accommodation in others contributed not a little to the general deterioration in the health of the Force.

43. During the year, 98 persons escaped—7 from jails and lockups, 78 from Police custody and 13 from the custody of the Village Police, as against a total of 64 persons in the year before. Of the 98 persons who escaped 70 were recaptured.

44. A sum of Rs. 5,73,856 was spent during the financial year, 1930-31, on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Presidency proper against Rs. 2,98,565 in the previous year—an increase of Rs. 2,75,291. This increase was mainly due to (1) the supply of 3,506 muskets ·410 bore, partly as a measure of partial re-armament and partly for the additional Armed Force, including the Special Police Battalion entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement (Rs. 1,72,600) and (2) clothing and equipment for these additional Police (Rs. 1,02,691).

45. There were 445 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition in the year under report as against 404 in the previous year. Of these 384 were inspected by Gazetted Police Officers compared with 357 in the year before. The number of licenses for the possession or carrying of arms decreased from 35,829 in 1929 to 35,554 in the year under report. The total number of cases instituted for breaches of the conditions of licenses was 62 as against 72 in 1929. Of the former 33 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 1,016 as against Rs. 786 in the preceding year.

46. The number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors totalled 5,573 against 3,907 in 1929. The number of cases ending in conviction stood at 4,129 as against 2,664 in the year before, giving a percentage of 74·08 against 68·18 in 1929. This improvement in the percentage was

contributed by both the Ranges and was due to the large number of convictions obtained in cases arising out of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Head Constables conducted 9,584 cases against 9,221 in 1929. Convictions were obtained in 6,841 or 71·37 per cent. against 6,428 or 69·71 per cent. in the previous year. The results obtained by Head Constables were satisfactory.

47. The drill of the Force in the Presidency proper continued to be satisfactory in spite of the frequent deputations of

Drill.

reserves from district to district in connection with the Railway Strike, Viceregal journeys in the Presidency and the Civil Disobedience Movement.

48. In the year under report, only in 15 districts out of 20, men armed with ·303 rifles were put through their course

Musketry.

of musketry practices. Of the remaining five districts, men in the Surat District could not be put through the practices for want of a suitable range while in the districts of Kaira, East Khandesh, Nasik and Belgaum the men did not fire their practices as they were, for the most part of the year, engaged on duty in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Although the men of the Rifle Squad of the above five districts and the Mounted Police of the Surat District took no part in the practices, the number of Marksmen in the Rifle Squad (including Mounted Police) rose from 84 in 1929 to 88 during the year. A scrutiny of the results points to a decided improvement in the shooting efficiency of the men. The first prize was won by a Head Constable of the Kanara District.

The process of re-armament by ·410 muskets was begun during the year. As there was no certainty as to when the new arms would be received, the Superintendents of Police, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolaba Districts, among whom the first instalment was to be distributed, were directed to suspend the musketry practices of their men who were armed with ·476 S.B.M.H. muskets. The men in the remaining 14 districts and on the two Railways were put through a complete course of practices and 1,065 qualified as Marksmen as against 955 in 1929.

In the Presidency proper out of the 557 officers (exclusive of those in Kaira, Bombay Suburban and Belgaum Districts), armed with revolvers, 426 completed the full course of practices by the "Sense of Direction" theory, 92 of whom qualified as Marksmen. The officers of the Kaira, Bombay Suburban and Belgaum Districts did not fire their practices as they were much too pre-occupied with the Civil Disobedience Movement. The first prize was again won by the Headquarters Sub-Inspector, Ahmedabad, Shaikh Amir Rahim.

49. During the official year 1930-31, an allotment of Rs. 57,500 was

Buildings.

sanctioned for Police Major Works, new as well as those in progress, in the Presidency proper. Of this allotment, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was intended for the acquisition of a site for Police Lines etc. to house the officers and men of the Sherkotda Police

Station in Ahmedabad. As the site selected was later adjudged unsuitable, the whole amount was surrendered. The balance of Rs. 7,500 was spent on the only work which was in progress from the previous year, viz. construction of Police Lines etc. at Mundgod in the Kanara District. A supplementary allotment of Rs. 49,818 was sanctioned towards the end of the year for 100 quarters urgently required in the Ahmedabad Police Headquarters for providing accommodation for the additional Armed Police sanctioned in connection with the Civil Disobedience Campaign.

