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No. 4810/7 of 1935.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, Esq., BAR-AT-LAW,
Offg. Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

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

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :

Bombay, 29th April 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1934.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 2771/2, dated the 26th April 1935, is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

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No. 2771/2 of 1935.

From

SIR HORMAZDYAR P. DASTUR, KT., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge,
Bombay ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT :
Esplanade, Bombay, 26th April 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1934 received with your letter No. 4704/7 dated the 25th instant and to state that I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. P. DASTUR,

Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

[True copy]

W. R. G. SMITH,

Offg. Commissioner of Police.

No. 4703/7 of 1935.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, Esq., BAR-AT-LAW,
Offg. Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

H. F. KNIGHT, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1934 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I officiated as the Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

The Deputy Commissioners were :—

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Divisions | .. Mr. H. E. Butler. |
| Special Branch | .. Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O. |
| Port | .. Mr. C. H. Reynolds. |
| Crime Branch | .. Mr. P. B. Wilkins, M.C., D.F.C. |

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

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

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year
 Reported crime, numbered 158,331 against 131,454 in 1933 and
 cognizable and non- 119,544 in 1932. The subjoined table gives details
 cognizable. of the total volume of crime in 1933 and 1934 :—

| | | 1933. | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Cognizable. | | | Non-cognizable. | Total crime. |
| | | Police. | Magis-terial. | Total. | | |
| Abetment of cognizable offence .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Class I .. .. | .. .. | 97 | 4 | 101 | 57 | 158 |
| Class II .. .. | .. .. | 1,138 | 65 | 1,203 | .. | 1,203 |
| Class III .. .. | .. .. | 1,354 | 15 | 1,369 | 7 | 1,376 |
| Class IV .. .. | .. .. | 33 | 60 | 93 | 2,280 | 2,373 |
| Class V .. .. | .. .. | 4,871 | 564 | 5,435 | 209 | 5,644 |
| | Total .. | 7,493 | 708 | 8,201 | 2,553 | 10,754 |
| Class VI .. .. | .. .. | 90,424 | 18,854 | 109,278 | 11,422 | 120,700 |
| | Grand Total .. | 97,917 | 19,562 | 117,479 | 13,975 | 131,454 |

| | | 1934. | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Cognizable. | | | Non-cognizable. | Total crime. |
| | | Police. | Magis-terial. | Total. | | |
| Abetment of cognizable offence .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Class I .. .. | .. .. | 78 | .. | 78 | 61 | 139 |
| Class II .. .. | .. .. | 1,038 | 19 | 1,057 | .. | 1,057 |
| Class III .. .. | .. .. | 1,122 | .. | 1,122 | 3 | 1,125 |
| Class IV .. .. | .. .. | 172 | 47 | 219 | 1,468 | 1,687 |
| Class V .. .. | .. .. | 4,484 | 366 | 4,850 | 168 | 5,018 |
| | Total .. | 6,894 | 432 | 7,326 | 1,700 | 9,026 |
| Class VI .. .. | .. .. | 102,920 | 22,346 | 125,266 | 24,039 | 149,305 |
| | Grand Total .. | 109,814 | 22,778 | 132,592 | 25,739 | 158,331 |

The total increase over the last year's figures amounts to 26,877 which mainly falls under Class VI. In the year 1933 there was an increase of 11,910 cases as compared with the figures of 1932.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 109,814 against 97,917 in 1933 and 85,199 in 1932.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I-V) there were 6,894 cases against 7,493 in 1933 and 7,734 in 1932.

Under Class VI, 102,920 cases were reported against 90,424 in 1933 and 77,465 in 1932.

The total of Indian Penal Code Crime (Classes I to V) for the year 1934 is the lowest since the year 1911 as will be seen from the following comparative statement. Compared with the year 1933 there is a decrease of 599 cases :—

| Year. | Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V). | Year. | Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V). |
|---------|---|---------|---|
| 1911 .. | 7,328 | 1923 .. | 11,394 |
| 1912 .. | 7,858 | 1924 .. | 11,190 |
| 1913 .. | 7,995 | 1925 .. | 9,603 |
| 1914 .. | 8,246 | 1926 .. | 7,954 |
| 1915 .. | 8,408 | 1927 .. | 8,328 |
| 1916 .. | 8,840 | 1928 .. | 7,786 |
| 1917 .. | 9,262 | 1929 .. | 8,031 |
| 1918 .. | 9,776 | 1930 .. | 8,031 |
| 1919 .. | 11,543 | 1931 .. | 7,568 |
| 1920 .. | 11,642 | 1932 .. | 7,734 |
| 1921 .. | 11,247 | 1933 .. | 7,493 |
| 1922 .. | 11,348 | 1934 .. | 6,894 |

The continued preventive use of section 27 (1) and (2-A) of the Bombay City Police Act and the regular employment of P. R. T. system are largely responsible for this gratifying result.

Grievous hurt decreased from 347 to 261, lurking house trespass, etc., from 1,284 to 1,052, theft from 3,740 to 3,324, receiving stolen property from 140 to 86, while criminal breach of trust increased from 593 to 665.

