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No. 6437/7 of 1933.

From

SIR PATRICK KELLY, Kt., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

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

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
Bombay, 13th May 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1932.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 3192/2 dated the 12th May 1933 is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 3192/2 of 1933.

From

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA, Esq., LL.B., Bar-at-Law,
Offg. Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge,
Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT :
Esplanade, Bombay, 12th May 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1932 received with your letter No. 6292/7 dated the 10th instant and to state that I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

[True copy]

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 6293/7 of 1933.

From

SIR PATRICK KELLY, KT., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

R. M. MAXWELL, Esq., C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon), I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :

Bombay, 10th May 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1932 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. Mr. G. S. Wilson, C.S.I., officiated as Commissioner of Police from the beginning of the year to 29th January while I held charge of the office for the rest of the year.

The Deputy Commissioners were :—

- | | | |
|----------------|----|--|
| Special Branch | .. | Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, O.B.E., I.S.O. |
| Crime Branch | .. | J. A. Coghlan from 1st January to 6th May.
Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, O.B.E., I.S.O., from 7th to 15th May in addition to his own duties.
Mr. W. R. G. Smith from 16th May to the end of the year. |
| Divisions | .. | .. Mr. F. E. Sharp from 1st January to 4th March.
Mr. M. E. Guider from 5th March to 3rd October.
Mr. H. E. Butler from 4th October to the end of the year. |
| Port | .. | .. Mr. H. E. Butler from 1st January to 3rd October.
Mr. C. H. Reynolds from 4th October to the end of the year. |

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

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

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 119,544 against 131,984 in 1931 and 123,181 in 1930. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1931 and 1932 :—

	1931				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment of cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	..	1	1	..	1
Class I	125	4	129	50	179
Class II	996	67	1,063	..	1,063
Class III	1,539	16	1,555	6	1,561
Class IV	33	79	112	2,201	2,313
Class V	4,875	406	5,281	148	5,429
Total ..	7,568	573	8,141	2,405	10,546
Class VI	82,944	18,186	101,130	20,308	121,438
Grand Total ..	90,512	18,759	109,271	22,713	131,984

	1932				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magis-terial.	Total.		
Abetment of cognizable offence	..	..	..	..	..
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	..	2	2	..	2
Class I	282	4	286	57	343
Class II	1,155	59	1,214	..	1,214
Class III	2,074	24	2,098	10	2,108
Class IV	38	49	87	2,062	2,149
Class V	4,185	489	4,674	177	4,851
Total	7,734	627	8,361	2,306	10,667
Class VI	77,465	18,373	95,838	13,039	108,877
Grand Total ..	85,199	19,000	104,199	15,345	119,544

There was, on the whole, a decrease of 12,440 cases as compared with the figures of 1931. In the year 1931 there was an increase of 8,803 cases as compared with the figures of 1930.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to **Statement A, Part I,** the police during the year was 85,199 against **Police cognizable cases.** 90,512 in 1931 and 76,822 in 1930.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 7,734 cases against 7,568 in 1931 and 8,031 in 1930.

Under class VI, 77,465 cases were reported against 82,944 in 1931 and 68,791 in 1930.

Though the total of Indian Penal Code Crime (classes I to V) is slightly in excess of the figure for 1931, it compares favourably with the annual totals since 1912 in spite of the fact that the serious communal riot in the city which lasted for over two months had appreciably contributed to the

	1931	1932
Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	43	235
Murder ..	46	176
Attempt at murder ..	20	46
Robbery ..	98	115
Lurking house trespass, etc. ..	1,431	1,938

crime statistics for the year as will be seen from the marginal figures :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code cases, Classes I to V.	Year.	Indian Penal Code cases, Classes I to V.
1912 ..	7,858	1923 ..	11,394
1913 ..	7,995	1924 ..	11,190
1914 ..	8,246	1925 ..	9,603
1915 ..	8,408	1926 ..	7,954
1916 ..	8,840	1927 ..	8,328
1917 ..	9,262	1928 ..	7,786
1918 ..	9,776	1929 ..	8,031
1919 ..	11,543	1930 ..	8,031
1920 ..	11,642	1931 ..	7,568
1921 ..	11,247	1932 ..	7,734
1922 ..	11,348		

The increase in crime due to the communal rioting was, however, nearly counterbalanced by the decrease in crime under other heads as will be seen from paragraph 10.

The total number of cases under class VI, the bulk of which represents Local Act cases, fell from 82,944 to 77,465. The fall is due to the fact that the police being preoccupied with the civil disobedience movement and the communal rioting in the city could not pay the usual amount of attention to this class of offence.

5. Including 977 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 32 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, there were 86,208 cases for disposal against 91,453 in 1931 and 78,209 in 1930.

Of the total cases for disposal, 8,204 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 78,004 under Class VI.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1932 was 194 against 548 in 1931 and 308 in 1930; of these, 152 **Police cognizable cases struck off.** fell under the Indian Penal Code and 42 under Class VI against 194 and 354 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 33 were declared to be false as compared with 38 in 1931 and 47 in 1930.

In one case compensation of Rs. 25 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0.23.

Six complainants and 2 informants were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, in 1932 with the result that 5 of the former and 1 of the latter were convicted while the cases against 1 complainant and 1 informant were pending at the end of the year.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year **Pending Police cases.** was 1,648 as against 977 in 1931 and 905 in 1930.

8. 84,319 cases of all classes were classified as true against 89,875 in 1931 and 76,892 in 1930. Of these, 76,226 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 90·40 as compared with 91·15 in 1931 and 90·54 in 1930.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 7,528 cases were classified as true against 7,428 in 1931 and 8,029 in 1930. Of these, 2,305 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 30·62 against 35·31 in 1931 and 34·46 in 1930.

Under Class VI, 76,791 cases were classified as true. Of these, 73,921 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 96·26 against 96·18 in 1931 and 97·08 in 1930.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 97·81.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 4,180 against 3,732 in 1931 and 4,220 in 1930. The percentage of non-detection works out to 4·85 against 4·08 in 1931 and 5·40 in 1930.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 307 cases for disposal including 25 cases pending from the preceding year, against 143 in 1931 and 159 in 1930. Convictions were obtained in 193 cases as against 65 in 1931.

The following head is mainly responsible for the increase :—

	1931	1932
Rioting or unlawful assembly	43	235

On the other hand a decrease is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1931	1932
Offences relating to Government Promissory notes ..	39	22
Other offences against public justice ..	25	9

The result of the 235 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly reported to the police during the year is as under :—

162	convicted.
25	acquitted.
30	not detected.
7	classified as mistake of facts.
11	pending at the end of the year.

235

These cases involved altogether 1,127 persons. The result of their trial is as under :—

871	convicted.
205	acquitted.
3	released before trial.
1	died.
4	cases against these persons were declared non-cognizable.
43	pending trial at the end of the year.

1,127

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 1,287 cases for disposal including 125 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 7 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, as compared with 1,123 in 1931 and 1,169 in 1930. Convictions were obtained in 349 cases as against 340 in 1931.

An increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1931	1932
Murder	46	176
Attempt at murder	20	46
Culpable homicide	11	12
Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	37	48
Grievous hurt	254	276
Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	27	30

On the other hand the following heads showed a decrease :—

	1931	1932
Rape by a person other than the husband	23	21
Unnatural offence	18	9
Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	11	9
Hurt	359	350
Kidnapping, etc.	103	96
Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty	49	46

Class III—Serious offences against the person or property or against property only.—Including 60 cases pending from the preceding year there were 2,134 cases for disposal against 1,639 in 1931 and 1,974 in 1930. Convictions were obtained in 286 cases as against 293 in 1931.

The following heads have contributed to the increase :—

	1931	1932
Robbery	98	115
Serious mischief and cognate offences	2	18
Lurking house-trespass, etc.	1,434	1,938

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there were 38 cases as against 39 in 1931 and 48 in 1930. Convictions were obtained in 2 cases as against 11 in 1931.

The increase is noticeable under the following head :—

	1931	1932
Wrongful restraint and confinement	19	33

On the other hand the head "Rash act causing hurt, etc." showed a decrease of 9 cases.

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 228 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 25 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 4,438 cases for disposal as against 5,136 in 1931 and 5,326 in 1930. Convictions were obtained in 1,475 cases as against 1,913 in 1931.

The following heads registered a decrease:—

	1931	1932
Theft	3,782	3,342
Criminal breach of trust	547	425
Cheating	458	306

On the other hand the following heads showed an increase:—

	1931	1932
Receiving stolen property	83	100
Criminal or house-trespass, etc.	5	12

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 78,004 cases inclusive of 539 cases pending from the preceding year, as compared with 83,371 in 1931 and 69,522 in 1930. Convictions were obtained in 73,921 cases as against 79,295 in 1931.

11. There were 238 cases of murder and attempted murder including 15 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 1 **Serious offences.** case of the previous year again brought on to the register, against 78 in 1931 and 89 in 1930. Of these, 22 ended in conviction, 23 in acquittal, 156 remained undetected (including 5 infanticide cases), 8 were declared to be mistake of facts and 29 were pending at the close of the year.

There were 14 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 2 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 12 ended in conviction, 1 remained undetected and 1 was pending at the end of the year.

Of the 222 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 210 cases were males and in 7 the victims were females. The remaining 5 were cases of infanticide. The motive of crime in 13 cases was jealousy, in 7 cases gain and in 3 cases the motive was to evade arrest by the police. In the 5 infanticide cases the motive was, apparently, the desire of the mother to conceal her shame. The remaining 194 cases were the result of quarrels, communal riots, etc.

In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

The following case is worthy of mention:—

At about 10-30 p.m. on the 3rd July 1932, Inspector Paull who was at the junction of Grant Road with Bhendy Bazaar Road near the J. J. Hospital stopped a taxi containing 3 Muhammadans which had arrived from the direction of Two Tanks. The Curfew Order which had been issued in connection with the communal disturbances was then in operation. Inspector Paull ordered the occupants of the taxi to alight with the object of searching them and also finding out the reason for their violating the Curfew Order. Two of the passengers got out of the car on the side where Inspector Paull was standing while the third whose name was subsequently found to be Yusuf Ibrahim got down by the other door.

On alighting this man immediately opened fire with a revolver at the police party which was standing there. Inspector Paull rushed around the car to get at him when the man fired again at point blank range at this officer but fortunately missed him. He then ran away along the road. Nothing daunted, Inspector Paull gave chase. The

fugitive continued to fire at Inspector Paull and fired 3 more rounds. Inspector Paull being armed at the time returned the fire and eventually succeeded in wounding and subsequently arresting him. On his search being taken 11 more live rounds of ammunition were found on his person.

Yusuf Ibrahim was removed to J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment and subsequently discharged.

He was charged under section 307, Indian Penal Code, and section 19 (e) and (f) of the Indian Arms Act of 1878 and was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, Mazagaon, who committed him to the High Court Sessions on 1st September 1932.

The case came up for hearing at the 4th Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on 10th November 1932 where he was found guilty under section 307, Indian Penal Code, and section 19 (e) and (f) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, by the unanimous verdict of the Jury and was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 307, Indian Penal Code, and 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each under section 19 (e) and (f) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, on 10th November 1932, all the sentences to run concurrently.

By his coolness and courage and at very considerable risk, Inspector Paull succeeded in apprehending a dangerous criminal and the gallantry he displayed in this incident is worthy of the greatest praise.

12. The Sessions Court tried 141 cases against 131 in 1931 and 151 in 1930. Of these, 107 ended in conviction, 28 in acquittal and 6 were withdrawn. These cases involved altogether 227 persons of whom 151 were convicted, 70 were acquitted and the charges against the remaining 6 were withdrawn.

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

	Male.	Female.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	3	..
Native Christians	1	1
Muhammadans	10	6
Parsis	5	3
Jews	1	..
Hindus	48	28
Total ..	68	38

Grand Total .. 106

During the year the Coroner held 885 inquests as against 673 in 1931 and 770 in 1930.

14. Including 515 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 77,767 against 83,126 in 1931 and 69,281 in 1930. Of these, 73,733 ended in

conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts :—

Bombay City Police Act,
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,
Public Conveyances Act,
Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act,
City of Bombay Municipal Act and
Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The offences under other local acts were comparatively few.

An appreciable decrease is noticeable under the following Acts :—

	1931	1932
Bombay City Police Act	50,029	41,040
Public Conveyances Act	6,469	6,106
City of Bombay Municipal Act	4,715	3,998

On the other hand there was an appreciable increase under the following Acts :—

	1931	1932
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	18,687	21,530
Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act	272	1,254

Criminal Tribes.—The total number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay in the beginning of the year was 1,082. 27 were added to the roll. As the new set of Criminal Tribes rules were brought into force in the year 1932, a very large number of registers was cancelled. In all 865 were removed from the roll during the year owing to cancellation, death, transfer to districts or settlements, etc. The net number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the end of the year was 244 as detailed below :—

Mang Garudis	136
Waghris	50
Bhamptas	38
Kaikadis	20
Total	244

Finger impression slips of 132 new persons were recorded during the year. Of these, 124 were not registered as nothing incriminating was found against them. The remaining 8 were registered.

47 persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these, 45 were convicted and 2 were discharged.

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

Under Government orders one Rajput Bhampta was dealt with under section 28 of the Criminal Tribes Act and was removed to the Jath State.

177 persons registered in other districts came to Bombay on passes for labour during the year ; of these, 24 are still in Bombay and the rest have returned.

87 *Pasis*, registered members under the Criminal Tribes Act from upcountry, came to Bombay on passes for work during the year; of these, 57 are still in Bombay and the rest have returned.

19 registered persons are in Dharavi Camp on probation.

Vigilance Branch.—As in previous years this Branch is working with a small staff consisting of 1 Deputy Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Head Constables who have been spared from the existing strength of the Force. The following is a summary of the work done by the Branch during the year 1932 :—

The Bombay Children Act.

(a) 65 destitute children were taken charge of under section 7 (1) and sent to the Children's Home, Umerkhadi. Of these, 26 were sent to certified schools, 26 were handed over to their relatives, 1 died in hospital and the cases against 12 were pending.

In the last year's report 15 cases were shown as pending under section 7 (1), clause (a). Of these, 9 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal, in 2 cases the accused absconded, and 1 was pending.

(b) One case was taken up under section 7 (1), clause (f), but it ended in acquittal.

(c) One case taken up under section 10 ended in conviction.

The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.

Under this Act 216 cases were taken up as under :—

(a) 196 cases (as against 41 in the year 1931) under section 3 (soliciting)—Of these, 192 ended in conviction and 4 in acquittal.

This large increase was due to the special attention paid by the Branch to this class of cases.

Last year 1 case under this section was shown as pending. This ended in conviction.

(b) 16 cases under section 5 (living on the earnings of prostitution)—Of these, 11 ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal and 1 was pending.

One case under this section which was shown as pending in the last year's report ended in acquittal.

