



Annual Police Administration Report of the Province of Bombay, including the Railways

For the Year 1940



The supply of copies of this Report to non-officials or the public has been temporarily suspended as a war measure. This Report is intended only for official use and care should be taken sure that it does not fall into unauthorized

BOMBAY

Printed AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
by the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery,
and the High Commissioner for India, India House,
London, W.C.2, or through any recognized Bookseller

Price—Annas 9 or 11d.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Dist Court/Bar Library at North Satara

Class- VII	Room- 2
Sub-head- D	Cupboard- 5
Serial No. 3	Shelf- 1

Received on

Civ. B 64

CONTENTS

	PARA.	PAGE
Charge	1	1
Total reported crime—cognizable and non-cognizable	2	1
Police cognizable cases—reported (ordinary and serious)	3 & 4	2 & 5
Incidence of cognizable and serious crime per thousand of population ..	5	6
Police cognizable cases for disposal	6	8
Excluded cases	7	8
Maliciously false cases	8	9
Pending cases	9	9
True Police cognizable cases disposed of	10	12
Undetected Police cognizable cases	11	12
Police cases decided by trial	12	13
Sessions cases	13	13
Offences under Special and Local Laws	14	14
Cognizable crime: direct cases	15	14
Persons in Police cases	16	14
Non-cognizable crime—cases	17	14
Non-cognizable crime—persons	18	15
Property stolen and recovered	19	15
Preventive action	20	15
Habitual offenders	21	16
Gang cases	22	16
Important cases dealt with in Districts and on Railways	23	16
Criminal Investigation Department (Province of Bombay)	24	19
Criminal Tribes Branch	24	23
Counterfeit coins and currency notes	25	25
Finger Print and Handwriting Bureaux (Province of Bombay)	26	26
Miscellaneous duties performed	27	30
Personal visitation of serious crime	28	30
Strength of Police	29	30
Cost of Police	30	32
Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated	31	33
Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts	32	33
Inspector General's tour	32	33 & 34
Armament	33	34
Punishments	34	34
Rewards	35	34
Education and facilities for training	36	35
Resignations	37	36
Vacancies and recruiting	38	36
Health	39	37

	PARA.	PAGE
Escapes and recaptures	40	38
Supply	41	38
Inspection of arms, ammunition and explosives shops	42	38
Prosecuting staff and its work	43	38
Drill	44	39
Musketry	45	39
Buildings	46	40
Village Police	47	40
The Police Training School	48	41
Incidents of note	49	42
Administrative and other changes	50	45
Civic Guards	51	46
Miscellaneous	52	47
Needs of the Department	53	47
Salient features	54	48
Concluding remarks	55	49

APPENDICES.

A—Statement showing incidence by districts per thousand of population of cognizable crime, etc., during 1940	52
B—Graph indicating Reported, True, and Detected crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) from 1926 to 1940	52A
C—Details regarding persons dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code and Regulation XII of 1927	53
Statement I—Statistics referring to registered members of Criminal Tribes for 1940—by Tribes	54
Statement I-A—Statistics referring to registered members of Criminal Tribes for 1940—by Districts	58
Statement II—Convictions of members of Criminal Tribes for 1940—by Tribes	62
Statement II-A—Convictions of members of Criminal Tribes for 1940—by Districts	64

STATEMENTS.

Statements "A" and "AA", Part I (Return of cognizable cases)	ii
Statements "A" and "AA", Part II (Return of persons in cognizable cases).	viii
Statement "B", Part I (Return of non-cognizable cases)	xvi
Statement "B", Part II (Return of persons in non-cognizable cases)	xxii
Statement "C"—Return of property stolen and recovered	xxvi
Statement "D"—Return of sanctioned strength and cost of Police	xxvii
Statement "E"—Return of equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force	xxxvi

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS, FOR THE YEAR 1940.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., was in charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police from the beginning of the year to the 22nd June 1940, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. I assumed charge the same day and officiated as Inspector General of Police to the end of the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were:—

	From	To
<i>In the Northern Range.</i>		
Mr. H. M. Haslehurst, M.B.E. . .	1st January 1940.	23rd August 1940.
Mr. J. W. Rowland . . .	24th August 1940.	31st December 1940.

<i>In the Southern Range.</i>		
Mr. A. S. Holland . . .	1st January 1940.	2nd September 1940.
Mr. H. M. Haslehurst, M.B.E. . .	3rd September 1940.	31st December 1940.

<i>In the Criminal Investigation Department.</i>		
Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E. . .	1st January 1940.	3rd May 1940.
Mr. F. E. Sharp . . .	4th May 1940.	31st December 1940.

2. (a) The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 146,374 as against 170,968 in 1939—a net decrease of 24,594 cases under all classes.

Total reported crime—cognizable and non-cognizable.	reported	during the year	was	146,374	as	against	170,968	in	1939—	a	net	decrease	of	24,594	cases	under	all	classes.
---	----------	-----------------	-----	---------	----	---------	---------	----	-------	---	-----	----------	----	--------	-------	-------	-----	----------

(b) The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police during the year was 38,409 while those dealt with by the Magistrates direct amounted to 14,017, giving a total of 52,426 as against 48,974 in 1939—an increase of 3,452 cases.

(c) The total non-cognizable crime numbered 93,948 as against 121,994 in 1939—a decrease of 28,046 cases.

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

(e) Cognizable crime reported to the Police has risen from 38,273 to 38,409 in the year under report—a small increase of 136 cases. In this connection, it has to be borne in mind that political offences and cases under the Defence of India Act Rules numbered 292 as against 22 in the previous year.

(f) Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have risen from 10,701 in 1939 to 14,017 in 1940—an increase of 3,316 cases.

3. (a) Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Statements 'A' Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under and 'AA'—Part I— report and for the preceding four years was as Total cognizable cases reported to the Police. under :—

1936	..	..	..	..	18,440
1937	..	..	..	..	20,627
1938	..	..	..	..	24,607
1939	..	..	..	..	28,822
1940	..	..	..	..	28,803

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

1936	..	..	..	..	26,059
1937	..	..	..	..	29,225
1938	..	..	..	..	32,569
1939	..	..	..	..	38,273
1940	..	..	..	..	38,409

(c) The figures for 1940 are the highest during the last five years showing an increase of 136 under all classes as compared with those of the previous year. Analysing the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, the crime reported showed a decrease of 19 under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and an increase of 155 under minor offences under Special and Local Laws (class VI).

(d) Though the total crime reported under classes I to V shows a slight decrease, there was actually an increase in ten districts, the most marked being in Poona (614), Thana (163), G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (158), Belgaum (140) and B. B. & C. I. Railway (139).

In Poona, the rise is very marked and is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to :—

(1) The activities of two gangs which were rounded up later in the year. These gangs were responsible for a number of dacoities in the rural area.

(2) Increased expansion of Poona City, resulting in the Police having larger built-up areas to patrol.

(3) Increase in population owing to the War, especially of labourers at the Ammunition Factory.

(4) Influx into Poona of bad characters from Bombay.

The rise in crime was confined to urban areas and was mostly under "House-breakings" and "Thefts". Of the latter, a considerable number was of cycle thefts. The reorganisation of the Poona Police and considerable addition to its working strength has for long been overdue. Out of the 300 extra temporary Police sanctioned by Government under their Home Department letter No. 3726/4-D, dated 14th October 1940, as many as 80 were allotted by me for use in the Poona urban areas. Looking to the rapid expansion of the City and Cantonments and the large amount of extra work caused by the War in this Military centre, the number of extra Police sanctioned cannot yet be regarded as sufficient.

In Thana, the increase was under several heads, viz., dacoities, due to the activities of two gangs which were later rounded up, robberies, none of which was of a serious nature, house-breakings and thefts, which are attributed to the exodus of Bombay externees, economic distress, high prices on account of the War and destitution following the cyclone.

The contributory causes to the increase on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways are stated to be :—

(1) Increased opportunities for thefts on platforms and in yards due to the "Black-out" regulations in Bombay.

(2) Rise in the value of scrap metal, copper wire, steel keys etc. due to the War and a consequent incentive to plunder the railway where such loot is plentiful and obtainable with the minimum risk of detection.

(3) Preoccupation of the Police with duties in connection with the War and Prohibition to the detriment of preventive measures.

In Belgaum, although the increase was under practically all heads, house-breakings and thefts and simple thefts showed a marked rise. It was mainly due to the activities of criminal tribes, some of whom have formed gangs.

On the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the increase was mainly under thefts and in the jurisdiction of the Bombay Central Police Station. It is attributed to the "Black-out" regulations and also to the system of zone tickets.

(e) There was a reduction in crime under classes I to V in twelve districts. It was marked in East Khandesh (279), Satara and Sholapur (246 each), Nasik (215), Ahmedabad (137) and Panch Mahals (124).

The reduction in East Khandesh was mainly under house-breakings and thefts and is attributed to more favourable seasonal conditions.

In Satara, the decrease under public tranquillity (class I) and in serious cases is mainly attributed to action taken under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and the District Police Act. The rounding up of two gangs—one of Gujarati Kolhatis and the other of local persons at Satara—was also a contributory cause.

In Sholapur, the normal crime figures were vitiated in 1939 by factors, such as Hindu-Muslim disturbances, famine conditions and the existence of a serious epidemic of plague in certain talukas. The absence of these factors in 1940 and the intensified preventive action taken against the local bad characters resulted in bringing a reduction of reported crime.

In Nasik, there was a drop in miscellaneous crime but an increase in serious crime, notably murders, dacoities and robberies. The increase in murders was due to fortuitous circumstances and that in the serious crime against property to the depredations of several gangs who were subsequently satisfactorily dealt with. The fall in miscellaneous crime is stated to be due to a less marked inclination on the part of the Public to report trivial matters to the Police which were often magnified into cognizable crime.

In Ahmedabad, the decrease was in the rural area and is attributed largely to effective armed patrols and the breaking up of a notorious gang. In the urban area, however, there was a considerable increase in cases of hurt and house-breakings and thefts. In connection with offences of hurt which are increasing year by year, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, recommends that the use of a knife in the commission of an offence should invariably bring a long term of imprisonment in its train.

The increase in house-breaking and theft cases in the urban area is attributed mainly to the expansion and development of the City and its suburban area without an adequate increase in the Police strength. New Police Stations with additional men are now being provided and it is hoped that this will lead to improvement in the general situation.

In Panch Mahals, the crime figures of 1939 were vitiated by the failure of the monsoon and the prevalence of scarcity conditions. During the year under report, there was a general decrease in all the heads due to the preventive measures adopted, although the total incidence of crime was still above normal.

(f) Generally speaking, it is satisfactory that the unfortunate progressive rise in reported crime which has occurred in the past few years has been checked, although there has been no actual reduction.

In rural areas, it is probable that the people have not bothered to come forward with trivial complaints to the same extent as previously. In urban areas no real trouble is involved in approaching the Police and trivial complaints continue to be reported.

(g) In regard to class VI, there has been an increase of 155 cases in the year under review.

The Nasik District recorded the highest increase (287), followed by Thana (224), Bombay Suburban District and G.I.P. and M. & S.M. Railways (170 each).

The districts mainly responsible for decreases are Poona (331), Sholapur (327), Kolaba (289) and Ahmedabad (223).

In Nasik, the increase occurred mainly in offence under the Public Conveyances Act and is ascribed to the application of the Act to a number of additional villages.

In Thana, the increase is mainly the result of a larger number of offences under the Abkari Act as a result of the enforcement of Prohibition. The same reason is advanced for an increase in Bombay Suburban District. The District Superintendent of Police writes :—

“ Though Prohibition ceased in Bombay City and Salsette Island from the month of August last, the demand for illicit liquor continued because of the high excise duties imposed on it in this area. In consequence, the Prohibition Police of Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District had to deal with a wave of illicit distillation and smuggling of liquor leading to the registration of 263 cases in all under the Abkari Act.”

On the G.I.P. and M. & S.M. Railways, there was a large rise in the number of cases under the Indian Railways Act, for which Bombay (Victoria Terminus) Police Station was mainly responsible. This rise was due to the enforcement of Prohibition.

The decreases, on the other hand, have been attributed mainly to more departmental action as per instructions issued last year by my predecessor.

4. (a) The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1939 and in the year under review were :—

	Reported crime.	serious	of crime during 1939 and in the year under review were :—	1939.	1940.
Murders	472	496
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	166	175
Dacoities	347	307
Robberies	794	748
House-breakings with intent to commit an offence				7,390	7,438
Thefts including cattle thefts	10,764	11,100
Receiving stolen property	427	432
			Total ..	20,360	20,696

As will be seen, the increase is almost entirely under the head of thefts. The reduction in dacoities and robberies is a matter for congratulation. It was chiefly noticeable in Ahmedabad District owing to the breaking up of a notorious gang of dacoits which had been operating in the Dhandhuka Taluka during the previous year.

(b) The quinquennial average for 1935-39 of real serious crime under the heads (1) murder, (2) dacoity, (3) robbery, (4) rioting and (5) house-breaking, together with that for the year 1940 is given below for purposes of comparison :—

—			Murder.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Rioting (Serial No. 9 of State- ment " A ").	House- breaking (Serial No. 29 of State- ment " A ").
Quinquennial	average	of					
1935-39	..	..	312	155	377·60	168	4,987·40
1940	..	..	391	297	579	212	6,823

In regard to house-breakings, the districts chiefly responsible for increases were Bombay Suburban District (86), Ahmedabad (76), Thana (54), Belgaum (49), Kolaba (44) and Ratnagiri (33). On the other hand, there was a marked decrease in East Khandesh (119), Nasik (82) and Satara (65). The fluctuations in certain districts have already been discussed in paragraph 3 (d) and (e) *supra*.

In Bombay Suburban District, the chief reasons advanced are the proximity of the district to Bombay City and the continuous externment of bad characters from the City year after year.

In Kolaba, the increase is mainly attributed to depression amongst Katkaris. Pending negotiations between Government and the Forest Contractors as regards rules for a daily wage system, the Contractors deferred payment of advances for work as a result of which large numbers of Katkaris were deprived of their livelihood and were compelled to resort to crime.

The increase in cases of receiving stolen property, though small, indicates more extended activity on the part of the Police.

5. (a) The latest figures from other Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1939. They are given below and compared with the figures of this Province.

Incidence of—
 (a) cognizable and
 (b) serious crime
 per thousand of
 population.

(b) The incidence per thousand of population of cognizable crime reported in 1938 and 1939 under classes I to V was :—

				1938.	1939.
1.	North-West Frontier Province	..	..	3·96	4·49
2.	Sind	..	..	3·10	3·56
3.	Punjab	..	..	2·06	2·13
4.	Assam	..	..	1·66	1·83
5.	United Provinces	..	..	1·64	1·78
6.	Bombay	..	..	1·46	1·71
7.	Bihar	..	..	1·30	1·50
8.	Bengal	..	..	1·15	1·27
9.	Orissa	..	..	·91	1·07
10.	Madras	..	..	·89	1·01
11.	Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	(Figures not available).	

(c) The incidence of total serious crime per thousand of population reported in 1938 and 1939 was :—

				1938.	1939.
1.	North-West Frontier Province	..	..	2·55	3·03
2.	Sind	..	..	2·05	2·50
3.	Punjab	..	..	1·49	1·52
4.	United Provinces	..	..	1·33	1·45
5.	Assam	..	..	1·24	1·36
6.	Bihar	..	..	1·06	1·23
7.	Bombay	..	..	1·01	1·20
8.	Bengal	..	..	·97	1·06
9.	Orissa	..	..	·73	·86
10.	Madras	..	..	·61	·72
11.	Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	(Figures not available).	

(d) As regards the strength of the Force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province where there are no different branches

in the Force), the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1938 and 1939 per Policeman was:—

	1938.	1939.
1. Assam	4.40	4.88
2. Sind	4.02	4.56
3. Bihar	3.78	4.42
4. United Provinces	2.69	3.08
5. Bengal	2.46	2.75
6. Orissa	2.11	2.58
7. Bombay	1.96	2.43
8. Madras	1.75	1.96

(e) A statement showing the incidence per thousand of population of reported crime (classes I to V) and serious crime in the Province, district by district, during the year 1940 is attached to this Report as Appendix "A".

(f) The incidence of total crime and serious crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Province, including Railways, in 1940 works out to 1.71 and 1.22 per thousand population, as against 1.71 and 1.20 respectively in the preceding year.

6. (a) Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the numbers of cases for disposal during the year under report and for the preceding year were:—

	1939.	1940.
Indian Penal Code	34,638	34,998
Class VI	10,327	10,893
Total	<u>44,965</u>	<u>45,891</u>

(b) The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under Section 157 (i) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,705 as against 1,740 in 1939, leaving 44,186 cases for investigation as against 43,225 in the previous year. The percentages of cases dealt with under Section 157 (i) (b) to total cases for disposal dropped slightly from 3.86 to 3.70 in the year under review.

7. (a) The numbers of cases excluded as false or due to mistake of law or fact were as under:—

	1939.	1940.
Indian Penal Code (classes I to V)	5,650	4,761
Class VI	298	329
Total	<u>5,948</u>	<u>5,090</u>

(b) The percentages of cases excluded to cases for disposal were as follows :—

		1939.	1940.
Indian Penal Code (classes I to V)	..	16·31	13·60
Class VI	.. ..	2·88	3·02
All classes (I to VI)	.. ..	13·22	11·09

The decrease in the number of cases excluded is satisfactory.

(c) Of the 5,090 cases excluded during 1940, 1,311 were compounded as against 1,404 in 1939, giving a percentage of 25·75 as against 23·60 in 1939. The proportion of compounded cases among those excluded continues to increase, an unfortunate feature which is wasteful from a Police point of view. Of the 1,311 cases compounded, 769 offences were of grievous hurt and hurt as against 760 in 1939, giving a percentage of 58·65 against 54·13 in 1939. For this increase in percentage, the districts mainly responsible were Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Satara and Sholapur.

8. (a) Of the 4,761 excluded cases under the Indian Penal Code, 592 were classed as maliciously false as against 788 Maliciously false cases. in 1939—a decrease of 196 cases. The percentage of these cases to the total number for disposal was 1·69 as against 2·27 in 1939.

(b) Prosecutions were ordered in 322 cases during the year under review as against 407 in 1939. Of these cases, 123 ended in conviction and 148 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 54·39 against 51·64 in 1939 and 36·95 in 1938. From the actual figures it would appear that increased activity in prosecution has had a beneficial effect on the number of false complaints made.

(c) The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 70·68 as against 65·95 in 1939. This is satisfactory.

The leniency of the Magistrates in awarding insufficient compensation in cases classed maliciously false has been the subject of comment in more than one district report.

9. (a) The total number of cases, under all classes, pending at the close of the year under report was 7,189 as against Pending cases. 7,178 during 1939. According to classes they were :—

		1939.	1940.
Indian Penal Code (classes I to V)	..	5,999	6,032
Class VI	.. ..	1,179	1,157
Total	..	<u>7,178</u>	<u>7,189</u>

There was an increase of 33 cases under the Indian Penal Code and a decrease of 22 cases under class VI.

The total number of cases pending with the Police was 1,151 and with the Magistracy 6,038 as against 1,237 and 5,941 respectively in the previous year.

(b) The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last two years was as under :—

Year.	With Police.	With Magistrates.	Total.
1939	2·75	13·21	15·96
1940	2·50	13·15	15·66
Difference ..	—·25	—·06	—·30

The increase in cases pending with Magistrates was marked in the following districts :—

District.	1939.	1940.	Increase.
Bombay Suburban District	380	521	141
Thana	523	623	100
Ahmednagar	79	178	99
Bijapur	141	182	41

The District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, points out that 1,238 cases were sent up for trial in 1940 as against 842 in the previous year and that the Magistrates actually disposed of 865 as against 598. The need for extra Magistrates would seem to be apparent.

So also in Thana, the total number of cases disposed of by trial by Magistrates is reported to have been 1,527 as against 1,154 in 1939. In this connexion, the District Magistrate, Thana, observes that the Taluka officers were busily engaged in War activities and had often to keep their offices open beyond the recognised hours of work.

The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, states that the number of cases pending trial with the Magistrates was the highest during the past five years and attributes it to the appointment of a junior Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the Southern Division at the end of the year and

also to the fact that in the 5 Talukas and 3 Petas in that Division there was no First Class Magistrate. The District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, accepts this reason as correct, and adds that the position will be improved this year as there has since been an increase in the number of First Class Magistrates in the district.

In Bijapur, the Commissioner, Southern Division, attributes the deterioration in disposal of criminal cases to the War effort but remarks that the matter requires the unremitting attention of the District Magistrate.