Compared with the year 1933, Class VI, the bulk of which represents Local Act cases, shows an increase of 12,496 cases, the total number for the year being 102,920 as against 90,424. The increase is due to the fact that the year being a comparatively quiet one, except for the short period of the general mill strike, the police could pay more attention to this class of crime.

5. Including 1,615 cases pending from the preceding year plus 45 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, there were 111,474 cases for disposal against 99,595 in 1933 and 86,208 in 1932.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

Of the total cases for disposal 7,501 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 103,973 under Class VI.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1934 was 190 against 212 in 1933 and 194 in 1932; of these, 137 Police cognizable cases struck off. fell under the Indian Penal Code and 53 under Class VI against 174 and 38 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 34 were declared to be false as compared with 35 in 1933 and 33 in 1932.

In 6 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 10 to 25 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0·17.

Ten persons were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, with the following result :—

| | |
|----|------------|
| 5 | convicted. |
| 2 | acquitted. |
| 3 | pending. |
| — | |
| 10 | |

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was Pending police cases. 1,801 as against 1,615 in 1933 and 1,648 in 1932.

8. 109,449 cases of all classes were classified as true against 97,744 True police cognizable cases. in 1933 and 84,319 in 1932. Of these, 100,261 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·61 as compared with 91·92 in 1933 and 90·40 in 1932.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 6,672 cases were classified as true against 7,264 in 1933 and 7,528 in 1932. Of these, 2,286 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 34·26 against 34·64 in 1933 and 30·62 in 1932.

Under Class VI, 102,777 cases were classified as true. Of these, 97,975 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 95·33 against 96·52 in 1933 and 96·26 in 1932.

. The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·18.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,320 against Undetected police cognizable cases. 3,622 in 1933 and 4,180 in 1932. The percentage of non-detection works out to 2·98 against 3·64 in 1933 and 4·85 in 1932.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 100 cases for disposal including 21 cases pending Result of trial by classes. from the preceding year, plus 1 case of previous year again brought on to the register against 117

in 1933 and 307 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 45 cases as against 60 in 1933.

The head "Rioting or unlawful assembly" is mainly responsible for the decrease as only 21 cases were recorded under this head as against 34 in 1933.

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 1,239 cases for disposal including 104 cases pending from the preceding year plus 7 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, as compared with 1,299 in 1933 and 1,287 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 412 cases as against 429 in 1933.

An increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

| | 1933 | 1934 |
|--|------|------|
| Kidnapping, etc. | 73 | 81 |
| Criminal force to woman, etc. .. | 36 | 42 |
| Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt | 37 | 60 |

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

| | 1933 | 1934 |
|---|------|------|
| Culpable homicide | 20 | 13 |
| Rape by a person other than the husband | 23 | 15 |
| Unnatural offence | 19 | 10 |
| Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide .. | 75 | 50 |
| Grievous hurt | 347 | 261 |

Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—In this category there were 1,187 cases for disposal including 63 cases pending from the preceding year plus 2 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, as against 1,443 in 1933 and 2,134 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 206 cases as against 269 in 1933.

The head "Lurking house trespass, etc." has mainly contributed to the decrease as 1,052 cases were registered under this head as against 1,284 in 1933.

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this class there were 173 cases for disposal including 1 case pending from the preceding year, against 37 in 1933 and 38 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 38 cases as against 6 in 1933. The rise under this head is mainly due to 128 complaints having been registered by the police under section 506, Indian Penal Code, during the general mill strike.

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 284 cases pending from the preceding year plus 34 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 4,802 cases for disposal as against 5,124

in 1933 and 4,438 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 1,585 cases as against 1,752 in 1933.

The following heads registered a decrease :—

| | 1933 | 1934 |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Theft | 3,740 | 3,324 |
| Receiving stolen property | 140 | 86 |

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

| | 1933 | 1934 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|
| Criminal breach of trust | 593 | 665 |
| Cheating | 388 | 401 |

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 103,973 cases inclusive of 1,052 cases pending from the preceding year plus 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the register as compared with 91,575 in 1933 and 78,004 in 1932. Convictions were obtained in 97,975 cases as against 87,331 in 1933.

11. There were 67 cases of murder and attempted murder including 9 cases pending from the preceding year plus 1 case of the previous year again brought on to the register, against 79 in 1933 and 238 in 1932. Of these, 15 ended in conviction, 10 ended in acquittal, 18 remained undetected (including 10 infanticide cases), 1 was declared to be a mistake of fact, 21 were pending at the end of the year, in 1 case the accused absconded and in the remaining 1 case the accused died before trial.

There were 19 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 6 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 11 ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal, 1 was declared to be non-cognizable and 1 was pending at the end of the year.

In the 57 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, there were 12 cases of infanticide. The victims in the remaining 45 cases were 35 males, 9 females and 1 child.

The following is the analysis of the motive of crime :—

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 21 cases | Jealousy. |
| 2 „ | Gain. |
| 19 „ | Quarrel, etc. |
| — | |
| 42 | |

The motive of crime in 1 case was to evade arrest by the police, in 1 case the motive could not be ascertained and 1 case was declared to be a mistake of fact.

In the 12 infanticide cases the motive was, apparently, the desire of the mother to conceal her shame.