The discretionary grant for "Minor Works" was Rs. 59,000 as against Rs. 1,00,000 in the year before and that for "Petty Construction and Repairs" was Rs. 30,000 as against Rs. 35,000 in 1929-30. Out of the allotment of Rs. 59,000, a sum of Rs. 11,870 was utilized in erecting temporary quarters for providing accommodation for additional Police entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, thus reducing the grant for Minor Works proper to Rs. 47,000.

The need for the proper housing of the Police has so often been stressed in my reports that it is unnecessary again to enter into details.

The position is now so bad that no patch-work remedy will have any appreciable effect. It will, sooner or later, be necessary to recognise that the problem of housing the Police is a major issue of primary importance and bold steps must be taken to set matters on a satisfactory footing. The housing of the men even at Headquarters is now most unsatisfactory in many districts. In Surat, for instance, the Lines are so dilapidated that the men prefer to sleep in the verandahs, when they cannot sleep out-of-doors, for fear lest the roof should fall in upon them. The Lines at Thana are in a shocking state and the men at Kaira live in acute discomfort. I need not emphasise that to keep men living in such conditions happy and efficient is no easy matter.

50. The Village Police rendered special assistance in 251 cases during the year as against 396 in the previous year. 365 Village Police. village Policemen were rewarded as against 297 in 1929. Of these 88 were rewarded by the grant of good service tickets etc. and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 1,863. On the other hand, 669 village Policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 737 in 1929. Of the former, 495 were punished departmentally and 45 who were concerned in the commission of crime were prosecuted, of these 16 were convicted.

In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, has observed :—

" * * * * As at present constituted they (Village Police) are a rag-tag and bob-tail collection, ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-paid, ill-disciplined, totally unreliable and disloyal. They have set an exceedingly bad and dangerous example. The issue of precepts to them will effect no improvement. A Pryde's purge is needed. When at the bidding of any agitator, they are prepared, as they actually did in Gujarat, to resign *en masse*, it is time that the reorganization of this important body of Government servants should be taken in hand. Of what good are they now when they fail when Government have most need of them ? It is true that many of them have been permitted to withdraw their resignations and have been reinstated. But can any trust be placed in such men ? Is not such an easy 'coming back' a bad example and detrimental to discipline ? I have said it many years ago, and I again submit, that unless the Village Police are placed lock, stock and barrel under the District Superintendent of Police, there can be no improvement."

While I fully sympathise with the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, I cannot agree that the transfer of the Village Police to the control of the District Police would have any material effect. Without thorough reorganization and satisfactory emoluments the Village Police can never be made reliable, and the cost of any such reorganization would be prohibitive.

51. In January 1930, His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) visited Bombay and Baroda, where he stayed for six and two days, respectively. The usual intensive Police arrangements were made in connection with the Viceregal journeys through this Presidency.

Communal tension continued to prevail in certain districts but the imposition of additional Police and the tactful handling of difficult situations prevented serious breaches of peace.

On 4th February 1930, a general strike was declared on the G. I. P. Railway under the aegis of the Railwaymen's Union. The reason for the strike was the alleged disregard by the Railway Authorities of the various grievances represented to them from time to time. The following were the main demands of the men :—

- (1) Increase in wages ;
- (2) Reduced hours of work ;
- (3) Improvement of leave privileges and more numerous holidays ;
- (4) Free Railway passes ;
- (5) Abolition of periodical medical examination ;
- (6) Abolition of victimisation of Union workers ; and
- (7) Management of Mutual Benefit Society.

It was at first decided to call a one day's strike on 4th February 1930, but this was merely a blind to get the men out and once they were out the leaders did everything in their power to keep men out, with the result that the strike continued into April 1930. The workshop employees at Parel and Matunga, numbering about 9,000, a considerable number of menials at all important Railway stations in the Presidency proper and some of the Cabinmen and Station Masters came out on the strike. The total number of men on strike was estimated at about 37,000. Elaborate Police arrangements were made to meet the situation. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., was placed in general charge of the arrangements. Additional men numbering 500 rank and file from districts not affected by the strike had to be drafted in to assist the Railway Police and special parties were kept in reserve at important centres such as Poona, Manmad, Dhond and Sholapur, for use in case of emergency. Railway property consisting of buildings, watering stations, pumping plants, signal cabins, culverts, bridges, etc., were all carefully guarded by the District Police and protection was also afforded to loyal servants of the Railway as far as was possible.