(c) One case under section 6 (Procuration)—It is pending.

Two cases under this section were shown as pending in the last year's report. Of these, one ended in conviction and the other in acquittal.

(d) Two cases under section 7 (importing woman or girl for prostitution)—Of these, 1 ended in acquittal and 1 was withdrawn.

(e) One case under section 8 (unlawful detention for prostitution)—It ended in conviction.

4 cases under section 8 (b) against 5 persons were shown as pending in the last year's report. Of these, 3 resulted in conviction and 1 in acquittal.

Indian Penal Code.

Three cases under sections 366A, 372, 373, 376, 114 and 511—Of these, 1 ended in conviction and 2 were pending.

In the last year's report 2 cases under sections 366, 366A and 373 were shown as pending. Both of them resulted in conviction.

The Bombay City Police Act.

12 cases under section 121 (begging) were taken up against 12 children. Of these, 5 ended in conviction, in 4 the children were handed over to their parents and 3 were pending.

Action taken in 1931 against a number of brothels resulted in the closing of several brothels which were conducted openly but some of the brothel-keepers with the assistance of the landlords are still carrying on. They keep within the law by getting each inmate to rent a room in the house in her own name. Many of the so-called bath and massage institutes are merely brothels in disguise but a recent ruling in the High Court in one of these cases makes successful prosecution very difficult.

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

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

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

Gaming Houses.

1	Bucket shops. 2	Gaming houses other than bucket shops. 3
Number raided	11	232
Number of persons arrested	45	1,344
Number convicted	34	895
Number acquitted or discharged	11	374
Number died .. .. .	....	1
Number pending .. .. .	....	74
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested	75·56	70·47

Gaming in public places.

1	Cases in connection with wagering on horse races. 2	Cases other than those in column 2. 3
Number of cases	108	730
Persons arrested	174	1,370
Persons convicted	84	1,211
Number acquitted or discharged	60	125
Number pending	30	34
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested	58·33	90·64

87 *Pasis*, registered members under the Criminal Tribes Act from upcountry, came to Bombay on passes for work during the year; of these, 57 are still in Bombay and the rest have returned.

19 registered persons are in Dharavi Camp on probation.

Vigilance Branch.—As in previous years this Branch is working with a small staff consisting of 1 Deputy Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Head Constables who have been spared from the existing strength of the Force. The following is a summary of the work done by the Branch during the year 1932 :—

The Bombay Children Act.

(a) 65 destitute children were taken charge of under section 7 (1) and sent to the Children's Home, Umerkhadi. Of these, 26 were sent to certified schools, 26 were handed over to their relatives, 1 died in hospital and the cases against 12 were pending.

In the last year's report 15 cases were shown as pending under section 7 (1), clause (a). Of these, 9 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal, in 2 cases the accused absconded, and 1 was pending.

(b) One case was taken up under section 7 (1), clause (f), but it ended in acquittal.

(c) One case taken up under section 10 ended in conviction.

The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.

Under this Act 216 cases were taken up as under :—

(a) 196 cases (as against 41 in the year 1931) under section 3 (soliciting)—Of these, 192 ended in conviction and 4 in acquittal.

This large increase was due to the special attention paid by the Branch to this class of cases.

Last year 1 case under this section was shown as pending. This ended in conviction.

(b) 16 cases under section 5 (living on the earnings of prostitution)—Of these, 11 ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal and 1 was pending.

One case under this section which was shown as pending in the last year's report ended in acquittal.

(c) One case under section 6 (Procuration)—It is pending.

Two cases under this section were shown as pending in the last year's report. Of these, one ended in conviction and the other in acquittal.

(d) Two cases under section 7 (importing woman or girl for prostitution)—Of these, 1 ended in acquittal and 1 was withdrawn.

(e) One case under section 8 (unlawful detention for prostitution)—It ended in conviction.

4 cases under section 8 (b) against 5 persons were shown as pending in the last year's report. Of these, 3 resulted in conviction and 1 in acquittal.

Indian Penal Code.

Three cases under sections 366A, 372, 373, 376, 114 and 511—Of these, 1 ended in conviction and 2 were pending.

In the last year's report 2 cases under sections 366, 366A and 373 were shown as pending. Both of them resulted in conviction.

The Bombay City Police Act.

12 cases under section 121 (begging) were taken up against 12 children. Of these, 5 ended in conviction, in 4 the children were handed over to their parents and 3 were pending.

Action taken in 1931 against a number of brothels resulted in the closing of several brothels which were conducted openly but some of the brothel-keepers with the assistance of the landlords are still carrying on. They keep within the law by getting each inmate to rent a room in the house in her own name. Many of the so-called bath and massage institutes are merely brothels in disguise but a recent ruling in the High Court in one of these cases makes successful prosecution very difficult.

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

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

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

Gaming Houses.

1	Bucket shops. 2	Gaming houses other than bucket shops. 3
Number raided	11	232
Number of persons arrested	45	1,344
Number convicted	34	895
Number acquitted or discharged	11	374
Number died .. .. .	....	1
Number pending .. .. .	....	74
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested	75·56	70·47

Gaming in public places.

1	Cases in connection with wagering on horse races. 2	Cases other than those in column 2. 3
Number of cases	108	730
Persons arrested	174	1,370
Persons convicted	84	1,211
Number acquitted or discharged	60	125
Number pending	30	34
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested	58·33	90·64

(1) 885 films were examined during the year 1932 and 872 were certified for exhibition, including 18 with endorsements. 8 Cinematograph Act and the Board of films were refused a certificate. A revised version of one of these was certified subsequently. A revised version of another film which was refused a certificate in the previous year was certified in 1932.

(2) 592 films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay and none of them was found objectionable. The Manager of the Globe Cinema was prosecuted for exhibiting the film " Gulbakavali " with the addition of certain scenes after it was certified by the Bombay Board and he was fined Rs. 220 by the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court.

(3) 1,319 duplicate certificates were issued.

(4) The Cinematograph Act Fund showed a balance of Rs. 3,542-8-4 at the end of the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under :—

<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.	a.	p.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st January 1932 ..	5,732	0	5	Expenditure ..	23,274	6	6
Examination fees ..	19,730	0	0	Paid to Government ..	33,920	7	3
Sale-proceeds of furniture and typewriter ..	118	0	0	Balance on 31st December 1932 ..	3,542	8	4
Interest on Board's investments in Government Promissory Notes ..	1,236	14	5				
Sale-proceeds of securities.	33,920	7	3				
Total ..	60,737	6	1	Total ..	60,737	6	1

The Board's financial position continued to be unsatisfactory during the year under review owing to the continuance of depression in the cinema trade and although the salaries of the Board's staff were cut by 10 per cent. from 1st April the Board's expenditure during the year exceeded its income by Rs. 2,189-8-1. However, Rs. 1,663-10-10 out of this deficit was on account of the Board's contributions in respect of the retrospective effect given to the Provident Fund scheme for the staff of the Board. Under orders from Government, securities of the face value of Rs. 46,000 belonging to the Board were sold and the proceeds amounting to Rs. 33,920-7-3 were handed over to Government in part repayment of the grants-in-aid given by Government to the Board from 1920 to 1926 amounting to Rs. 50,683-5-9.

The Board's investments at the close of the year were as under :—

4 per cent. Government securities of 1934-37	Rs.
face value	9,800
Total ..	9,800

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 19,000 against 18,759 in 1931 and 22,986 in 1930. Cognisable crime, Of these, 17,476 ended in conviction, giving a direct cases. percentage of 91.98. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 19,243 of whom 17,497 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

16. During the year under report 87,667 persons were prosecuted by the police exclusive of 1,189 under arrest at the close of 1931 against 92,695 in 1931 and 78,772 in 1930. Of these, 80,745 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 90·87 against 91·63 in 1931 and 92·18 in 1930.

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 67 bail bonds as compared with 57 in 1931 and 69 in 1930.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 5,546 persons were tried and 3,473 were convicted, giving a percentage of 62·62 compared with 62·45 in 1931 and 67·10 in 1930.

Under Class VI, 81,139 persons were tried of whom 77,272 were convicted, giving a percentage of 95·23 against 94·77 in 1931 and 95·98 in 1930.

At the close of the year, 1,883 persons were awaiting trial against 1,189 in 1931 and 1,099 in 1930.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 15,345 as compared with 22,713 in 1931 and 23,373 in 1930.

With 1,676 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 17,021 of which 6,400 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 12,309 as against 19,524 in 1931 and 20,560 in 1930. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

18. In these 17,021 non-cognizable cases, 19,387 persons were involved of whom 6,419 were convicted.

19. The accompanying table shows the various religious divisions to which 127,486 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 33,10,643 as compared with Rs. 9,59,890 in 1931 and Rs. 8,43,691 in 1930. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1,96,162 which gives a recovery percentage of 5·93 as compared with 27·27 in 1931 and 26·81 in 1930. Statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

An analysis of the figures shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 31,45,558 as against Rs. 7,41,312 for the year 1931 and the amount recovered is Rs. 1,61,930 as against Rs. 2,16,684 for the year 1931. The recovery percentage for 1932 is 5·15 as against 29·23 for the preceding year.

The communal riots which broke out in the year under report were responsible for this unusually large amount of property stolen as will be evident from the fact that no less than Rs. 24,88,767 worth of property was stolen during the riots and of this only Rs. 35,479 worth of

property was recovered. The amount of property shown as stolen in many cases during the communal disturbances was grossly exaggerated with a view to subsequent claims in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for compensation. If the property stolen during the riots is excluded from the total figures the recovery percentage works out to 19·25, but even this figure compares unfavourably with the recovery percentage for the previous two years, viz., 29·23 and 27·15. Investigation was seriously hampered by the disturbances which kept all the officers on duty in the streets of the city for months.

The amount stolen in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 1,65,085 and the amount recovered is Rs. 34,232 giving a percentage of 20·74. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 20·63.

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

Offence.	Number registered.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number found false.	Number struck off as mistake of law or facts.	True cases left for investigation.	Number in which conviction was obtained.	Remarks.
1. Dacoity ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1 pending.
2. Robbery ..	115	..	7	6	102	30	15 pending.
3. House-breaking ..	1,938	13	2	6	1,917	240	69 pending.
4. Ordinary thefts ..	3,342	76	13	39	3,214	1,051	141 pending.
Total ..	5,398	89	22	51	5,236	1,321	226 pending.

Not counting the cases still under investigation, the police were successful in 29 per cent. of the robbery cases, 13 per cent. of the house-breaking cases and 33 per cent. of the theft cases but were unsuccessful in detecting any of the dacoity cases.

157 persons were dealt with under the provisions of sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 235 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

The Police acquitted themselves creditably in the following case :—

One Sajanmal Ramkisondas, a commission agent, having his godown at Kalbadevi Road, reported to the police on the 11th June 1932 that 24 bales of cloth valued at Rs. 6,416-11-6 were stolen from his godown some time between the 3rd and 11th June 1932. The lock of the godown was intact. The complainant suspected nobody. The police believed that this was the work of a gang headed by one Kanayalal Devidin, a notorious criminal, whose *modus operandi* was to commit thefts from godowns. It was known that he was out of jail at the time and he was therefore strongly suspected. Enquiries about him were made in Bombay but he was not traced. Extensive enquiries were

made at Wadi Bunder and Carnac Bunder Goods Yards with the railway authorities, as it was suspected that the stolen property had been sent up-country by the culprits, at first without result. Enquiries however were continued amongst carting agents and *mucadams* when it was ascertained that some bales of cloth were despatched to Cawnpore by a *Pardeshi* under different names. On this information a constable who knew Kanayalal was sent to Cawnpore and he succeeded in tracing him there. Some property was recovered at three different railway stations. Kanayalal was handed over to the Cawnpore police but he absconded from the custody of the District police while being brought to Bombay.

On the 6th September 1932 one Tulsiram Shankerlal, a cloth merchant, reported that 6 bales of cloth valued at Rs. 1,321-10-0 were stolen from his godown at Old Hanuman Lane some time between the 3rd and 5th September 1932. In this case also, Kanayalal was strongly suspected and several constables who knew the accused were sent out in search of him and he was arrested on the 7th September 1932 at Chinchpokli while pretending to be a blind beggar and property valued at Rs. 1,236-13-0 was recovered.

He was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in each case (sentences to run consecutively) and ordered to report his residence to the police for a period of 2 years after release from jail under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.

21. (1) *Organisation*.—During the year the Special Branch staff remained the same as in the previous year, the existing special appointments being continued throughout the year pending the reorganisation of the C. I. D.

(2) *Plays*.—126 plays were scrutinised by the Branch during the year as against 177 in 1931. 105 were passed as unobjectionable, 16 were passed after amendment and 5 were rejected.

(3) *Festivals*.—The festivals of Ramzan Id and Bakri Id passed off peacefully. Muharram began from May 8th. Everything went on peacefully till May 14th when communal riots broke out in the City and lasted for nearly 3 months. Detailed reports were sent to Government daily regarding the riots.

263 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinised by the Branch as against 276 in 1931. The celebrations passed off peacefully.

(4) *Naturalization*.—12 applications for naturalization were received for report as against 23 in 1931. The applicants were:—

Portuguese Indians	5
Iraqian Jews	3
Roumanian	1
Italian	1
Jugo Slav	1
Arab	1

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Special and Crime
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Italian	1
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(5) *Pilgrim Season*.—The Muhammadan Branch worked in close touch with the Pilgrim Department during the Haj Season.

(6) *Pilgrim Passes to Iraq*.—889 passes were issued to Muhammadans proceeding to Iraq on pilgrimage during the year as against 568 in 1931. 1,556 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 1,020 last year. 2 applications for passes were refused.

(7) *Exemption permits*.—293 foreigners were recommended for exemption permits during the year as against 296 in 1931.

(8) *Applications for passports*.—846 applications for passports were recommended by the Branch during the year as against 775 in 1931. In 4 instances the police refused to endorse the applications.

(9) *Permission to come to India*.—The Branch reported on the applications of 5 foreigners for permission to come to India as against 28 in 1931.

(10) *Passport examination*.—The Foreign Branch boarded 489 incoming vessels during the year as against 437 in 1931.

The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming boats. 50,843 passports were examined as against 56,226 in 1931.

(11) *Prosecution under the Passport Rules*.—One person was prosecuted under the Passport Rules. He was an American seaman who deserted his ship while in the harbour.

(12) *Permission to land*.—The Branch dealt with 474 persons who came to India without proper passports or visas as against 597 in 1931. Their nationality is as follows :—

British subjects (Indian and European)	..	332
British Protected subjects	.. ..	32
Portuguese	.. ..	27
Americans	.. ..	20
Swiss	.. ..	15
Italian	.. ..	10
French	.. ..	9
Chinese	.. ..	5
Germans	.. ..	5
Dutch	.. ..	4
Swedish	.. ..	3
Iraqian	.. ..	3
Danish	.. ..	2
Belgian	.. ..	2
Japanese	.. ..	1
Afghans	.. ..	1
Greeks	.. ..	2
Persians	.. ..	1

(13) *Deportations*.—During the year 1 Egyptian subject was deported from British India under the Foreigners' Act, III of 1864, by the Bihar and Orissa Government. Arrangements were made by the branch to receive him on his arrival from Bihar and Orissa and to despatch him by sea to Egypt.