In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

The following cases are worthy of mention :—

(1) At about 7 p.m. on the 26th April 1934, one Waman Baburao Chawan, seeing Warrant Officer, Mr. F. W. Sweetland, residing in the A. F. I. building at Dhobi Talao attending to his cycle in the compound of the building, first threw a dagger at him from outside the compound wall of the building. The dagger struck Mr. Sweetland on the right cheek causing a slight wound. Mr. Sweetland then turned round and on seeing the accused pointing a revolver at him he threw the dagger back at the accused. In the meantime the accused fired one shot at Mr. Sweetland. Seeing that some children were in danger Mr. Sweetland picked them up in his arms and ran into the A. F. I. building followed by the accused Chawan who fired 3 more shots but fortunately none of the shots proved effective. Thereafter the accused ran out of the building on to Dhobi Talao, where he was arrested by 2 constables and was disarmed. The weapon used in this case was an old six chambered country-made revolver. The case appeared to have a political aspect, as the accused stated that he had committed the act to avenge the death of Bhagatsingh.

The accused was tried by the High Court Criminal Sessions on charges under sections 307, 324 and 325, Indian Penal Code, and section 19(f) of the Indian Arms Act and was convicted and sentenced to 7 years, 2 years, 1 year and 1 year rigorous imprisonment respectively, the sentences to run concurrently.

(2) Falkland Road is a road of ill repute and at night is visited by all kinds of people. Amongst these crowds, old offenders, bullies and criminals of all types intermingle ready to seize any opportunity that might offer. This street is regularly patrolled by constables of the Surveillance Staff in mufti on the look out for such criminals.

At about 10 p.m. on the 4th January, three constables of this staff were patrolling when one of them noticed 3 persons one of whom he recognised as a dangerous character. He told his colleagues and the 3 constables went towards the 3 individuals to interrogate them. The recognition was mutual and immediately the 3 suspects separated in the crowd—2 ran away followed by 2 of the constables while the one originally recognised by the first constable as Usman Ahmad *alias* Kalia, was not so quick and the constable was about to arrest him when he whipped out an open clasp knife and stabbed the constable in the stomach causing him to release his grip. He however raised an alarm and Usman Ahmad ran away towards Play House.

The fixed post constable at this point hearing the alarm and seeing the man running, with great pluck tackled and held him still with the knife in his hand. Then assisted by some townsmen he disarmed and secured the desperado.

The injured constable was taken to hospital where he was treated for his injury which narrowly escaped being fatal and which ultimately was the cause of his being invalided from the Force.

This accused was subsequently sent up for trial and was convicted and sentenced at the Sessions Court to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for attempted murder under section 307, Indian Penal Code.

(3) At about 10 p.m. on the 25th July a gold-smith named Sadashiv Keshav was proceeding to his home in 2nd Carpenter Street, accompanied by a servant who was carrying his stock-in-trade consisting of ornaments and cash valued at about Rs. 6,000 in bags.

When near their destination they were suddenly attacked by 3 bad characters armed with lathis. The servant managed to retain possession of his bags and took refuge in a nearby shop. An alarm was raised and a crowd collected. It was then noticed that a motor car was moving slowly along the lane. At this point the courage of the desperadoes failed and they clambered into this car which drove off. One of the gang was armed with what appeared to be a genuine pistol which he fired with a loud report to frighten the crowd. This undoubtedly kept the crowd back and enabled the party to escape. This pistol, on later investigation, turned out to be a toy one. One of the members of the gang who got separated from the rest attempted to run away through a bye-lane but he was followed and cornered by the crowd. He had in the meantime drawn out and opened a large clasp knife with which he threatened his pursuers.

He was ultimately secured and taken to the Police Station where under enquiries he gave the names of the other members of the gang 3 of whom were arrested at Mazagaon and Poibawdi.

Minute enquiries elicited the fact that this gang was responsible for another attempted robbery at Mahim where chloroform had been used on one of the victims. This attempt too had been unsuccessful as the gang decamped without securing any booty.

Out of the gang one Gulab Chand Punjabi was made an approver in both cases and ultimately in the Mahim case 2 accused were sent for trial with the result that one was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and the other was acquitted. While in the Carpenter Street case 4 accused were sent up for trial and one was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, 2 to one year's rigorous imprisonment and one was acquitted.

This was a dangerous and desperate gang who planned their depredations with great care. Fortunately this gang was rounded up before it had done very much damage.

(4) On the night of 3rd April 1934 one Swami Yellappa, Hindu Dhore, a leather merchant of Dharavi, while on his way home from Dharavi Bazar, was stabbed once on his left side and several times on his back by some unknown person who disappeared through a dark side lane immediately after the commission of the offence. The victim succumbed to his injuries two hours after admission in the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel.

In his dying deposition Swami Yellappa had mistakenly mentioned that a person named Kairu Mukund had pointed him out to his assailant. Kairu was arrested at Dharavi on the same night soon after the incident. He was subsequently found to be innocent, and was therefore discharged by the Court on application made by the police.