For the first two months of the strike, the strain on the Police was very considerable. Many of them had to live in conditions of great discomfort, removed from their families and without proper arrangements for housing or feeding. Their duties were often dull and uninteresting, but were carried out cheerfully and, whenever there was work of a dangerous kind, it was undertaken with commendable spirit and zeal. The discipline of the constabulary was excellent, in spite of much provocation and vilification. The strike ended without serious trouble except for a few instances of attempts to hinder the running of trains.

About the middle of March, Manmad called off the strike and other centres gradually followed this lead.

It soon became apparent that drastic changes were necessary in the organization which had enabled us in the past to deal with similar situations on the Railway. The strike being of a general nature and large numbers of men being implicated, it followed that the Railway Police could not deal with it unaided, even within Railway limits. It became necessary, therefore, to suspend, for the time being, the division of responsibility which normally governs the working of the Railway and District Police. For the purposes of the preservation of order, the whole length of the Railway affected, including Station premises, was placed under the care of the District Police, whose work was co-ordinated by the Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range, while the Railway Police attended to their normal duties and served as liaison officers. This system worked admirably and has now been laid down for general use in similar circumstances in the future.

Several petty strikes also occurred at certain industrial centres in the Presidency proper but none of them was of a serious nature.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik. 52. As usual, the School reopened after the December vacation on 6th January 1930.

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath was the Principal of the School throughout the year.

Mr. G. R. Leonard, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had been under training in the School since 26th November 1929, was transferred to the Madras Presidency from 1st March 1930.

Mr. Sayyed Hamid-ud-din Ahmed, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, candidate from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, who was admitted to the School on 11th July 1929, for undergoing training as a Deputy Superintendent of Police, left the School on the 22nd July 1930 to join the Satara District for practical training.

Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji Vijayasinhji, a State candidate for the Deputy Superintendent of Police's course from Lathi State, and Mr. L. W. Sarre, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, joined the School on 2nd and 18th January 1930, respectively; while Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji Jorawarsinhji, a State candidate for the Deputy Superintendent of Police's course from Chuda State, joined the School on 1st July 1930.

Towards the close of the year, the following officers reported at the School on the dates shown against them :—

(1) Mr. J. Abernethy, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, on 24th November 1930.

(2) Mr. E. J. Jenner, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, on 24th November 1930.

(3) Mr. K. J. Nanavatty, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, on 1st December 1930 (after office hours).

(4) Mr. Muhammad Shariffkhan, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, on 1st December 1930 (after office hours).

Thirty-three students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1930, and 31 for the following course in July 1930.

In the first final examination held at the end of May 1930, all the 24 students who appeared passed successfully, one with honours. Similarly in the second examination, which took place in November 1930, all the 25 who appeared passed, with honours. These results reflect great credit on the Principal and the members of his staff, and also on the students themselves.

In both terms the usual "mock-trial" was held in which both Instructors and Students displayed great interest. The second mock-trial was witnessed in part by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes.

The general health of the School was good throughout the year except that there were several cases of Jaundice of a catarrhal nature amongst the students and staff during the first term and an epidemic of accidents during the last two months of the year.

The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year was of a high order.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes visited the School on 21st August 1930. Major A. Y. Dabholkar, Assistant Director of Public Health, delivered 12 lectures and gave five demonstrations to the students of the School on Hygiene and Sanitation during the second term. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, delivered a lecture to the students of the School on 5th April 1930 on "Crime and its *modus operandi* by Bhils in West Khandesh and how to deal with them". On account of the Civil Disobedience Campaign, no other Officers could find the time to lecture to the students.

The work of the School was good throughout the year and I would record my appreciation of the able and efficient manner in which Mr. Herapath discharged his onerous duties.

Administrative and other changes. 53. The administrative and other changes effected during the year were :—

(1) A Local Intelligence Branch was started at the Head Quarters of the Bombay Suburban and Sholapur Districts.

(2) Two hundred and seventeen villages of the Mewasi Estates in the West Khandesh District were, for the purpose of the Police administration, included in the jurisdictions of Dhadgaon and Taloda Police Stations and two new Outposts—one at Kathi and the other at Akalkuwa—were, respectively, opened under these Police Stations.