It is gratifying to state that there was a noticeable improvement in East Khandesh, Panch Mahals, Sholapur and Satara Districts. In Satara District, the action taken personally by the District Magistrate is reported to have had a very good effect.

In general, it is a matter for serious concern that the number of cases pending with Magistrates should have remained so high. There are various reasons for the delay in the disposal of cases, such as :—

- (a) adjournments for trivial reasons and of unnecessary length,
- (b) starting work late or not at all,
- (c) transfers and leave of Magistrates,
- (d) non-attendance of Prosecutors.

Further improvement is possible but it cannot be denied that serious efforts have been made by many District Magistrates to prevent unnecessary delays. The fact of the matter is, however, that the Magistracy is overworked and understaffed and no substantial improvement is likely to be achieved unless and until there is a considerable increase in the number of Resident Magistrates. I have found it difficult to obtain accurate figures, but, from the information I have received I understand that 7 additional temporary appointments of Resident, City or Special Magistrates were in existence during the past year. This is a very small number considering the large volume of work which requires but cannot under existing conditions receive adequate attention. The employment of a larger number of Police Prosecutors is also desirable and as occasions arise proposals are submitted to Government. During the year under review, 6 extra posts of this kind were created and, in addition, permission has been given by Government to fill leave and deputation vacancies of Police Prosecutors by creating temporary posts of non-pensionable Sub-Prosecutors.

There can be no doubt but that delay in the disposal of criminal cases has a most injurious effect which is felt throughout the whole range of Police and Magisterial work and reform in this direction is a most important need of the administration.

10. (a) Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 33,393 cases as against 31,601 in 1939, an increase of 1,792 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the last three years is as under :—

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.				Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
Year.						
1938	..	..	..	18,246	7,854	26,100
1939	..	..	..	22,763	8,838	31,601
1940	..	..	..	24,001	9,392	33,393

(b) A graph showing the variations in (1) reported crime for disposal, (2) true crime disposed of and (3) detected crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) during the last 15 years will be found in Appendix "B".

11. (a) The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 11,847 as against 11,420 in 1939—an increase of 406 cases. This was only to be expected in view of the fact that the number of offences disposed of during the year (viz. 33,393) was larger than in 1939 (31,601).

The districts mainly responsible for this increase were Poona (355), Bombay Suburban District (123), Belgaum (107) and West Khandesh (97). On the other hand, there was a marked decrease in Nasik (150), Satara (118) and Sholapur (92).

(b) A more reliable index of Police efficiency in detection is provided by the percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of and here there has been some improvement :—

				All classes.	Indian Penal Code only.
1939	..	..	..	36·13	48·73
1940	..	..	..	35·47	47·91

While the slight improvement in detection is a source of satisfaction, it cannot be denied that the standard is still unduly low.

One of the main causes for the comparatively poor results is the fact that the Police investigating staff was still undermanned. The Department is grateful to Government for sanctioning in October 1940, 30 Sub-Inspectors and 300 extra Unarmed Police, in addition to a number of extra men for Ahmedabad and Bombay Suburban District.

Unfortunately, however, it is only a case of being thankful for small mercies as more men are still required. It has also to be remembered that the number of cases for disposal by the Police, viz. 45,891, was even larger than in the previous year.

District reports go to show that during the year under report complaints and petitions against the Police did not cause so much harassment as in the previous year. While this is a satisfactory feature, it is regrettable that there was little indication of more genuine co-operation between the Public and the Police. Until such co-operation is forthcoming, no high degree of efficiency can be expected. Every effort that is made towards improvement in this direction by the intelligent and well disposed Public is bound to have beneficial results. Meanwhile, the necessity of behaving properly towards the Public and winning their confidence has been continuously impressed on all ranks of the Police by their superior officers.

12. (a) Out of the 19,841 cases decided by trial, 18,512 ended in conviction as against 17,277 out of 18,441 cases tried in 1939. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 93·30 as against 93·68 in 1939 under all classes and 88·92 against 89·54 under the Indian Penal Code. The slight variations call for no particular comment.

(b) Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in Courts under the more important heads of crime are:—

	1939.	1940.
Murders, homicides and attempts at murder	69·18	67·58
Dacoities	64·86	67·41
Robberies	81·81	79·23
House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc. (S. No. 29 in Statement "A", Part I)	86·86	87·26
Thefts including cattle thefts	93·14	92·23
Receiving stolen property	97·90	95·62

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 936 as against 855 in 1939. Out of the 733 cases tried, 507 ended in conviction and 226 in acquittal or discharge as compared with 667, 480 and 187 respectively in the previous year. Of the remaining cases, 18 were withdrawn, 1 case was dropped as the accused died during the trial and 184 were pending at the close of the year 1940. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 69·16 as against 71·96 in 1939. Districts returning high percentages are B.B. & C.I. Railway (100·00), Ahmednagar (92·85), Kanara and G. I. P. and M. & S.M. Railways (87·50 each), Ratnagiri (86·66), Sholapur (81·13),

Broach (78·57), Nasik (77·27), West Khandesh (72·97), Panch Mahals (72·72), Dharwar (72·22), Ahmedabad (71·83), Kaira (71·42) and Poona (70·27).

There was a marked deterioration in Surat, where the percentage fell from 92·00 in 1939 to 44·44. This is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to the vagaries of the jury system, the continuation of which in Surat is, it is understood, under consideration.

14. (a) Including pending cases, offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 10,633 in the year under review as against 10,053 in 1939—an increase of 580 cases.

(b) Of the 10,633 cases dealt with, 8,950 were brought to trial, of which 8,823 ended in conviction, as against 10,053, 8,395 and 8,274 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 98·58 as against 98·55 in the preceding year.

15. (a) The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates in 1940 without the intervention of the Police under all classes was 14,017 as against 10,701 in 1939—a marked increase of 3,316 cases (*vide* the graph referred to in paragraph 2), the number convicted being 8,431 against 5,298 in the previous year.

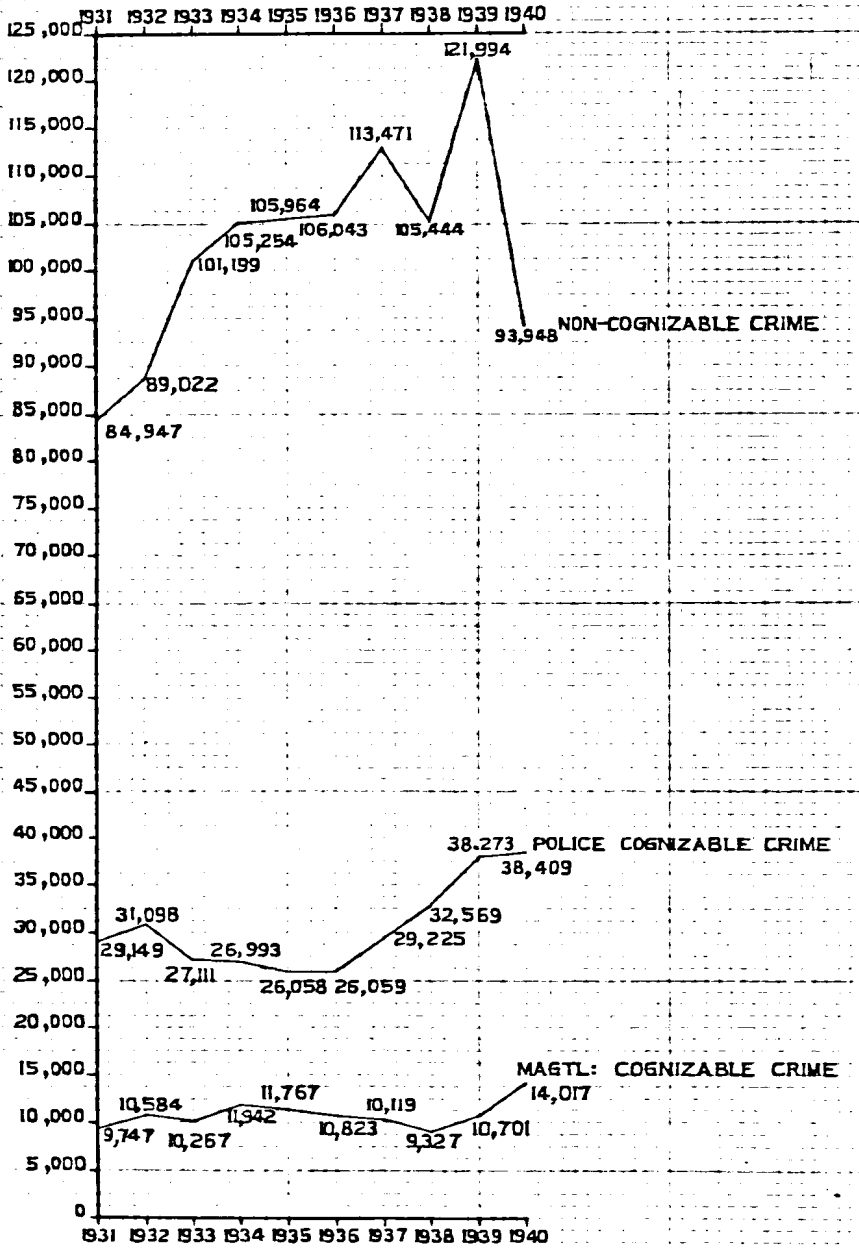
(b) Out of the above, the true cases under the Indian Penal Code numbered 7,177 (classes I to V) against 6,670 during the previous year. Of these, 2,306 ended in conviction as against 1,831 in 1939, giving a percentage of 32·13 in respect of convictions to cases tried against 27·45 in the year before. Corresponding percentages under all classes were 60·14 against 49·50 in the year before.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the Police was 37,594 as compared with 36,326 in the previous year. Statements “A” and “AA”, Part II—Persons in Police cases. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 48,971 as against 45,629 in 1939.

Persons released without being brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) numbered 967 as against 928 in 1939, giving a percentage of 3·80 of the total arrested as against 3·73 in the previous year. Of the 48,971 persons for disposal, those under the Indian Penal Code numbered 35,197 of whom 23,861 were tried during the year and 14,610 were convicted, giving a percentage of 61·22 of the total tried against 60·64 in 1939. The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation under the Indian Penal Code at the end of the year was 10,036 as against 9,725 in 1939.

17. (a) Reported non-cognizable crime dropped from 121,994 in 1939 to 93,948 in the year under review—a decrease of 28,046. The decrease was mainly under offences under Special and Local Acts. Statement “B”, Part I—non-cognizable crime.

REPORTED CRIME (1931 TO 1940).



(b) The total number of cases for disposal including those pending from the previous year was 104,968 as against 131,137 in 1939. Of the former, 77,271 were tried and 65,142 ended in conviction against 98,969 and 86,093 respectively in the previous year, giving a percentage of 84·30 of cases convicted to cases tried, as against 86·98 in 1939. The percentage of convictions to the cases for disposal was 62·05 against 65·65 in the preceding year.

18. 151,276 persons concerned in non-cognizable cases appeared before the Courts in 1940, as against 171,756 in the previous year. Persons discharged after appearance without trial numbered 8,694, as against 10,649 in 1939; of the 114,460 persons tried, 77,725 were convicted and 36,735 discharged or acquitted, as against 133,505, 93,023 and 40,482 respectively in the preceding year. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the Courts were 67·90 and 51·37 as against 69·67 and 54·15 respectively in 1939.

19. The value of property stolen in 1940 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 13,98,030 against Rs. 10,79,542 in 1939, the corresponding figures of the value of property recovered being respectively Rs. 3,45,407 and Rs. 2,52,952. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentages of property recovered in individual cases, was 30·99 in 1940 against 30·86 in 1939. The highest percentage of recovery was again returned by Dharwar (46·57), followed by Surat (44·73), Sholapur (43·65), Poona (42·76), Broach (41·69), while the lowest percentages were in Thana (13·47), Nasik (14·50) and Bombay Suburban District (15·61).

20. (a) The details of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of Preventive action. 1827, will be found in Appendix "C" to this Report. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections decreased by 22, from 2,229 in 1939 to 2,207. The percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to those proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) also dropped from 70·46 in 1939 to 69·19 in 1940.

Analysing this percentage, the results under the three sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are :—

Section.				1939.	1940.
107	..	..	..	60·86	54·79
109	..	..	..	86·91	90·84
110	..	..	..	72·91	75·94

The deterioration in cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, is stated to be mainly due to the withdrawal of cases consequent on the settlement of differences between the parties concerned.

It is hoped that the orders issued by Government towards the close of the year will greatly reduce the excessive delays in Courts commented on in paragraph 20 (a) of the last report.

(b) In addition, action was also taken under sections 61-D and 61-E of the Bombay District Police Act.

21. During the year under report, out of 26,147 persons convicted 4,489 were identified as having been previously convicted and 1,231 were classed as Habitual Offenders as against 22,136, 4,581 and 1,085 respectively in 1939. The highest number of Habitual Offenders was returned again by Poona (248), followed by Ahmedabad (169), East Khandesh (141), Sholapur (131) and West Khandesh (107).

Gang Cases : G.R., J.D., No. 557, dated 25th January 1916. 22. During the year under report, one gang case was taken up, details regarding which are given in paragraph 24 below.

Important cases dealt with in districts and on railways. 23. Brief accounts of important and interesting cases investigated by the Police during the year are given below :—

(1) *Murder and suicide at Madhavpura, Ahmedabad.*

The accused and the deceased were working in a local mill as a Jamadar and a watchman respectively—the former being a retainer in respect of a D. B. B. L. gun belonging to the mill manager. The accused wished to marry the daughter of the deceased, who was however not agreeable, and had decided to leave Ahmedabad with his family. On the 14th October 1940, the deceased brought a tonga to his house to take his family to the Railway Station. The accused, thereupon, lost his mental balance and fired at the deceased with the D. P. B. L. gun. He then rushed to the house to shoot the wife and the daughter of the deceased, who succeeded in closing the door in time. The accused finding himself helpless, retired to his room and when the Police arrived on the scene, he was found to have shot himself in the stomach and to be on the point of death. Ten empty and four live cartridges of No. 4 shot were found.

(2) *Dacoity at Vandeli, Police Station Morwa, District Broach and Panch Mahals.*

On the night of 2nd January 1940, 30 to 40 accused armed with bows and arrows broke open the shop of one Abasali Mahomedali at Vandeli, a village in Morwa Police Station. Some of the dacoits stood near the servants with bows and arrows and others threatened the inmates of the house and removed property worth Rs. 1,780. Hearing the uproar 200 to 300 villagers assembled, but were held in check by the dacoits who threw stones at them with slings. One Bhema Fula ran for Police help, as special Policemen were kept at the village. On the way he met Constable Manowarshah Anwarshah who was wounded by an arrow

but at once fired his musket hitting one of the dacoits on the leg. The dacoits then rushed towards the Constable who tried to retreat but was over-powered and done to death. His musket was taken away.

On hearing the news, the Additional Superintendent of Police went to the spot and vigorous inquiries were started. Three dacoits were arrested by the Baria State Police, one of whom had been wounded by the deceased Constable. Some of the stolen property worth Rs. 703 and the Constable's musket were recovered and the offenders were brought to book.

Government granted an Indian Police Medal for gallantry to the deceased Constable and a family pension of Rs. 12 to his widow.

(3) *Theft of jewellery in Surat City.*

Ratilal Gulabdas Pachigar, a well known jeweller having his shop at Bombay and his home in Surat, had come on a visit to his native place on 19th July 1940 bringing with him a small suitcase full of jewellery. He returned to Bombay when after a few days, much to his surprise, two persons walked in and offered him his own jewellery for sale. They said that they were Popatlal and Mohanlal of Ahmedabad and had been to sell jewellery in Surat where they were recommended to come to Pachigar who specialized in such articles. Pachigar then called for his suitcase and discovered his loss. Instead of telephoning to the Police and handing over the thief with the booty he tried to get his property back by private negotiation through a friend of his with whom the two receivers were stopping in Bombay, but they managed to give him the slip. Eventually, the case was registered by the Surat Police who ascertained that the name of the seller of the articles was Babulal Virchand Parekh of Rajkot. They also attached his photo on the emergency certificate which he had left with the receivers as a proof of his *bona fides*. A copy of the photo was given to the Viramgam Railway Police who arrested the accused en route from Rajkot to Bombay. Investigation disclosed that the accused had travelled in the same compartment as Pachigar on his way back to Bombay and had taken out articles costing Rs. 3,721-8-0 from the case which was kept under the pillow of the jeweller.

(4) *House dacoity at Shirsole, Police Station Jalgaon Taluka, District East Khandesh.*

Some Tadvis of Savkhede under Yawal Police Station, registered members under the Criminal Tribes Act, conspired together to raid the house of one Bari at Shirsole, under Jalgaon Taluka Police Station. The latter was a well-to-do man and the criminals had learnt that he had a big amount in cash buried underneath a water reservoir. They fixed the raid on the house for the night of 5th March 1940. The information, however, leaked out and the Sub-Inspector, Yawal, came to know of it.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police was informed and deputed a senior Sub-Inspector assisted by 2 other Sub-Inspectors and a party of 10 armed men to lie in wait for the offenders. When the party reached Shirsoli late at night, the offenders were found in the actual commission of the crime. They were about 20 in all, and when the Police arrived, they began to shower stones on them. The Sub-Inspector in charge ordered some of his men to open fire and 17 rounds were fired, one of the offenders being killed. The remaining offenders took to their heels and carried away with them the dead body of their comrade. The Police followed in pursuit and, eventually, arrested 13 culprits. A gun licensee, who saw the accused fleeing, opened fire and injured one of them. To hide the identity of the dead man the offenders disfigured the corpse, before burying it. After a prolonged investigation a case against 20 accused was sent up which ended in conviction.

(5) *Theft from a luggage van on B. B. & C. I. Railway.*

On 3rd July 1940, just after the Delhi Express had passed, a Railway gangman found a bar of silver lying on the track near the Nurbadda viaduct (between Ankleshwar and Broach). He brought the bar to Broach Station and wires were sent ahead to check the contents of the luggage van on the train. This resulted in two packages—one of a silver bar worth Rs. 1,640 and a box containing 3,000 gold sovereigns worth Rs. 84,000—being found missing. On information received, the Sub-Inspector, Surat, went to Miyagam, a Station between Broach and Baroda, on 14th July 1940, and started investigation amongst the Railway menials staff with the assistance of the Railway Police Detective Staff. One Dhula Jora, a Railway Gateman of Miyagam, was suspected and made a clean breast of the affair producing 1,379 sovereigns which were hidden near his quarters. He admitted that he, with Tribhovan Mansukh and Mahomed Ibrahim, had committed the offence. Tribhovan and Mahomed had gone to Ankleshwar where Mahomed broke open the lock while the train was halted and got into the van. The door of the van then swung inside and jammed. Using the silver bar as a battering-ram, Mahomed broke open the door just before the Nurbadda bridge and the silver bar fell on the track. He then took the box of sovereigns and at Broach climbed into a third class compartment where Tribhovan was waiting. Near the Home Signal at Miyagam he dropped the box out and it was concealed by himself and Dhula in the neighbouring Ginning Factory. With the assistance of the Baroda State Police, four other accused were rounded up and in all gold sovereigns and silver valued at Rs. 76,918 were recovered.

(6) *Armed dacoity in Poona City.*

An armed dacoity was committed in the house of one Premchand Dharmaji, a contractor, in Mithganj, Poona City, on 13th February 1940 in which property consisting of jewellery and Government Currency Notes worth Rs. 7,130 was stolen. One of the dacoits on guard outside the house was armed with an automatic pistol with which

he fired at two persons who were passing by, one of them being grazed on his left cheek by a bullet. Two live cartridges and one empty of .32 bore were found. A crowbar was also found inside the house. From the talk of the dacoits it was conjectured that some of them must be Pathans. In all, 9 accused who were Sikhs and Punjabi Mussalmans from the Bombay Sappers and Miners, Poona, were arrested. One Jahandadkhan Shahamadkhan, an ex-Policeman of Poona Headquarters, who is concerned in the case, is absconding. One of the Sikhs turned approver and a case against all accused under sections 457, 395, 397, 399, 120-B, Indian Penal Code, is pending trial.