Further enquiries made by the Mahim Police went to show that one Shantabai also of Dharavi knew the assailant. On being questioned, she deposed that on the night in question as she was going to the Bazar she saw one Dhondiba Santoo, a neighbour of hers, going home hurriedly. He had a large knife which he dropped near a bidi shop, but soon picked it up and disappeared into a side lane leading to his house. Dhondiba Santoo was arrested on the following day. His dhotar and white coat were recovered in a wet condition from the loft in the room of one of his neighbours and his shirt bearing blood stains from the room of another person.

The knife that was used by the accused at the time of committing the crime was recovered from a large well 22 feet deep with the help of a Bombay Port Trust diver after a search which lasted for four hours. One Shridhar Moreshwar, a black-smith of Mahim, identified the knife as the one he had made out of a file supplied by the accused Dhondiba who at the time had said that he wanted the knife for cutting vegetables. The accused who had been on inimical terms with the deceased for a long time had the knife with him for well over six months while waiting for an opportunity to use it.

There was no direct evidence in this case which was rendered more difficult by the deceased having implicated a wrong person in his dying deposition, but by dint of hard work and diligent enquiries the proper culprit viz. Dhondiba Santoo was soon traced. He was committed to the High Court Sessions for trial under section 302, I.P.C., by the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Dadar.

The accused, who went on hunger strike for many weeks, was found guilty by a majority of 6 to 3 of the Special Jury and he was sentenced to death on the 16th of July 1934.

(5) At about 6-30 p.m. on 27th September 1934, information was received at the Palton Road Police Station to the effect that one Ratilal, a landlord, while collecting rent had been threatened with a sword by a tenant named F. U. S. Chhawaya who was in arrears with his rent and refused to pay. Sergeant Butler and Police Constable No. 3241/A proceeded immediately to the room which is on the third floor of the building up a very narrow dark staircase. Sergeant Butler pushed open the door of the room which was in darkness as he entered. As soon as a match was struck by a man named Muhammad Ibrahim, who lived close by, the Sergeant was attacked and hit on the right forearm with a sharp double handed sword. This blow severed the flexor muscle to the ulnar bone which was also chipped. Police Constable No. 3241/A seeing that Sergeant Butler had been seriously

injured and that his assailant was about to strike another blow picked up a wooden box lying near the door, warded off the blow and threw the box in the assailant's face. He then dragged Sergeant Butler out of the room, closed the door on their assailant and, after pushing Sergeant Butler into an adjoining room, sent Muhammad Ibrahim for further assistance remaining himself with his wounded officer.

Inspector Bird in charge of Palton Road Police Station accompanied by some other officers and Head constables Nos. 1225/A and 2585/A hurried to the place. None of them knew what to expect and the plan of the building was unknown to them and difficult to explore in the dusk. Actually, as they eventually discovered after much damage had been done, the third floor on which Chhawaya lived was approached by a dark and narrow stairway up which only one person could ascend at a time. In addition the floor in question was so low and so constructed that a man with a sword could reach an ascending person most of the way up and strike him as he came.

On arriving at the building somewhat ahead of the Inspector and other officers the two Head constables without hesitation rushed upstairs. Head constable 2585/A was the first to reach the third floor, followed by Head Constable 1225/A. Chhawaya who was waiting for them made a slash at the second Head constable just as he was turning and inflicted on him a terrible wound severing the lower half of his nose and cutting down the left cheek to the bone.

Undaunted Head constable 2585/A grappled with the swordsman but the latter, being of superior physique and apparently under the influence of *charas* which gave him almost demoniacal strength, got free and slashed this Head constable on the left shoulder inflicting a wound 7" long and bone deep. Head constable 1225/A stumbled downstairs again into the arms of the Inspector and his party as they arrived at the foot of the staircase, while Head constable 2585/A was seized by a Sikh tenant of the same floor of the chawl named Gritamsing Ishwarsing who dragged him into his room and saved him from further injury by closing the door on his assailant.

Inspector Bird was thus faced with the problem of rescuing an officer and two men all of whom he had reason to believe were seriously hurt, and possibly even at the mercy of their dangerous assailant, who appeared to have run amok. Believing that immediate action was imperative the Inspector fired one shot upwards hoping to frighten or even to wound the unseen swordsman above and dashed up the staircase. Before the Inspector reached the top of the stairs he received a severe cut on his left shoulder 8" long and $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. As he gained the landing he was again struck on the left wrist. The Inspector, at last face to face with the assailant, fired at him with the idea of disabling him, but the swordsman made another rush and in self-defence the Inspector had to shoot him in the chest, the shot actually penetrating the heart. As his assailant fell forward mortally wounded in the act of delivering a blow, the sword grazed the Inspector's forearm causing a long but shallow cut.

It will thus be seen that Police constable No. 3241/A in acting as he did showed considerable presence of mind and courage. Had he not so acted it was almost certain that Sergeant Butler would have lost his life. Head constables Nos. 1225/A and 2585/A in rushing this staircase at considerable risk to their own lives and knowing that Sergeant Butler had been seriously injured displayed most commendable bravery in the execution of their duties.