(3) Sholapur City Police Station was sub-divided into two Police Stations, viz. Sholapur East and Sholapur West.

(4) In the Bijapur District, the Police Station at Korwar was transferred to Hippargi and the Outpost from the latter to the former place.

(5) On the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the Police Station at Asarva was removed to the Sabarmati Railway Station and the Police Station at Grant Road was transferred to the new Bombay Central Railway Station.

(6) On the G. I. P. Railway, a new Outpost was opened at Bhamburda Railway Station.

(7) In the Poona District, the Outpost at Ambegaon was reopened.

54. Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 3,852 was afforded to

Miscellaneous. 69 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widows Fund for Constabulary" as against Rs. 5,555 given to 65 families in the year before.

For want of funds no donations were sanctioned to European subordinate officers to cover expenses in connection with illness from the fund for "Providing passages for the wives and children of European Police Subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness". I much regret to have to report that this Fund, kept alive for many years by the generosity of the Western India Turf Club, is now defunct.

During the year 728 officers and men and 15 clerks joined the General Provident Fund and 34 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies.

The number of policemen who were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts was 525 as against 569 in 1929.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies in various districts continued to prosper and to do good work.

55. As mentioned in my Report for 1929, the needs of the Department continued to be numerous and very pressing, but, in view of the present financial condition of Government, it would serve no useful purpose to refer to them in detail.

56. The conditions of the year were so abnormal that any statistical comparisons of the incidence of crime and of the work of the Police in dealing with it must inevitably be valueless. Most of the attention of the Police, particularly in Gujarat, was confined to the long drawn battle against the Civil Disobedience Movement and scant attention could be paid to the prevention and detection of crime. The disordered state of the country and fear of

reprisals at the hands of the followers of Congress must have resulted in many offences not being reported to the Police, and there is every reason to believe that crimes of violence have increased to an extent in no way reflected by the figures included in this Report. Kaira District for instance, was virtually in a state of war for a substantial part of the year and no one who remembers the conditions of lawlessness that obtained in that district some seven years ago will believe that the Dharalas can have failed to take full advantage of the general contempt for lawful authority engendered by the Civil Disobedience Movement and of the preoccupation of the Police. It took five years of unremitting work, the employment of a large force of additional Police and the use of special measures against Dharala leaders to restore the Kaira District to a state of tranquility and that work will inevitably have to be done all over again. The unholy pact cemented by Congress agitators between the Patidars and the Dharalas with the object of embarrassing the authorities had already begun to wear thin at the close of the year, and the tale of murders and dacoities which, month by month, now comes from the district is proof, if proof be needed, of the hollowness of the *entente cordiale* between these two classes which was so loudly proclaimed. The Police are already busy running down gangs of dacoits in Gujarat and I shall be agreeably surprised if, in the long run, the Patidars do not have to pay a heavy price for their enthusiasm for Congress methods.

In the Deccan, the state of disorder was less general, but conditions were far from normal. The Police had constantly to be on the *qui vive*, particularly in the Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara Districts.

In the Konkan, Kolaba, owing to its proximity to Bombay, was the happy hunting ground of political agitators throughout the year, interest being maintained at fever-heat by the unfortunate debacle at Chirner. Ratnagiri ceased to be prominent after the break of the rains, but Kanara received close attention from the Congress throughout the year.

In the Karnatak, Belgaum enjoyed unenviable notoriety and the Police had a very difficult year, dealing with ebullitions of racial animosity and with a vigorous campaign for the destruction of toddy trees. Dharwar, the headquarters of the Seva Dal, was for some time used as a close preserve and the centre from which agitators operated in contiguous districts, but a vigorous campaign within the district finally kept the Police fully occupied in solving their own problems.

I have already referred to the serious riot at Sholapur and to the General Strike on the G. I. P. Railway.