(14) *Repatriates*.—The Branch arranged for the despatch of the following repatriates to their homes :—

- 12 repatriates from Iraq.
- 1 repatriate from London.

—
13

Two destitute Egyptians who were repatriated by the Bombay Government and one repatriate from Hyderabad (Deccan) for Aden were also dealt with by the Branch.

(15) *Strikes*.—During the year 1932 there were 26 industrial strikes as against 17 in the preceding year. The following were some of the important strikes :—

- (a) G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Matunga,
- (b) Bombay Port Trust Docks,
- (c) Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.'s Transshipment Department and
- (d) Bombay Municipality Drainage Department.

(a) The G. I. P. Railway strike involved 3,380 workers. They protested against the introduction of short time. It lasted for a fortnight from 6th to 20th January 1932. The Agent reduced the short time from two days to one day only.

(b) The Bombay Port Trust Dock Workers' strike lasted for nearly a month. It commenced on the 12th March 1932 and ended on 9th April 1932. The winchmen employed by the stevedore firms struck work demanding an increase in wages which was ultimately granted. The Bombay Dock Workers' Union headed by Dr. M. R. Shetty, Miss Maniben Kara and Charles Mascarenhas conducted the strike. Serious clashes between the strikers and loyal Pathan workers took place in the Docks area. In the clash of March 29th *lathis*, sodawater bottles and stones were used. Eight persons including 2 police constables were injured. Shaikh Imam, a clerk of the Union, who received severe injuries, died.

On the night of March 29th, 1932, one Nawab Nasiruddin, a peon of the Customs Preventive Department, was assaulted with stones and *lathis* by some unknown pathan strikers while he was sleeping in a chowki at Frere Road. He died in the hospital.

On April 1st at about 6-45 a.m. 100 pathans collected in front of the Main Gate of the Prince's Dock for going to work. At this time about 200 strikers collected outside the Union Office at Thana Street. On seeing the strikers collected in large numbers the Police proceeded

towards them. The pathans followed the Police. The Police then asked the strikers to disperse. At that time the pathans who were behind the Police started throwing stones at the strikers who retaliated. The Police who were thus hemmed in between the two fighting parties fired two revolver shots but injured none. The crowd then dispersed. During the disturbance 7 policemen and 14 other persons received more or less severe injuries. A pathan lorry-driver of one of the stevedores was suddenly attacked with stones and sticks by some strikers with the result that he died on the spot.

In view of these disturbances the Commissioner of Police issued an order on April 1st prohibiting the carrying of offensive weapons such as *lathis*, sticks, etc. in the Dock area for a period of one month.

The number of workers involved in the strike was about 2,000.

(c) The Tindals and Khalasis numbering about 200 belonging to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company struck work twice between the 21st July and 30th August 1932 for flimsy reasons. They belonged to the Bombay Dock Workers' Union presided over by Dr. M. R. Shetty. In the first strike of July 21st they demanded the reinstatement of Tindal Sabaji Fakir who was dismissed by the Company for disobeying the orders of his superior. In the second, they demanded the discharge of Kashiram Sarang for alleged ill-treatment. Both the strikes were unsuccessful. During the period of the first strike two of the Company's prows on which inexperienced new hands were employed suddenly sank in the Docks.

(d) Like the above two strikes, the strike of the Bombay Municipal Drainage Department workers, numbering about 600, was also conducted by Bombay Communists. In this strike Miss Maniben Kara, V. B. Karnik and A. N. Shetty were prominent. It started on 20th September 1932. It terminated on 6th October 1932 when the Municipal Commissioner granted the strikers some concessions in pay, leave, etc.

(16) *Warnings to the press*.—During the year warnings were given to 36 persons for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers under the orders of Government.

(17) *Proscription*.—414 copies of proscribed literature were seized during the course of the year.

An Urdu pamphlet named "Yadgar-i-Kerbala urf Bombay Ka Khuni Muharrum" was proscribed and forfeited by Government under their notification No. 1670/Poll., dated 28th June 1932. 3,166 copies of this pamphlet which was printed at the Muhammadi Fine Art Litho Printing and Bookbinding Works, Bellasis Road, were seized. The keeper of the Press was ordered by Government to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000 but on his offering an apology and giving an undertaking the order was withdrawn.

(18) *Prosecutions*.—The following communists were prosecuted under sections 124-A and 153-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced as noted below :—

Name.	Offence	Sentence.
1. Charles Mascarenhas ..	Section 124-A, I. P. C.	One year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. He appealed against his conviction but the High Court upheld it.
2. Abdul Majid ..	Section 124-A, I. P. C.	One year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. He also appealed and although the High Court upheld the conviction the term of sentence was reduced to 6 months.
3. Dr. M. R. Shetty ..	Section 124-A, I. P. C.	One year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. He also appealed but the High Court confirmed the sentence.
4. A. A. Shaikh ..	Section 124-A, I. P. C.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
5. Miss Maniben Kara ..	Section 124-A, I. P. C.	One year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. She appealed. The High Court upheld the conviction but reduced the sentence to a fine of Rs. 300 only.

In November 1932, Narayan Vithal Pengulkar and Vasant Balwant Marathe were charged under section 14 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, XXV of 1867, for making false declarations.

Pengulkar was convicted and sentenced to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on January 23rd, 1933. He appealed to the High Court against the conviction and sentence. On the 7th March 1933 the High Court confirmed the conviction but remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence.

V. B. Marathe was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer 6 weeks' simple imprisonment on 27th March 1933.

(19) *Civil Disobedience Movement*.—The civil disobedience movement was started again from January 4th, 1932, during the early hours of which date M. K. Gandhi and Vallabhbhai J. Patel were arrested and sent to Yeravda Jail. To deal with the situation arising out of the revival of the movement, Government promulgated Ordinances and declared the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other allied bodies in Bombay unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Active congress workers were rounded up during the first week and dealt with under the

Ordinance. During the year, 539 persons were dealt with under the Ordinances and 3,566 persons were dealt with under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, etc. The branch attended to all the important prosecutions under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and was kept busy throughout the year.

Crime Branch.

(20) *Organisation.*—During the year the Crime Branch staff remained the same as in the previous year.

(20-A) *Criminal cases.*—121 cases were dealt with by the Crime Branch during the year 1932 as against 100 cases in the previous year ; of these, 106 were taken up *suo motu* as against 98 in the previous year and 15 cases at the Magistrates' direction as against 2 in the previous year.

(21) *Assistance to Divisional Police.*—Assistance was rendered to the Divisional Police in all important crimes and in a number of instances joint enquiries were carried out. The following are some of the more important cases in which joint enquiries were made :—

- (1) Esplanade Police Station murder case.
- (2) Gamdevi house-breaking cases.
- (3) Rioting cases, B and C Divisions.
- (4) Palton Road house-breaking cases.
- (5) Maharbouri Police Station house-breaking cases.
- (6) Agripada murder cases.

(22) *Assistance to Mofussil Police.*—The Crime Branch rendered assistance to the Mofussil Police and Police officers from other parts of India in conducting enquiries in important cases, the principal of which were—

- (1) Gwalior conspiracy case.
- (2) Jalgaon kidnapping case.
- (3) Thana criminal breach of trust case.
- (4) Surat house-breaking cases.
- (5) Delhi house-breaking cases.
- (6) Fatehpur cases under sections 399 and 402, Indian Penal Code.
- (7) Allahabad criminal breach of trust cases.
- (8) Madras diamonds case.

(23) *Gambling cases.*—During the year the Crime Branch took out 48 gaming warrants out of which 43 warrants were executed and 5 unexecuted. 305 persons were arrested out of whom 170 were convicted ; 2 cases against 3 persons are pending in Court.

Street gambling also received the attention of the Crime Branch who detected 9 cases in which 13 people were arrested 8 of whom were convicted, 2 acquitted and 3 discharged.

The staff functioned on the race course and 21 cases were detected in which 35 persons were arrested. Twenty persons were convicted, 13 acquitted and 2 discharged.

(24) *Pending cases of previous years :—*

(1) *Dawood Gani's attempted murder case.*—In the year 1926 a party of Crime Branch officers and men whilst carrying out a raid at Bapoo Khote Street were fired upon by the notorious bad character Dawood Gani with the result that two officers and three townsmen were wounded. The accused remained at large till 1929 when he was arrested at Bareilly but managed to escape. He was again arrested in May 1932 and brought to Bombay for trial. In spite of an elaborate defence put up by leading counsel, he was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life by the Honourable Mr. Justice Broomfield and a Special Jury.

(2) *Bank Fraud Cases.*—A gang of forgers amongst whom were clerks from five different banks in the City and who were operating certain current accounts of the Eastern Bank, Bank of India and Bank of Baroda in Bombay since the year 1925 was unearthed by the combined efforts of the C. I. D. and Divisional Police.

The *modus operandi* of this gang was to obtain a cheque-book by sending a requisition to one of the banks mentioned above and by forging the signature of the account-holder on the requisition. A clerk from the bank to which the requisition was made was responsible for supplying a specimen signature for facilitating the forging and for giving information as regards the state of balance in the account. After the cheque book was obtained some cheques were forged and presented through some person, who had no connection with these banks. In case the forgery was detected or the signature was suspected the clerk, who supplied the specimen signature, gave the information and so prevented the person from appearing with the token to receive the cash. In case the cheque was passed information was given by the clerk and the cash was taken away. This gang was responsible for defrauding three banks to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 during the last six years.

On 22nd May 1931, Shaikh Adam Shaikh Abdulla, a peon in the G. I. P. Railway, went to cash a cheque for Rs. 2,865 on the account of Osman Allu with the Eastern Bank, Bombay. As the signature differed the peon was asked to bring his master. On the next day he went again to demand the encashment of the cheque and the Eastern Bank authorities asked the peon to accompany one of the *Shroffs* and to point out the person who gave him the cheque. The peon and the *Shroff* went out but the peon failed to point out any one and he was handed over to the Police. The peon then pointed out two persons R. M. Burde, a clerk in the Eastern Bank, and D. K. Harwatte, a clerk in G. I. P. Railway, through whom Burde had given the cheque to the peon for cashing. Investigations were set on foot and the following persons were arrested :—

- (1) R. M. Burde, Clerk, Eastern Bank.
- (2) D. K. Harwatte, Clerk, G. I. P. Railway.
- (3) D. A. Bijoor, Clerk, Lloyds Bank.
- (4) V. R. Tagarshi, Clerk, Bank of India.

- (5) V. N. Kadbet, Clerk, Bank of Taiwan.
- (6) Ganesh M. Kudyadi, Clerk, Bank of Baroda.
- (7) S. V. Raut, an astrologer.
- (8) G. S. Dhuri, unemployed.
- (9) Shaikh Adam, Peon, G. I. P. Railway.

By the arrest of these men 18 old cases were detected of which 9 cases were sent for trial against the 9 persons mentioned above. Nos. 2, 3 and 6 were granted a pardon and made approvers. Seven cases were committed to the Sessions by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8 and 9 were found guilty under sections 120-B, 467, 471, 420, 109 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced on the 8th and 17th February 1932, as under :—

No. 1	.. 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine or 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.
No. 4	.. 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
No. 7	.. 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine or 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.
No. 8	.. 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.
No. 9	.. 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.
No. 5	.. Was acquitted.

It took 10 months to investigate these cases and to complete the trials in the Courts.

(3) *Government Promissory Notes Forgery cases.*—In these cases a son-in-law of one Mrs. Ratanbai Mulgaokar forged her signatures on 17 Government Promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 92,000 and committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the said amount and when the fraud was detected by the Public Debt Office in October 1931 she refused to lodge a complaint against her son-in-law Yeshwant Kashinath Laud owing to the relationship and the Superintendent, Public Debt Office, was obliged to lodge a complaint.

Mrs. Ratanbai used to hand over her securities, after the death of her husband in 1925, to Yeshwant Kashinath Laud from time to time for collection of interest, renewals, etc. He suddenly disappeared from Bombay on 14th October 1931. On the next day Mrs. Ratanbai gave 5 Government Promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 22,500 to her eldest son-in-law Dr. D. S. Laud for collection of interest and these notes were lodged with the Public Debt Office. On minute examination it was found that the actual value of the Government Promissory notes was only Rs. 500 and the value had been altered from Rs. 500 to Rs. 22,500.

On being questioned by Public Debt Office Mrs. Ratanbai produced 12 Government Promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 69,500 handed over to her by the accused from time to time and it was found that the value of the Government Promissory notes for Rs. 2,000 was similarly altered to Rs. 69,500.

With the assistance of the Public Debt Office 17 old Government Promissory notes which were replaced by the accused by 17 altered notes were traced and it was found that the signatures of Mrs. Ratanbai on these old notes were forged.

The accused was arrested at Maniknagar, District Gulburga, in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions on 16th March 1932 and brought to Bombay on 2nd June 1932 under an extradition warrant. He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who committed him to the Sessions under sections 467, 471 and 406, Indian Penal Code, on 16th August 1932. While the case was proceeding in the Sessions Court before the Honourable Mr. Justice Broomfield the accused suddenly pleaded guilty to the charge of criminal breach of trust and he was convicted under section 406, Indian Penal Code, on 31st October 1932 and sentenced to suffer 3 years' rigorous imprisonment, other charges being withdrawn to avoid the expense of long trials.

The investigation of these cases was a long and arduous task as the original bonds had passed through the hands of many brokers after they had been disposed of by the accused. The enquiries lasted about six months before the case could be sent to Court.

(4) *Port Trust Bond case.*—In November 1931, one J. D. Soares, a resident of Goa, lodged a complaint with the Police on behalf of his aunt Mrs. Fermina D'Lima that C. F. X. Menezes residing at Umerkhadi, Bombay, had misappropriated the proceeds of 13 Port Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 12,000 which were entrusted to Menezes on behalf of Mrs. Fermina D'Lima. The matter was taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department and Menezes arrested on 19th November 1931 in Bombay.

Inquiries showed that the 13 bonds were lying with Menezes for a number of years and he was regularly sending interest to Mrs. D'Lima at Goa to whom they really belonged. The bonds originally stood in the name of Gasper Manuel Conceicao after whose death they stood in the name of the complainant's father who held them in trust for Mrs. D'Lima. In November 1921 complainant's father died and thereafter complainant saw accused and requested him to return the bonds but he was put off from time to time. Eventually enquiries were made with the Port Trust Office and it was found that one of the thirteen bonds had already matured and the others were renewed and payments made to the last holders.