Inspector Bird aware of the serious injuries that had already been inflicted on Head constables Nos. 1225/A and 2585/A acted with praiseworthy promptitude and courage in rushing without hesitation the narrow stairs and tackling his armed and dangerous opponent. He must have realised from the outset that he was almost certain to be seriously wounded during the encounter and when he received two severe sword cuts on his left arm it required considerable grit and determination on his part to continue his attack. It is probable that his second effective shot saved his own life and those of the wounded Sergeant and Head constables who were taking refuge in rooms on the same floor as their now thoroughly enraged assailant.

12. The Sessions Court tried 105 cases against 141 in 1933 and 141 in 1932. Of these, 83 ended in conviction and 22 in acquittal. These cases involved altogether 155 persons of whom 113 were convicted and 42 were acquitted.

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

| | Male. | Female. |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Europeans and Anglo-Indians .. | 3 | .. |
| Muhammadans | 20 | 4 |
| Parsis | 3 | 1 |
| Hindus | 62 | 26 |
| Total .. | 88 | 31 |
| Grand Total .. | 119 | |

During the year the Coroner held 772 inquests as against 786 in 1933 and 885 in 1932.

14. Including 1,041 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 103,742 against 91,322 in 1933 and 77,767 in 1932. Of these, 97,787 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases

fell under the following Acts:—

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

The offences under other local acts were comparatively few.

An appreciable increase is noticeable under the following Acts:—

| | 1933 | 1934 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Bombay City Police Act | 54,153 | 60,045 |
| City of Bombay Municipal Act .. | 3,113 | 11,158 |
| Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act. | 1,742 | 2,557 |

The increase both under the Bombay City Police Act and the City of Bombay Municipal Act is mainly due to the continued efforts of the police endeavouring to keep the crowded localities of the city reasonably free of the hawkers who cause obstruction and ply their trade without Municipal Licenses.

On the other hand there was an appreciable decrease of cases under the Public Conveyances Act, the cases for the year under report being 4,924 as against 6,914 in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the number of children and young persons under the age of 16 years sent by the police to the Umerkhadi Children's Remand Home during the year:—

| Police Station. | Number sent. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Colaba | 18 |
| Esplanade | 24 |
| Palton Road | 29 |
| Princess Street | 39 |
| Pydhoni | 22 |
| Dongri | 40 |
| Gamdevi | 15 |
| Lamington Road | 27 |
| Maharbowdi | 44 |
| Nagpada | 42 |
| Agripada | 35 |
| Byculla | 20 |
| Kalachowki | 16 |
| Bhoiwada | 22 |
| Kingsway | 24 |
| DeLisle Road | 22 |
| Mahim | 25 |
| Yellow gate | 7 |
| Vigilance Branch | 82 |
| Criminal Investigation Department .. | 2 |
| Total | 555 |

Of these, 204 were picked up under section 7 of the Bombay Children Act.

Beggars.—Action was taken against 4,458 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121 while 37 beggars were deported under

section 27 (2), Bombay City Police Act. Action against this class of person by the police alone cannot keep the city reasonably clear of beggars until some comprehensive measures are devised for dealing with this problem.

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

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

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

Gaming Houses.

| 1 | Bucket shops. | | Gaming houses other than bucket shops. | |
|---|---------------|-------|--|-------|
| | 2 | | 3 | |
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Number raided | 12 | 21 | 308 | 582 |
| Number of persons arrested | 45 | 98 | 1,948 | 3,177 |
| Number convicted | 32 | 54 | 1,336 | 1,918 |
| Number acquitted or discharged | 12 | 31 | 314 | 1,080 |
| Number absconding | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| Number died | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Number pending | 1 | 13 | 298 | 150 |
| Excluding persons pending percentage of convicted to arrested | 72·73 | 63·53 | 80·97 | 63·36 |

Gaming in Public Places.

| 1 | Cases in connection with wagering on horse races. | | Cases other than those in column 2 | |
|---|---|-------|------------------------------------|-------|
| | 2 | | 3 | |
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Number of cases | 124 | 104 | 941 | 1,211 |
| Persons arrested | 176 | 189 | 1,680 | 2,379 |
| Persons convicted | 86 | 85 | 1,434 | 1,952 |
| Number acquitted or discharged | 59 | 59 | 180 | 300 |
| Number pending | 30 | 45 | 66 | 127 |
| Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested | 58·90 | 59·03 | 88·85 | 86·68 |

(1) 1,213 films were examined during the year 1934 and 1,197 including 105 with endorsements were certified for exhibition. Seven films were refused a certificate. Certificates given by the Board for three films were withdrawn by it, but subsequently two of these films were certified with some excisions.

(2) 812 films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay. Nine of them were found objectionable. The owners of the films excised the portions that were objected to by the Board.

(3) 1,321 duplicate certificates were issued.

(4) The Cinematograph Act Fund showed a balance of Rs. 2,093-2-1 at the end of the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under :—

| <i>Receipts.</i> | Rs. | a. | p. | <i>Expenditure.</i> | Rs. | a. | p. |
|--|------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| Balance on 1st January 1934. | 5,490 | 2 | 4 | Expenditure | .. 25,022 | 2 | 9 |
| Examination Fees | .. 26,035 | 0 | 0 | Investments | .. 5,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest on Board's investments in Government Securities. | 541 | 10 | 6 | Balance on 31st December 1934. | 2,693 | 2 | 1 |
| Balance remaining after conversion of 4 per cent. Government Securities of 1934-37 into 3½ per cent. Government Securities of 1947-50. | 48 | 8 | 0 | | | | |
| Total | .. 32,115 | 4 | 10 | | 32,115 | 4 | 10 |

The Board's financial position improved during the year under review and its receipts on account of examination fees exceeded its expenditure by Rs. 1,012-13-3.