Of the work of the Police I cannot speak too highly. From the officers, both British and Indian, service according to the highest traditions was always expected, but the difficulties with which they had to deal seemed constantly to bring to the fore fresh talent which had been latent in the normal conditions of Police work. Instances were of common occurrence in which junior officers, sometimes of the Sub-Inspector grade, were suddenly brought face to face with situations calling for the

exercise of tact, decision, firmness or pluck ; that they seldom, if ever, failed to rise to the occasion was a matter of great satisfaction. The rank and file were beyond all praise. They had unpleasant work to do which involved them in social ostracism, boycott and other disabilities, work which called for unremitting toil and not a little pluck, yet they never faltered. Hardly a man resigned for political reasons, recruiting was as brisk as it normally is, and resignations on general grounds were fewer than they had been at any time during the previous five years. There is, perhaps, a tendency for the merit of the work of the Police in the mofussil to be eclipsed by the splendid example set by the Bombay City Police. It should be borne in mind, however, that, whereas the City Police worked throughout under the close supervision of British Officers and, moreover, when the day's work was over, could look forward to returning to meals cooked by their own wives and to the comfort of their own lines, the Mofussil Police seldom enjoyed these advantages. In Gujarat, for instance, the men were away from their Head Quarters for months at a time, living in the discomfort inseparable from temporary quarters and improvised meals, and working, very frequently, under the guidance of officers of no higher rank than Sub-Inspector. It is a remarkable tribute to their sense of loyalty and discipline that they remained completely unmoved by the insidious attempts made, from time to time, to seduce them from their allegiance. Being unable to appreciate the policy which induced Government to give to political agitators a license which, two short years before, would have been unthinkable, it is remarkable that the illiterate Constable was not shaken by the universal cry that British Raj was extinct and that Gandhi Raj was at hand. As things have transpired, the Civil Disobedience Movement has left the Police a more corporate, dependable and well-disciplined body than it found it.

In this connection I quote the remarks of the under-noted Officers :—

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range :

“ For the rank and file I have nothing but the highest praise for their steadfast loyalty and devotion : in every district it will be noticed there has been a decrease in punishments which again is but proof that the men realized the best was demanded of them and they gave it.”

The Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range :

“ The manner in which all ranks of the Police rose to the occasion was admirable and deserving of unstinted praise. Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Officers one and all displayed much ability and resource in overcoming the many difficulties with which they were faced. The subordinate officers and men behaved magnificently and have won for themselves a reputation of which they may well be proud. Their loyalty was unquestioned and, in spite of many hardships caused by overwork and the hostility of the public, they remained steadfast throughout and performed their unpleasant duties with the utmost devotion and courage. Their splendid work merits some material recognition from the Government they have served so well.”

57. During the year under review, two Indian Police Officers and four officers from the Bombay Provincial Service retired
Concluding remarks. and one Indian Police officer died. By the death Mr. J. R. Jacob Government have lost an officer of remarkable character, ability and promise. Three Assistant Superintendents of Police were recruited during the year. A large number of

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

“ With their difficulties enhanced by the Railway Strike and the Civil Disobedience movement both officers and men are to be heartily congratulated not only on the results they have achieved, but on the fact that their morale and *esprit de corps* as a force have actually grown in strength. The general level of loyalty and discipline has been and is remarkably high.”

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

“ The Commissioner endorses the remarks of the District Magistrates and the Deputy Inspector General of Police as to the splendid work done by every Superintendent of Police in the Division, supported as they were by all ranks of officers and men serving under them. The Commissioner would remark that Messrs. Moss, Collins, Rowland and Caffin had an especially trying time and difficult situations to deal with.”

Mr. N. P. A. Smith worked as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police from 1st January 1930 to 10th March 1930 and again from 25th May 1930 to the end of the year. During the interval Mr. A. S. Holland officiated as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police. I am indebted to Mr. Smith for a year of unremitting work and much sound advice. No matter what volume of work fell, to his share, the quality of his output remained unimpaired. I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the deep obligation under which he has placed me.

Mr. M. P. La Bouchardiere was Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, throughout the year except for one month, viz. from 5th January 1930 to 4th February 1930 during which period Mr. A. E. Caffin officiated as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. Mr. La Bouchardiere had to grapple with an enormous volume of work and he rose to the occasion in an admirable manner.

Mr. D. Healy officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January 1930 to 29th March 1930 on which date he was relieved by Mr. R. L. McCulloch who held charge of the Criminal Investigation Department from that date to the close of the year. I am indebted to Mr. McCulloch for much sound advice in a year which put a heavy strain on the resources of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., Officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, throughout the year. His work was outstanding, for he was responsible for the co-ordination of the Police attack in Gujarat. He displayed great versatility and a practical sagacity that was invaluable. His services were rewarded, on January 1st, 1931, by the award of a C.I.E.