After exhaustive enquiries made with share-brokers and various stock companies all the thirteen bonds were traced and it was found out that Menezes had forged endorsements thereon and disposed of them.

After the committal proceedings before the Third Court, Menezes was tried under sections 406, 465, 467 and 471, Indian Penal Code, at the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court and convicted on 5th April 1932 and sentenced to a term of 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on three counts, the sentences to run consecutively.

(25) The following are some of the more interesting cases investigated by the Branch during the year :—

(1) *Bhandari Street Marwari Shroff's Murder case.*—The deceased Ladharam Gumnaji Marwari was a rich *shroff* doing business in gold and silver ornaments and living in his own shop at Bhandari Street near Golpitha. On account of the riots he had closed the shop and deposited two boxes containing ornaments in the safe deposit of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Fort, Bombay, and had gone to his native place. About the end of July 1932 he returned to Bombay and on 28th July brought the two boxes containing ornaments back to his shop. On the morning of the 30th July about 10 a.m. a neighbour seeing the shop bolted from outside and having received no reply to his call, suspected some foul play and informed the Police. On the door being opened blood stains were noticed inside the shop and some ornaments and other things scattered about. There was a large wooden box which was locked. The Police forced open the lock and found the dead body of Ladharam with one end of a rope tied round his neck and his hands tied with the other end. The deceased had been living alone in the shop. A pair of black shoes were found in the shop and taken charge of. The neighbour gave information that two men looking like Gujarathi Hindus had been to the deceased the previous day in a motor car and they had ordered some new ornaments and that one of them had again come in the evening and had some secret talk with the deceased. The deceased's partners were called to Bombay from their native places and on going through the account books and checking the ornaments left in the shop, they found that silver ornaments weighing about 3,600 tolas and a few gold ornaments and cash of the total value of about 1,900 were missing.

During the course of enquiries by the Criminal Investigation Department, Crime Branch, a suspicious character by name Popatlal was suspected. He was living with a prostitute nearby in the locality prior to the riots, but the place had been vacated on account of the riots and no one knew his full name or address.

Nearly two months after this event it came to the notice of the C. I. D. Officer making the enquiries that a man by name Popatlal had been arrested on suspicion by the Byculla Police on 31st July 1932 with a silver bar and as nothing came out in their enquiry, he had been charged under section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act. Before the case was disposed of, however, the accused Popatlal Odhavji was taken into Police custody by the C. I. D. for enquiries. Popatlal was identified by the neighbour of the deceased and he subsequently made a clean breast and pointed out his companion Walli Mahomed, who was also arrested. They both were identified by different witnesses with whom they had disposed of the gold ornaments and had the silver ones melted. The pair of shoes found in the shop fitted Walli Mahomed and was identified as his and also a box in which the ornaments were removed was identified as part of the stolen property. Part of the stolen property was also recovered. Both the accused

were committed to the Sessions under sections 302-114 and 392-114, Indian Penal Code, where they were unanimously found guilty and sentenced to death.

(2) *Woollen Mill case.*—In this case a gang of mill thieves headed by one Mangal Nathu committed a series of house-breakings and thefts from the Woollen Mill by night and removed the property in motor cars. On one occasion, as their regular driver was indisposed, they approached a taxi driver named Fateh Muhammad Amir Gul who unfortunately for them happened to be on friendly terms with the Crime Branch officers whom he informed.

Fateh Muhammad was instructed to agree to drive for them and at 4 a.m. on the morning of the 15th January 1932, officers and men were kept in concealment at the appointed place, Jacob Circle. At 5 a.m. Fateh Muhammad arrived in his car and shortly after a man came up and got in beside him. The car was then driven over Mahaluxmi Bridge and disappeared.

This unexpected move took the Police by surprise and after procuring a car endeavours were made to follow but no trace of the car could be had. At 7 a.m. Fateh Muhammad turned up in the car with a large sack of stolen property and reported that he had been taken to Tulsi Pipe Road and there the property was put in the car by the gang and he was made to drive to Dadar at the point of a revolver. At Dadar the gang got down and went into a lane to open a room when Fateh Muhammad seized his chance and drove off at high speed with the property.

As it was expected that the gang would search for the driver he was instructed to tell them that some plain clothes Police had approached the car after they left him and that he had driven away to avoid arrest and had kept their property in a godown for safe custody.

The ruse succeeded and that night one of the gang was sent to take delivery and was promptly arrested. He was deprived of his clothes which were put upon a C. I. D. Constable of the same build and features. The property was then put in the car and driven to Dadar where the remainder of the gang came up and commenced to unload when they were promptly arrested.

Further enquiries were made and some more property was recovered from receivers to the value of Rs. 600. The Woollen Mill authorities identified the property.

All the five accused were tried at the Dadar Court by the 5th Presidency Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced them to terms of imprisonment ranging from 18 months to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

(3) *Worli Taxi cab robbery.*—On the 2nd August 1932 at about 11-30 p.m. one Barnard Xavier, a taxi driver, was seated in his taxi at Grant Road stand when three Muhammadan bad characters disguised as Christians and wearing sun hats or soft felt hats engaged his taxi and asked him to drive to Worli. During the journey they informed him

that they were C. I. D. officers and were making enquiries in a recent murder case. On arrival at Worli they made a pretence of searching for someone with the aid of electric torches but as there were too many people about to suit their actual purpose they again got into the taxi and asked to be driven to Mahim.

On the way in order to convince the driver of their *bona fides* a Police Constable was stopped and severely reprimanded by one of the party for not being alert on duty. After some delay the driver was again instructed to return to Worli and the taxi was driven on to the top drive of the hill which is a secluded spot.

Here the party alighted and called the driver to the rear of the car where he was suddenly pounced upon and at the point of large ratchet clasp knives robbed of his money and belongings. One of the accused then removed the cushion covers of the car and tore the same into strips. The driver was then gagged and bound and thrown down on the hill side. They then took the car and drove towards the hill but not knowing the locality collided with a dead end and careered down the hill side which ended in a drop of about 90 feet. Seeing what was ahead of them the culprits jumped from the car which bumped against a railing on the edge and remained hanging over the precipice. After some time the driver managed to attract some townsmen with his groans and was liberated and removed to the DeLisle Road Police Station in a state of collapse.

A few days later the Crime Branch managed to obtain a clue to the perpetrators of the crime. Officers and men were kept in concealment at Play House, Grant Road, but after a long wait for three nights in succession only one man was spotted. It was decided to wait and the next night two men turned up and after a brief struggle were overpowered and put under arrest. The third accused was traced at Santa Cruz and arrested.

In view of the loneliness of the locality in which the crime was committed investigation was a difficult problem. In time, however, a complete chain of evidence was obtained and the knives, hats, torches, etc., used in the commission of the offence were proved to belong to the accused who were found to be damaged characters with long lists of convictions.

A charge sheet was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Dadar, with 24 witnesses and 21 exhibits to support the case for the Crown. Accused Abrahah Ahmad was examined as an approver. The Magistrate committed the accused for trial to the High Court Sessions. In the Sessions Court the accused were found guilty No. 1 being sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and No. 2 to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) *House-breaking and theft from the Godown of Messrs. Gorio Ltd.*— On the 17th September 1932 a representative of the firm of Messrs. Gorio Ltd. visited their godown at Gamadia Cross Lane and was surprised to find the firm's lock missing and a strange lock substituted on the door. The Yellowgate Police Station was informed

and the lock was broken open and the contents of the godown examined with the result that 25 large cases of silk valued at Rs. 5,000 were found missing.

Every endeavour was made to obtain some clue to the crime but without success. On the morning of 25th September 1932 the Crime Branch officers received information that a *Pardeshi* named Shivambar Babuaram was trying to effect a sale of similar goods. Acting upon this information the Crime Branch arranged for a bogus purchase, the deal was fixed up and a private motor lorry was hired and manned by constables of the Crime Branch, disguised as coolies, and sent to take delivery.

At the appointed hour the lorry was driven to Umerkhadi Lane where the bogus purchaser was hailed by Shivambar Babuaram. The lorry was stopped and Shivambar opened the lock on the godown and ordered the lorry to be backed on to the door. The Sepoys in disguise as coolies were called in and directed to load the 25 cases into the lorry. That the accused was completely deceived was evident from the fact that one of the disguised constables received a hearty thump on the back and was told to hurry up with the loading.

A party of officers and men who were in concealment then raided the godown and arrested the accused. The 25 cases of silk were seized and subsequently identified by the complainant. The keys found on the search of the accused were found to fit the front and back locks on the godown. The five cartmen who had been engaged by accused to remove the stolen goods were traced after a comb out of various stables in the City and the rent collector of the godown identified him as the person who hired the godown.

Accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who in view of his many previous convictions committed him for trial to the High Court Sessions where on the 23rd of December 1932 he was found guilty and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of house-breaking and 5 years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of theft, sentences to run concurrently.

(5) *Dongri Rioting case.*—On the 16th May 1932, i.e. the 2nd day of the Hindu-Moslem riots, the shop of a Marwadi Rajmal Kopaji situated at Sandhurst Road was broken into and the contents valued at Rs. 33,150 looted. On the 7th June, the Crime Branch officers ascertained that a certain gang was mainly responsible for the crime. Various raids were made simultaneously in different parts of the City during the early hours of the morning and 15 persons arrested.

After a long and tedious investigation property valued at Rs. 1,200 was recovered. This property had changed hands many times and in some cases was found buried. The enquiry was brought to a successful conclusion and 9 cases of rioting, house-breaking and receiving were placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, who in convicting 10 of the accused persons to varying terms of imprisonment complimented the investigating officers for smart work displayed and sent a copy of his remarks to the Commissioner of Police.

(6) *Criminal breach of trust case.*—Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Company were looking after the expenses of the estate of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner in Bombay. K. D. Ashar, a clerk of the Company, was entrusted with the work of looking after the cash and keeping accounts of the said estate. It was reported to the Police on 28th April 1932 that K. D. Ashar had committed criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 27,000 between September 1931 and April 1932. He had cashed three *hundees*, one for Rs. 10,000 and two for Rs. 15,000 each, on the firm of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abhirchand, credited only Rs. 13,000 to the current account of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Company with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, misappropriated Rs. 27,000 and absented himself from his office since 26th April 1932.

The accused was arrested in Bombay on 3rd May 1932 and in all Rs. 7,100 were recovered from him and his father-in-law, with whom he had deposited Rs. 4,900 for being sent to his wife at Karachi. Before he left the office the accused had destroyed all the books of accounts and correspondence between the firm and the Bikaner Darbar. Copies of the same were called for from Bikaner and after going through the accounts from the year 1928 the accused was charged under section 408, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on 25th August 1932, by the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Esplanade.

(7) *The Swarajya Bond Lottery case.*—In April 1929, one D. G. Pandit promoted a company in Bombay called the Workers and Peasants Banking and Provident Assurance Society. The company was registered under the Indian Company's Act. One of the aims of the Society was to do provident insurance business.

In March 1931, the company started a scheme called the "Swarajya Bond" scheme which was much advertised. The scheme was roughly as follows :—

On paying Rs. 13 a bond of the face value of Rs. 10 was issued to any one applying for it. Month by month there was to be a drawing of the bonds and payment of at least Rs. 20 per bond. The bond holders were promised certain privileges. The bonds were treated in series and the drawings were to be held every month amongst the bonds of that particular series and bonds once drawn were not to compete again. A sum of Rs. 37,500 was expected to be available to be distributed amongst the bond holders at each monthly drawing. There were to be 13 prizes of over Rs. 20 each, the largest being Rs. 5,000 and the lowest amount that could be drawn on a bond of the face value of Rs. 10 was a bonus of Rs. 20.

The offices of this company were situated in the New Stock Exchange Buildings, Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay. When the scheme came to the notice of the Police the Public Prosecutor was consulted and he opined that the 13 larger prizes to be drawn for every month made the scheme a lottery. It was also found out that on 15th September 1931

a drawing had already taken place at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, where all the four directors, i.e. Messrs. Pandit, Jain, Sheth and Mehta were present. A branch was also opened at Lalbaug but very little business was done there.

On receipt of Magisterial sanction to investigate, the offices of the company at the Stock Exchange Building were raided by the police on 24th November 1931 and a number of books, tickets and other literature were seized.

There was not clear evidence to substantiate a charge under section 420, Indian Penal Code, but the four directors, viz. (1) Lalchand Jain, (2) D. G. Pandit, (3) M. V. Mehta, and (4) M. Sheth were prosecuted under section 294-A, Indian Penal Code, and after a protracted trial Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were convicted on 13th December 1932 and fined Rs. 200 each or in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Accused No. 4 absconded before the commencement of the trial and could not be traced.

(26) *Pathan Branch*.—This branch assisted the City Police in all cases in which Pathans were concerned and also gave assistance to Mofussil Police in the same connection. In one such case, jewellery worth Rs. 250 was recovered from one Qudratali Pathan's pillow, in a Bhoiwada house-breaking case in which revolvers, etc., had been recovered.

During the year the branch obtained orders of externment against 15 Pathans under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act and dealt with three persons under section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act all of whom were convicted. Two others were deported under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act and one was dealt with under section 4. Eight were transferred to the jail nearest their homes under the P. R. T. system. Besides this the branch helped the sectional police in the externment and deportation of Pathans. The branch rendered excellent services in the adjustment of disputes amongst the Pathan communities and its services in this respect have been acknowledged by members of the public on many occasions.

During the communal riots the Pathan Branch rendered good service in maintaining peace and order.

(27) *Crime detection*.—Plain clothes men were freely employed in the surveillance of bad characters, pawnshops and suspected receivers. A considerable degree of success was obtained in this way.

(28) *Foreigners deported out of British India and persons deported to India from Foreign countries*.—Twenty persons were deported under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act, III of 1864, during the year 1932 including 2 persons against whom orders were obtained the previous year, as against 23 in the year 1931.

74 persons from the following countries were deported to India during the current year as against 41 in 1931 and were sent to their destinations :—

South Africa	..	..	..	..	31
East Africa	..	..	..	..	1
Aden	..	..	..	..	5
Basrah	..	..	..	..	3
England	..	..	..	..	1
United States of America	..	..	..	..	18
Baghdad	..	..	..	..	2
Philippine Islands	..	..	..	..	4
Bangkok	..	..	..	..	1
Iraq	..	..	..	..	2
Java	..	..	..	..	1
Mombassa	..	..	..	..	1
Australia	..	..	..	..	1
Burma	..	..	..	..	3
Total ..					74

(29) *Returned foreigner deportees.*—66 persons who were deported under the Foreigners' Act were traced as having returned to Bombay in contravention of deportation orders as against 97 in 1931.

They were disposed of as under :—

- 49 dealt with under section 4 of the Foreigners' Act.
- 4 externed under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act.
- 2 deportation orders cancelled.
- 1 deportation order conditionally held in abeyance.
- 1 died in jail.
- 2 lost sight of.
- 1 transferred to Calcutta.
- 6 pending (in cases under enquiry, etc.).