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

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|--|-----|----|--|
| 3½ per cent. Government Securities of 1947-50 face value | .. | .. | 9,900 0 0 |
| Fixed deposit | .. | .. | 5,000 0 0 |
| | | | <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 14,900 0 0 |

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 22,778 against 19,562 in 1933 and 19,000 in 1932. Of these, 21,396 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 93·93. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 22,902 of whom 21,407 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

16. During the year under report 113,777 persons were prosecuted by the police exclusive of 2,184 under arrest at the close of 1933 against 100,955 in 1933 and 87,667 in 1932. Of these, 105,062 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 90·60 against 91·80 in 1933 and 90·87 in 1932.

Statement A, Part II, persons in police cases.

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 70 bail bonds as compared with 70 in 1933 and 67 in 1932.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 4,483 persons were tried and 2,667 were convicted, giving a percentage of 59·49 compared with 60·14 in 1933 and 62·62 in 1932.

Under Class VI, 108,765 persons were tried of whom 102,395 were convicted, giving a percentage of 94·14 against 95·78 in 1933 and 95·23 in 1932.

At the close of the year 2,466 persons were awaiting trial against 2,184 in 1933 and 1,883 in 1932.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 25,739 as compared with 13,975 in 1933 and 15,345 in 1932.

With 2,446 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 28,185 of which 14,779 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 23,095 against 10,715 in 1933 and 12,309 in 1932. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the police.

18. In these 28,185 non-cognizable cases, 30,128 persons were involved of whom 14,802 were convicted.

Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

19. The accompanying table shows the various religious divisions to which 168,991 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 7,36,140 as compared with Rs. 7,67,553 in 1933 and Rs. 33,10,643 in 1932. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1,68,619 which gives a recovery percentage of 22·91 as compared with 32·56 in 1933 and 5·93 in 1932. Statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

The recovery percentage for 1934 is much less than that for preceding year but it should be noted that the latter percentage was unusually large, the normal percentage ranging between 20 and 27.

An analysis of the figures shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 3,89,946 as against Rs. 5,67,409 for the year 1933 and the amount recovered is Rs. 94,395

as against Rs. 1,94,400 for the year 1933. The recovery percentage for 1934 is 24·21 as against 34·26 for the preceding year.

Though the percentage of recovery under this head is not as good as for the year 1933, which was rather above the average, it is interesting to note that the property stolen during the year 1934 under this head was Rs. 1,77,463 less than in the preceding year.

The amount stolen in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 3,46,194 and the amount recovered is Rs. 74,224 giving a percentage of 21·44. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 27·74.

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

| Offence. | Number registered. | Number in which investigation was refused | Number found false. | Number struck off as mistake of law or facts. | True cases left for investigation. | Number in which conviction was obtained | Remarks. |
|---------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Dacoity .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 2. Robbery .. | 64 | .. | 3 | 1 | 60 | 13 | 7 pending. |
| 3. House-breaking. | 1,052 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 1,024 | 167 | 56 pending. |
| 4. Ordinary thefts. | 3,324 | 78 | 13 | 39 | 3,194 | 1,040 | 165 pending. |
| Total .. | 4,440 | 102 | 19 | 41 | 4,278 | 1,220 | 228 Pending. |

Not counting the cases still under investigation, the police were successful in 22 per cent. of the robbery cases, 16 per cent. of the house-breaking cases and 32 per cent. of the theft cases.

108 persons were dealt with under the provisions of sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 299 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

The police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases :—

(1) One Muhammad Nushirbhai Doctor, residing at Jijibhai Dada-bhai Lane, Fort, reported to the Palton Road Police Station on 3rd July that his jewellery worth Rs. 5,114 had been stolen. Enquiries showed that complainant's house was broken into during his absence on the night of 3rd July 1934 and that two accused (1) Ismail Sultan *alias* Kassamji and (2) Muhammad Hussain Ismailji were responsible for the offence. Accused No. (1) had left Bombay for Wardha with almost all the property except a valuable stone which was found with accused No. (2). The police at once communicated with the Railway authorities and ascertained that the train by which the accused Ismail

had left was approaching Manmad. The Assistant Station Master, Manmad, was therefore supplied with the description of the accused and was instructed to arrest him if found. Accordingly on the arrival of the train at Manmad the accused was arrested and the whole of the jewellery taken by him was found with him.

Both the accused were charged under sections 457, 380 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and were convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on 20th July 1934.

(2) Mr. Alimuhammad Habibullah, one of the five partners in the firm of Messrs. Alimuhammad Habibullah & Co., Commission Agents of Nagdevi Street, reported to the Pydhoni Police Station on the 21st April 1934, that his son Noordin was missing with Rs. 20,000 belonging to the firm. This Noordin was employed in the firm on Rs. 50 per month.