24. The permanent sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department, exclusive of the Finger Print Bureaux, Poona and Bombay, and the Hand-writing Branch, was changed by the addition of three reserve appointments of Sub-Inspectors for training in shorthand and stood at the close of the year as shown below :—

- 1 Deputy Inspector General of Police.
- 2 Superintendents of Police (1 Assistant to the Intelligence Branch and 1 Assistant to the Crime Branch).
- 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police.
- 12 Inspectors of Police.
- 30 Sub-Inspectors of Police.
- 2 Sergeants.
- 16 Head Constables.

In addition, two Sub-Inspectors and two Head Constables were temporarily sanctioned for the Intelligence Branch in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2912/4-II, dated 29th March 1940, of whom only one Sub-Inspector and two Head Constables were actually entertained.

The Foreign Branch consisting of one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, one clerk-typist and one peon which was sanctioned as a temporary measure towards the close of the year 1939, came into existence during the year under report.

2. Investigation Branch.

(i) The number of criminal investigations under-taken during the year was 20 as against the same number in 1939, 22 in 1938 and 19 in 1937. Of these, 5 were pending from the previous year.

The results of the cases were as under :—

Convicted	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Acquitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pending trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Undetected	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pending investigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

In all, 100 persons (including 3 of the previous year) were arrested. Of these, 13 were convicted, 15 acquitted and cases against 72 are still pending.

(ii) The following non-cognizable cases were also investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department officers :—

(1) An offence under the Official Secrets Act against a subordinate official of the Bombay Secretariat. The case is sub-judice in the Court of the Additional District Magistrate, Poona.

(2) Offences of forgery and preparing false documents with a view to obtain fraudulently a decree for sums not due.

An application under Section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, has been filed in the Court of the Small Causes, Poona, requesting the Court to file a criminal complaint against 2 persons. Preliminary enquiry is being held by the said Court.

(iii) In addition to cases mentioned in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) the alleged conspiracy to defraud the Pandharpur Municipality by means of fraudulent tender transactions was also enquired into by a Criminal Investigation Department officer.

(iv) In a case of house-breaking and robbery with murder from Chaklashi, District Kaira, investigated by a Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, a complaint of hurt, wrongful confinement and criminal intimidation was lodged by one Sana Dhula a suspect in the case—against the Sub-Inspector and two Policemen from the Kaira District. These officers were tried by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Northern Division, Kaira, and honourably discharged.

(v) Requests for the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department was refused in eight cases for the reason that no officers were available at the time or that the cases were such as could be more suitably dealt with by the local Police.

Investigation of one of the cases was, however, subsequently taken up when an officer became available.

3. *Important cases.*

Brief particulars of some of the more important cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report are :—

(i) *Conspiracy to utter forged Government Currency Notes of A/2 and A/9 series of Rs. 100 denomination at Ahmedabad.*

Two up-country Hindus placed orders for goods (cloth) and other commercial articles with certain firms in Ahmedabad on 27th April 1940.

with instructions to forward them to "self" at Delhi. The Railway receipts duly endorsed in their favour were secured by them on payment of a number of forged Government currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination along with some genuine currency notes. The counterfeit notes were detected when they came to be presented at the local Banks.

As the investigation extended over various places, Criminal Investigation Department assistance was requisitioned by the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, and accordingly a Criminal Investigation Department Inspector assisted by a Sub-Inspector was deputed to take up the enquiry.

Both the accused were arrested and a complete set of blocks, machinery and implements used for forging the Government currency notes were traced. Both the accused have been sent up and the case against them is sub-judice.

(ii) Dacoity at Wadgaon-Rasai, District Poona.

On 29th December 1939, a gang of 7 or 8 dacoits raided the house of one Shri Kisan of Wadgaon-Rasai and, after assaulting the inmates, decamped with property worth Rs. 2,268. They had also fired a pistol. The local Police made investigation and their efforts having proved abortive, the case was classed as undetected.

Similar dacoities were committed in the Central Provinces and Berar where the Central Provinces Police unearthed a gang of dacoits and effected a number of arrests, both in this and the Central Provinces. Their enquiries showed that the persons arrested, along with a number of others, had formed a conspiracy to commit dacoities for political purposes, that they had collected arms for this purpose, that one Anand Swami, a resident of Wadgaon-Rasai, was the leader of the gang, and that the dacoity at Wadgaon-Rasai was the work of his gang. It was also disclosed that Anand Swami had opened an institution at Wadgaon-Rasai called "Kaiwalya Ashram" with the ostensible object of education and study of Yoga, but that the real aim was to collect funds for the overthrow of the administration by committing subversive Acts.

The investigation having a political and Inter-Provincial aspect, the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, requisitioned the services of a Criminal Investigation Department officer. A Criminal Investigation Department Sub-Inspector was deputed to take up the case.

During the course of investigation, 7 persons were arrested and property valued at Rs. 1,185-8-0, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, together with an automatic pistol was recovered. Anand Swami, the leader of the gang, is still at large. A case against the seven arrested accused has been sent up in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, I Class, "E" Division, Poona, and is sub-judice.

*enquiry into the depredations of Kondya's gang in several districts
of the Province.*

Kondya Hari Navle, a Maratha by caste, originally a resident of Usthal, Taluka Junnar, District Poona, an ex-convict who was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 395, Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, on 13th August 1935, was released from Jail in October 1939, when he returned to his native place. He soon learnt that there was great discontent among Kolis in Mawal regarding high rate of interest they were being charged by "Sawkars" (money-lenders). Taking advantage of this opportunity, he, with the assistance of one Pillia and his brother Lavia Bhikaji Borade of Deola, Taluka Junnar, succeeded in forming an armed dacoit gang of about 40 members—all Kolis—with the avowed object of looting the Gujarati "Sawkars". Between 6th February 1940 and 16th June 1940, 13 dacoities were committed by the gang in Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Thana and Kolaba Districts and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, cash, clothes, etc. to the value of Rs. 36,931-5-0 was looted. The District Superintendent of Police, Poona, in collaboration with the Superintendents of the surrounding districts, sent out special armed parties and Mr. J. H. Hammond, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Western Division, Poona, was placed in general charge of the operations. On 23rd July 1940, after a sustained effort, the special party, which had been fired at on 3 occasions, succeeded in locating the gang in a cave high up on the mountain of Kopare-Mandhave on the borders of Poona and Ahmednagar Districts. During the assault that followed, Kondya, the leader, was shot dead and 7 of his associates were arrested on the spot with property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, clothes, etc., together with a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

The special Police party had to work under hard and unfavourable circumstances and in the monsoon which is extremely heavy in that part of the country. The Indian Police Medal has been awarded to Sub-Inspector Haroonkhan Quadirkhan for gallantry in shooting Kondya and other Police officers and men have been given suitable rewards. The chief credit is due to Mr. J. H. Hammond, Deputy Superintendent of Police, for his able leadership, initiative and inspiration.

As the ramifications of the gang extended to several districts of the Province, a Criminal Investigation Department Inspector assisted by a Sub-Inspector was put on this case. During the course of prolonged enquiries over a period of 4 months in Poona and the surrounding districts, these Criminal Investigation Department officers succeeded in arresting several additional members of the gang and in recovering some more property together with one fire-arm.

The total number of persons arrested is 31, and the amount of property recovered is Rs. 5,883-8-3.

All the 31 persons were charge-sheeted to stand their trial for an offence under Section 400, Indian Penal Code, and a special Magistrate and a Prosecutor have been appointed to try the case at Junnar.

4. *Intelligence Branch.*

(i) The number of enquiries undertaken by the officers of the Intelligence Branch during the year in connexion with political, quasi-political and confidential matters totalled 146 as against 89 in 1939, 30 in 1938 and 60 in 1937. The Intelligence Branch Staff, in addition to their ordinary duties, considerably added to by the War, had since 1940 the extra and heavy work in connexion with detenus and Civil Disobedience prisoners.

(ii) The number of political meetings and conferences attended by Shorthand Reporters and the officers of the Intelligence Branch during the year 1940 was 763 as against 900 in 1939, 608 in 1938 and 1,293 in 1937.

(iii) Forty-three prosecutions were launched in the year 1940, as against two only in 1939, on the strength of the shorthand notes, all of which ended in conviction.

Three Shorthand Reporters were also deputed for about a month to Bombay in connexion with the General Textile Strike during March and April 1940.

5. *Crime Branch.*

(i) During the year, two crime records of Inter-Provincial and Inter-District cheats were prepared and published in the *Bombay Police Gazette* as compared with 2 in 1939, 8 in 1938 and 12 in 1937. The total of all such records published up to the end of 1940 amounts to 466. In accordance with the policy now followed for some years, crime records of only cheats and professional poisoners are prepared.

(ii) The crime records already published were kept up to date by the preparation of 38 addenda containing details of further criminal activities and convictions. Of these, 6 addenda referring to cheats were published in the *Bombay Police Gazette*.

(iii) Crime graphs have been maintained up to date and show the monthly variations of the more important forms of crime in the Province.

6. *Criminal Tribes Branch.*

(i) The total number of registered members at the end of 1940 belonging to all tribes and mixed gangs declared as criminal was 8,993 as compared with 8,545 at the end of 1939. Statements I, I-A, II and II-A give a complete synopsis of the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in all its phases throughout the year.

(ii) 4,087 registered members are subject to the provisions of section 10 only and 4,906 are restricted under section 11 as compared with 3,825 and 4,720 respectively in 1939. 235 registered members were absconding and 314 were in jail at the end of the year 1940 for offences under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Tribes Act against 236 and 296 respectively in the year 1939.

(iii) During the year, 1,037 members of different tribes were registered as compared with 706 in 1939. 16 members were received by transfer under section 10 (3) and 2 under section 12. 85 registered members died. The numbers removed from the register were 341 for improvement in character and 111 for other reasons as compared with 347 and 217 respectively in the preceding year.

(iv) Details of convictions of criminal tribesmen, both registered and unregistered, are shown separately in Statements II and II-A according to tribes and districts. The total number of convictions under all Acts was 2,699 at the end of the year as compared with 2,340 in the preceding year. Out of 22 persons liable to enhanced punishment under section 23, 16 actually received enhanced punishment.

Six registered members were convicted under section 24 as against seven in 1939 and seven in 1938.

(v) During the year no new tribe or gang was brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act.

(vi) The question of the transfer of the ten Kanjar Bhat families with about 70 dependants to Siddhapuram Settlement in the Karnool District of the Province of Madras, as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4066/2-III, dated 3rd November 1939, is still pending as the said Settlement is collapsing and will probably be closed very shortly. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Railways, and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, is, therefore, trying to get orders from the Government of Madras to have the Kanjar Bhats sent to another Settlement.

(vii) Forty-five registered members were sent to Settlements under section 16 as compared with 38 in the preceding year. No registered member was transferred under section 13 to another Province nor was any member deported to any Indian State under section 28.

(viii) Two hundred and thirty-five registered members were absconding at the end of the year and 130 were apprehended during the year. Six hundred and fifty were prosecuted under section 22 of the Act as against 557 in the preceding year.

(ix) During the year, 402 wandering gangs came to notice in this Province as against 460 in the preceding year. Of these gangs, 326 belonged to notified criminal tribes, 9 to classes considered non-criminal and the remaining 67 were Irani gangs.

(x) According to the instructions contained in Home Department letters No. 9849/3-IV, dated the 23rd and 26th August 1939, thorough investigation was undertaken into the criminality of all the tribes declared as criminal in this Province with a view to decide their retention or denotification under the Act, and the necessary reports have been submitted by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

(xi) As per Home Department letter No. 9849/3-IV-E, dated 1st December 1939, necessary draft amendments to the existing Criminal Tribes Rules have already been submitted to Government.

(xii) During the year under report, 1,756 members of criminal tribes were convicted for cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and 159 under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 1,540 and 111 respectively during the previous year. Out of the above, 1,258 members were convicted for offences against property and 18 for offences against coinage as against 1,131 and 17 respectively during the preceding year. The increase is particularly noticeable among the Bhil, Dharala, Koli, Lamani, Pardhi, Waghri and Tadvi tribes. It may be due partly to the present economic distress, but is nevertheless proof of the fact that generally the criminal tribes retain their inherent predatory and criminal instincts. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, reports that any material relaxation in the restrictions imposed on them under the Criminal Tribes Act Rules would directly encourage them to indulge freely in their criminal propensities.

(xiii) The Criminal Tribes Branch continued to exercise close supervision over the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and to give advice and instruction in the administration of the Act throughout the Province. With the help of the Finger Print Bureau, many absconders were traced and ultimately prosecuted or registered.

25. (a) (i) The figures below show the fluctuations from year to year in the number of counterfeit coins, both silver and nickel, which came to notice on the Railways in the Province :—

Station.	Silver.			Nickel.		
	1940.	1939.	1938.	1940.	1939.	1938.
G. I. P. Railway	824	1,392	1,506	365	422	469
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad Gauge)	2,338	3,452	4,717	853	813	903
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Metre Gauge)	936	910	1,264	395	321	312
M. & S. M. Railway	3,221	5,177	6,061	1,970	2,045	2,142
Total	7,319	10,931	13,548	3,583	3,601	3,826

(ii) The figures supplied by the Treasury Officers in the Province for the whole year show that 4,759 silver counterfeit coins and 634 nickel counterfeit coins were received at Treasuries as against 5,049 silver and 1,288 nickel counterfeit coins in 1939.

(iii) During the year, 1,037 members of different tribes were registered as compared with 706 in 1939. 16 members were received by transfer under section 10 (3) and 2 under section 12. 85 registered members died. The numbers removed from the register were 341 for improvement in character and 111 for other reasons as compared with 347 and 217 respectively in the preceding year.

(iv) Details of convictions of criminal tribesmen, both registered and unregistered, are shown separately in Statements II and II-A according to tribes and districts. The total number of convictions under all Acts was 2,699 at the end of the year as compared with 2,340 in the preceding year. Out of 22 persons liable to enhanced punishment under section 23, 16 actually received enhanced punishment.

Six registered members were convicted under section 24 as against seven in 1939 and seven in 1938.

(v) During the year no new tribe or gang was brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act.

(vi) The question of the transfer of the ten Kanjar Bhat families with about 70 dependants to Siddhapuram Settlement in the Karnool District of the Province of Madras, as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4066/2-III, dated 3rd November 1939, is still pending as the said Settlement is collapsing and will probably be closed very shortly. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Railways, and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, is, therefore, trying to get orders from the Government of Madras to have the Kanjar Bhats sent to another Settlement.

(vii) Forty-five registered members were sent to Settlements under section 16 as compared with 38 in the preceding year. No registered member was transferred under section 13 to another Province nor was any member deported to any Indian State under section 28.

(viii) Two hundred and thirty-five registered members were absconding at the end of the year and 130 were apprehended during the year. Six hundred and fifty were prosecuted under section 22 of the Act as against 557 in the preceding year.

(ix) During the year, 402 wandering gangs came to notice in this Province as against 460 in the preceding year. Of these gangs, 326 belonged to notified criminal tribes, 9 to classes considered non-criminal and the remaining 67 were Irani gangs.

(x) According to the instructions contained in Home Department letters No. 9849/3-IV, dated the 23rd and 26th August 1939, thorough investigation was undertaken into the criminality of all the tribes declared as criminal in this Province with a view to decide their retention, or denotification under the Act, and the necessary reports have been submitted by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

(xi) As per Home Department letter No. 9849/3-IV-E, dated 1st December 1939, necessary draft amendments to the existing Criminal Tribes Rules have already been submitted to Government.

(xii) During the year under report, 1,756 members of criminal tribes were convicted for cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and 159 under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 1,540 and 111 respectively during the previous year. Out of the above, 1,258 members were convicted for offences against property and 18 for offences against coinage as against 1,131 and 17 respectively during the preceding year. The increase is particularly noticeable among the Bhil, Dharala, Koli, Lamani, Pardhi, Waghri and Tadvi tribes. It may be due partly to the present economic distress, but is nevertheless proof of the fact that generally the criminal tribes retain their inherent predatory and criminal instincts. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, reports that any material relaxation in the restrictions imposed on them under the Criminal Tribes Act Rules would directly encourage them to indulge freely in their criminal propensities.

(xiii) The Criminal Tribes Branch continued to exercise close supervision over the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and to give advice and instruction in the administration of the Act throughout the Province. With the help of the Finger Print Bureau, many absconders were traced and ultimately prosecuted or registered.

25. (a) (i) The figures below show the fluctuations from year to year in the number of counterfeit coins, both silver and nickel, which came to notice on the Railways in the Province :—

Station.	Silver.			Nickel.		
	1940.	1939.	1938.	1940.	1939.	1938.
G. I. P. Railway	824	1,392	1,506	365	422	469
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad Gauge)	2,338	3,452	4,717	853	813	903
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Metre Gauge)	936	910	1,264	395	321	312
M. & S. M. Railway	3,221	5,177	6,061	1,970	2,045	2,142
Total	7,319	10,931	13,548	3,583	3,601	3,826

(ii) The figures supplied by the Treasury Officers in the Province for the whole year show that 4,759 silver counterfeit coins and 634 nickel counterfeit coins were received at Treasuries as against 5,049 silver and 1,288 nickel counterfeit coins in 1939.

(iii) Reports received from the districts show that during the year under report, 18 prosecutions involving 27 arrests for counterfeiting and possession of counterfeiting implements were undertaken by the District Police as compared with 47 prosecutions and 86 arrests in the previous year. Of the 27 persons arrested, 13 were convicted, 1 was acquitted, 3 were released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, and 10 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

(iv) No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year under report.

Counterfeit notes.

(b) (i) In the Province, excluding Bombay City, 20 forged notes of Rs. 100 of A/9 series and 6 of A/2 series came to notice as against 1 last year.

(ii) No forged note of Rs. 50 denomination came to notice during the year under report.

(iii) Twenty-two forged notes of Rs. 10 of the marginally noted

E/7	1	series came to notice as against 58 in the previous year.
E/70	..	..	1
F/79	..	..	1
N/61	..	..	4
O/11	..	..	1
P/49	..	..	7
P/66	..	..	2
Q/10	..	..	1
Q/12	..	..	3
R/24	..	..	1
			22	

(iv) Three forged notes of Rs. 5 of C/8, GC/80 and S/6 series came to notice during the year under report as against nil in the previous year.

26. (i) The strength of the combined Finger Print and Handwriting Bureaux during the year under report was the same as in the preceding year, viz. :—

Poona.	Bombay.
1 Superintendent.	1 Manager.
1 Senior Expert.	2 First Experts.
2 First Experts.	2 Second Experts.
4 Second Experts.	2 Senior Searchers, and
5 Senior Searchers, and	4 Junior Searchers.
9 Junior Searchers.	

(ii) *Poona Bureau.*

(a) At the beginning of the year under report there were 1,34,750 Finger Impression Slips on record. During the year, 11,113 fresh

Finger Impression Slips were recorded and 11,235 eliminated, thus leaving 1,34,628 slips on record at the end of the year.

(b) The number of Finger Impression Slips received for search of previous convictions was 36,236 as against 35,509 in the previous year. Of these, 5,172 were traced as against 5,124 in 1939.

(c) Previous convictions were proved in 2,403 cases as against 2,450 in 1939. The distribution of these cases according to punishments awarded works as under :—

(1) Enhanced punishments	..	..	..	..	1,130
(2) Equal punishments	..	..	..	..	76
(3) Lesser punishments	..	..	..	..	308
(4) Dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Tribes Act, Bombay District Police Act, Gambling and Arms Acts.					889
				Total ..	<u>2,403</u>

(d) The number of Finger Impression Slips to which absconders' notes were attached during the year was 248 in respect of Criminal Tribes Members and 326 in the case of other ex-convicts. The number of Finger Impression Slips of absconders traced during the year was 209 in respect of Criminal Tribes Members and 264 in the case of other absconders.

(e) Intimations regarding Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals were sent to the Criminal Intelligence Branch of this Province in respect of 229 criminals during the year.

(f) In 97 cases (65 civil, 29 criminal and 3 departmental) written opinions on Finger Prints were furnished and the fees collected amounted to Rs. 650. On 51 occasions, Experts were deputed to give evidence in Courts as against 50 in the preceding year. The amount of fees collected for Expert evidence in civil cases was Rs. 150 as against Rs. 15 in the previous year.

(g) Ten Policemen from districts were trained as Chief Operators during the year under report.

(h) Experts were called on 40 occasions to visit scenes of crime, as against 34 in the preceding year. In 12 cases, articles bearing chance prints of possible culprits were received in the Finger Print Bureau for examination. The Experts thus had 52 cases to deal with in the year under report. None of these cases was detected, but a case visited in 1939 was detected in the year of report from prints of suspects and ended in conviction although no property was recovered.