Mr. K. C. Rushton was in charge of the Southern Range from 1st January 1930 to 7th February 1930 on which date he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., held charge of the Southern Rangé from 7th February 1930 to the end of the year. His work in connection with the General Strike on the Railway has already been acknowledged. Later his administration of his Range left nothing to be desired. In particular, I would mention his invaluable

services in connection with the Sholapur riots and the riot at Chirner in the Kolaba District. Government were pleased to recognise his services by the award of the C.I.E. in the Birthday Honours of 1931.

My own office worked at high pressure throughout the year and I have nothing but praise for the manner in which the whole staff responded to the calls made upon them. In particular I would mention my Office Superintendent, Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin and my Head Clerk Rao Saheb Betrabet. To particularise further would be invidious.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX A REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 5.

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime during 1930.

District	Cognizable crime reported during 1930, Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders reported during 1930	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide 1930	Dacoity 1930	Robbery 1930	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence 1930	Thefts including cable thefts 1930	Cases of receiving stolen property 1930	Total serious crime 1930	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad ...	1.83	.03	.01	.02	.02	.40	.53	.03	1.08	
2. Broach ...	1.11	.02	.006	.05	.02	.29	.27	.02	.72	
3. Kaira ...	1.72	.03	.02	.06	.01	.45	.33	.02	.96	
4. Panch Mahals ...	1.57	.02	.004	.01	.02	.46	.45	.05	1.05	
5. Surat ...	.73	.009	.003	.004	.01	.16	.18	.006	.39	
6. Thana ...	1.41	.009	.01	.005	.02	.42	.49	.01	.99	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	5.91	.03	...	.005	.02	1.50	2.42	.01	4.09	
8. Ahmednagar ...	1.30	.01	.01	.02	.02	.32	.41	.01	.85	
9. East Khandesh ...	1.35	.009	.009	.01	.04	.43	.47	.009	.99	
10. West Khandesh ...	1.003	.006	.009	.01	.02	.28	.21	.01	.67	
11. Nasik ...	1.28	.01	.006	.01	.04	.37	.47	.02	.96	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. L. Railway.	1.51	.01	.01	.02	.02	.39	.51	.02	1.01	
12. Poona ...	1.51	.01	.007	.008	.02	.42	.66	.01	1.08	
13. Satara ...	.82	.02	.006	.007	.02	.20	.27	.005	.53	
14. Sholapur ...	1.10	.02	.01	.02	.05	.23	.36	.01	.73	
15. Belgaum ...	1.21	.04	.006	.02	.05	.29	.22	.006	.65	
16. Bijapur ...	.82	.02	.002	.01	.02	.23	.18	.01	.50	
17. Dharwa ...	.99	.02	.006	.01	.02	.38	.24	.009	.72	
18. Kanara ...	.82	.002	.001	.007	.01	.20	.21	.004	.45	
19. Kolaba ...	.69	.006	.006	...	.009	.14	.23	.007	.41	
20. Ratnagiri ...	.39	.002	.002	...	.006	.08	.16	.0007	.25	
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	1.10	.02	.006	.01	.02	.25	.42	.01	.76	
Total, for Presidency proper, including Railways.	1.30	.02	.009	.01	.02	.23	.46	.01	.88	

APPENDIX B REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 20.

Details regarding persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

1	Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year	Number ordered to furnish security	Number who furnished security	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827	Number who went to jail in default of security	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Northern Range	... { 1929 1930	1,058	585	414	...	171	204	68-50
		817	438	331	...	107	197	70-64
Southern Range	... { 1929 1930	562	309	240	...	69	158	76-48
		726	350	296	...	60	220	69-17
Total	... { 1929 1930	1,620	894	654	...	240	362	71-06
		1,543	788	627	...	167	417	69-98

APPENDIX C REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 28.

Statistical figures showing the working of the Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City, during the year 1930, as compared with those of 1929.