—
66 Total.

(30) *Externments.*—45 persons were externed under the provisions of section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 18 in the year 1931 and 7 returned externees were dealt with under section 128 as against 3 in the year 1931. The Crime Branch also dealt with the cases of 698 persons who were brought up as gangs for externment by the Divisional Police under the provisions of section 27 of the Police Act.

(31) *P. R. T. System.*—270 convicts were transferred to the prisons nearest their homes (including 217 externees convicted for early return) and released there by making use of the P. R. T. system, *vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986, dated 20th October 1901, as against 235 in the previous year.

(32) *Action under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.*—41 persons were ordered to report their places of residence to the police on release from jail as compared with 11 in 1931. Six of them were convicted for

fresh offences under the Indian Penal Code as compared with 2 in 1931. 20 of them disobeyed the order as compared with 3 in 1931. Out of these 20, 8 were convicted under section 176 (2), Indian Penal Code, cases against 2 are pending and 10 are still absconding.

(33) *Released prisoners.*—Intimation regarding release of all convicts was communicated to the Divisional Police with details of their *modus operandi*, residence, etc. Photo cabinets are maintained at all Police Stations with photos of criminals known to operate in their jurisdiction.

(34) *Counterfeit notes.*—During the year 135 forged currency notes were received from the Currency Officer for enquiries and were reported on by this Branch as against 252 in 1931.

The decrease is mainly due to :—

(a) Arrest of forgers of currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination of the TE/87 series in the Madras Presidency and

(b) The detection of the CD, SD, and DC series of the notes of the same denomination in Hyderabad State.

During the year 20 Government currency notes of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 were sent by the Currency Officer for enquiries. They were tendered in business localities like Sheikh Memon Street, Abdul Rehman Street, Kalbadevi Road, Mulji Jetha Market, etc. Enquiries were made but the persons who originally tendered them could not be traced.

(35) *Enquiries sent by Magistrates.*—Of the 15 cases sent by the Magistrates to the General Branch, C. I. D., for inquiry during the year 1932, reports of 9 cases have been sent to the Courts concerned and the remaining 6 cases are under investigation.

(36) *Riots.*—During the communal riots which commenced on the 14th May 1932 and lasted over 2 months, all the officers and men were on uniform duty by day and night. A number of round-ups of bad characters were also carried out in addition to which various cases of rioting, murder and theft were detected. The ordinary C. I. D. duties of these officers and men were continued as usual during the few hours available on alternate days when not on riot duty. The large increase of externments under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act, over the previous year, viz., 758 against 287 in 1931 cast a heavy burden on the Branch who had to deal with each gang.

(37) *Extensions.*—Both the Crime Branch and the Special Branch labour under the great disadvantage that they have not sufficient office accommodation. The volume of work that falls to the lot of each of these branches goes on increasing from year to year and the conditions under which the officers have to carry on their duties are not only singularly unpleasant for the officers themselves but they are a great handicap to efficient working. Owing to shortage of rooms, it is necessary to crowd two or more officers in every room and when these officers are carrying on separate inquiries as they frequently are, each of them is to some extent a hindrance to the others. A scheme will shortly be placed before Government to remedy this grievance.

22. During the year 1932, the police placed before the Magistracy, under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 36 persons against 76 in 1931 and 36 in 1930.

The following is the result:—

28 convicted.

8 discharged.

—
36

Under the provisions of section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act, 758 persons, being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences, were deported while 220 such deportees who returned to Bombay without permission were dealt with under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 287 and 122 in 1931. Similarly 411 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under the provisions of section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 906 in 1931.

Police buildings. 23. No new building schemes were undertaken during the year.

The conversion of the northern portion of the Old Middle School building into residential quarters for officers had again to be put off on financial grounds.

24. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables A, B, B (1), B (2) and B (3) printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 733 covering 1,164 weapons and the number cancelled was 457 covering 715 arms. At the close of the year there were 6,507 licensed persons possessing 9,712 arms which shows an increase of 220 licensees over the year 1931. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 23 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and Military Stores, 10 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz., 7 Indian and 3 European; 16 including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition; 19 including the above 16 deal in breech and muzzle loading guns and ammunition. Two deal in old arms, one in lead shots and one in swords.

During the year 3,512 references were made to verify arms and ammunition bought from dealers in Bombay.

Thirty-three persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act of whom 28 were convicted, one was warned and discharged, two were acquitted and the prosecutions in respect of two persons were withdrawn.

Under this Act, 257 licenses were issued. They are classified in table "C" appended to the report. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fireworks and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically

Explosives Act.

inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

Two persons were prosecuted and convicted under the Act.

The licenses issued under this Act, classified in table "D" appended to the report, show an increase of 92 compared with the last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 210, which is an increase of 18 over the figures for the year 1931.

There are 175 underground tanks with pumps installed against 157 during the previous year.

One person was prosecuted and convicted under the Act during the year under report.

Poisons Act. One hundred and eleven licenses under the Poisons Act were granted.

A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table "F". The number of slight accidents shows an increase of 11 as compared with the figures of 1931 and that of serious accidents shows an increase of 2. There were 13 fatalities.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were:—

Parel Road	..	..	..	..	122
Hornby Road	..	..	..	..	36
Sandhurst Road	..	..	..	..	27
Grant Road	..	..	..	..	22
Girgaum Road	..	..	..	..	22
Carnac Road	..	..	..	..	22
Falkland Road	..	..	..	..	22
Esplanade Road	..	..	..	..	19
Mint Road	..	..	..	..	14
Cruickshank Road	..	..	..	..	14
Frere Road	..	..	..	..	13
Reay Road	..	..	..	..	12
Kalbadevi Road	..	..	..	..	12
Vincent Road	..	..	..	..	11

Licenses were renewed in the case of 10 theatres and 26 cinema theatres. Two cinema theatres, viz., the Palace and the Roxy, which were erected at Byculla and

New Queen's Road, respectively, were granted licenses during the year under report.

An application for the erection of a cinema theatre, opposite the Prince of Wales Museum, has been sanctioned.

During the year 3 circuses visited Bombay.

Three hundred and thirty-seven performance licenses were issued during the year.

During the year under review 2,429 cars, 175 cycles and 122 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures for Motor Vehicles Act. 1931 and 1932 are given below :—

	Cars.		Cycles.		Lorries.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
American	1,539	2,380	18	26	10	21
English	645	368	137	138	105	70
Continental	245	252	20	13	7	2
Total ..	2,429	3,000	175	177	122	93

The amount of fees collected in registering these vehicles was Rs. 82,504.

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 10,550.

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

	Bombay City Vehicles.		Presidency Vehicles.	
	Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry).	On payment of full fee.	Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry).	On payment of full fee.
Cars	7,930	225	9,116	517
Cycles	441	5	706	21
Lorries	890	11	45	1
Total ..	9,261	241	9,867	539

The amount collected in fees for the renewal of registration of these vehicles was Rs. 6,46,298.

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

There were 910 taxi cars licensed to ply for hire. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October. The taxi meters were thoroughly checked during the year and complaints of overcharging were negligible.

79 lorries and 111 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi drivers' permits was 1,340; 179 permits were issued to the drivers of public lorries and 153 were issued to the drivers of omnibuses.

There were 3,286 motor accidents or 146 less than in the previous year. The figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons; for instance, collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 64 were fatal accidents resulting in 66 deaths or 12 less than in the previous year. In all cases motor vehicles involved in accidents were thoroughly examined by officers of the Motor Vehicles Department.

In 22 of the fatal accident cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and prosecutions were launched with the following result:—

Convicted	..	..	..	..	11
Acquitted	..	..	..	..	4
Discharged	..	..	..	..	6
Pending	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					22

In 39 cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence to charge them.

In three cases neither the vehicle nor the driver concerned in the accidents could be traced.

Included in the above the following cases are worthy of special mention:—

In one case a lorry loaded with cotton bales and which was being driven on the wrong side of the road at a fast speed knocked down a girl who was crossing the road, after which it travelled some distance, mounted the pavement and dashed into a pan-shop injuring three other persons one of whom was injured by the fall of a cotton bale on his body. The latter and the girl subsequently died in hospital. The driver of the lorry was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine.

In another case a driver heedless of the men employed in repairing tram tracks on the road approached the scene on the wrong side and in spite of the warning displayed by red flags, knocked down a coolie working on the track. He then swerved his car to the extreme left of the road and jammed a pedestrian woman against a tram post. Both victims were removed to hospital where they died shortly after admission. The driver was convicted and sentenced to a term of 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

During the year under review 2,429 cars, 175 cycles and 122 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures for 1931 and 1932 are given below :—

	Cars.		Cycles.		Lorries.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
American	1,539	2,380	18	26	10	21
English	645	368	137	138	105	70
Continental	245	252	20	13	7	2
Total	2,429	3,000	175	177	122	93

The amount of fees collected in registering these vehicles was Rs. 82,504.

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 10,550.

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

	Bombay City Vehicles.		Presidency Vehicles.	
	Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry).	On payment of full fee.	Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry).	On payment of full fee.
Cars	7,930	225	9,116	517
Cycles	441	5	706	21
Lorries	890	11	45	1
Total	9,261	241	9,867	539

The amount collected in fees for the renewal of registration of these vehicles was Rs. 6,46,298.

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

There were 910 taxi cars licensed to ply for hire. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October. The taxi meters were thoroughly checked during the year and complaints of overcharging were negligible.

79 lorries and 111 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi drivers' permits was 1,340; 179 permits were issued to the drivers of public lorries and 153 were issued to the drivers of omnibuses.

There were 3,286 motor accidents or 146 less than in the previous year. The figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons; for instance, collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 64 were fatal accidents resulting in 66 deaths or 12 less than in the previous year. In all cases motor vehicles involved in accidents were thoroughly examined by officers of the Motor Vehicles Department.

In 22 of the fatal accident cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and prosecutions were launched with the following result:—

Convicted	..	..	..	..	11
Acquitted	..	..	..	..	4
Discharged	..	..	..	..	6
Pending	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					22

In 39 cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence to charge them.

In three cases neither the vehicle nor the driver concerned in the accidents could be traced.

Included in the above the following cases are worthy of special mention:—

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Of the 64 fatal accidents 18 occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day, 22 between mid-day and 5 p.m., 20 between 5 p.m. and mid-night and 4 between mid-night and 7 a.m. In 18 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age. In 28 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years ; in 9 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 11 cases the age was over 50 years.

Lorries were concerned in 22 fatal accidents, cars in 35, omnibuses in 4. In 3 cases the vehicles were not traced.

Periodical inspections were carried out particularly on heavy motor vehicles whilst running on the roads. As a result 138 heavy motor vehicles and 227 cars were found to have serious mechanical defects due to overloading and faulty maintenance and the registrations of these vehicles were cancelled till the defects were rectified. In each case both the drivers and owners were prosecuted for using and permitting the use of defective vehicles.

In all there were 2,425 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the rules thereunder during the year, of which 1,440 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 3,689 and 2,431 respectively.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the number of duplicate motor driving licenses issued was 19,230 ; the fees thereby accruing amounted to Rs. 1,37,294.

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

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

Broach	..	..	..	..	38
Surat	..	..	..	..	252
Thana	..	..	..	..	271
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	271
East Khandesh	..	..	..	..	229
West Khandesh	..	..	..	..	303
Nasik	..	..	..	..	474
Poona	..	..	..	..	624
Satara	..	..	..	..	483
Sholapur	..	..	..	..	232
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	679
Kolaba	..	..	..	..	215
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	230
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	291

This represents a decrease of 221 public motor vehicles in the mofussil during the year.

Omnibuses.—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. plied their omnibuses over 6 different routes in Bombay City during the year. The omnibuses are kept in excellent condition and covered the routes to a scheduled timing.

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

Table "E".

No.	Particulars.	1931	1932
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered ..	3,177	2,604
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and re-registered in Bombay.	301	470
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered ..	93	122
4	Approximate number of cars and cycles in Bombay ..	9,510	9,600
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay.	990	900
6	General (Trade) numbers issued	82	85
7	Number of transfers effected	8,319	8,362
8	Number of cars licensed to ply for hire	1,001	910
9	Number of lorries licensed to ply for hire	99	79
10	Number of buses licensed to ply for hire	132	111
11	Number of motor driving licenses issued (including renewals and duplicates).	19,749	19,230
12	Number of public motor car licenses issued ..	1,428	1,340
13	Number of public motor lorry licenses issued ..	294	179
14	Number of public bus licenses issued	138	153
15	Number of temporary licenses issued	6,114	5,244
16	Number of accidents including fatalities	3,432	3,286
17	Number of fatal accidents	76	64
18	Number of prosecutions	3,689	2,425
19	Number of convictions	2,431	1,440
20	Number of acquittals	297	218
21	Number of cases withdrawn	325	168
22	Number of cases struck off	28	13
23	Number of cases pending	608	586
24	Number of public motor car licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police	171	267
25	Number of persons driving warned	1,301	1,403
26	Number of public licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police.	4	8
27	Number of motor vehicles registration of which was suspended.	367	365

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

25. During the year under report, 5,834 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims. Pilgrims on the last Haj Season has already been submitted to Government.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1932 was 413 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 19,88,346. The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires	247
Value of property lost	Rs. 11,38,500

Of the 64 fatal accidents 18 occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day, 22 between mid-day and 5 p.m., 20 between 5 p.m. and mid-night and 4 between mid-night and 7 a.m. In 18 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age. In 28 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years; in 9 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 11 cases the age was over 50 years.

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Fires	247
Value of property lost	Rs. 11,38,500

The abnormal increase both in the number of fires and the property destroyed is due to the communal riots during which a large number of shops were burnt.

27. The accompanying table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force. The total establishment permanent strength of the force at the close of the year stood at 4,120 as against 4,161 in 1931.

The population of the City according to the census of 1931 is 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 13·75 as compared with 1 to 12·86 in 1931 and 1 to 15·23 in 1930.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 20·50 as compared with 21·71 in 1931 and 18·55 in 1930.

28. During the year under report 1 more pistol (Webley), which was purchased locally, was added to the number on hand at the close of the year 1931.

Of the 57 swords in charge of the Mounted Police two were broken while the remaining 55 have been returned to the Head Quarters Stores on the abolition of the Mounted Police. 15 of these have been retained for the use of the Armed Police jemadars and steps are being taken to return the remaining 40 to the Kirkee Arsenal.