(i) A Crime Bureau, on the lines of the Modus Operandi Bureau at Bombay, has been opened by the Crime Branch at Ahmedabad. So far, 186 ex-convicts have been registered in the local Bureau and necessary notes of their registration have been taken on the original slips on the records of the Poona Bureau. If any of these Modus Operandi Bureau registrees are subsequently traced, intimations of their arrest will be given to the Bureau.

(iii) *Bombay Bureau.*

(a) The number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the beginning of the year was 43,754. 4,502 fresh slips were added during the year, while 1,778 slips were eliminated, thus leaving 46,478 slips on record at the end of the year.

(b) The total number of Finger Impression Slips received for search of previous convictions was 24,289 as against 22,195 in the preceding year. Of these, 6,418 were traced as against 5,630 in 1939.

(c) Written opinions on Finger Prints were furnished in 24 cases as against 37 in 1939 and the amount of fees recovered was Rs. 150 as against Rs. 310 in the previous year. Experts had to attend Courts for evidence on 95 occasions as against 58 in the previous year.

(d) Sixty-one Policemen were trained as Operators in the year under report as against 49 in the preceding year.

(e) At the beginning of the year, there were 1,419 sets of Single Finger Print Cards (i.e. 14,190 Single Finger Prints) on record. To these were added 143 new sets bringing the total to 1,562 sets of cards or 15,620 Single Finger Prints on record at the end of the year.

(f) During the year under report, Experts attended to 207 calls for the visitation of scenes of crime as against 224 in the previous year. In 56 cases, as against 34 in the previous year, articles from scenes of crime were received in the Bureau for examination of chance prints. In all, therefore, the Bureau had to deal with 263 chance print cases as against 258 in the previous year. The number of cases detected by this method was 22 as against 17 in the previous year.

(iv) *Handwriting Bureau.*

(a) The strength of the Handwriting Branch continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz.:—

- 1 Handwriting Expert.
- 1 Assistant Handwriting Expert.
- 1 Clerk.
- 1 Peon.

(b) The following table gives an idea of the work done by the Hand-writing Branch :—

Examination of Documents and appearances in Courts.

	1938.	1939.	1940.
Cases dealt with	145	153	190
Documents examined	1,265	1,601	1,807
Number of appearances of the Hand-writing Expert before Courts ..	98	113	75
Number of appearances of the Assistant Handwriting Expert before Courts .. ..	....	4	28
Number of days on which the Hand-writing Expert was absent from Headquarters	107	124	111
Number of days on which the Assistant Handwriting Expert was absent from Headquarters .. ..	....	4	37

Fees received.

	1938.	1939.	1940.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fees received for giving opinions ..	1,040 0 0	1,740 0 0	2,000 0 0
Fees received for Court attendance ..	360 0 0	330 0 0	740 0 0
Photographic bills recovered in paid cases	524 0 0	325 11 0	601 6 0
Travelling fees received from Courts ..	Nil.	70 0 0	160 0 0
Total ..	1,924 0 0	2,465 11 0	3,501 6 0

It will be seen that in the year under report there was an increase of Rs. 1,035-11-0 over the total income earned in the previous year. The income is from paid cases which form only one-fourth of the total work. Nearly half the work was received from the District Police and 18 per cent. from the Bombay City Police.

The Hanovia Ultra Violet Lamp has been installed in the Handwriting Bureau and the Experts are utilising it in their examination work. The work continued to increase and both the Experts were busy during the whole of the year.

27. In addition to other ordinary duties, the Police served 2,17,676 summonses and warrants; extinguished 881 fires; destroyed 71,621 stray dogs; investigated 1,133 cases referred to them by the Magistrates as well as 54,621 petty offences under various minor Acts; enquired into 1,177 suicides, 5,444 accidents in districts and 835 on Railways and 649 suspicious deaths and apprehended 199 Military deserters during the year.

The number of summonses and warrants served through the Police further increased by 9,708. Towards the close of the year Government issued instructions to District Magistrates to see that the agency of the District Police is not employed for this purpose in places where the scheme of serving summonses in criminal cases through the agency of the Village Police has been sanctioned. The result of these instructions has to be seen.

28. (a) Out of 1,163 cases of serious crime reported, the scenes of 1,089 (a) Personal visitation of serious crime. were visited by Superintendents or Sub-Divisional Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crime reported dropped slightly from 94.18 in 1939 to 93.63 in the year under report. Cases in which scenes of offences were not visited numbered 74 as against 68 in the previous year. The reasons advanced for non-visitation were, in almost all cases, found to be justifiable.

(b) Personal investigation of important crime by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in independent charge of a district). The personal investigation of six important crimes a year by directly recruited Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in charge of a district) was also adequately performed in accordance with Rule 1075 (4) of the Police Manual, Volume III. In cases in which the provisions of the rule were not fully complied with, reasons for non-compliance are being enquired into.

29. (a) The Indian Police cadre continues to remain joint for the Provinces of both Bombay and Sind. The variations in its sanctioned strength and the strength of the Provincial Police Officers have been explained at the foot of Statement "D" annexed to this report.

Statement "D"—
Strength of Police.

Imperial and Provincial Police Officers of and above the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent actually on duty on 31st December 1940 in this Province numbered 57. The sanctioned strength of (a) officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent and (b) men stood at 693 and 18,423 respectively as against 668 and 17,476 in 1939.

The increase of 25 officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent was due to the following reasons :—

- + 1 Appointment of Sub-Inspector for Mandal Police Station in the Ahmedabad District (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 781/4, dated 24th November 1939).
- + 6 Appointments—one of Inspector and 5 of Sub-Inspectors—for Ahmedabad City (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9857/3-IV, dated 9th May 1940).
- + 3 Appointments of Sub-Inspectors as training reserve for Shorthand Sub-Inspectors in the Criminal Investigation Department (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3247/4, dated 15th June 1940).
- + 2 Appointments of Sergeants—one each of at Ahmedabad and Poona—for the formation of Tear-Smoke Squads (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3766/2-VII, dated 23rd August 1940).
- + 3 Appointments of Sub-Inspectors for Local Intelligence Branches—one each for the Ahmedabad, East Khandesh and Poona Districts (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2912/4-II, dated 20th September 1940).
- 1 Reduction of the appointment of a Sergeant in the " Order " Police Staff on the G. I. P. Railway (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3349/4, dated 21st September 1940).
- + 11 Appointments (10 of Sub-Inspectors and 1 of Sergeant) for increasing the strength of the Bombay Suburban District (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1007/4, dated 4th October 1940).
- + 25 Net increase.

The increase of 947 in the strength of the Constabulary was due to :—

- 2 Reduction of 2 Armed Head Constables (Motor Drivers) in the Sholapur District (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9648/2, dated 25th October 1939).
- + 1 Addition of 1 Unarmed Head Constable on account of the opening of a Police Station at Mandal, District Ahmedabad (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 781/4, dated 24th November 1939).
- + 3 Addition of 1 Unarmed Head Constable and 2 Unarmed Constables for an Outpost at Nadala, District Ahmedabad (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2405/4, dated 28th March 1940).
- + 8 Addition of 6 Unarmed Head Constables and 6 Unarmed Constables with a corresponding reduction of 1 Armed Head Constable and 3 Armed Constables, consequent on changes in the jurisdiction of Police Stations in the Dascroi Taluka, District Ahmedabad (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9857/3-IV, dated 29th March 1940).
- + 850 Permanent addition to the Armed Police in the mofussil (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2928/4, dated 21st August 1940).
- + 26 Addition of 12 Unarmed Head Constables and 14 Unarmed Constables for the Local Intelligence Branches at Ahmedabad, East Khandesh and Poona Districts (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2912/4-II, dated 20th September 1940).
- 13 Reduction of 2 Unarmed Head Constables and 11 Unarmed Constables in the " Order " Police Staff on the G.I.P. Railway (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3349/4, dated 21st September 1940).

- + 70 Addition of 83 Unarmed Constables with a corresponding reduction of 13 Unarmed Head Constables in the strength of the Bombay Suburban District Police (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1007/4, dated 4th October 1940).
- + 1 Addition of 1 Armed Constable (Orderly) with the creation of an appointment of Additional District Superintendent of Police for the Ahmedabad District (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9857/3-IV, dated 22nd November 1940).
- + 6 Addition of 6 Unarmed Constables as Orderlies for the Inspector and 5 Sub-Inspectors added to the strength of the Ahmedabad City Police (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9857/3-IV, dated 3rd December 1940).
- 3 Reduction of 3 Unarmed Constables (Orderlies) one each in Thana, Ahmednagar and Kolaba Districts on account of appointment of Police Prosecutors under the new scheme (who are not entitled to have Orderlies) vice Police Prosecutors holding permanent appointments, retired.
- + 947 Net increase.

(b) In addition, temporary Police consisting of 837 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 405 in 1939. They were mainly employed in connexion with (1) the extra duties arising out of the War, (2) Prohibition, and (3) for supplementing the unarmed strength of each district in order to cope with the increase of crime, as detailed below :—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
(1) For extra duties arising out of the War (including internment Camps) .. .. .	....	433	433
(2) For Prohibition in Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts	8	90	98
(3) For supplementing the unarmed strength of each district	*....	289	289
(4) Other items, such as Pathan Branch in Ahmedabad, Foreigners' Branch and Political work in the Criminal Investigation Department, creation of an appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police in Surat District, etc. ..	7	10	17
	15	822	837

* Thirty Sub-Inspectors were also sanctioned by Government but as none was actually entertained before the end of the year, they are omitted from the Statement.

30. (a) The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1940-41 was Rs. 1,04,42,400 as against Rs. 99,22,890 in 1939-40—a net increase of Rs. 5,19,510. The average cost per Policeman (exclusive of the clerical establishment) increased from Rs. 518-10-10 to Rs. 519-4-8 in the year 1940-41.

The increase in cost of Rs. 5,19,510 is mainly due to (1) large additions to the Police strength, both permanent and temporary, including the extra Police for War duties, (2) creation of a post of Additional District Superintendent of Police for Ahmedabad, and of a Sub-Divisional Officer for Surat, (3) patrolling charges and travelling allowances on account of officers and men deputed in connexion with the tour of His Excellency the Viceroy and (4) travelling allowances of men deputed on special parties in districts and of those detailed to guard protected places.

(b) The average cost of the Province for the quinquennium ending 1939-40 was Rs. 98,77,307.

31. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated, was one Policeman to 4.27 square miles, 2.22 railway miles, 878 persons and 1.92 cognizable crimes investigated, as against 4.51 square miles, 2.28 railway miles, 92½ persons and 1.98 cognizable crimes investigated in the previous year. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force.

32. Out of 351 Police Stations and 376 Outposts in the Districts and Railways, 346 Police Stations and 358 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant or Deputy Superintendents.

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

Offices inspected.	Northern Range.	Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of the Superintendents of Police—			
(a) Correspondence Branch	8	9	17
(b) Accounts Branch	12	10	22
Offices of the Sub-Divisional Officers ..	7	6	13
Offices of the Sub-Divisional Inspectors ..	2	....	2
Offices of the Sub-Inspectors including Headquarters	16	10	26
Offices of the Police Prosecutors ..	2	....	2
Police Outposts .. ..	....	1	1
Total ..	47	36	83

During the year under report, Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., visited for inspection and other duties Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bombay, Broach, Delhi, Godhra, Nadiad, Nasik, Satara and Surat, and I myself Ahmedabad, Bombay, Dehu Road, Kaira, Mahableshtar, Purandhar, Satara and Sholapur.

33. There was no change in the armament of the Police Force during the year under report. 1,250 new muskets were obtained during the year for the additional Armed Police and for the ex-soldiers recruited for War duties.

Statement "E"—
Armament.

The programme of re-arming Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants with 380 bore revolvers administratively approved by Government has been postponed till after the termination of the War.

34. (a) The total number of punishments inflicted was 443 (418 departmental and 25 judicial), against 413 Punishments. (389 departmental and 24 judicial). The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the Force was 2·34 as against 2·31 in the preceding year.

Thana recorded the highest percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the District Police, viz. 5·42, and was followed by Bombay Suburban District (4·96), Sholapur (4·49), Kolaba (3·76), Panch Mahals (3·75), West Khandesh (3·66), Poona (3·34) and Broach (3·01), while Belgaum returned the lowest percentage, viz. 0·37.

(b) Extra drill was awarded in 1,206 cases for minor breaches of discipline as against 1,535 in 1939. These punishments are not included in Statement "E".

35. (a) The following honours and decorations were conferred on Rewards. various members of the Force during the year :—

Khan Bahadur.

Khan Sahib Nasarvanji Navroji Sadri, Officiating Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Province of Bombay.

Khan Sahib Mohammed Ramzarkhan Amanatkhan, Riding Master (Retired), Police Training School, Nasik.

Rao Bahadur.

Rao Sahib Raghunath Vasudev Kurlekar, B.A., LL.B., Police Prosecutor (Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police).

Rao Sahib.

Mr. Raghunath Yeshwant Pradhan, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Indian Police Medal.

- Mr. Jaimal Mutubhai, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
 Mr. Jagannath Shivram Rane, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
 Mr. Gustad Hormasji Anklesaria, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
 Mr. Shripad Rangnath Purandhare, Inspector of Police (Retired).
 Mr. John William Staines, Head Drill Instructor, Police Training School, Nasik.
 Mr. Mir Qasimali Abbasali, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.
 Mr. Mir Munwarali Inayatali Quraishi, Inspector of Police.
 Mr. Prabhaskar Deoshankar Pathak, Inspector of Police.
 Mr. Burhanudin Mohiudinsaheb Mulla, Sub-Inspector (for gallantry).
 Mr. Vinayak Phondoba Dalvi, Sub-Inspector (for gallantry).
 Mr. Haroonkhan Quadirkhan, Sub-Inspector (for gallantry).
 Constable Kantilal Hiralal (for gallantry).
 Constable Manowarshah Anwarshah (deceased), (for gallantry).
 Constable Sanganbasappa Nilappa Yeraddi (for gallantry).

(b) The number of cases in which good work was recognized by rewards, Good Service Tickets and special promotion was 12,675 as against 10,694 in 1939.

(c) The total sum spent in rewards in the Province during 1940-41 was Rs. 32,490 as against Rs. 29,386 in 1939-40.

36. (a) Out of the total strength of 627 officers and 18,263 men, excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Education and Superintendents, the number of literate officers facilities for training. and men was 627 and 16,943 respectively against 615 and 15,268 in 1939. Thus, the percentage of literate officers and men to the actual strength rose further from 88.65 to 93.05 in the year under report. This percentage is expected to continue to increase as illiterate men on their retirement are replaced by educated recruits.

(b) Probationary Assistant and Deputy Superintendents on appointment are posted for training to the Police Training School, Nasik.

Candidates for direct appointment as Sub-Inspectors are trained at the same School for a period of 18 months.

Sergeants undergo a course of training for a period of 5 months at the School. In the case of Sergeants newly enlisted, the course of training has, however, been dispensed with, as a temporary measure, in view of the urgent need of their services in districts.

A class of 50 Head Constables and Constables undergoes a course of 5 months' training at the Police Training School twice every year. The result of this training is generally recognized by District Officers to have been very beneficial. In consequence, I contemplate shortly

submitting to Government proposals for the expansion of the classes so as to include every Constable who is likely to be fit for promotion to the grade of Head Constable. In this way, the general standard of efficiency of the Head Constables will be greatly improved.

(c) In districts, recruits are trained by the Chief Operators or Head Constable Law Instructors at all Headquarters in elementary Law, Police duties and important orders.

No regular instructional staff has been sanctioned for the training of recruits. The initial training of the Constabulary is a matter of great importance and it is very desirable that qualified instructors of the grade of Sub-Inspector should be provided at each Headquarters. Proposals to this effect are under the consideration of Government.

(d) The Primary Schools established for the education of children of Policemen at Kaira, Thana, Poona and Ratnagiri, the cost of which is being borne by this Department, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The control of the Primary School at Godhra was handed over to the District Local Board from 1st July 1940. Orders of Government for the transfer of the control of the Schools at Poona and Kaira to the district Local Boards concerned have also been received. The question of similar action in respect of the Schools at Thana and Ratnagiri is still under the consideration of Government.

37. During the year under report, there was an increase of 15
 Resignation. in the number of resignations which rose from 137
 to 152.

The average number of resignations for the quinquennium ending in 1939 was 108. The increase in the number of resignations may be attributed to the much larger number of recruits enlisted. The fact that a number of recruits was enlisted outside their home district was also a contributory cause.

38. (a) The number of vacancies on 31st December 1940 was 226
 Vacancies and as against 228 at the end of 1939.
 recruiting.

(b) There were 1,877 enlistments during the year under report as against 933 in 1939. The number of casualties in the Force inclusive of deaths was 935 as against 913 in 1939. Of these, 493 or a percentage of 52.56 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 505 or a percentage of 55.31 in the preceding year.

(c) In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L.C. 919, dated the 11th April 1931, 192 men of the backward classes were enlisted during the year under review as compared with 20 in 1939. This is chiefly due to the great extension of recruiting but is nevertheless a very satisfactory feature.

(d) The total number of recruits—both permanent and temporary—enlisted during the year in the Armed and Unarmed branches was 2,327 as against 1,082 in 1939. The number of well educated recruits (i.e. those who had passed the Matriculation or the English 6th standard) was 152 as against 156 in 1939—*vide (g) below.*

(e) The alteration in the rules by which the age limit of candidates for the post of Sub-Inspectors was reduced from 22-25 to 19-22 and the educational qualification raised from Matriculation to Inter Arts had led to some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of suitable recruits. It has consequently been necessary to relax the prescribed standard in certain cases.

(f) The question of reducing permanently the number of Sergeants is still under the consideration of Government. With the permission of Government it has been found necessary to fill up some of the vacancies which had occurred in view of the urgent need of Sergeants for additional posts created on account of the War.

(g) There has, as already indicated, been a great increase in recruitment for the Constabulary. It is very satisfactory that it has been possible to secure such a large number of recruits and District Superintendents of Police are to be congratulated on the efforts they made to tap new sources.

In certain districts, notably Bombay Suburban District, Thana and Poona, considerable difficulty has been experienced in procuring the required number of recruits and it has been found necessary to enlist men from other districts where the supply is more plentiful, such as Satara, Ratnagiri and East Khandesh. Men do not, as a rule, settle down so happily outside their own districts and, for this reason, the practice of taking on men from other districts should be avoided as far as possible. Generally speaking, a very fair standard of recruit has been obtained though, on occasions, it has been found necessary to relax the prescribed standards of qualification.

A noticeable and disappointing feature has been the dearth of recruits, who have passed the Matriculation or who have a good knowledge of English. This has been attributed to the large amount of employment otherwise available and also to the fact that men with high educational qualifications have come to realise that they do not always get preferential treatment in respect of promotion to the extent they had probably hoped for.

(h) Ex-Army men and reservists are not now available for the Armed Branch of the Force as they are required for Military purposes.

39. (a) The health statistics, when compared with those of 1939, show that there was improvement in seven districts and deterioration in the remaining fifteen districts. The increase in sickness was most marked in Panch Mahals, Bijapur, Poona and Satara.

In the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts, where a large number of Police are employed on guarding the Tansa Pipe Line, Prohibition and other extra duties, the health of the Constabulary has been severely affected by malaria which is very prevalent in this area. The Medical authorities are being consulted as to the best method of combating this evil which greatly reduces the efficiency of the Force. Mosquito nets are of little value as the men get bitten when on duty. Quinine by

itself seems to be of little preventive use and the regular use of atabrin has been advocated.

The provision of proper housing for the men is also a matter, the urgent importance of which has been brought to the notice of Government in view of the near approach of the monsoon.

(b) As mentioned in the last year's report, Police Officers of and below the rank of Inspectors are given free treatment in all Civil Hospitals and other Government and aided dispensaries.

40. During the year, 84 persons escaped from custody—23 from jails and lockups, 45 from Police custody and 16 from the custody of the Village Police, as against a total of 75 in 1939. Of the 84 persons who escaped, 66 were recaptured and the remaining 18 were at large at the end of the year.

A regrettable escape was that of six undertrial prisoners from the Ahmedabad Central Prison on 13th November 1940. They were involved in dacoities committed in five different Police Stations and were kept in the undertrial yard of the jail in batches of three in each room. The staples of the locks were removed by unscrewing the nuts from the bolts inside the doors and pushing the staples out. The prisoners then made good their escape by scaling the inner wall 8 feet high and the outer wall about 18 feet high. One has since been recaptured and the others are at large.