Serial No.	Particulars	1929	1930
1	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the beginning of	39,418	38,858
2	Number of Finger Impression Slips for record at the Jails.	723	593
3	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for record from the City Police.	2,930	3,190
4	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for record from outside.	103	143
5	Total number of Finger Impression slips received for record.	3,756	3,926
6	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record as duplicates, and triplicates.	28	14
7	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record as not required under the Finger Print Rules.	3	22
8	Number of Finger Impression Slips eliminated under the Finger Print Rules including those of beggars.	4,136	4,468
9	Number of Finger Impression Slips eliminated on account of deaths.	3	6
10	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record and treated as reconvicted Slips.	146	93
11	Total number of Finger Impression Slips removed from the record.	4,316	4,603
12	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the end of the year.	38,858	38,181
13	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from the City Police.	14,118	13,897
14	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from other Provinces.	1,738	1,392
15	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of S. No. 13.	4,499	4,865
16	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of S. No. 14.	213	233
17	Number of Finger Impression Slips referred to the Poona and other Bureaux for search.	18,712	18,753
18	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of S. No. 17.	4,531	5,411
19	Number of Re-convicted Slips prepared and received for record.	3,209	3,693
20	Number of Finger Impression Slips and Re-convicted Slips sent to other Bureaux for record.	6,004	7,029
21	Number of cases in which exhibits were received for examination and expert opinion.	44	73
22	Amount of expert opinion fees received	440	760*
23	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to give expert evidence.	88	64
24	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to visit scenes of offences for inspection of foot and finger impressions.	39	34
25	Number of days spent by experts for the above purpose (experts attend to this duty in addition to their office duties).	140	115
26	Number of men trained as operators for the City Police.	22	27

* Includes Rs. 30 on account of expert evidence in Court.

APPENDIX D REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 30.

Statement showing the statistics regarding Motor Vehicles
for the year 1930.

District	Number of Motor Vehicles		Number of Driving Licenses		" A " Permits		" B " Permits	
	Registered	Re-registered	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad ...	378	1,080	318	1,870	112	165	146	187
Broach ...	10	96	46	142	20	34	36	43
Kaira ...	18	225	95	299	64	146	67	172
Panch Mahals ...	10	85	60	146	26	90	29	24
Surat ...	71	503	243	645	101	127	131	148
Thana ...	73	388	55	260	160	191	152	222
Bombay Suburban District.	95	544	58	177	170	61	260	83
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	243	716	144	177	202	216
East Khandesh ...	112	164	75	350	167	180	220	234
West Khandesh ...	95	322	174	499	120	232	155	244
Nasik ...	106	513	187	738	171	223	239	253
Total, Northern Range.	868	3,980	1,554	5,862	1,255	1,556	1,637	1,826
Poona ...	441	1,984	803	2,470	421	314	441	460
Satara ...	82	336	34	436	258	172	327	221
Sholapur ...	89	344	121	513	60	212	68	266
Belgaum ...	72	430	150	768	238	355	253	462
Bijapur ...	28	155	61	242	64	113	64	151
Dharwar ...	34	...	220	708	100	254	120	327
Kanara ...	24	154	70	222	51	128	61	179
Kolaba ...	...	...	48	253	90	134	57	201
Ratnagiri ...	21	156	54	248	97	145	97	178
Total, Southern Range.	791	3,560	1,561	5,860	1,369	1,827	1,478	2,445
Grand Total ...	1,659	7,490	3,115	11,722	2,624	3,383	3,115	4,271

APPENDIX E REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 25.

Statement showing Cognizable Crime reported to the Police in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement and persons concerned therein—1930.

No.	District	Cognizable Crime Reported cases.	Persons arrested	Persons tried	Persons convicted
1	Ahmedabad ...	423	981	929	798
2	Broach ...	67	165	143	120
3	Kaira ...	433	884	804	771
4	Panch Mahals ...	214	344	300	300
5	Surat ...	198	907	789	747
6	Thana ...	87	213	193	191
7	Bombay Suburban District ...	69	329	313	299
8	Ahmednagar ...	220	803	701	636
9	East Khandesh ...	174	655	572	349
10	West Khandesh ...	161	861	487	444
11	Nasik ...	133	327	298	265
12	B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	5	83	83	81
13	Poona ...	33	211	110	102
14	Satara ...	116	338	235	151
15	Sholapur ...	53	152	138	133
16	Belgaum ...	349	953	543	494
17	Bijapur ...	100	271	261	222
18	Dharwar ...	57	266	256	234
19	Kanara ...	151	559	413	387
20	Kolaba ...	89	283	196	175
21	Ratnagiri ...	38	331	107	103
22	G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	5	53	53	53
	Total ...	3,275	10,019	7,989	7,063

Percentage of convictions to trials — 88.40.

Percentage of convictions to arrests — 70.49.