In the beginning of March (month of Muharrum) all the partners including the complainant and his son Noordin left Bombay for Kapadwanj. At the time of leaving Bombay one of the partners named Ali Hussain had signed a blank cheque and had given it to Noordin with instructions that he should draw money from the Bank in case he required any in connection with the business of the firm. This cheque was with Noordin who had also the key of the safe. Noordin returned to Bombay after Muharrum.

On the 18th April Noordin filled in the cheque for the sum of Rs. 20,000 and gave it to one Fulchand, a mehta in the firm of Jeewanji Noorbhai, as the cheque was drawn on Grindlay's Bank with which the complainant's firm had account. The cheque was sent to the Central Bank and was credited to the account of one Fazal Hussain Abdulali, a partner in the firm of Jeewanji Noorbhai. A bearer cheque was then drawn on the Central Bank of India and was given to Fulchand who drew the amount from the Bank and paid it to Noordin. Noordin then left Bombay for Hyderabad taking with him Rs. 20,000 and a prostitute named Kamla.

The accused Noordin was brought down to Bombay on the 26th May by his cousin named Ali Hussain Ismailji, when the police arrested him. During the course of enquiries it was found out that the accused had deposited Rs. 19,000 with the Central Bank (Branch) at Hyderabad and had spent the rest of the amount purchasing watches, etc. An additional Rs. 600 was recovered from the accused, the total recovery being Rs. 19,600.

The accused was charged and placed before the 6th Court, Mazagaon, and was convicted to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 in default 4 months' rigorous imprisonment; out of the fine if paid, Rs. 400 to the complainant.

(3) At about 5-15 p.m. on the 12th November 1934 one Ismail Ali Muhammad, servant of Abdul Shakoore Jiwabhai—a merchant of Dongri Street—reported at the Dongri Police Station that at about

11-30 a.m. on the same day his master's ex-servant, Abdul Ghafur Muhammad Ali, met him in Chhatri Sarang Moholla and made him drunk; that they then went in a motor car driven by Abdul Ghafur's brother-in-law, Isak Azizkhan, and that while they were thus driving Abdul Ghafur removed from his pocket Rs. 5,000 in Government Currency notes which had been given to him earlier in the day by his master's cashier, Haji Ayub Adamji, for payment to one Jijibhai—a Dalal in the Customs House—as customs duty; that the car was then stopped and he was left on the road while Abdul Ghafur Muhammad Ali and his brother-in-law drove away.

After examining Ismail's master arrangements were made to register a case with Abdul Shakoor, the master, as complainant, under sections 408 and 114, Indian Penal Code. At about 10-15 p.m. the same day Abdul Ghafur was arrested at the Bombay Central with Government Currency Notes and newly purchased clothes valued at Rs. 166-14-9. He admitted having committed theft but stated the amount was Rs. 480 only. The motor driver was also arrested.

On the 14th November Abdul Ghafur made a clean breast of the whole affair which showed that Ismail had deposited Rs. 4,500 with one Haji Muhammad and had given him Rs. 500 from which he had returned Rs. 10 to Ismail and had paid Rs. 11 to the motor driver Isak.

In consequence of this statement Haji Muhammad was approached and questioned about the money when he without hesitation produced Rs. 4,500 which was taken charge of. In all a sum of Rs. 4,747-10-9 was recovered.

On the 27th November 1934 Ismail and Abdul Ghafur were convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, Mazagaon. The motor driver was discharged by the Magistrate on the application of the police, there being not sufficient evidence to implicate him.

(4) In the month of June 1934, there was a series of house-breaking and theft cases in Mahim and in the neighbouring sections. On the 19th of the same month in consequence of police surveillance one Newal Bichbahadur, with aliases, a notorious and most dangerous criminal, was arrested at about 4 a.m. by the Mahim police at Lady Jamshedji Road. He was wearing a Tussore silk coat, a pair of check trousers and a pair of white rubber shoes. He had a "Black Bird" fountain pen, a handkerchief, an electric torch and was carrying an umbrella in his hand.

Three days prior to the arrest of the above-mentioned accused, i.e., on the 16th of June there was a house-breaking and theft case in Mahim section. Outside the house of the complainant in this case, and in the soft mud clear prints of rubber shoes were observed by the police. One of these prints had been measured in the presence of a Punch and the tracing thereof taken on a sheet of paper. When compared, the size and description of the print tallied with those of the shoes found on the accused Newal Bichbahadur. Further enquiry resulted in the Tussore coat, the "Black Bird" fountain pen, the handkerchief and the umbrella being identified by the complainant concerned as his and they were seized by the police.

The accused Newal Bichbahadur had 5 previous convictions for house-breaking and thefts. He was placed for trial before the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Dadar, under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, and ultimately the case against him was committed to the Sessions Court for trial.

On the strength of the above facts the accused was unanimously found guilty by the common jury. He was convicted and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. He was further classed as a habitual offender and was ordered to report his place of residence to the Police for 2 years after release from jail.

(5) In another case under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, of Mahim Police Station, the complainant was an Electrical Engineer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. He had left Bombay with his bride on a honeymoon trip for Deolali immediately after the wedding ceremony. His house was broken into and a good number of cloth suits of different kinds were taken away together with some silver ware and a heavy trunk containing costly engineering books.