41. A sum of Rs. 3,13,054 was spent during the financial year 1940-1941 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Province as against Rs. 2,06,134 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 1,06,920. This increase is mainly due to the increase in the strength of Armed Police.

42. During the year, out of 243 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition, 233 were inspected by Police Officers. Similarly, out of a total of 1,488 shops licensed to deal in explosives (inclusive of those holding temporary licences), 1,192 were inspected by Police Officers.

43. (a) The total number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors (exclusive of cases compounded, withdrawn or pending), was 4,736 against 4,539 in 1939. Convictions were obtained in 3,917 cases as against 3,783 in the preceding year, giving a percentage of 82·70 as against 83·35 in 1939—a slight falling off. The highest percentage was returned by Ratnagiri (91·93), the lowest being 68·05 in Kanara.

(b) In addition, the executive staff conducted 9,853 cases against 9,180 in 1939 and secured convictions in 8,728 cases or 88·57 per cent. against 8,051 or 87·70 per cent. in the previous year—a slight improvement. The highest percentage was returned by the B. B. & C. I. Railway (96·04). The lowest percentage was again in Kaira (74·75).

(c) The percentage of convictions secured by both the Police Prosecutors as well as by the executive staff remains practically the same, viz. 86·67 as against 86·26 in the year before.

(d) The sanctioned strength of Police Prosecutors during 1940 was 69 as against 63 in the preceding year. Of these, 40 appointments were held by permanent pensionable Prosecutors and 25 by non-pensionable Sub-Prosecutors as against 45 and 18 respectively in 1939. There were 4 vacancies at the close of the year under report which have since been filled in. The question of increasing the number of Prosecutors further is under consideration. While the employment of non-pensionable Sub-Prosecutors has in many districts justified itself, the opinion is generally held by Police Officers that a cadre of permanent pensionable Prosecutors should be maintained sufficient in strength to provide at least one permanent Prosecutor in each district and a greater number in the larger districts. Proposals to this effect are at present under my consideration and will be submitted to Government in due course.

44. The reports of both the Range Deputy Inspectors General and my own inspections of certain Headquarters indicate that the usual high standard of drill and parade was generally maintained.

Drill.
45. (a) In all, 324 men armed with ·303 rifles were put through the musketry course. Of these, 323 completed the full course and 162 qualified as marksmen. The corresponding figures of 1939 were 324, 321 and 167. The percentage of marksmen dropped from 51·54 in 1939 to 50·00 in 1940. This falling off has been attributed by some districts to deterioration in the rifles.

Musketry.
A Head Constable of the Ahmedabad District was the best shot in the Province during 1940, having scored 149 out of a maximum of 155 points and was awarded the first prize of Rs. 20 and a gold badge.

(b) In accordance with Government orders conveyed in their Home Department letter No. 3540/4-D, dated 25th July 1940, extra men numbering 324 were trained in the use of rifles, as a War emergency measure, in all the nine districts in which there are Rifle Squads. These men were, however, put through a shorter course than that prescribed for the ordinary Rifle Squad. They were not considered eligible for Provincial prizes in the rifle practices. These men also completed the ordinary ·410 musketry course.

(c) Out of 7,830 men armed with ·410 muskets, 6,682 completed the full course, of whom 4,686 qualified as marksmen. The corresponding figures for 1939 were 6,996, 6,652, and 4,578. The percentage of marksmen has fallen from 65·43 in 1939 to 59·84 in 1940. The deterioration is on paper only and is due to an abnormally large number of recruits under training during 1940, who were taken on in the additional appointments sanctioned by Government and who could not complete the course during the year. Actually, there was an improvement, as the percentage of marksmen to the strength that completed the full course

rose from 68·82 in 1939 to 70·12 in the year under review. The best returns were those of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Thana and Police Training School in the order named. Two Constables, both of the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, were the best shots in the Province, having scored the highest possible marks, viz., 120, and each of them was awarded Rs. 20 and a gold badge.

(d) Of the 663 officers armed with revolvers, 607 completed the full course of practices during 1940, 223 qualifying as marksmen as against 658, 613 and 205 respectively in the preceding year. Three officers scored the highest possible marks, viz., 120, as against 2 in 1939 and were awarded prizes of Rs. 20 each. The percentage of revolver marksmen rose from 31·15 in 1939 to 33·63 in the year under review.

46. (a) (i) During the year under report, the Ahmedabad Police Housing Scheme (estimated to cost Rs. 9,08,339) Buildings. was submitted to Government. The whole scheme has since been sanctioned by Government and it is expected that the work of construction will be completed during the current year.

(ii) The work of constructing quarters for Police officers and men and Police Station offices etc., in Bombay Suburban District in connexion with the Greater Bombay Scheme was carried out at a total cost of Rs. 4,25,032.

(b) The discretionary grant sanctioned for Minor Works during the year was Rs. 54,600, the same as for the previous year. Owing to the inadequacy of this grant, a number of Minor Works had to be held up.

(c) The housing of extra Police sanctioned by Government since the outbreak of the War threw a great strain on the accommodation available at District Headquarters. As a partial measure of alleviation, proposals were submitted to Government at the end of the year to construct temporary quarters at certain District Headquarters. These proposals have since been sanctioned by Government.

(d) The grant sanctioned during the year for Petty Construction and Repairs was Rs. 14,500 as against Rs. 13,000 of the previous year.

47. During the year under report, the Village Police rendered assistance in 401 cases as against 390 in 1939. Village Police. Village Police were rewarded by the grant of monetary rewards aggregating Rs. 1,465 and by the presentation of 5 swords and 241 Good Service Tickets or Commendatory Notes. A regrettable feature was the increase in the number of Village Policemen punished, 630 having been reported for neglect of duty, of whom 598 were punished departmentally as against 503 and 495, respectively in 1939. Sixty-six Village Police concerned in the commission of cognizable crime were prosecuted, of whom 22 were convicted. There can be little doubt but that the standard of efficiency of the Village Police leaves much to be desired, a fact which is not surprising considering the conditions under which they serve.

48. (a) The School reopened after the December vacation on the 4th January 1940. The charge of the Principal's office was held by Mr. D. F. P. Reid throughout the year under report.

(b) During the year, the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents joined the School on the dates shown against their names :—

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|------------------|
| 1. Mr. M. G. Wagh | .. | .. | .. | 12th March 1940. |
| 2. Mr. K. S. Pavri | .. | .. | .. | 15th April 1940. |

(c) Mr. S. G. Pradhan joined as a directly appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police on 8th April 1940.

(d) The following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police completed the course of training at the School and left the School on the dates shown against their names :—

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|--------------------|
| 1. Mr. A. G. Rajadhyaksha | .. | .. | .. | 12th June 1940. |
| 2. Mr. N. Rama Iyer | .. | .. | .. | 18th June 1940. |
| 3. Mr. P. Stafford | .. | .. | .. | 28th June 1940. |
| 4. Mr. D. H. Heale | .. | .. | .. | 30th June 1940. |
| 5. Mr. B. A. Rowe | .. | .. | .. | 10th October 1940. |

(e) Kumar Shree Mulsinhji of Alwar State who joined the School on 3rd January 1939 for the course of training prescribed for Deputy Superintendents of Police, was relieved from the School with effect from 31st December 1940. Maharaj Kumar Shree Kalika Kumar of Morvi State is still undergoing training at the School.

(f) Twenty-seven students were admitted for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1940 and 25 for the course in July 1940.

(g) All the 22 students who appeared at the Final Examination in May 1940 passed out successfully—6 with honours. In November 1940, 31 appeared for the Final Examination ; of these 29 passed—9 with honours, and 2 failed.

(h) Fifty Head Constables and Constables were admitted to Head Constable's course which commenced in January 1940. Of these, one had to revert to his district before completion of the course. The remaining 49 passed the Final Examination.

Similarly, 50 Head Constables and Constables were admitted to the next course commencing in July 1940, all of whom passed the Final Examination.

(i) During the year, no Sergeant was deputed for training at the Police Training School, Nasik.

(j) The general health of the School was satisfactory. The anti-malarial measures instituted in 1939 have had satisfactory results and the cases of malaria during and immediately after the monsoon fell to an unusually low level.

(k) The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year were satisfactory.

(1) Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, visited the School on 2nd and 3rd December 1940 and expressed his appreciation of the ceremonial parade held on the Final Day. He distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful students of "A" Class on 3rd December 1940 and gave some valuable practical advice to the students in his speech at the conclusion of the Prize Distribution.

Major F. Armstrong, R.I.A.S.C., of Deolali, delivered a series of three instructive and interesting lectures on the following subjects:—

- (1) High explosive bombs and incendiary bombs and measures to counteract their effects.
- (2) War gases, with particular reference to the Blister Group.
- (3) Organization of Air Raids Precautions measures and the warning system.

(i) *Political.*

49. Though the internal political situation was very unsettled throughout the year, there was little serious open agitation with the exception of Mr. Gandhi's individual Satyagraha Movement started by the Congress in November. This movement was conducted on disciplined lines, which precluded the occurrence of serious commotion, but nevertheless it added considerably to the already heavy duties of the Police.

(ii) *Labour Unrest.*

The labour situation was troubled throughout the year, Some instances of unrest are given below:—

(a) *Ahmedabad.*

There were twenty labour strikes during the year under report as against 5 in 1939. The number of workers involved was 6,608 as against 1,160 in 1939. Their chief cause was a demand for a dearness allowance due to the high prices of commodities on account of the War.

(b) *Bombay Suburban District.*

On 4th March 1940, about 1,567 workers of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, struck work and joined the "General Strike" organized by the leaders of the Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union. On 6th March 1940, the Kurla New Mills also declared a strike. The strike lasted till 12th April 1940 when the strikers agreed to the dearness allowance offered by the Mill owners.

On 9th August 1940, about 276 workers in the Weaving Department of the Hattersley Mill, Ghatkopar, refused to work and resorted to a "Sit-down" strike demanding an increase in wages and the dismissal of the four new supervisors who were reported to be very strict. On 12th August 1940, when the management declared an increase in wages and dismissal of three supervisors, the strikers resumed work.

(c) East Khandesh.

The Pratap Mills at Amalner were closed from 4th March 1940 to 24th March 1940 as the workers went on strike for a dearness allowance. The strikers resumed work on 23rd March 1940 after a compromise had been effected by the Municipal Authorities.

(d) West Khandesh.

In April, about 350 coolies employed by merchants in Dhulia City demanded an increase in the rates of their daily wages on account of the rise in prices but the merchants refused. All the coolies, therefore, went on strike on 15th April 1940, but came to a compromise and resumed work on 20th April 1940 as there was a ready alternative supply of labour at the disposal of the employers.

(e) Sholapur.

(1) A "Stay-in" strike of the Mill workers from the Weaving Departments of the Laxmi and Vishnu Mills, Sholapur, took place on 2nd April 1940 and 3rd April 1940 as a protest against the new system of weighing introduced in the Mills.

(2) A "Sit-down" strike of the Mill workers from the Weaving Department of the Laxmi Mills, Sholapur, occurred on 15th April 1940 owing to the non-employment of about 215 substitute workers that day.

(3) The fuel and charcoal merchants at Pandharpur went on strike from 20th September 1940 to 23rd September 1940 owing to the proposal of the Pandharpur Municipality to levy licence fees of Rs. 5 in each case.

(4) As a result of Red-flag propaganda, Hand-loom weavers from Sholapur struck work 24 times during the year 1940 over such questions as wage-increases, payment of tobacco allowance and refusal of Hand-loom owners to engage small boys to help the weavers, etc.

(iii) Communal Tension.

(a) Hindu-Muslim tension continued latent in many places throughout the year and necessitated much vigilance on the part of the Police. At Ahmedabad and Sholapur it is satisfactory to note that no actual disturbance took place.

(b) An unusual incident occurred at Nadiad, district Kaira, where, as a result of a dispute over the Umpire's decision in an important Cricket Match, a Muslim youth ran amuck and stabbed 4 Hindus, of whom one died. In consequence, relations between the two communities were strained for a time.

(c) Communal bitterness was in evidence at Nasik Road on 19th February 1940 when stone idols installed in the river bed near Deolali village were desecrated on the Taboot immersion day 19th February 1940.

(d) In the month of February 1940, Hindu-Muslim tension developed in a village under Havasbhavi Police Station, District Dharwar, about a building—half temple and half mosque hitherto jointly used by both communities. Orders under section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, were issued immediately and the dispute was amicably settled.

Communal tension showed its head also at Haveri in the same District, during the Holi holidays when the Muslims objected to the burning of "Kama" before the "Manna Mosque" which the Hindus alleged was an old custom. Timely precautionary measures were taken and the occasion passed off peacefully.

(e) Serious communal riots occurred at Mahad, District Kolaba, on the 25th and 26th March 1940 resulting in the death of one Rangnath Prabhakar Joshi, brother of the leader of the local Hindu Maha Sabha, and in several less serious casualties on each side. Some looting of shops took place and motor buses were held up and damaged. Order was subsequently restored when the District Superintendent of Police arrived on the scene with a special party from Police Headquarters. Six cases of riot and one of riot with murder are at present under trial.

(iv) Sikh-Pathan Trouble.

As a result of long standing business rivalry, there was a general flare up between the Sikh and Pathan motor lorry drivers on the Bombay-Agra Road in March 1940. One Pathan and one Sikh were done to death and there were a number of other assaults of varying intensity. As the headquarters of the Sikh and Pathan motor drivers are in Bombay, there was some anxiety lest the dispute might lead to serious communal disturbance in the city itself. This was fortunately avoided by an agreement between the leaders of both communities. Due to this rapprochement, however, it proved difficult to obtain any reliable evidence against the culprits in the criminal cases which were registered. Ultimately, 7 Pathans were sent for trial in one case which is still under trial.

(v) Jekot Collision Case, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

A serious collision took place on the early morning of the 15th May 1940 at Jekot Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway when the Frontier Mail ran into a goods train which was being shunted at the time. Twenty persons were killed and many were injured and much damage to property was caused. The accident was due to the carelessness of the Station Master, Jekot, who ought not to have allowed the goods-train to go beyond the distant signals while the "all clear" signal for the Frontier Mail was in force. The Station Master and the driver of the

goods train, who was also to blame, were prosecuted and were eventually sentenced by the Additional Sessions Judge, Godhra, to fine of Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively.

(vi) *Explosion in Ahmednagar District.*

At Wakodi, District Ahmednagar, on 8th November 1940 some labourers, who were excavating the foundation of a temporary garage, unearthed a couple of China jars. One of the jars was taken to the house of a labourer when it was found to contain black powder which, on being tested by the application of fire, exploded as a result of which 7 persons lost their lives. Eventually, 6 jars were found, of which 5 contained blasting powder. How they came to be buried where they were found has never been discovered, but there was no reason to believe that the explosion was other than accidental.

(vii) A violent cyclone swept over the coastal tract of the districts of Kolaba, Thana, Surat, Broach and Bombay Suburban District on 16th October 1940 causing much damage to life and property. A number of country craft was lost and the electric current was interrupted by falling trees. Prompt relief measures were set on foot by Government and did much to alleviate the suffering of the unfortunate victims.

50. Administrative and other changes effected during the year
Administrative were:—
Changes.

(1) Conversion of the Outpost at Mandal into a Police Station and opening of an Outpost at Patdi, District Ahmedabad.

(2) Opening of an Outpost at Nadala, District Ahmedabad.

(3) Conversion of the Outpost at Naroda into a Police Station, conversion of the Police Station at Kujad into an Outpost, abolition of the Police Station at North Dascroi and establishment of a new Police Station at West Dascroi with a new Outpost at Adalaj, District Ahmedabad.

(4) Opening of a temporary Outpost at Bhekda, District Ahmedabad.

(5) Opening of an Outpost at Kora, District Broach and Panch Mahals, Broach.

(6) Conversion of the Outpost at Bhayandar, District Thana, into a Police Station.

(7) Opening of two new Outposts, as a temporary measure—one at Kalwadi under Malegaon Taluka Police Station and the other at Shingwa under Chandor Police Station—and the discontinuance of the Outpost at Malegaon, District Nasik.

(8) Further addition of 6 appointments of Police Prosecutors under the non-pensionable scheme, one each in the districts of Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bombay Suburban District and East Khandesh.

(9) Additional appointments of 1 Inspector and 5 Sub-Inspectors for Ahmedabad City Police.

(10) Increase in the strength of the Bombay Suburban District Police by 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Sergeant and 70 men (unarmed).

(11) Enlistment of 850 permanent additional Armed Police for duty in the mofussil, in addition to roughly 600 temporary Armed Police.

(12) Entertainment of 30 Sub-Inspectors and 300 additional Unarmed Police on a temporary basis, in the first instance, to cope with crime in the mofussil.

(13) Establishment of a Local Intelligence Branch in the East Khandesh District and the strengthening of the existing Local Intelligence Branches in the Ahmedabad and Poona Districts.

(14) Creation of a training reserve for Shorthand Sub-Inspectors in the Criminal Investigation Department.

(15) Creation of a post of Additional District Superintendent of Police for the Ahmedabad District.

(16) Reduction in the "Order" Police Staff on the G. I. P. Railway.

(17) Discontinuance of the temporary Police Staff sanctioned in connexion with the working of the Motor Vehicles Tax Act from 1st March 1940 on the constitution of the Regional Transport offices.

(18) Further postponement up to 30th September 1941 of the scheme for the absorption of part of the Bombay Suburban District Police in the Bombay City Police.

51. Seeing that the Civic Guards, although not a part of the regular Police, are intended to be and in practice have been closely allied with the Police Force in the performance of their duties, it will not be inapposite to include in this Report a brief account of the growth of the Civic Guard organization in the Province. This organization was prompted by the war situation and its object is to assist the Police in times of emergency and to give opportunity for public-spirited persons to prepare themselves to render service to their fellow citizens. In this Province, the movement was initiated by His Excellency the Governor in a speech at Bombay on the 10th June 1940.

On the 16th of August 1940, the Governor General promulgated Ordinance No. VIII of 1940 to provide for the constitution of Civic Guards and on the 2nd September 1940, the Government of Bombay published the rules framed by it to govern the recruitment, organization, discipline and duties of the Force.

Recruitment was open to able bodied persons of good moral character between the ages of 25 and 55 and a good standard of education was insisted upon as far as local circumstances would permit. The total strength of the Civic Guards in the Province (exclusive of Bombay

City) was 2,944 at the end of the year under report. They consist, in all districts, of men of good social status, and include many lawyers, doctors, landlords, teachers and other professional men. The Civic Guards are officered entirely by themselves and have been organized into separate units, rural and urban according to local requirements. Each such unit is in charge of a Unit Commander with other officers.

Government have provided the Guards with uniforms consisting of blue shirts, khaki shorts, khaki stockings and other equipment. They were put through a course of drill, physical exercises and other items of outdoor training and were also instructed by means of lectures and demonstrations in law and Police duties in connexion with the detection and prevention of crime, traffic control, patrolling etc. In some districts, instruction in first aid, fire-fighting, A. R. P. duties etc. was also given. A "Guide to the powers, duties and responsibilities of a Civic Guard" has been compiled and copies of it in English and the regional languages have been distributed to members of the organization. The task of enrolling and training the Civic Guards has fallen, in the main, to the lot of the Police, under the supervision of the District Magistrates, and they have readily undertaken and performed it in addition to their ordinary duties.

The organization of the Civic Guard, which is a body of citizens volunteering to render public service in their spare time, has necessarily had to be elastic and local variations in matters of detail have been permitted. At the close of the year under report, recruitment was still going on in all districts and different units had reached different stages in their training. The Guards, however, were already proving their usefulness by assisting the Police in the discharge of their many duties and reinforcing them when engaged in the control of melas, processions, fairs and on other similar occasions.

Gymkhanas and recreation clubs were started in several places for the benefit of the Guards and sporting events were arranged. Miniature rifle shooting clubs were also organised in some of the bigger towns, a portion of the expenditure on arms and ammunition being met by Government.

52. (a) During the year under report, pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 962-14-0 was afforded to 22 families of deceased members of the Constabulary as against Rs. 2,100-1-0 to 39 families in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

(b) 623 officers and 14 clerks joined the General Provident Fund and 107 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance policies. 516 Policemen were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts, as against 557 in 1939. The largest number is reported from East Khandesh (85), followed by Thana (68).

Needs of the Department. 53. The chief needs of the Department are as follows:—

(1) Housing Accommodation.—The type designs of quarters for the Constabulary have lately been revised by Government and now that

this difficulty has been removed, it is hoped that serious efforts will be made to deal with the housing problem. A beginning has already been made in Ahmedabad, where Government have sanctioned a substantial sum for the Police Housing Scheme.