29. During the year 195 officers and men were punished as compared with 234 in 1931.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal.	170
Judicially punished	2
Dismissed (inclusive of 2 dismissed after being judicially punished).	25

Of the total number punished 20 were Europeans and 175 were Indians.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

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

(a) Good service tickets	2,590
(b) Silver stripes	16
(c) Two stripes	59
(d) One stripe	94
(e) Money rewards from the Customs and Excise Departments.	18
(f) Money rewards from the Magistrates and District Police.	43
(g) Money rewards granted by the Commissioner of Police.	459
(h) Money rewards paid by the members of the public, etc.	43
Total ..	<u>3,322</u>

Dr. W. Nunan, M.D., Police Surgeon, was awarded The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class and Police Constable No. 3177/E Bhimaji Ramji Gund was awarded The King's Police Medal on New Year's day, 1932.

Sergeant Sydney Ralph Neale and Police Constable No. 1257/A Baboobux Hahibux were awarded The Indian Police Medal in November 1932.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 161 against 155 in the preceding year. Of these, 137 were literate in English against 134 in 1931. Literate head constables and constables numbered 1,933 as against 1,922 in 1931. Of these, 228 have a knowledge of English as against 220 in the preceding year.

139 recruits came under training of whom 109 were finally confirmed in the Force, 13 were discharged, while 17 continued under training in the current year.

The First Aid classes for recruits were continued under the honorary lecturer Dr. J. D. Desai, M.B., B.S. 80 recruits passed the examination in "First Aid to the Injured".

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

Owing to the civil disobedience movement and communal riots First Aid classes for all officers who had not received training in First Aid could not be arranged. Major S. A. Paymaster, however, kindly held classes for Sergeants stationed at Naigaum Head Quarters but owing to frequent interruptions they could not be carried on regularly and no examination could be held during the year.

31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1932 as compared with 1931 :—

Casualties.	1931	1932
(1) Resigned	38	19
(2) Discharged	34	40
(3) Dismissed	14	25
(4) Died	24	35
(5) Retired (on pension or gratuity) ..	66	99
(6) Deserted	5	1
Total ..	181	219

I regret to record the deaths of officiating Inspector Hasanalli and Inspector Rao Sahib K. G. Gole.

32. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Hospital during the year 1932 was 4,428 as compared with 5,401 in 1931 and 4,858 in 1930. Of these, 17 were suffering from tuberculosis.

The daily average number on the sick list was as follows :—

	1931	1932
Indian officers and men	59·82	56·14
European officers	2·7	2·2

1932 was a very strenuous year for the police : there were a few riots and strikes in the early months of the year and during the same period the illegal activities of Congress encouraged the hooligan elements to disorder, while in May the worst communal riots that have been seen in Bombay for many years started and kept the police on the stretch for months. It is therefore remarkable to find that the figures of attendance at the Police Hospital were lower for 1932 than for the previous three years: The figures are :—

1929	1930	1931	1932
4,457	4,858	5,401	4,428

I visited the hospital when the riots were at their worst and I was surprised to find it half empty. I discussed the subject of the comparatively low figure with the Police Surgeon and he told me that he found it difficult to keep the men in hospital during the riots : they wanted to be at work. This is a fine spirit and it is very satisfactory to find this evidence of it.

There were 3 boys in the Brigade at the beginning of the year and the **Police Boys' Brigade.** same number continued throughout the year.

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

The Annual Revolver Course was fired by 228 officers. In spite of the fact that the practices have been made much more difficult the great improvement shown in the shooting of 1931 was maintained in 1932 as will be seen from the following results :—

- 49 officers obtained marksmen's points.
- 42 were first class shots.
- 70 were second class shots.
- 53 were third class shots.
- 14 failed to qualify.

The revolver challenge cup was won by Superintendent Mr. W. W. Godwin for the third year in succession.

34. During the year under report 85 persons were killed and 2,305 persons were injured in accidents as compared with **Street accidents.** 88 killed and 2,567 injured in the preceding year :—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	13	254
By motor cars	66	1,434
By hack victorias	4	268
By other public conveyances	1	294
By private conveyances (other than motor cars).	1	55
	85	2,305

There was a decrease of 3 in the number of persons killed and of 262 in the number of persons injured as compared with the figures for the year 1931.

35. During the year 1932, the numbers of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles	..	3,764
Private vehicles other than motor vehicles	..	2,516
Motors (private)	.. .. }	9,600
Motors (plying for hire) }	
Motor lorries (private)	.. .. }	900
Motor lorries (plying for hire) }	

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 1,967 victorias, 1,591 labour carts and 206 hand carts.

During the year, the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 8,161 owners and drivers of public conveyances other than motor vehicles for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Bombay Public Conveyances Act while 12 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 407 drivers were warned and 465 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, rejected 213 horses and 2 victorias as unfit for further use.

There has been a further decrease in the number of labour carts, the figures for the last five years being as follows. The general trade depression and the introduction of mechanical transport are responsible for the fall :—

1928	..	3,988
1929	..	3,421
1930	..	2,476
1931	..	2,019
1932	..	1,591

There were only three cases of criminal breach of trust against labour cart drivers during the year.

36. (a) The Police Notice and the General Enquiry office issued 742 notices consisting of 18,111 paragraphs and 474 miscellaneous supplements besides striking off a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department.

(b) During the year under report, 4,926 cases were prosecuted by the 6 permanent and 1 temporary Police Prosecutors with satisfactory results. The figures for the previous three years are :—

1929	..	2,665
1930	..	2,883
1931	..	2,814

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

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

(a) By the police	..	..	..	15,584
(b) By the public	..	..	..	762

The figures for the previous three years are :—

	1929	1930	1931
(a) By the police	.. 19,430	19,504	18,829
(b) By the public	.. 787	653	510

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

Class A	..	..	..	599
Class B	..	..	..	2,078

(e) During the year under report 411 South African repatriates arrived in Bombay under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and the arrangement in regard to the payment of the bonus money and their despatch to their destinations was made by the police. 13 of such repatriates were permitted to return to South Africa having refunded the money expended on them by the Union Government.

(f) For some time I have been noticing with some anxiety the amount of borrowing that takes place from the Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank and looking into the details during the year I found an overwhelming majority of the members were in debt to the Bank. The rules in regard to borrowing from the Bank made borrowing very easy and I found that the majority of the members were taking advantage of these rules in order to get into debt and to stay in debt to the maximum amount that the rules allowed. This was not the intention with which the Bank was founded. The Bank is meant primarily to encourage thrift and not indebtedness. I have therefore issued orders that no member is to borrow more than 3 months' pay without the permission of the Commissioner of Police and having once borrowed, he will not be allowed to borrow again until the loan already taken has been paid off by regular instalments, and that a member who resigns will not be allowed to rejoin without the permission of the Commissioner of Police. These orders have led to a number of resignations from the Bank. Whatever the effect on the Bank itself may be, I have no doubt that the orders issued will be to the ultimate benefit of the members. The Bank is classed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as "A" among the best of its kind in Bombay and the members are indebted to Mr. W. W. Godwin, Superintendent of Police, L. Division, for the keen personal interest he takes in its management.

(g) *Recruitment of depressed classes.*—Three members of depressed classes, two Mahars and one Chambhar, were enlisted during the year. Of these, one Mahar was discharged for inefficiency and the other is working as a motor driver in the Motor Transport Section. The

Chambhar who was enlisted on the temporary establishment was discharged at the end of the year.

(h) The Traffic Committee which was appointed in 1929 continues to be of great assistance in dealing with important traffic problems and with improvements in traffic control in the City of Bombay. A detailed report on the work of this Committee during the third year was submitted to Government in September 1932 and a report on its work during the fourth year of its existence will be submitted in due course.

(i) Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel were arrested on the 4th January in connection with the threat to revive civil disobedience. On the 6th January there was a general round up of other Congress leaders. Thereafter through out the year other persons who were taking part openly or secretly in the civil disobedience movement were arrested and either prosecuted or committed to jail under the ordinances. The movement grew weaker as the months passed and by the end of the year there was very little sign of illegal activity. In the months of January and February, there was a tendency on the part of the hooligan element, which was always in attendance to assist in the celebration of various "Days", to create disorder but they were firmly dealt with by the police and this form of rowdyism soon came to an end.

(j) A riot occurred between Hindus and Muhammadans on the night of the 19th April near the Maruti Temple at Dadar. A small Hindu Shrine had been in existence at this place for years and during 1932, a mosque was built immediately opposite to it. The Hindus were beginning the celebration of the Hanuman Jayanti on the night of the 19th April when Muhammadans who had gathered in the mosque opposite began to stone them. The Police had eventually to open fire to quell the disturbance.

On the 14th May another riot occurred between Hindus and Muhammadans at Barbhai Moholla in the Pydhoni Section. The origin of this riot was said to be the slapping of a Muhammadan boy, who was asking for money, by a Hindu to whom he was rude. Here again the police had to open fire on riotous mobs before order was restored. The situation at one time seemed very threatening and the military were warned to be ready. But after a couple of hours, the excitement died down and the night passed quietly. The next morning however rioting broke out afresh and spread rapidly through the southern part of the City. The military were called out and armed police reinforcements were obtained from the Inspector-General of Police. These riots lasted for a couple of months and the feeling of panic and insecurity persisted for months after peace was restored. I have submitted detailed reports to Government on these riots and it is not necessary therefore to go into detail here—217 were killed, 2,569 were injured, 3,757 were arrested, 1,073 were convicted, property worth Rs. 24,88,767 was destroyed or stolen.

During the riots, both the military and the police authorities found by experience that the military and the police should be equipped with light fast moving transport in order to deal quickly and effectively with general rioting. Accordingly in order to provide the police with light

lorries proposals were made to Government to disband the mounted police and with the savings thus secured to purchase transport. Government sanctioned the proposals and the police have now added 10 light trucks to their fleet.

37. The riots tested the discipline and the powers of endurance of the police force very severely. Every single branch of the Department was on duty for the restoration of order. All ranks were subjected to terrible physical strain for weeks and I am glad to place on record my opinion that they have given an exhibition of loyalty, of discipline, of devotion to duty, under the most arduous conditions, of which any police force might be proud. I shall not mention the names of individual officers here as I have already recommended to Government some of the many officers who rendered conspicuous service.

In conclusion I have again pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the excellent work of the office Superintendent Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwala, M.B.E., I.S.O.; the riots also imposed much additional work and very late hours on some of the clerical staff, which they like their brothers in the police accepted without fuss and without complaint.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,

Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i>						
1	116, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice</i>						
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin.	1	6	...	7	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps.	...	6	...	6	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	13	22	...	35	...
6	480A to 480D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225(1) & 226.	Other offences against Public justice.	1	9	...	10	...
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	9	235	...	244	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	4	...	5	...
		Total ...	25	292	...	307	...
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>						
11	302, 303	Murder	11	176	...	187	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	5	46	...	51	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	12	...	14	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	8	21	...	29	2
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	9	...	11	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	9	...	9	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	1	48	...	49	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335, 328	Grievous hurt	35	276	...	311	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	4	...	4	...
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt	37	350	...	387	...
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	16	96	...	112	3
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	1	1	...	2	...
23	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	7	46	...	53	...
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	31	...	31	...

PART I.
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS.
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+15)				
9	10	11	13	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
...	
...	1	3	3	...	6	...	...	6	
...	2	3	1	...	4	...	...	4	
...	7	13	10	5	27	2	...	29	1 absconded; 6 withdrawn.
...	
...	1	6	2	1	9	...	...	9	1 withdrawn.
9	11	166	26	32	234	2	...	226	1 withdrawn.
...	...	3	1	1	5	...	...	5	
9	22	193	43	39	275	4	...	279	1 absconded; 8 withdrawn.
8	13	17	15	134	166	...	...	166	
...	16	5	8	22	36	...	...	36	1 withdrawn.
...	1	12	1	1	13	2	...	15	
2	9	9	6	1	16	...	...	16	
...	2	1	6	1	8	...	...	8	1 died.
...	1	1	...	7	8	...	...	8	
...	3	38	7	...	45	...	...	45	1 died.
3	38	66	153	50	269	11	2	280	1 lunatic; 115 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	
4	42	104	160	56	340	27	3	367	1 absconded; 144 compounded.
3	7	47	9	43	99	10	1	109	2 withdrawn.
...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	
2	12	26	9	4	39	...	...	39	1 withdrawn.
1	4	12	7	6	25	6	...	31	1 lunatic.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4 + 5 - 6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	7	30	...	37	...
		Total ...	132	1,155	...	1,287	5
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	3	...	3	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	13	115	...	128	10
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	13	...	18	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	47	1,928	13	1,972	2
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	60	2,074	13	2,121	12
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	33	...	33	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	5	...	5	...
		Total ...	...	38	...	38	...
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>							
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	...	...	...	...	...
			143	3,342	77	3,408	14
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	57	425	...	489	1
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property.	1	100	...	101	...
36	419, 420	Cheating	51	306	...	357	1
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	12	...	13	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	258	4,185	77	4,361	16

PART I—contd.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1932—contd.

Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	13	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	5	11	16	8	90	2	...	22	2 compounded.
25	155	349	417	331	1,097	59	6	1,156	2 died; 2 lunatics; 1 absconded; 5 withdrawn; 261 compounded.
..	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	3	
6	15	36	35	26	97	3	...	100	1 withdrawn.
...	1	1	1	15	17	14	1	31	
...	
6	69	249	61	1,584	1,907	6	...	1,913	1 lunatic; 4 compounded.
...	
12	86	286	97	1,627	2,023	24	1	2,047	1 lunatic; 1 withdrawn; 4 compounded.
2	1	1	26	1	30	48	1	78	26 compounded.
...	2	1	2	...	3	1	...	4	1 compounded.
2	8	2	80	1	33	49	1	82	27 compounded.
...	
39	142	1,125	192	1,692	3,226	17	...	3,303	1 died; 1 lunatic; 2 absconded; 2 withdrawn.
20	48	184	47	167	398	216	5	614	15 absconded; 1 withdrawn.
2	12	56	31	...	57	2	...	89	
8	30	127	99	112	318	142	1	460	51 compounded; 6 withdrawn.
2	...	2	8	...	11	112	1	123	5 compounded.
...	
71	232	1,475	377	2,171	4,100	489	7	4,589	1 died; 1 lunatic; 17 absconded; 9 withdrawn; 56 compounded.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
39	295, to 297	Offences against religion.	...	6	...	6	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	24	160	...	184	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	515	77,252	...	77,767	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911).	...	47	...	47	...
		Total	539	77,465	...	78,004	...
		Grand Total	1,009	85,199	90	86,118	33

NOTE.—(1) Column 4—This should include all cases
(2) Column 8—Enter only cases proved or
(3) Column 15—Enter only cases taken up
(4)—Cases entered against Serial No. 42 are
Statement A, Part I, for the sake of
(5)—Explanation of differences between figures
10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1931
From Serial No. 5, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 9, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 11, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 12, 4 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 18, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 24, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 33, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 36, 1 case transferred to

Police Commissioner's Office : }
Bombay, 10th May 1933. }

PART I—concl'd.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1932—concl'd.

Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	1	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	
4	15	143	16	6	166	1	...	166	
38	1,194	73,733	2,841	...	76,574	18,372	17,461	94,946	12 absconded; 3 died; 6 transferred; 270 withdrawn; 47 handed over to parents or relations.
...	...	45	9	...	47	...	...	47	
42	1,150	73,921	2,859	11	76,791	18,373	17,461	95,164	12 absconded; 3 died; 6 transferred; 270 withdrawn; 47 handed over to parents or relations.
161	1,648	76,226	3,823	4,180	84,319	19,000	17,476	103,319	31 absconded; 6 died; 4 lunatics; 6 transferred; 293 withdrawn; 348 compounded; 47 handed over to parents or relations.

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

direct by Magistrates.

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

shown against Serial Nos. 5, 9, 11, 12, 18, 24, 33 and 36 in column 4 of this statement and column occasioned by alteration of charges by trying courts:—

Serial No. 36.
Serial No. 18.
Serial No. 13.
Serial No. 18.
Serial No. 29.
Serial No. 40.
Serial No. 36.
Serial No. 10.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
	1	2				3	4	5	6
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>					
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 130B (1).	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice</i>					
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	...	1	11
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps	...	...	7
5	487 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	28	19
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	313, 215, 224, 225, 226B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	1	10
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	33	1,127
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	1	3
	Total		...	64	1,177
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person</i>					
11	302, 303	Murder	...	13	121
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	8	52
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	9	23
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	10	23
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	4	13
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	3
17	305, 306, 309...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	1	48
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	...	65	446
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt	...	56	584
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	14	77
22	346 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	1	1
23A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	...	11	85

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	.....	...	..	...	...	6	...	6	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
...	
...	8	5	3	...	4	...	...	...
...	5	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	38	18	20	4	6	2	...	2	1 absconded; 6 withdrawn.
...	
...	
...	10	8	2	2	1	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
8	1,089	878	211	7	43	...	...	...	1 died; 18 non-cognizable, 1 absconded, 16 withdrawn.
...	4	3	1	...	...	8	...	8	
8	1,154	915	439	13	58	10	...	10	1 died; 18 non-cognizable; 2 absconded; 23 withdrawn.
34	70	18	52	10	17	...	...	...	7 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn; 1 dealt with in previous year under sec. 466, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial.
9	23	7	15	6	29	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
...	25	24	1	2	...	2	...	2	
...	19	10	9	1	11	...	...	...
1	13	1	12	...	2	...	...	...	1 died.
...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	45	38	7	...	3	...	...	...	1 died.
5	423	94	329	36	79	16	2	14	1 lunatic; 2 non-cognizable; 1 died, 5 withdrawn; 233 compounded.
...	
17	533	134	399	26	77	50	3	47	2 died; 1 absconded; 7 non-cognizable; 293 compounded.
5	72	54	18	8	12	16	4	12	1 non-cognizable; 3 withdrawn.
...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
...	68	33	35	1	27	...	...	...	1 non-cognizable; 7 withdrawn.

**STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE**

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 168, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i>				
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person—contd.				
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to Public Servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	26	...
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	33	...
		Total ...	190	1,535	13
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.				
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	5	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	19	148	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... ..	...	9	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	20	653	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	39	815	...
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	...	44	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	...	9	...
		Total ...	...	53	...
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.				
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ordinary	82	1,671	4

PART II—contd.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1932—contd.

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	20	13	8	3	4	7	...	7	1 lunatic; 1 non-cognizable.
...	32	11	21	...	6	2	...	2	1 non-cognizable; 2 compounded.
71	1,345	438	907	104	269	94	9	85	5 died; 20 non-cognizable; 1 absconded; 2 lunatics; 17 withdrawn; 518 compounded; 1 dealt with in previous year under sec. 466, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial.
...	.....	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	
3	135	49	86	14	24	3	...	3	5 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn.
...	8	1	7	...	1	20	1	19	
...	
29	598	425	173	23	44	19	...	12	1 absconded; 1 lunatic; 9 compounded.
...	
32	741	475	266	37	74	86	1	35	1 absconded; 5 non-cognizable; 1 lunatic; 1 withdrawn; 9 compounded.
...	42	1	41	...	2	85	1	84	38 compounded.
...	5	1	4	...	4	1	...	1	2 compounded.
...	47	2	45	...	6	86	1	85	40 compounded.
...	
29	1,569	1,245	344	233	112	20	...	20	1 died; 1 lunatic; 3 absconded; 14 non-cognizable; 3 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i>				
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property—contd.				
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	33	280	1
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	1	157	...
36	419, 420	Cheating	59	247	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	21	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	...	...	...
		Total ...	175	2,376	5
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.				
39	295 to 297	Offences against religion ... ..	...	1	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisance punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	2	157	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	700	81,506	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, (Act III of 1911).	...	47	...
		Total ...	721	81,711	...
		Grand Total ...	1,189	87,667	18

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by
(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 43 are not all concerned in cognizable Part II, for the sake of convenience.
(3) Explanation of differences between figures shown against Serial Nos. 5, 9, 11, occasioned by alteration of charges by trying courts:—
From Serial No. 5, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 36.
From Serial No. 9, 15 persons transferred to Serial No. 18.
From Serial No. 11, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 13.
From Serial No. 12, 6 persons transferred to Serial No. 18.
From Serial No. 18, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 29.
From Serial No. 24, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 40.
From Serial No. 33, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 36.
From Serial No. 36, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 10.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 10th May 1933. }

PART II—concl'd.

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	253	187	66	111	37	241	5	236	15 absconded; 8 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn. 1 non-cognizable. 55 compounded; 8 withdrawn. 2 non-cognizable; 9 compounded.
5	132	83	49	...	90	2	...	2	
3	266	125	141	46	37	163	1	162	
...	19	3	16	...	...	195	2	193	
...	
41	2,259	1,643	616	390	206	621	8	613	1 died; 1 lunatic; 18 absconded; 20 non-cognizable; 11 withdrawn; 64 compounded.
...	..... 163	... 143	... 20	... 1	... 15	... 1	...	... 1	
...	80,929	77,064	3,845	...	1,254	18,389	17,478	911	12 absconded; 5 died; 6 transferred; 277 withdrawn; 48 handed over to parents or relations.
...	47	45	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	81,139	77,272	3,867	1	1,270	18,390	17,478	912	12 absconded; 5 died; 6 transferred; 277 withdrawn; 48 handed over to parents or relations.
152	86,685	80,745	5,940	545	1,883	19,243	17,497	1,746	12 died; 63 non-cognizable; 34 absconded; 4 lunatics; 6 transferred; 329 withdrawn; 631 compounded; 48 handed over to parents or relations, 1 dealt with in previous year under sec. 466, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial.

Magistrates' offences under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, 12, 18, 24, 33 and 36 in column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1931

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>					
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
Total ...			.....	.....	.....
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.</i>					
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	5	14	19
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	.....	.....	.....
6	192 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	6	22	28
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	1	6	7
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	3	3
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	2	12	14
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	1	.....	1
Total ...			15	57	72
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>					
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	.....	.....	.....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....
12A	376	Rape by the husband	.....	.....	.....
Total ...			.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No. 1	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year 4	Cases reported in the year 5	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5) 6
	2	3			
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.					
13	384 to 389	Extortion	.....	10	10
Total			.....	10	10
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person					
14	345	Wrongful confinement	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	133	1,085	1,218
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	118	977	1,095
18	374	Compulsory Labour	.....	.....	.....
Total			351	2,062	2,313
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.					
19	417, 418	Cheating	7	22	29
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	25	131	146
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	4	34	38
Total			36	177	213
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.					
22	298—295A	Offences against religion	1	7	8
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	18	70	88
25	500 to 502	Defamation	39	103	142
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	68	451	519
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	.....	.....	.....
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	.....	.....	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	11	99	110
Total			137	730	867

PART I—contd.

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....
73	.....	1,063	18	64	.....	.....	.....
37	2	954	23	79	.....	.....	.....
110	2	2,017	41	143	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	21	1	6	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	107	4	34	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	158	5	47	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	71	2	9	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	122	1	16	.....	.....	.....
9	2	461	4	43	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
1	.....	96	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
18	3	751	14	81	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>				
33	Act XI of 1890	... Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges).	.....	5	5
34	Act XI of 1881	... Indian Factories Act	.....	33	33
35	Act III of 1888	... Bombay Municipal Act	1,161	12,071	13,232
36	Act IV of 1902	... City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	37	113	149
37	Act 102	... Insolvency Act	13	32	44
38	Act XV of 1882	... Levying illegal distress	.....	1	1
39	Act VII of 1913	... Indian Companies Act	15	1	19
40	Act XIII of 1924	... Children Act	.....	2	2
41	Act IV of 1903	... City of Bombay Police Act (Rash driving).	9	18	27
42	Act IV of 1884	... Indian Explosive Act	.....	2	2
43	Act IV of 1890	... The Indian Stamp Act	.....	1	1
44	Act I of 1923	... Entertainment Duty Act	.....	2	2
45	Act V of 1890	... The Municipal Servants' Act	.....	29	29
		Total ...	1,237	12,309	13,546
		Grand Total ...	1,676	15,345	17,021

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court : }
 Bombay, 25th March 1933.

PART I—concl'd.

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	13	13	14
.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	17	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,745	15	6,167	1,304	.....	.....	.....
1	11	5	127	5	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	33	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	19	6	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	5,786	113	6,325	1,319	.....	.....	.....
139	5,791	3,086	6,400	1,605	.....	.....	.....

H. P. DASTUR,
 Chief Presidency Magistrate,
 Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>					
	115	... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117	... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.</i>					
2	121 to 130, 505	... Offences against the State	.....	...	...	.....
3	137	... Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 235A, 227 to 229.	... Offences against public justice	.....	b	15	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	... Offences by public servants	.....	...	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	... False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	7	26	.....
7	465 to 477A	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	1	6	.....
8	264 to 267	... Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	3	...	.....
9	482 to 489	... Making or using false trade-marks.	3	12	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	... Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	1	...	...	.....
		Total ...	17	62	...	.....
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>					
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage	.....	...	...	.....
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376	... Rape by the husband	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>					
13	384 to 389	... Extortion	.....	26	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	26	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
14	345	... Wrongful confinement	.....	...	...	.....
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force	325	1,845	...	.....
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...	.....
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt	222	1,892	...	.....
18	374	... Compulsory labour	.....	...	...	.....
		Total	447	3,737	...	.....
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
19	417, 418	... Cheating	8	26	...	.....
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property.	27	135	...	.....
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple)	4	43	...	.....
		Total	39	204	...	.....
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
22	295A, 298	... Offences against religion	1	7	...	.....
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	...	.....
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage	25	85	...	.....
25	500 to 502	... Defamation	88	144	...	.....
26	504, 505 to 510	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	96	639	...	.....
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	... Public and local nuisances	.....	...	...	.....
28	294A	... Keeping a lottery office	.....	...	...	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C.P.C.	... Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	...	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	... Public nuisances	.....	...	...	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	... Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	...	...	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	... Maintenance of wives and children.	11	99	...	.....
		Total	221	1,024	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>					
33	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges).	.....	5	...	.....
34	Act XI of 1881 ...	Indian Factories Act	.....	33	...	.....
35	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act	1,161	12,071	...	.....
36	Act IV of 1909 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	97	112	...	.....
37	Sec. 102 ...	Insolvency Act	12	32	...	.....
38	Act XV of 1882 ...	Levying illegal Distress	.....	1	...	.....
39	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Company's Act	79	9	...	.....
40	Act XIII of 1924 ...	Children Act	.....	3	...	.....
41	Act IV of 1903 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (Rash driving).	9	18	...	.....
42	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Explosive Act	.....	2	...	.....
43	Act IV of 1899 ...	The Indian Stamp Act	.....	1	...	.....
44	Act I of 1923 ...	Entertainment Duty Act	.....	2	...	.....
45	Act V of 1890 ...	The Municipal Servant Act	.....	29	...	.....
		Total ...	1,298	12,312	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	2,022	17,365	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 25th March 1933. }

ART II—*concid.*

	8	9	Persons tried		12	13	Remarks									
			10	11			14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)							
Persons who appeared before the Courts	8	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	10	Acquitted or discharged	11	Convicted	12	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	13	Persons under trial at close of the year	14 (a)	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	14 (b)	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	14 (c)	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	16	17	51.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,333	...	15	6,167	46.60	1,304	6,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149	1	5	127	85.23	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	2	33	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	...	79	3	3.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	19	6	22.22	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	1	2	6.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,610	3	176	6,325	46.48	1,319	6,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,867	209	5,251	6,419	33.10	1,715	5,793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

STATEMENT B-

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>					
33	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges).	.....	5	...	.....
34	Act XI of 1881 ...	Indian Factories Act	.....	33	...	.....
35	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act	1,161	12,071	...	.....
36	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	37	112	...	.....
37	Sec. 102 ...	Insolvency Act	12	92	...	.....
38	Act XV of 1882 ...	Levying illegal Distress	.....	1	...	.....
39	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Company's Act	79	3	...	.....
40	Act XIII of 1924	Children Act	.....	3	...	.....
41	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (Rash driving).	9	18	...	.....
42	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Explosive Act	.....	2	...	.....
43	Act IV of 1899 ...	The Indian Stamp Act	.....	1	...	.....
44	Act I of 1923 ...	Entertainment Duty Act	.....	2	...	.....
45	Act V of 1890 ...	The Municipal Servant Act	.....	29	...	.....
		Total	1,298	12,312	...	.....
		Grand Total	2,032	17,365	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 25th March 1933. }

8	Persons who appeared before the Courts	9	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		12	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	13	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
				10	11					14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
				Acquitted or discharged	Convicted					Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
5	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	...	...	16	17	.....	51.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,332	...	...	15	6,167	.....	46.50	.....	1,304	.....	5,746	.....	.....
149	1	2	5	121	.....	85.23	.....	9	.....	11	.....	.....
44	2	3	33	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	...	...	79	3	.....	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	...	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	...	...	19	6	.....	22.22	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
2	...	...	...	2	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	...	...	...	2	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	...	...	1	2	.....	6.89	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
13,610	3	176	6,395	46,449	1,319	5,786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,387	209	6,251	6,419	33,10	1,715	5,793	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

H. P. DASTUR,

Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen und recovered during the year 1932.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was re-covered	Percent- age of cases in which property was re- covered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percent- age of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.						
1. Theft—				Rs.	Rs.	
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,674	235	14.04	25,02,932	72,476	2.90
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	73*	...	.....	14,041	...
(c) Other thefts ...	3,127	1,107	35.40	6,13,159	71,467	11.66
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity ...	9	...	...	22,738	.....	...
(b) Other Robbery ...	83	21	25.30	6,729	517	7.68
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	360	123	33.89	1,64,323	33,692	20.50
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	5	1	20.00	762	540	70.87
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	235	...	.....	3,429	...
Total ...	5,251	1,794	33.95	33,10,643	1,96,162	5.93
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
6. Extortion ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	16	5	31.25	48,179	10,991	22.81
Total ...	16	5	31.25	48,179	10,991	22.81

* Of these, 43 cases were connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (a) or (c) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

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

Column 2	...	...	...	...	Cases	15
" 3	...	...	...	...	"	3
" 5	...	...	...	...	Rs.	11,786
" 6	...	...	...	...	"	1,339

(2) Rs. 545 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 3,084 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 10th May 1933. }

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Bombay City.</i>										
Permanent Establishment ...	5	10	...	40	25	133*	95	363	9	...
Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. (War Branch).	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Temporary C. I. D.	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Temporary C. I. D. (Special Branch).	1	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Armed Police	9	...	...
Temporary Establishment for Harbour Police Watch and Ward Department.
Temporary M. V. Department.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Police Prosecutor.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Clerical Establishment:

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

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

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

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

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

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 10th May 1933. }

D.