(2) Expansion of the facilities at the Police Training School for training potential Head Constables. As already stated, I am submitting proposals to Government in this connexion.

(3) Improvement in the facilities for training recruits at District Headquarters.

(4) An increase in the Unarmed Police Force which is rendered very necessary by the great increase of crime and also for duties in connexion with traffic control. I have already submitted a detailed report on the subject to Government as a result of which an increase of 30 Sub-Inspectors and 300 men has been sanctioned, on a temporary basis. Apart from this, substantial increases have been sanctioned for Ahmedabad City and Bombay Suburban District.

(5) Provision of additional clerks in Police offices—A large number of Policemen were withdrawn from the executive and employed on clerical duties in Police offices. Government have accepted in principle my proposal to replace them by clerks, so that the former might be released for their appropriate duties and have sanctioned this year, as a first instalment of this reform, the appointment on a temporary basis of 25 clerks on the condition that a corresponding number of men doing clerical duties are reverted to their ordinary Police duties. A further increase in the clerical establishment on account of the increase of work due to crime, the enlistment of additional Police and various other work connected with the Executive Force is very urgently needed.

(6) Provision of a small investigating staff in each district so as to improve detection—The ordinary Police Station officer has so much work to do that he is unable to devote to important cases, the sustained attention which they require.

(7) An increase in the existing conveyance allowances, particularly those of junior officers, is rendered necessary by the increase of prices due to the War. For the same reason it is of importance that the whole question of Travelling Allowance should be examined without delay.

Salient Features. 54. The salient features of the year are—

(i) The fact that the progressive increase in reported crime has been stayed—paragraph 3 *supra*.

(ii) The fact that deterioration in the standard of detection has also been checked—paragraph 11 *supra*.

(iii) The very extensive extra duties which the Police have been called upon to perform as a result of the War. These include among others—

(a) The guarding of a large number of protected places.

(b) The registration and supervision of foreigners and enemy aliens.

- (c) Verification of the character of a large number of Military recruits of all ranks.
- (d) Arrangements in connexion with Railway Security and the passage of troop specials.
- (e) Special traffic and other arrangements owing to the expansion of Cantonment areas.
- (f) Enforcement of the Defence of India Act Rules.
- (g) Assistance in the organization and training of Civic Guards.
- (h) Protection of the land and sea frontiers of the Province in conjunction with the Customs Service.
- (i) Assistance in the organization and running of internees' and parole camps.

(iv) The large increase in the personnel of the Force—both permanent and temporary—amounting to—

1,909 men (1,450 Armed Head Constables and Constables and 459 Unarmed Head Constables and Constables), in addition to 2 Inspectors, 57 Sub-Inspectors and 6 Prosecutors.

The enlistment and training of such a large number of extra men have thrown a great strain on district resources.

55. (a) During the year, the following officers retired from the Indian Concluding remarks. Police :—

- (1) Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala.
- (2) Mr. H. P. O'Sullivan.
- (3) Mr. B. A. Dubcis.
- (4) Mr. J. A. Coghlan.

In the Provincial Service, there was only one casualty due to the retirement of Mr. Jaimal Mulu.

(b) Two recruits were appointed direct to the Indian Police and one direct recruit to the Provincial Service.

Looking to the difficult conditions which prevailed as a result of the War added to communal and political strife in India itself, it can fairly be claimed that all ranks of the Police have risen splendidly to the occasion throughout the year. Their morale has been good and their anxiety owing to the number of complaints made against them has diminished. The willing and uncomplaining spirit in which they have shouldered their extra duties and responsibilities is worthy of all praise. In spite of increasing prices, all ranks of the Force have contributed liberally to the various War funds and loans.

It is pleasant to be able to add that the many claims of the Department in respect of increased personnel, housing accommodation and other matters, have, in most cases, received generous and sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government.

A. C. J. BAILEY,

Inspector General of Police.

Poona, 26th May 1941.

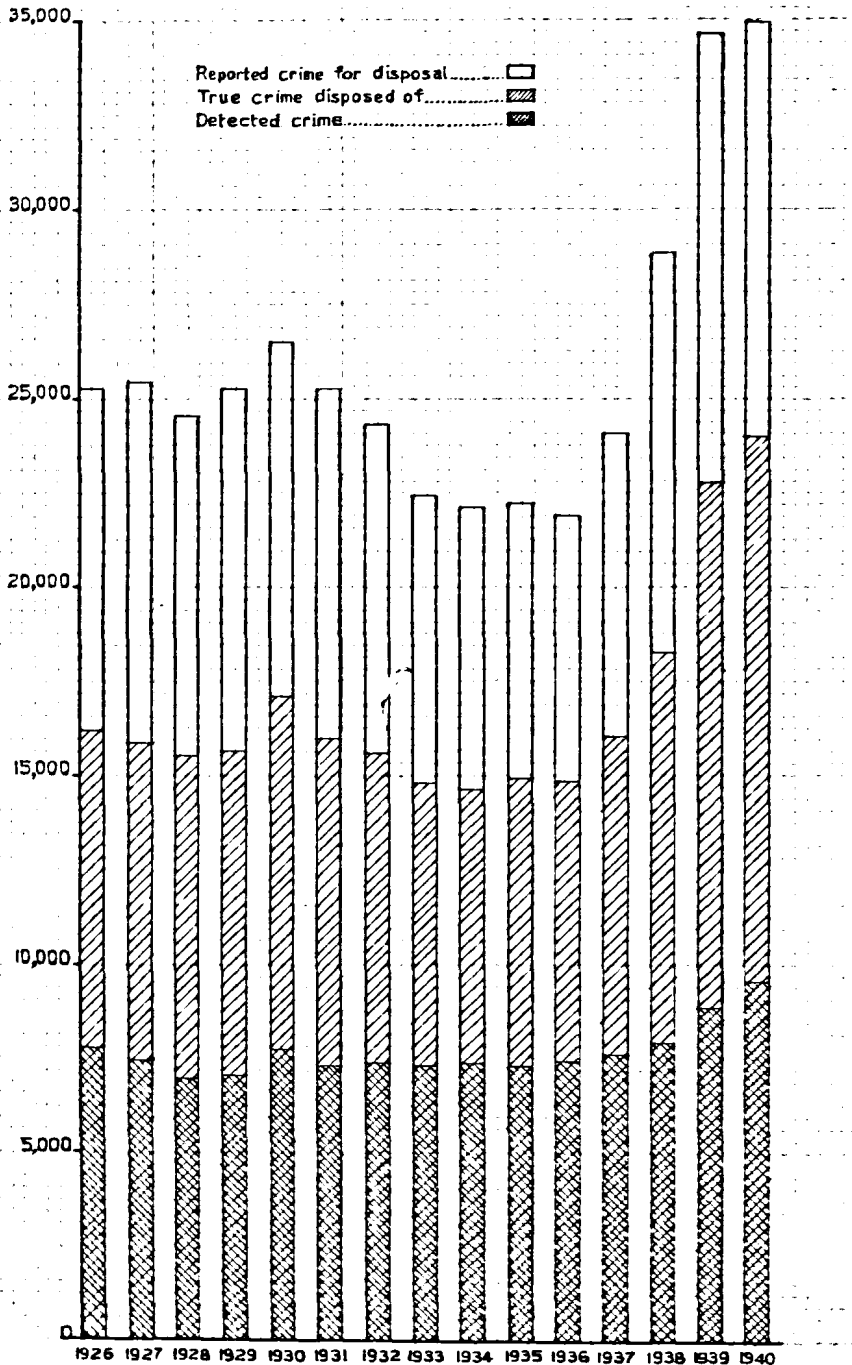
APPENDIX "A".
INCIDENCE OF CRIME PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

APPENDIX "A" (referred to in paragraph 5).

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime during 1940.

District	Cognizable crime reported, Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders	Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	Decoities	Robberies	House-breakings with intent to commit an offence	Thefts (including cattle thefts)	Cases of receiving stolen property	Total serious crime	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	3.77	.04	.02	.02	.04	.79	1.37	.08	2.38	
2. Broach	1.59	.03	.02	...	.01	.45	.29	.02	.84	
3. Kaira	3.42	.04	.01	.03	.08	.82	.75	.04	1.80	
4. Panch Mahals	1.84	.02	.01	.03	.09	.58	.51	.02	1.30	
5. Surat	1.22	.01	.007	.01	.02	.33	.45	.01	.86	
6. Thana	2.11	.02	.01	.02	.06	.59	.79	.01	1.53	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	9.67	.05	.03	.01	.16	2.41	4.30	.05	7.02	
8. Ahmednagar ... ..	.98	.03	.003	.02	.02	.36	.28	.02	.75	
9. East Khandesh	1.49	.01	.01	.06	.05	.48	.53	.01	1.18	
10. West Khandesh	1.53	.02	.01	.02	.08	.44	.53	.002	1.12	
11. Nasik	1.60	.03	.004	.01	.05	.67	.51	.01	1.21	
Total, Northern Range (including B. B. & C. I. Railway).	2.24	.03	.01	.02	.05	.60	.79	.03	1.56	
12. Poona	2.37	.02	.006	.01	.05	.50	1.27	.02	1.90	
13. Satara ... ..	.77	.02	.002	.01	.02	.22	.23	.01	.54	
14. Sholapur	1.35	.03	.009	.02	.05	.26	.62	.01	1.02	
15. Belgaum	1.15	.05	.01	.009	.03	.30	.30	.02	.76	
16. Bijapur ... ..	.86	.03	.003	.01	.02	.24	.20	.03	.56	
17. Dharwar ... ..	.86	.03	.006	...	.01	.25	.32	.03	.66	
18. Kanara ... ..	.50	.01	.01	.004	.02	.33	.32	.007	.72	
19. Kolaba ... ..	.87	.01	.009	.001	.02	.23	.31	.009	.61	
20. Ratnagiri ... ..	.43	.04	.003	.0007	.009	.12	.18	.0007	.32	
Total, Southern Range (including G. I. F. and M. & S. M. Railways).	1.20	.02	.007	.003	.03	.28	.53	.02	.91	
Total for the Province, including Railways.	1.71	.02	.01	.01	.04	.44	.65	.02	1.22	

Appendix 'B' referred to in paragraph 10
POLICE COGNIZABLE CRIME UNDER I.P.C. (CLASSES I TO V)
FOR THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY—FROM 1926 TO 1940.



APPENDIX "C" (referred to in paragraph 20).

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year	Number ordered to furnish security	Number who furnished security	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827	Number who went to jail in default of security	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases)	
Northern Range	... { 1939	1,187	588	483	...	105	408	75.49
	... { 1940	943	458	345	...	113	344	76.46
Southern Range	... { 1939	1,043	476	371	...	105	311	65.12
	... { 1940	1,264	526	409	...	117	441	63.91
Total	... { 1939	2,229	1,064	854	...	210	719	70.46
	... { 1940	2,207	984	754	...	230	785	69.19

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to registered

Name of Tribe.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year 1940.	Number added during the year 1940.					
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bagdi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bauria	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berad	394	34	...	...	...	...	34
Bhampta (Rajput)	75	4	1	...	...	...	5
Bhampta (Takari)...	55	11	3	...	...	...	14
Bhil	2,323	329	5	...	...	...	334
Dharala	2,447*	242	...	...	...	...	242
Kaikadi	90	8	3	...	...	...	11
Koli	359	74	...	...	...	...	74
Lamani	330	32	...	...	...	...	32
Mang	407	37	...	...	...	...	37
Mang-garudi	249	32	1	2	...	...	35
Marwar Baori	54	5	...	...	...	...	5
Pardhi	293	45	2	...	...	...	47
Pasi	7	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ramoshi	562	54	...	...	...	...	54
Sansi	84	28	...	...	...	...	28
Tadvi	206	50	...	...	...	...	50
Thakur	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waddar	168	12	...	...	...	...	12
Waghri	351*	34	...	...	...	...	34
Mixed gang	81	6	...	...	...	...	6
Total	8,545*	1,037	16	2	...	...	1,055

* In statement I for 1939, the registered population at the end of that year was shown as revealed, however, that there were 25£ members inadvertently shown in excess. This

I (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of Criminal Tribes for the year 1940.

Total of columns 2 and 8. 9	Number removed from the register since the beginning of the year 1940.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death. 10	For improved character. 11	For other reasons. 12	Total of columns 10 to 12. 13	Section 10 (3). 14	Section 12. 15	Section 13. 16
...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
428	3	21	...	24	1	...	...
80	1	...	8	9	...	...	...
69	1	3	...	4	...	1	...
2,657	17	146	2	165	9	...	...
2,689	25	...	45	70	...	...	...
101	2	6	...	8	...	1	...
433	3	18	...	21	2	...	...
862	3	19	2	24	2	...	...
444	6	41	...	47	...	...	...
284	2	14	...	16	1	3	1
59	...	...	7	7	...	...	...
340	2	7	45	54	...	1	...
8	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
616	6	39	...	45	...	...	...
112	...	1	1	2	...	1	...
256	4	15	...	19	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	5	5	1	11	1	...	...
3.5	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
87	1	4	...	5	...	1	...
9,600	85	341	111	537	16	8	1

8,801. The actual inspection of the Registers of Dharalas and Waghris of the Kaira District accounts for the difference between the figure reported last year and the present figure.

STATEMENT

Name of Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under— <i>contd.</i>			Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bagdi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bauria ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Berad ...	...	...	1	25	403	...
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	5	...	5	14	...	66
Bhampta (Takari) ...	...	...	1	5	1	63
Bhil ...	1	...	10	175	2,481	1
Dharala ...	6	...	6	76	...	2,613
Kaikadi ...	...	...	1	9	6	86
Koli ...	1	...	3	24	409	...
Lamani ...	...	...	2	26	336	...
Mang ...	1	...	1	48	...	396
Mang-garudi ...	4	...	9	26	...	259
Marwar Baori ...	...	...	...	7	...	52
Pardhi ...	11	...	12	66	5	269
Pasi ...	...	...	...	2	6	...
Ramoshi ...	...	...	...	45	...	571
Sansi ...	15	...	16	18	...	94
Tadvi ...	...	...	...	19	237	...
Thakur ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Waddar ...	...	...	1	12	167	1
Waghri ...	1	...	1	5	...	380
Mixed gang ...	...	...	1	6	36	45
Total ...	45	...	70	607	4,037	4,906

I—continued.

Total of columns 21 and 22.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year 1940.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year 1940.	Number apprehended during the year 1940.	Number in jail on the last day of the year 1940.		
				For offences under the I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
.....
4	...	3	...	...	...	...
403	2	9	6	12	3	...
66	...	31	14	6	12	...
64	2	11	...	2	1	...
2,482	7	57	18	63	13	3
2,613	...	17	49	31	13	3
92	7	16	4	6	2	...
409	1	4	2	18	3	2
336	2	1	4	15	3	...
396	4	1	1	8	7	1
259	11	14	4	13	5	...
52	...	7	...	9	...	...
274	1	17	10	3	...	1
6	...	...	...	...	...	...
571	6	3	2	5	9	...
94	1	27	2	14	3	...
237	...	1	...	1	2	...
6	...	...	...	5	...	...
168	3	10	1	3	2	...
380	...	6	19	7	10	1
81	...	...	...	5	...	...
8,993	47	235	136	226	88	11

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to

Name of District.	Number on the register at the beginning of the year 1940.	Number added during the year 1940.						Total of columns 3 to 7.
		By registration.	Number of registered persons received by transfer under					
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Ahmedabad	133	23	...	...	...	...	23
Kaira	2,796	276	...	...	...	...	276
Thana	48	14	...	...	...	...	14
Ahmednagar	470	31	10	...	...	...	41
East Khandesh	990	159	1	...	...	...	160
West Khandesh	1,138	149	...	...	...	...	149
Nasik	663	138	1	1	...	...	140
Poona	115	31	...	...	...	...	31
Satara	985	98	...	...	...	...	98
Sholapur	289	23	...	1	...	...	24
Belgaum	215	17	...	...	...	...	17
Bijapur	194	16	...	...	...	...	16
Dharwar	485	62	1	...	...	..	63
Kanara	7	...	2	...	...	...	2
Kolaba	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District	13	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total	8,545*	1,037	16	2	...	...	1,055

* Vide note at the bottom of Statement I.

I-A (referred to in paragraph 24).

registered members of Criminal Tribes for the year 1940.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Number removed from the register since the beginning of the year 1940.			Number of registered persons transferred under			
	Owing to death.	For improved character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
156	...	...	7	7	...	1	...
3,072	29	...	45	74	...	...	...
62	1	1	...	2	1	...	...
511	3	37	8	48	...	...	...
1,150	12	62	...	74	2	...	1
1,287	4	75	...	79	1	...	...
803	7	28	2	37	2	1	...
146	2	1	...	3	6	4	...
1,083	13	82	...	95	...	1	...
313	2	...	46	48	...	...	...
232	2	16	...	18	4	...	...
210	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
548	8	36	3	47	...	...	...
9	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
9,600	85	341	111	537	16	8	1

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred under— <i>contd.</i>				Resultant registered the end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.	Total of columns 13 and 19.	Subject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad ...	14	...	15	22	30	104
Kaira ...	7	...	7	81	...	2,991
Thana ...	...	...	1	3	56	3
Ahmednagar ...	8	...	8	56	302	153
East Khandesh ...	3	...	6	80	911	150
West Khandesh ...	2	...	3	82	1,111	94
Nasik ...	1	...	4	41	721	41
Poona ...	1	...	11	14	37	95
Satara ...	1	...	2	97	...	986
Sholapur ...	8	...	8	56	86	171
Belgaum ...	...	...	4	22	189	21
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	1	170	39
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	47	469	32
Kanara ...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	3	3	8
Total ...	45	...	70	607	4,087	4,906

I-A—continued.

population at year 1940.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year 1940.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year 1940.	Number apprehended during the year 1940.	Number in jail on the last day of the year 1940.		
				For offences under the I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
134	...	35	...	16	3	...
2,991	...	21	68	38	23	4
59	...	2	1	1	...	1
455	3	54	20	30	13	2
1,070	1	9	6	16	6	1
1,205	10	36	11	43	5	...
762	1	13	1	17	9	1
132	5	14	...	10	...	...
986	11	10	4	19	16	...
257	3	14	19	4	5	2
210	3	2	2	11	1	...
209	5	9	4	5	3	...
501	4	9	...	14	4	...
7	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	1	1	...	1	...	...
11	...	6	...	...	...	...
8,993	47	235	136	226	88	11

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of

Name of Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under the I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Berad	5	48	...	28	...	10
Bhampta (Rajput)	8	7	2	...	...	...
Bhampta (Takari)	1	6	15	2	...	1	...
Bhil ...	1	...	55	292	10	49	...	11
Dharala	42	167	15	219	4	26
Kaikadi	15	24	11	4	1	...
Koli	8	3	31	1	36	2	5
Lamani	29	15	5	19	4	4
Mang	7	20	1	4	1	...
Mang-garudi ...	2	2	44	52	12	21	1	3
Marwar Baori ...	1	3	2	1	1	...	2	...
Pardhi	40	82	1	2	12	19
Pasi	1
Ramoshi	12	14	2	1	...	3
Sansi	39	33	1	...	1	...
Tadvi	11	72	8	10	3	...
Waddar	4	18	...	3	1	2
Waghri	13	30	1	10	1	2
Mixed gang	2	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	4	14	337	921	74	406	34	86

II (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of Criminal Tribes for the year 1940.

Offences under the C. P. C.		Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.					Grand Total of Columns 9 to 11, 15 and 16.	Application of Section 23 of the C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.		Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually dealt with under Section 23 of the C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	7	5	16	...	23	...	121	...	...
1	...	43	2	...	45	...	63	...	...
1	3	9	3	...	12	...	41	...	...
22	23	16	139	3	158	...	631	10	8	
1	10	36	90	...	126	3	613	5	3	
2	6	36	8	2	41	...	104	2	2	
...	11	2	20	...	22	...	119	...	...
...	...	...	12	...	12	...	88	...	...
13	5	2	9	...	11	...	62	...	...
2	12	22	11	1	34	2	187	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	2	...	12	...	...
1	6	46	13	...	59	...	222	1	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
8	...	4	13	...	17	1	53	...	...
4	2	22	7	...	29	...	109	...	...
...	7	5	10	...	15	...	126	3	3	
...	...	9	9	...	18	...	46	...	...
...	...	8	17	...	25	2	84	1	...	
...	1	6	1	...	7	...	11	...	...
55	104	272	378	6	656	8	2,699	22	16	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of

Name of District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under the I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad ...	1	...	30	26	3	...	2	1
Kaira ...	...	...	54	194	16	229	5	28
Thana ...	2	11	...	...	...	20	1	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	6	13	10	14	...	2
East Khandesh ...	...	...	47	193	8	11	3	6
West Khandesh...	...	...	30	135	3	26	1	2
Nasik ...	...	...	16	84	5	40	1	10
Poona ...	...	...	14	42	8	7	...	3
Satara ...	...	...	24	37	3	5	1	3
Sholapur ...	...	...	29	61	4	7	...	...
Belgaum ...	...	...	16	47	1	21	...	3
Bijapur ...	1	...	18	16	8	18	...	...
Dharwar ...	...	...	47	63	5	8	20	28
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District .	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	14	337	921	74	406	34	86

II-A (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of Criminal Tribes for the year 1940.