Police during the year 1932.

Number of Constables				Total	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force
Foot	Water	Mounted	To area										To population			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
3,392	49	...	4,120	37,38,571	2,66,513	40,05,084	22	1,161,283	...	18	...	0063	261.59	84,470	20.50	
...	...	...	3	5,813	...	5,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	7,709	...	7,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	14,230	...	14,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	3,762	...	3,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	...	...	100	48,154	...	48,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	...	600	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	17,005	...	17,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2,217	...	2,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7,406	...	7,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

financial year ending 31st March 1933.
in Bombay City.

are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	TOTAL STRENGTH				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE		
		Sanctioned		Actual		Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	298	3,812	285	3,751	55	783	270

Range	District	REWARDS		EDUCATION		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES				
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write		Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
		By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards	Officers	Men					
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City ... ..	...	3,872	283	1,933	79	335	1,594	1,045	327

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

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 10th May 1933.

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1932.

PUNISHMENTS

Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	25	23	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF				REMARKS
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Vacancies	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
59	19	25	40	1	35	109.71	1.45	0.87	69	

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

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

*Return of Inquests held by the Coroner during the
Calendar year 1932.*

Serial No.	Verdict—Cause of death.	Total number of cases during 1932.	Total number of cases during 1931.	Increase during 1932.	Decrease during 1932.	Remarks
<i>Offence.</i>						
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offender committed suicide).	...	1	...	1	
2	Justifiable homicide ...	35	1	34	...	
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code)	241	65	176	...	
4	Rash and negligent act ...	29	17	5	...	
<i>Suicide.</i>						
1	By cutting throat ...	1	8	...	7	
2	.. drowning ...	17	13	4	...	
3	.. hanging ...	7	2	5	...	
4	.. stabbing ...	...	9	...	2	
5	.. jumping out of a window, building, etc.	11	6	5	...	
6	.. lying on railway line in front of train in motion.	4	4	...	...
7	.. opium, arsenic and other poisons.	52	45	7	...	
8	.. shooting ...	1	2	...	1	
9	.. burning ...	12	9	3	...	
10	.. knocking head against wall, etc.	...	...	...	...
<i>Accidental Deaths.</i>						
1	Accidents on board the ships ...	5	14	...	9	
2	.. by mill machinery ...	4	9	...	5	
3	.. .. railway trains ..	55	58	...	3	
4	.. .. tram cars ...	14	11	3	...	
5	.. .. motor cars, taxi cars, lorries, trolleys, etc.	54	68	...	14	
6	.. .. being knocked down by run-away horses.	...	...	...	...
7	.. .. blasting operations.	...	...	...	...
6	.. .. drowning ...	14	20	...	6	

Serial No.	Verdict—Cause of death.	Total number of cases during 1932.	Total number of cases during 1931.	Increase during 1932.	Decrease during 1932.	Remarks.
<i>Accidental Deaths—contd.</i>						
9	Accidents by poisoning ...	17	20	...	3	
10	.. .. suffocation ...	3	8	...	5	
11	.. .. burns ...	63	59	4	...	
12	.. .. falling from houses.	40	31	9	...	
13	.. .. falling from scaffold- ing, ladders, etc.	6	4	2	...	
14	.. .. injuries by carts, carriages, etc.	11	16	...	5	
15	.. .. fall of bales of cot- ton, bags of grain, etc.	3	3	...	...
16	.. .. fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc.	1	1	...	...
17	.. .. fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc.	1	1	...	...
18	.. .. fall of houses, build- ings, etc.	...	...	...	...
19	.. .. scalds ...	9	9	...	...
20	.. .. electrocution ...	5	7	...	2	
21	.. .. Hydrophobia, snake bites, etc.	4	...	4	...	
22	.. .. fall on roads, pave- ments, etc.	5	4	1	...	
23	Miscellaneous ...	62	53	9	...	
<i>Deaths otherwise caused.</i>						
1	Natural causes ...	56	50	6	...	
2	Found dead ...	17	15	2	...	
3	Found drowned ...	33	37	...	4	
	Total ...	885	673	279	67	

Note.—There were in all 443 sittings of adjourned inquests during the year 1932 as compared with 220 during 1931. In 96 cases inquests were unnecessary as *post-mortem* examinations showed that the deaths were due to natural causes.

Bombay, 18th January 1933.

B. N. ATHAVLE,
Coroner of Bombay.

Statement showing the offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1932.

Serial No.	Offence	Number of persons arrested	Result of persons convicted									Remarks
			Convicted	Discharged	Sent to Reformatory or Boys' Industrial Home or certified schools	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Bound over to be of good behaviour	Admonished and discharged	Pending at the close of the year	
1	Theft ...	55	43	8	21	1	...	...	20	1	4	
2	House-breaking and theft.	8	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	
3	Criminal breach of trust.	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
4	Receiving stolen property.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Grievous hurt ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	House trespass ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	20	19	1	9	4	...	...	6	...	...
9	Rash driving or riding on a public way.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
10	Bombay Children Act.	176	65	70	60	...	...	...	5	...	40	
11	The Indian Criminal Law-Amendment Act.	31	27	2	10	4	...	1	10	2	1	†
12	The Indian Press Emergency Powers Act.	21	19	1	10	2	...	...	7	...	1	
13	Ordinance No. V. of 1932.	15	13	9	5	1	...	...	7	...	...
14	Ordinance No. X of 1932.	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...
15	Gambling ...	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	
16	Obstruction by squatters.	23	21	†	...	...	...	18	3	1	...	
17	Disorderly behaviour...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
18	Possession of stolen property.	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
19	Committing nuisance in streets.	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
20	Begging for alms ...	13	6	4	3	1	...	...	1	1	3	
21	Wilful trespass ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
22	Other offences under the Bombay City Police Act.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	393	293	100	126	13	...	24	69	6	53	†

* 1 Died; 1 withdrawn; 37 handed over to parents or relations.

† Absconded.

‡ 1 Died; 1 withdrawn; 1 absconded; 37 handed over to parents or relations.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 10th May 1933. }

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

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

	RELIGION							
	Europeans		Portuguese and Native Christians		Hindus		Muhammadans	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cognizable ...	674	44	1,823	53	63,006	2,541	37,740	256
Non-cognizable ...	9	...	831	53	7,934	373	8,664	499
Total ...	683	44	2,653	106	70,940	2,913	46,404	755

	RELIGION—contd.						Grand Total
	Parsis		Others		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cognizable ...	1,330	28	584	12	105,166	2,933	108,099
Non-cognizable ...	783	132	110	...	18,331	1,056	19,387
Total ...	2,113	160	694	12	123,497	3,989	127,486

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 10th May 1933. }

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A.

(Paragraph 24.)

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1931	1932
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	1,134	944
2	Export licenses	748	720
3	Import licenses	781	518
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	1,047	1,006
5	Journey licenses (XX)	408	323
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	6,105	6,362
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	177	139
8	Possession licenses for .303 bore and .450 bore ammunition.	18	11
9	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	5	6
10	Permits to public servants	58	14
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	304	235
12	Dealers' licenses	23	23
13	Licenses to Repairers of arms for storing spare parts ...	1	1
	Total ...	10,809	10,302

Police Commissioner's Office : }
Bombay, 10th May 1933. }

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B.

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

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattians	Bayonets	Spears	Life Preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo Indians.	1,138	985	402	673	31	30	9	17	16	3	80	1	...	3,384	2,071
Hindus	354	1,154	511	225	15	183	115	12	65	...	14	1	1	2,650	1,938
Parsis	479	592	327	337	10	63	56	11	11	...	16	...	3	1,985	1,246
Native Christians	129	339	18	11	7	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	435
Muhammadans	225	552	150	104	14	43	31	6	...	1	...	...	1	1,133	850
Japanese	5	8	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12
Jews	4	8	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15
Total	2,344	3,639	1,417	1,408	77	324	245	46	92	3	110	3	5	9,712	6,507

TABLE B (1).

New licenses—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattians	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	231	235	63	125	9	5	3	...	7	...	1	...	...	679	408
Hindus	38	83	17	8	2	13	14	5	5	...	...	...	1	186	130
Parsis	23	35	19	11	3	15	8	3	2	...	...	...	...	124	63
Native Christians	25	31	3	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	53
Muhammadans	25	52	8	5	2	6	2	3	103	76
Japanese	...	1	...	1	2	2
Jews	1	1	...	1	3	1
Total	348	438	110	152	18	42	29	11	14	...	1	...	1	1,164	733

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

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Katbars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	160	145	43	50	4	6	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	445	260
Hindus...	18	44	20	6	...	11	2	6	51	...	...	...	...	153	110
Parsis ...	14	10	7	8	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	35
Native Christians.	6	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	17
Muhammadans ...	13	24	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	31
Japanese ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Jews ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Total ...	209	240	75	98	6	19	8	9	55	...	...	...	...	715	457

TABLE B (3).

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

	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office ...	141	82
Sold or handed over to authorised persons ...	227	132
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees ...	.....	.....
Left India ...	69	49
Held under exemption ...	3	3
No trace ...	48	43
Licenses renewed by outside authorities ...	227	149
Total ...	715	457

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TABLE C.
Explosives—(Paragraph 2A).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1931	1932
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	6	7
2	Possession and sale ...	B	236	229
3	Possession ...	C	1	1
4	Do. ...	F	...	...
5	Licenses in form "E" (<i>bona fide</i> blasting purposes).	E	2	1
6	General transport licenses ...	II	14	13
7	Magazine buildings ...	J	6	6
		Total ...	265	257

TABLE D.
Petroleum—(Paragraph 2A).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in		
		1931	1932	
1	General import licenses ...	29	36	
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	152	219	
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	8	13	
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	...	...
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum .	5	7	
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	192	210	
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	1	1	
8	Possession and transport (motor owner's) licenses ...	19	16	
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	23	19	
		Total ...	429	521

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TABLE E (1).

(Paragraph 24.)

Districts	Motor driving licenses		Owner's permits "A"		Driver's permits "B"	
	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad	431	2,345	109	229	150	437
Kaira	79	355	69	119	43	210
Panch Mahals	39	161	32	26	32	33
Broach	18	139	10	28	16	40
Surat	152	841	102	158	108	213
Thana	43	452	78	193	78	269
Ahmednagar	50	692	93	173	114	233
East Khandesh	50	634	55	177	78	268
West Khandesh	38	337	78	225	116	258
Nasik	140	818	194	250	620	323
Poona	955	3,408	389	235	379	447
Satara	127	603	231	252	327	264
Sholapur	52	658	101	131	174	165
Belgaum	242	850	268	411	336	490
Bijapur	36	292	48	106	51	161
Dharwar	66	720	41	250	61	351
North Kanara	78	355	42	104	44	195
Koiaba	58	323	115	130	58	224
Ratnagiri	63	338	93	166	88	230
Bombay Suburban District ...	77	301	176	91	209	130

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TABLE E (2).

(Paragraph 24.)

Districts	New motor vehicles registered			Motor vehicles re-registered		
	Cars	Cycles	Lorries	Cars	Cycles	Lorries
Ahmedabad ...	271	10	...	1,279	36	13
Kaira ...	24	1	...	231	1	...
Fanch Mahals ...	17	...	...	81	3	...
Broach ...	18	...	...	59	1	1
Surat ...	34	1	...	693	13	1
Thana ...	24	3	1	335	11	4
Ahmednagar ...	22	4	...	345	34	...
East Khandesh ...	18	6	...	319	26	...
West Khandesh ...	13	...	...	351	9	...
Nasik ...	28	1	...	539	27	1
Poona ...	200	43	1	1,728	323	4
Safara ...	62	1	...	352	13	...
Sholapur ...	63	2	...	374	33	...
Belgaum ...	190	2	...	553	29	1
Bijapur ...	26	...	...	155	3	...
Dharwar ...	60	2	...	492	22	...
North Kanara ...	12	2	...	164	13	...
Kolaba ...	20	...	...	241	9	...
Ratnagiri ...	47	1	...	133	4	...
Bombay Suburban District ...	87	5	...	719	54	20
Outside Bombay Presidency excluding Sind.	36	2	1	336	53	...
Bombay city ...	1,132	84	119	8,155	446	901

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TABLE F.
(Paragraph 24.)

Nature of accidents	Total number of accidents		HOW DISTRIBUTED							Total
	1931	1932	Passengers		Pedestrians	In collision with				
			Alighting	Boarding		Tram cars	Motor cars	Carts and other vehicles		
Slight accidents	431	438	107	50	110	122	15	34	438	
Serious	35	33	8	2	13	5	3	2	33	
Fatal	7	13	2	1	10	...	...	...	13
Total for 1932 ... ..	...	484	117	53	133	127	18	36	484
Total for 1931	473	...	105	44	161	103	21	39	473	

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year	Bogie single deck	Bogie double deck	Bogie and trailer	Single truck	Single truck double deck	Single truck trains	Single truck double deck and trailers	Unit mileage
1931	59	48	5	15	143	...	5,375,824	
1932	60	42	5	15	143	...	5,083,264	

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

	Superintendents	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Sergeants	Sub-Inspectors	Jemadars	Head Constables	Constables
PERMANENT.								
<i>Increase.</i>								
Constable driver for additional motor van (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9020/3, dated 30th November 1931).	1
Constable drivers, fitters, etc. for the Motor Transport Section (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1440/3, dated 17th October 1932).	19
Total	20
<i>Decrease.</i>								
Constable cycle orderlies (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9020/2, dated 30th November 1931).	5
Constable guards, nine armed and one unarmed (<i>vide</i> Government endorsement, Home Department, No. 9847/2 dated 6th January 1932).	10
Inspector i/c Recruits Training School (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 557/2, dated 22nd November 1926 and 26th March 1927).	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abolition of the Mounted Police (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1440/3, dated 17th October 1932).	1	...	6	38
Total	1	...	...	1	...	6	53
Net decrease	-1	...	...	-1	...	-6	-33
TEMPORARY.								
<i>Increase.</i>								
Temporary Police Prosecutor (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 950/3, dated 13th December 1932).	...	1
Total	1

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