Offences under the C. P. C.		Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.						Application of Section 23 of the C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 23 (1).	Section 23 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Columns 12 to 14.	Section 21.	Grand Total of Columns 2 to 11, 15 and 16.	Persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Persons actually dealt with under Section 23 of the C. T. Act.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	25	1	...	26	...	89	...	...
1	10	43	107	...	150	5	692	6	3	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
11	10	15	17	2	34	...	100	...	...
8	18	19	77	...	96	...	390	5	5	
...	6	14	49	1	63	...	266	9	6	
4	20	4	51	1	56	2	238	...	...
7	12	15	3	...	19	...	112	...	...
20	7	5	22	...	27	1	128	...	...
2	15	79	14	...	93	...	211	...	...
1	1	10	7	...	17	...	107	...	...
...	...	8	15	...	23	...	84	...	...
1	3	35	15	...	50	...	225	2	2	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	10	...	...
55	104	272	378	6	656	8	2,699	22	16	

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1940 for the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	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.
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	1	...	...	1	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	<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 ...	26	18	...	44	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	17	34	...	51	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	3	6	...	9	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	9	...	9	...
7	219, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	9	...	10	1
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	33	145	...	173	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting, or unlawful assembly.	285	490	4	772	12
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	4	22	...	26	1
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	8	25	...	34	...
		Total ...	379	759	4	1,134	14
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	185	496	...	682	2
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	9	31	...	40	2
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	67	144	...	211	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	25	100	...	125	14
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	8	16	...	24	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	20	115	...	135	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	28	245	...	273	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	367	1,046	5	1,408	5
19	325 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	11	33	...	44	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	329	1,178	3	1,504	41
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	54	144	...	198	6
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	5	19	...	24	4
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	67	211	...	278	1
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	59	155	...	214	14
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	98	234	1	331	..
		Total ...	1,333	4,167	9	5,491	90

PART I.

Province of Bombay (including Railways).

9	10	True Cases.				15	16	17	Remarks.				
		11	12	13	14				(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14 + 15).	Death, Escape, Lunacy, Perment, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
4	8	28	4	...	32	3	1	35	...	...	...	...	...
6	9	25	...	...	33	5	5	38	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	6	...	...	6	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
2	5	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
6	30	60	4	...	143	8	7	151	...	...	...	1	...
236	315	129	54	25	212	162	37	374	...	1	29	43	94
3	3	18	...	1	19	12	5	31	...	...	...	1	...
8	12	6	...	6	14	13	1	27	...	...	...	2	...
28	365	381	62	102	469	204	56	673	...	2	28	49	94
51	234	147	92	152	391	38	90	429	3	1	...	4	2
7	16	8	3	4	15	3	...	18	...	...	...	...	2
19	70	91	23	7	121	21	6	142	...	1	...	...	6
27	42	30	6	5	41	4	...	43	...	1	...	2	2
7	2	8	3	4	15	1	1	16	...	...	...	...	...
16	23	44	6	45	95	5	4	103	...	1	...	2	...
33	29	176	11	17	204	31	24	235	4	2	...	3	1
463	304	379	65	94	543	288	110	551	1	7	346	13	52
12	12	8	1	11	20	7	7	27	...	...	7	...	4
613	371	331	47	83	469	212	53	681	4	9	423	10	104
49	54	55	8	22	65	75	14	160	...	4	1	4	6
3	6	7	2	2	11	44	6	55	...	...	2	...	1
47	74	135	15	5	155	44	19	199	...	1	1	4	14
30	57	88	13	10	111	91	26	222	2	...	5	3	2
46	105	165	14	11	161	42	27	223	...	...	9	2	3
1,423	1,489	1,662	309	477	2,457	907	319	3,364	14	27	794	45	159

STATEMENT—A

Serial No.	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		4	5	6	7	8
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.	165	307	...	472	9
96	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	238	748	9	977	81
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	144	868	83	979	13
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	37	118	2	153	3
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.	1,156	7,438	19	8,575	131
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	1	...	1	...
Total ...			1,740	9,480	63	11,157	237
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	90	233	11	312	15
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	60	187	1	246	1
Total ...			150	420	12	558	16
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.							
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	188 1,553	816 10,284	21 1,462	983 10,385	33 156
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	290	808	13	1,085	17
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	141	433	...	573	...
36	419, 420	Cheating ...	170	510	3	677	5
37	447, 448, 453 and 455.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	249	1,082	119	1,211	24
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle.	3	45	7	41	...
Total ...			2,593	13,977	1,615	14,955	235
Total of Classes I to V ...			*6,195	28,803	1,703	33,295	562

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A, Column 10 of Statement A, Part I for 1939 ... 5,999
 Undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation ... +210
 Cases transferred from Statement AA, Part I, to this Statement ... +2
 Cases transferred from this Statement to Statement AA, Part I ... -16
 = +196

PART I—continued.

9	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	10	True Cases.				15	16	17	Remarks.				
			11	12	13	14				(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14 + 15).	Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
91	141	60	29	208	297	17	2	314	...	4	...	3	7	
133	154	187	49	334	579	91	27	670	1	8	4	8	37	
83	146	44	25	667	769	36	8	805	...	1	1	1	3	
43	31	39	9	28	78	43	9	131	...	...	1	1	2
462	1,163	1,453	212	5,139	6,823	336	103	7,159	5	10	135	23	71	
...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
742	1,666	1,783	324	6,376	8,546	526	155	9,072	6	23	141	36	120	
139	86	49	16	7	83	359	57	442	...	...	68	3	17
41	52	130	9	12	152	36	14	188	...	1	8	4	3	
180	138	179	25	19	235	395	71	630	...	1	76	7	20	
19	175	404	50	207	652	234	97	916	...	15	1	4	13	
846	1,447	3,871	310	3,682	9,315	1,241	751	10,586	8	65	7	34	47	
119	243	498	35	160	696	468	146	1,184	5	18	3	17	4	
33	71	437	20	5	462	239	105	701	2	5	...	7	10	
123	163	752	31	108	379	518	63	897	2	8	64	4	2	
333	248	221	37	347	724	2,446	522	3,170	...	2	194	3	25	
4	7	4	3	23	36	9	1	45	...	1	...	...	...
1,556	2,354	5,677	476	4,526	12,294	5,145	1,705	17,439	17	114	269	69	101	
4,169	6,032	9,602	1,196	11,500	24,001	7,177	2,306	31,178	37	167	1,308	209	534	

Part I, for 1939:—

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

Return of Cognizable Crime not specified in Statement A—Part I—

Serial No.	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 in Statement A—Part I.							
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C., Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	45	215	1	259	2
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,024	8,639	1	9,662	1
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924).	218	752	...	970	2
		Total ...	*1,287	9,606	2	10,891	5

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement AA, Column 10 of Statement AA, Part I, for 1939
 Undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation + 94
 Cases transferred from Statement A, Part I, to this Statement + 16
 Cases transferred from this Statement to Statement A, Part I - 2

PART I.

for the year 1940 for the Province of Bombay (including Railways).

9	10	True Cases.					15	16	17	Remarks.				
		11	12	13	14	15				(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14 + 15).	Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.	
52	49	87	6	62	155	69	61	225	...	1	3	5	23	
244	995	8,158	121	130	6,410	6,570	5,877	14,980	3	10	...	120	9	
28	113	665	6	155	826	201	187	1,027	...	1	...	22	...	
324	1,157	8,910	133	347	9,392	6,840	6,125	16,252	3	12	3	147	32	

Part I, for 1939:—

1,179

+ 108

1,287

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1940 for the Province of

Serial No.	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.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	<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 ...	.....	27	2	1	65	50
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	53	27	2	1	65	50
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps ...	13	27	1	...	32	29
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	9	18	...	...	14	6
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	.....	9	...	...	3	1
7	213, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	19	...	...	21	19
8	213, 215, 294, 225, 225-B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	15	137	...	...	106	94
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2,195	2,742	155	...	2,526	891
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	26	1	...	23	22
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	11	38	1	...	29	11
		Total ...	2,304	3,043	160	1	2,819	1,123
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	307	737	38	1	572	253
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	10	43	4	...	27	10
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	161	327	31	...	277	139
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	24	108	4	...	69	33
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	5	13	1	...	16	8
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	23	73	4	...	76	55
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	25	214	5	...	195	176
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	733	1,694	35	...	1,602	647
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	14	20	3	...	24	13

STATEMENT A—

1 Serial No.	2 Law.	3 Offence.	4 Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 176 Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	5 Arrested by the Police during the year.	6 Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	7 Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	8 Number of persons tried.	9 Number convicted
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person—contd.								
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	560	1,445	43	...	1,407	485
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	82	173	20	...	149	68
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion ...	10	14	...	...	17	6
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty ...	155	417	6	...	369	228
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully ...	57	178	1	...	164	104
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	102	232	2	...	230	167
		Total ...	2,263	5,688	197	1	5,194	2,412
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 ...	647	1,007	143	3	801	375
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	301	561	48	...	535	312
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	73	144	4	...	136	60
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	35	124	9	...	95	67
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 ...	1,040	3,803	144	3	3,359	2,257
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,096	5,639	348	6	4,926	3,071

PART II—continued.

10	Number acquitted or discharged.	11	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	12	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
						13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
						Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
922	4	635	508	100	313	4	...	16	684	29	.....		
61	1	79	173	82	100	2	4	1	4	8	.....		
11	...	7	113	10	86	...	...	...	4	...	.....	
141	2	180	64	24	34	...	1	16	3	5	.....		
60	...	68	211	63	131	2	...	...	6	4	.....		
63	...	100	38	28	8	...	...	2	11	2	.....		
2,782	28	2,447	2,097	672	1,183	29	10	78	1,311	108	2			
426	9	698	96	4	40	5	4	...	...	17	8			
223	5	274	216	55	122	1	...	4	17	16	...			
76	...	75	64	13	41	2	...	...	2	1	.....		
29	...	52	78	15	38	2	...	1	1	2	.....		
1,102	9	1,318	816	206	432	9	...	10	260	40	.....		
...	...	...	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....
1,856	16	2,417	1,279	300	675	19	4	15	280	75	12			

STATEMENT A—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No.	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.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	162	356	8	...	358	97
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	71	214	6	...	197	149
Total			233	570	14	...	555	246
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
33	379 to 382	Theft	218	769	16	...	733	529
		of cattle						
		ordinary	1,611	6,759	175	6	6,650	5,350
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust.	224	646	6	...	631	509
35	411 to 414	Receiving property stolen	198	692	15	...	772	668
36	419, 420	Cheating	205	490	12	...	502	323
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	418	1,082	9	...	1,058	377
38	461, 462	Breaking receptacle closed	5	39	1	...	21	12
Total			2,879	10,477	234	6	10,367	7,758
Total of Classes I to V			*9,780	25,417	953	14	23,861	14,610

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Column 12 of Statement A, Part II for 1939 ... 9,725
 Persons concerned in cases transferred to Statement AA, Part I ... -20
 Persons concerned in cases transferred from Statement AA, Part I ... +2
 Erroneous omissions adjusted ... +2
 Persons concerned in undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation ... + 71
 = +55

PART II—concluded.

10	11	12	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
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.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
261	...	152	865	112	626	...	...	...	147	11	.....
48	...	80	63	26	25	...	...	2	23	2	.....
309	...	232	934	138	651	...	...	2	170	13	... ..
204	...	219	468	166	233	1	9	9	2	7	.....
1,300	44	1,487	2,096	1,384	1,130	16	19	17	6	70	.....
122	38	224	615	180	343	2	4	3	6	18	.....
114	3	91	357	159	189	1	5	6	...	5	.....
179	16	175	1,698	298	1,269	3	1	2	86	13	.....
681	6	428	5,869	991	4,258	4	1	...	453	9	.....
9	...	22	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	.....
2,609	107	2,646	11,711	3,178	7,420	27	39	37	553	121	.....
9,251	161	10,036	17,189	4,436	10,614	85	53	195	2,492	706	15

Part II, for 1939:—

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

Return of Cognizable Crime not specified in Statement A—Part II—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No.	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.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified in Statement A, Part II.								
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. O. Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	53	129	2	...	133	102
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	1,454	11,346	51	...	11,400	10,767
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924) ...	90	702	1	...	701	668
Total ...			*1,597	12,177	54	...	12,234	11,537

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement AA, Column 13 of Statement AA, Part II, for 1939 1,568

Persons concerned in cases transferred to Statement A, Part I	...	-2	} = +29
Persons concerned in cases transferred from Statement A, Part I	...	+20	
Persons concerned in undetected cases of previous year retaken for investigation	...	+14	
Erroneous inclusions omitted	...	-3	
			1,597

PART II.

for the year 1940 for the Province of Bombay (including Railways).

10	11	12	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
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.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Insanities, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-recognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Pardoned.
31	2	37	17	7	3	1	...	9	3	4	.....
633	1	1,331	7,902	6,492	1,059	7	3	8	...	140	.....
36	33	69	253	232	29	1	...	...	...	26	.....
697	35	1,457	8,174	6,731	1,091	9	3	17	3	170	.....

Part II, for 1939:—

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1940 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>						
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	1	1	.....
	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 ...	.....	1	1	.....
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.</i>						
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State.	.....	1	1	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	107	423	530	6
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	7	67	64	7
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	181	377	568	6
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	12	29	41	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	8	9	17	.....
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks.	4	12	16	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	78	901	979	2
		Total ...	397	1,809	2,206	23

PART I.

Province of Bombay (including Railways).

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.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
10	96	226	92	.....	.....	1	.....
2	11	18	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	138	231	156	.....	2	1	.....
1	9	9	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	4	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	116	770	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	378	1,372	380	.....	2	2	.....

STATEMENT B-

1 Serial No.	2 Law.	3 Offence.	4 Number pending at beginning of year.	5 Cases reported in the year.	6 Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	7 Number dismissed without trial.
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage ...	1	.....	1	.....
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves.	19	.....	19	.....
12a	376	... Rape by the husband ...	1	2	3	.....
		Total ...	21	2	23	.....
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.						
13	384 to 389	... Extortion ...	20	44	64	5
		Total ...	20	44	64	5
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
14	345	... Wrongful confinement ...	11	5	16	.....
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force ...	171	2,080	2,251	219
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	41	73	114	11
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt...	1,620	10,774	12,394	914
18	374	... Compulsory labour ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	1,843	12,942	14,785	1,144
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
19	417, 418	... Cheating ...	41	245	286	31
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property.	50	336	386	45
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple) ...	358	1,549	1,907	187
		Total ...	449	2,130	2,579	263
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
22	295-A, 298	... Offences against religion ...	2	2	4	.....
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage.	211	1,177	1,388	174
25	500 to 502	... Defamation ...	109	360	469	74

PART I—continued.

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.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	27	5	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	27	5	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
799	725	291	217	.....	.....	.....	10 transferred.
67	15	8	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,862	4,464	1,471	1,683	.....	.....	1	.....
.....
4,728	5,205	1,779	1,919	.....	.....	1	10 transferred.
73	91	38	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	125	46	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
752	482	209	277	.....	.....	1	.....
917	698	293	408	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
363	505	111	235	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	161	47	91	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

1 Serial No.	2 Law.	3 Offence.	4 Number pending at beginning of year.	5 Cases reported in the year.	6 Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	7 Number dismissed without trial.
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above—contd.						
26	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	558	3,421	3,979	419
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	26	705	731	16
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	10	11	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	35	222	257	6
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	12	73	85	1
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	32	186	268	28
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	109	390	499	9
Total ..			1,145	6,546	7,691	728
Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.			7,145	70,474	77,619	329
Total ...			7,145	70,474	77,619	329
Grand Total ...			*11,020	93,948	104,968	2,492

* The figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1939, was 12,278. The difference between has been furnished

PART I—concluded.

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.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,469	1,102	413	556	.....	.....	1	.....
68	132	409	106	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	39	159	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	25	44	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	80	54	89	.....	.....	.....	.....
153	147	84	106	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,195	2,192	1,328	1,248	.....	.....	1	.....
4,964	3,621	60,351	8,354	2	.....	2	.....
4,964	3,621	60,351	8,354	2	.....	2	.....
12,862	12,129	65,142	12,333	2	2	7	10 transferred.

his figure and the one in column 4 of the present Statement is—1,258 cases. No explanation for this difference.

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1940 for

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or in continuation from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>					
1	115	... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	1	...
	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 ...			.....	1	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.</i>					
2	121 to 130, 505	... Offences against the State	.....	...	1
3	137	... Harboursing deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	134	543	78
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	... Offences by public servants	8	87	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	206	416	66
7	465 to 477A	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	15	46	...
8	264 to 267	... Offences relating to weights and measures.	6	11	2
9	482 to 489	... Making or using false trade marks	3	23	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	... Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	390	2,436	237
Total ...			762	3,662	357
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>					
11	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage	1	...	...
12	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves	28	...	...
12A	376	... Rape by the husband	2	2	...
Total ...			31	2	...
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>					
13	384 to 389	... Extortion	60	112	4
Total ...			60	112	4

STATEMENT B-

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., 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.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.					
14	345	... Wrongful confinement	24	5	...
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force	443	4,071	172
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	117	101	...
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt	4,380	25,403	426
18	374	... Compulsory labour	.....	...	...
Total ...			4,964	29,580	598
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.					
19	417, 418	... Cheating	79	357	6
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property	99	354	14
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple)	1,363	3,112	80
Total ...			1,540	3,823	100
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.					
22	295-A, 298	... Offences against religion	6	12	...
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	...
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage	514	2,483	31
25	500 to 502	... Defamation	292	926	7
26	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance	1,428	7,252	126
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 237, 288, 290.	... Public and local nuisances	29	680	56
28	294A	... Keeping a lottery office	1	5	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	... Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	117	516	12
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	... Public nuisances	25	45	18
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	... Disputes as to immoveable property	338	558	61
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	... Maintenance of wives and children	93	570	8
Total ...			2,843	13,047	427
Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.			8,633	75,959	5,682
Total ...			8,633	75,959	5,682
GRAND TOTAL ...			*18,833	126,116	7,146

*The total number of persons shown in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1939 was 1,712 persons. No explanation has been given.

PART II—continued.

7	PERSONS WHO APPEARED IN COURT BUT absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.		PERSONS TRIED.		13	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.				
	8	9	10	11			13 (a)	13 (b)	13 (c)	15	
9	4,677	29	549	13	13	260-00	1	611	---	2	10 transferred.
.....	218	7	106	42	42	41-58	17	46	---	---	---
93	30,116	3,948	16,039	3,401	13-16	4,627	2,051	---	---	1	---
.....
102	35,040	4,506	18,600	4,057	13-44	5,159	2,708	---	---	3	10 transferred.
7	434	77	194	64	17-63	81	18	---	---	---	---
1	436	76	214	57	14-32	101	49	---	---	---	---
9	4,546	539	2,457	443	14-06	726	365	---	---	2	---
.....
17	5,476	692	2,875	570	14-41	908	431	---	---	2	---
.....
.....	18	---	5	2	16-66	11	---	---	---	---	---
.....
13	3,015	403	1,514	271	10-38	551	236	---	---	1	---
1	1,224	153	553	116	12-43	298	104	---	---	---	---
.....
50	8,756	1,209	4,509	696	12-14	1,375	767	---	---	---	---
2	763	3	63	594	60-70	98	6	---	---	---	---
.....
6	7	1	---	6	100-00	---	---	---	---	---	---
.....	746	6	196	364	57-14	152	---	---	---	1	---
.....
.....	88	16	21	29	46-03	19	3	---	---	---	---
.....	957	55	394	152	24-55	308	48	---	---	---	---
4	665	100	176	176	30-55	139	74	---	---	---	---
.....
76	16,241	1,946	7,431	2,536	19-26	2,961	1,287	---	---	3	---
602	69,622	1,506	6,833	67,453	62-71	11,410	2,368	15	74	---	---
602	69,622	1,506	6,829	67,469	62-71	11,410	2,368	15	74	---	---
621	151,276	8,694	36,735	77,725	58-92	21,253	6,539	15	63	10 transferred.	---

2,368. The difference between this figure and the one in column 4 of the present Statement furnished for this difference.

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

*Property stolen and recovered for the Province of Bombay
(including Railways) for the year 1940.*

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	5,175	2,345	45·31	6,90,097	1,03,867	19·83
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	865	...	.....	23,276	...
(c) Other thefts ...	8,726	4,311	49·40	4,79,929	1,79,425	41·17
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity ...	199	110	55·27	1,31,147	12,205	16·34
(b) Other Robbery ...	465	204	43·87	45,880	8,004	23·92
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	422	281	66·58	36,345	13,704	55·53
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	84	31	36·90	14,632	4,925	21·83
Total ...	15,071	7,647	50·73	13,98,030	3,45,407	30·99
<i>B.—Non-Cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ...	9	4	44·44	258	168	65·11
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	62	43	69·35	11,716	3,426	29·24
Total ...	71	47	66·19	11,974	3,594	30·01

(1) Figures supplied by District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—
Column 5. Column 6. Column 7.

- Rs. 1,78,681 Rs. 99,505 Percentage.
55·68
- (2) Rs. 34,549 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.
- (3) Rs. 16,880 worth of property was recovered by the District and the Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.
- (4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1940 in 1,762 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1940 is Rs. 2,71,791.
- (5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1940 in 2,683 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 5,82,555.
- (6) Value of property recovered, in 1940 in 1,691 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 2,00,708.

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Return showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for the

District.		Number of Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad ... ..	..	2	1	2	8
	2. Broach ... ..	..	1	...	...	2
	3. Kaira ... ..	..	1	1	1	3
	4. Panch Mahals ... ..	..	1	...	...	2
	5. Surat ... ..	..	1	...	...	3
	6. Thana ... ..	..	1	1	1	3
	7. Bombay Suburban District ... ..	..	1	...	1	2
	8. Ahmednagar ... ..	..	1	1	1	2
	9. East Khandesh ... ..	..	1	1	1	3
	10. West Khandesh ... ..	..	1	...	1	2
	11. Nasik ... ..	..	1	1	1	3
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ... ..	..	1	...	...	4
	Total, N. R. ... ..	...	13	6	9	37
Southern Range.	13. Poona ... ..	..	1	1	3	5
	14. Satara ... ..	..	1	1	...	3
	15. Sholapur ... ..	..	1	1	1	4
	16. Belgaum ... ..	..	1	1	1	3
	17. Bijapur ... ..	..	1	...	1	3
	18. Dharwar ... ..	..	1	1	1	3
	19. Kanara ... ..	..	1	...	...	2
	20. Kolaba ... ..	..	1	...	...	3
	21. Ratnagiri ... ..	..	1	...	...	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ... ..	..	1	1	...	6
	Total, S. R. ... ..	...	10	6	7	35

D.

Province of Bombay (including Railways) for the year 1940.

7	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	8	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			15
			9	10	11	12	13	14	
			Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.
47	5		330	..	..	1,406	..	..	1,801
12	..		107	..	..	421	..	..	543
27	..		213	..	..	750	..	..	1,026
11	..		110	..	..	466	..	..	590
15	..		146	..	..	633	..	..	738
20	..		130	..	..	554	..	..	770
24	2		104	..	..	420	..	..	554
25	1		170	..	..	653	..	..	854
33	..		223	..	..	743	..	..	1,005
21	..		167	..	..	550	..	..	772
24	1		231	..	..	871	..	..	1,143
16	2		121	..	..	349	..	..	493
265	11		2,113	..	..	7,276	..	..	10,349
41	19		398	..	..	1,194	..	..	1,657
30	..		207	..	..	722	..	..	964
25	2		190	..	..	792	..	..	1,016
26	1		159	..	..	607	..	..	799
22	..		169	..	..	556	..	..	752
35	..		205	..	..	619	..	..	1,065
14	..		147	..	..	419	..	..	563
13	..		104	..	..	363	..	..	454
14	..		135	..	..	455	..	..	606
24	10		177	..	..	537	..	..	616
244	32		1,886	..	..	6,524	..	..	8,744

STATEMENT

Return showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for the

District.		Number of Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	.. ..	2	1	2	8
	2. Broach	.. ..	1	..	..	2
	3. Kaira	.. ..	1	1	1	3
	4. Panch Mahals	.. ..	1	..	..	2
	5. Surat	.. ..	1	..	..	3
	6. Thana	.. ..	1	1	1	3
	7. Bombay Suburban District	.. ..	1	..	1	2
	8. Ahmednagar	.. ..	1	1	1	2
	9. East Khandesh	.. ..	1	1	1	3
	10. West Khandesh	.. ..	1	..	1	2
	11. Nasik	.. ..	1	1	1	3
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	.. ..	..	1	..	4
	Total, N. R.	.. ..	13	6	9	37
Southern Range.	13. Poona	.. ..	1	1	3	5
	14. Satara	.. ..	1	1	..	3
	15. Sholapur	.. ..	1	1	1	4
	16. Belgaum	.. ..	1	1	1	3
	17. Bijapur	.. ..	1	..	1	3
	18. Dharwar	.. ..	1	1	1	3
	19. Kanara	.. ..	1	..	..	2
	20. Kolaba	.. ..	1	..	..	3
	21. Ratnagiri	.. ..	1	..	..	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways	.. ..	..	1	1	6
		Total, S. R.	10	6	7	35

D.

Province of Bombay (including Railways) for the year 1940.

Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
47	5	330	...	...	1,406	...	...	1,801
12	...	107	...	...	421	...	...	543
27	...	213	...	...	760	...	...	1,026
11	...	110	...	...	466	...	...	590
15	...	146	...	...	633	...	...	798
20	...	190	...	...	554	...	...	770
24	2	104	...	...	430	...	...	554
25	1	170	...	...	653	...	...	854
33	...	223	...	...	743	...	...	1,005
21	...	167	...	...	580	...	...	772
34	1	231	...	...	871	...	...	1,143
16	2	121	...	...	349	...	...	493
285	11	2,112	...	...	7,876	...	...	10,349
41	19	393	...	...	1,194	...	...	1,657
30	...	207	...	...	722	...	...	964
25	2	190	...	...	792	...	...	1,016
96	1	159	...	...	607	...	...	799
22	...	169	...	...	556	...	...	752
85	...	205	...	...	819	...	...	1,065
14	...	147	...	...	419	...	...	583
13	...	104	...	...	363	...	...	484
14	...	135	...	...	455	...	...	608
24	10	177	...	...	597	...	...	816
244	32	1,886	...	...	6,524	...	...	8,744

STATEMENT

District.		Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
		16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,879
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,582
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,617
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	1,616
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,695
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,515
	7. Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	164
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,646
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,598
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	5,320
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,922
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,075.5
Total, N. R.		...	...	...	36,554 Sq. miles 1,075.5 Ry. miles
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,347
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,891
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,572
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,497
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,670
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,582
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,965
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,212
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	4,069
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways	...	...	...	1,835
Total, S. R.		...	...	...	39,805 Sq. miles 1,835 Ry. miles

D—continued.

Population of District. 20	Urban Population of District. 21	Number of Police Stations. 22	Number of Outposts. 23	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., column 7 minus column 10 of Statements A and AA, Part I. 26	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force. 27
				To area. 24	To population. 25		
999,768	395,734	21	16	2-15	555	4,655	2-60
334,170	68,806	10	12	2-91	615	894	1-64
741,650	149,135	17	13	1-57	722	2,823	2-75
454,526	54,758	8	18	2-73	770	1,085	1-84
693,613	98,936	10	10	2-12	869	1,506	1-88
836,625	119,001	17	26	4-56	1,087	2,401	3-11
179,624	70,377	6	7	2-29	324	1,815	3-27
988,206	98,660	17	17	7-78	1,157	1,025	1-20
1,206,035	168,854	25	20	4-58	1,200	2,368	2-35
771,794	76,856	15	32	6-89	999	1,432	1-85
1,000,048	156,408	29	23	5-18	874	2,313	2-02
.....	.....	9	9	2-18	.....	1,270	2-57
8,205,963	1,457,525	184	193	3-70 Sq. miles. 2-13 Ry. miles.	793	23,627	2-23
1,169,798	256,003	25	32	3-22	706	3,392	2-04
1,179,712	112,306	20	19	5-07	1,224	998	1-03
877,530	135,632	16	15	4-50	663	1,903	1-87
1,076,701	104,589	18	14	5-63	1,348	1,477	1-85
869,220	101,194	16	22	7-54	1,156	991	1-31
1,102,677	217,165	25	17	4-50	1,035	1,404	1-31
417,835	36,377	12	16	6-80	717	369	0-63
628,721	45,353	10	12	4-57	1,299	516	1-07
1,302,527	77,247	12	14	6-69	2,142	567	0-93
.....	.....	13	22	2-24	.....	1,748	2-14
8,624,711	1,035,866	167	183	5-02 Sq. miles. 2-24 Ry. miles.	986	13,370	1-52

STATEMENT

District.		Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
		16	17	18	19
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,879
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,582
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,617
	4. Pauch Mahals	...	...	...	1,616
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,695
	6. Thana	...	...	...	3,515
	7. Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	164
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,646
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,598
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	5,320
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,922
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,075.5
Total, N. R.		...	...	...	36,554 Sq. miles 1,075.5 Ry. miles
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,347
	14. Satara	...	...	...	4,891
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,572
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,497
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,670
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,582
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,965
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,212
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	4,069
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways	...	...	...	1,835
Total, S. R.		...	...	...	39,805 Sq. miles 1,835 Ry. miles

D—continued.

20	21	22	23	Proportion of Police.		26	27
				24	25		
Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	To area.	To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., containing 7 months continuing 13 of State-ments A and A.A., Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
999,768	395,734	21	16	2-15	555	4,655	2-60
334,170	68,806	10	12	2-91	615	594	1-64
741,650	149,135	17	13	1-57	722	2,923	2-75
454,626	54,768	8	18	2-73	770	1,085	1-84
693,613	98,936	10	10	2-12	869	1,506	1-88
836,625	119,001	17	26	4-56	1,087	2,401	3-11
179,624	70,377	6	7	2-29	324	1,815	3-27
988,206	98,660	17	17	7-78	1,157	1,025	1-20
1,206,035	168,854	25	20	4-58	1,200	2,368	2-55
771,794	76,856	15	22	6-89	999	1,432	1-85
1,000,048	156,408	29	23	5-18	874	2,313	2-02
.....	.....	9	9	2-18	.....	1,270	2-57
8,205,953	1,457,535	184	193	3-70 Sq. miles. 2-18 Ry. miles.	793	23,627	2-23
1,169,798	256,003	25	32	3-22	706	3,392	2-04
1,179,712	112,306	20	19	5-07	1,224	998	1-03
877,520	135,632	16	15	4-50	663	1,909	1-87
1,076,701	104,689	18	14	5-63	1,348	1,477	1-85
869,220	101,194	16	22	7-54	1,156	991	1-31
1,102,677	217,165	25	17	4-00	1,035	1,404	1-31
417,835	36,377	12	16	6-80	717	369	0-63
628,721	45,353	10	12	4-57	1,299	516	1-07
1,302,527	77,247	12	14	6-69	2,142	567	0-93
.....	.....	13	22	2-24	.....	1,748	2-14
8,624,711	1,085,856	167	183	5-02 Sq. miles. 2-24 Ry. miles.	956	13,370	1-52

STATEMENT

District.		Number of Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	2	...	2	12
	27. Principal, Police Training Schol. Nasik.	...	1	...	1	4
	Total ...	4	4	...	3	16
Grand Total ...		*4	*27	*12	*19	†88
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	1
	Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat ...	...	...	...	1	...
	Thana ...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh ...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Khandesh ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik ...	...	...	...	...	...
	B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satara ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Investigation Department ...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	...	...	...	1	8	

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily have not been shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the Report.

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

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 62 officers and this strength represents the normal a combined cadre for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind and the Western India States and of one appointment is due to the creation of additional posts of a Superintendent of Police at reduction of one post of a Deputy Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad.

† There has been a net increase of 972 units in the sanctioned strength of Police officers of (Paragraph 29, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D—continued.

7	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	8	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			15
			9	10	11	12	13	14	
			Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.
...	2
...	1
...	1
30	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
31	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
1560	145	14,023	...	...	...	14,400	...	...	19,178
...	...	10	...	...	...	86	...	...	97
...	...	13	...	...	...	56	...	...	69
...	...	4	...	...	...	34	...	...	38
1	...	30	...	...	...	9	...	...	4
7	...	3	...	...	...	108	...	...	140
...	...	3	...	...	...	22	...	...	25
...	...	3	...	...	...	20	...	...	23
...	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	...	22
...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	10
...	...	4	...	...	...	16	...	...	20
...	...	3	...	...	...	20	...	...	23
...	...	24	...	...	...	157	...	...	181
...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	14
...	...	1	...	...	...	26	...	...	30
...	...	4	...	...	...	29	...	...	34
...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	8
...	...	2	...	...	...	26	...	...	30
...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	8	...	...	...	49	...	...	57
...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	5
3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
11	...	123	...	...	...	699	...	...	837

sanctioned Force, but have been added at the end of the statement, the purpose for which they

requirements of the Province. The total sanctioned strength of I. P. officers (who are borne on Gujarat States Agencies) and B. P. officers stood at 109 as against 108 at the end of 1933. The increase Ahmedabad and a Deputy Superintendent of Police in Bombay Suburban District followed by a

and below the rank of Inspectors and men. This increase is explained in the text of the Report

STATEMENT

District.		Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
1		16	17	18	19
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range. of	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range. of	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		99,90,212	3,087	*99,93,299	76,359 Sq. miles. 2,910.5 Ry. miles.
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...
	Broach ...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira ...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...
	Surat ...	...	...	...	...
	Thana ...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...
	East Khandesh ...	...	...	...	...
	West Khandesh ...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik ...	...	...	...	...
	B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	...	...
	Poona ...	...	...	...	...
	Satara ...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways	...	...	...	...
(Criminal Investigation Department ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...

*This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1940-41 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,49,101

STATEMENT

*Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal
(including Railways)*

1 Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	60	1,736	62	1,729	40	626	47
	2. Broach	14	528	13	518	...	330	10
	3. Kaira	30	993	25	983	40	578	24
	4. Panch Mahals	13	576	12	574	40	316	13
	5. Surat	18	779	16	774	...	335	15
	6. Thana	23	744	21	735	...	411	23
	7. Bombay Suburban District	28	524	19	605	...	156	18
	8. Ahmednager	28	823	24	819	...	481	28
	9. East Khandesh	36	966	34	955	...	485	34
	10. West Khandesh	23	747	21	744	40	377	23
	11. Nasik	38	1,102	34	1,094	40	516	32
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	22	470	20	462	...	172	20
	Total, N. R.	333	9,928	291	9,892	200	4,683	287
Southern Range.	13. Poona	65	1,587	56	1,587	...	701	63
	14. Satara	33	929	31	921	40	402	33
	15. Sholapur	31	982	30	971	40	496	31
	16. Belgaum	30	766	29	766	...	469	30
	17. Bijapur	25	725	23	716	...	381	25
	18. Dharwar	38	1,024	38	1,019	40	443	37
	19. Kanara	16	566	16	561	...	320	17
	20. Kolaba	16	467	15	463	...	328	15
	21. Ratnagiri	17	590	16	579	40	302	17
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	40	774	38	763	...	175	38
	Total, S. R.	311	8,410	292	8,346	160	4,017	306

E.

*Management of the Force for the Province of Bombay
for the year 1940.*

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill and punishments in which no proceedings were held).		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 343, 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
...	4	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	2	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	7	5	25	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4
...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	21	9	200	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	3
...	...	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	1	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	8	3	176	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8

STATEMENT

1 Range	2 District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		26 Number enlisted during the year.	27 Of 1 year and under 3 years service.	28 Of 3 years and under 10 years.
		22 By promotion.	23 By khilats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	24 Officers.	25 Men.			
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	2,065	52	1,429	158	195	500	
	2. Broach	304	13	494	48	71	162	
	3. Kaira	655	25	813	108	86	233	
	4. Panch Mahals	435	12	541	66	80	140	
	5. Surat	295	16	746	73	58	294	
	6. Thana	461	21	632	154	118	186	
	7. Bombay Suburban District	403	19	505	71	41	143	
	8. Ahmednagar	503	24	758	84	91	164	
	9. East Khandesh	725	34	947	123	88	209	
	10. West Khandesh	301	21	711	88	73	183	
	11. Nasik	618	34	1,080	102	90	259	
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	147	20	449	2	34	163	
		Total, N. R.	7,112	291	9,105	1,077	1,025	2,636
Southern Range.	13. Poona	1,441	56	1,327	138	143	477	
	14. Satara	382	31	858	103	71	249	
	15. Sholapur	741	30	971	109	110	140	
	16. Belgaum	418	29	754	74	38	253	
	17. Bijapur	233	23	633	63	51	119	
	18. Dharwar	1,194	38	1,019	134	193	259	
	19. Kanara	257	16	517	62	47	130	
	20. Kolaba	366	15	440	38	38	72	
	21. Ratnagiri	342	16	539	60	53	115	
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways	159	38	755	30	45	236	
		Total, S. R.	5,533	292	7,813	800	789	2,050

E—continued.

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			Vacancies.
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	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.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
365	161	39	19	4	14	1	6	271.60	.20	.33	15
102	39	14	6	3	4	1	..	255	.69	..	11
236	116	23	18	1	1	..	9	68.36	1.26	.91	15
146	32	27	4	2	10	..	3	267	.73	.52	3
165	35	14	8	1	7	..	3	92.94	2.02	.39	7
81	26	22	17	7	7	..	4	227	.46	.53	11
144	106	15	7	..	6	..	4	254.20	3.61	.79	28
204	106	23	1	..	..	..	5	194.99	.53	.59	8
209	109	51	3	1	5	..	6	265.66	.73	.61	13
192	208	19	3	3	6	..	3	221.72	.76	.13	5
200	463	31	1	..	11	..	6	57.49	.157	.54	12
123	19	10	5	1	5	..	..	64.63	.23	..	10
2,167	1,440	288	92	23	76	2	49	..	..	..	138
342	95	33	16	..	31	..	11	180.15	4.93	.69	9
203	106	35	9	1	1	..	4	152.55	1.007	.43	10
123	299	2	12	2	18	..	2	159.08	.43	.19	12
90	152	14	2	..	5	..	6	87.34	.24	.75	1
183	132	15	4	..	2	..	4	215.22	.59	.56	11
177	186	53	4	1	9	..	6	127.67	.35	.58	5
114	50	11	3	..	1	..	8	100	2.5	1.42	5
24	187	4	6	4	1	..	6	256.60	.63	1.30	5
170	46	24	6	..	1	..	6	147.68	1.55	1.03	12
251	25	13	5	..	3	..	7	94.76	22.62	.68	13
1,677	1,278	203	60	8	72	..	60	..	..	..	63

STATEMENT

1 Range.	2 District	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		7 Number of rifles.	8 Number of smooth-bore.	9 Number of revolvers.
		3 Officers.	4 Men.	5 Officers.	6 Men.			
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department ...	44	16	33	16	...	...	29
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	5	9	5	9	2	105	18
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	49	25	44	25	2	105	47
	Grand Total ...	693	13,423	627	18,263	*362	8,805	640

* Besides these, there are 15 magazine rifles in the Surat District and

E—continued.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill and punishments in which no proceedings were held).		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
...
...
...
...
...
...
1	29	13	376	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	11

2 rides short (22 R. F. mark III) at the Police Training School, Nasik.

STATEMENT

1 Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		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.
		By promotion.	By khillets presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.			
						22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	2							
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	30	39	16	...	...	...
	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	...	...	5	9	...	...	...
	Total, Administrative Officers ...	...	30	44	25	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	...	12,675	627	16,943	1,877	1,814	4,686

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

E—concluded.

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension of gratuity.	By resignation, without pension of 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.
..
..
..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
3,814	2,716	493	152	31	148	2	109	..	..	..	226

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables and Constables are shown as men.

H. E. BUTLER,
for Inspector General of Police.