As a result of hard work and diligent enquiries a gang of 11 notorious Goanese and Mangalorian Christians were arrested in various parts of the city. The ringleader and 4 others were arrested together in a very old house at Bellasis Road, a thickly populated locality, in the heart of the city. They were hardened criminals with aliases each having not less than 12 previous convictions. While in custody they gave considerable trouble. They went on hunger strike and made themselves a nuisance in every way not only while in police custody but even while under trial.

A large amount of property stolen consisting of wearing apparel, gold and silver ornaments, watches, etc., worth Rs. 1,719 belonging to 9 cases of house-breaking and thefts of six different police stations, was seized from the shops of a number of Marwadis all over the city.

A number of witnesses who were able to identify some of the accused as those concerned in Mahim cases were also traced by the Mahim police.

Two members of the above-mentioned gang were externed under section 27(1) and (2-A)-4-02 as there was not sufficient evidence to implicate them, while the remaining 9 accused were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Dadar, on 9 different charge sheets for trial under sections 454, 457, 380, 114 and 414, Indian Penal Code, on the 31st of August 1934, when they became violent in the court and created a scene. They used abusive language against the Magistrate and the police.

The cases against these accused were subsequently transferred for trial to the Additional Court, Mazagaon. The trial which lasted for 8 days resulted in the accused being convicted and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from 7 years to 1 month. The ringleader and one other were ordered to report their respective places of residence to the police for 3 years after release from jail.

The city of Bombay has been greatly relieved by the arrest and conviction of the above-mentioned gang.

21. (1) *Organisation*.—As the staff of the Office of the Bombay City, Special and Crime C. I. D., Special Branch, was considered inadequate, Branches.

I represented to Government that in the interests of efficiency the staff should be augmented with the least possible delay. Sanction was accordingly accorded by Government with effect from 1st January 1934 to the entertainment of additional police staff consisting of one Deputy Inspector, one Head Constable Writer and one Constable for that office.

Government were also pleased to accord administrative sanction to my proposals for making permanent the following temporary appointments in the Special Branch, Bombay City :—(1) One Inspector for the Muhammadan Branch ; (2) One Deputy Inspector for the Bolshevik and Communist Branch ; (3) One Inspector for the Labour Branch ; (4) One Sergeant for the Foreign Branch ; (5) Two Sub-Inspectors for special work. Financial sanction to these proposals will be accorded by Government after they are passed in the next budget by the Legislative Council.

(2) *Plays*.—174 plays were scrutinised by the Special Branch during the year as against 170 in 1933. 165 plays were passed as unobjectionable, 8 were passed after amendment and 1 was rejected.

(3) *Festivals*.—The festivals of Ramzan Id and Bakri Id passed off peacefully. Muharram began on April 16th, 1934, and concluded peacefully on 26th idem.

The public were warned, as usual, to abide by the rules for the regulation of the Muharram festival.

262 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinised by the Branch as against 267 in 1933. The celebration passed off peacefully.

(4) *Naturalisation*.—19 applications for naturalisation as British subjects were received for report from the following applicants during the year as against 17 in 1933 :—

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Portuguese Indians | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Germans | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Iraqians | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| French | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Syrian | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Swiss | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Persian | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Turk | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Former Russian | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Indian State Subject | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Total ... | | | | 19 |

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

(6) *Pilgrim Passes to Iraq*.—1,110 passes were issued to Muhammadans proceeding to Iraq on pilgrimage during the year as against 765 in 1933.

2,066 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 1,349 in the preceding year.

(7) *Emergency Certificates*.—117 Foreigners were recommended for Emergency Certificates during the year as against 97 in 1933.

(8) *Recommendation for visas*.—217 foreigners were recommended for visas as against 85 in 1933. This increase was due to the applications received from a large number of circus artistes.

(9) *Applications for passports*.—704 applications for passports were recommended by the Branch during the year as against 744 in 1933. In 9 instances the police refused to endorse the applications.

(10) *Permission to come to India*.—The Branch reported on the applications of 12 foreigners for permission to come to India as against 22 in 1933.

(11) *Examination of Passports*.—The Foreign Branch boarded 570 incoming vessels during the year as against 555 in 1933. The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming boats. 50,142 passports were examined as against 48,428 in 1933.

(12) *Permission to land*.—The Branch dealt with 445 persons of the undermentioned nationalities who came to India without proper passports or visas as against 461 in 1933 :—

| | |
|--|-----|
| British subjects (Indian and European) | 201 |
| British Protected Subjects | 93 |
| Portuguese | 28 |
| French | 14 |
| Americans | 13 |
| Dutch | 9 |
| Italians | 12 |
| Swedish | 4 |
| Swiss | 3 |
| Germans | 10 |
| Greek | 1 |
| Iraqians | 2 |
| Danish | 8 |
| Japanese | 5 |
| Persians | 3 |
| Austrians | 2 |
| Czechoslovakian | 1 |
| Spanish | 1 |
| Belgians | 3 |
| Chinese | 6 |
| Former Russians | 4 |
| Norwegians | 2 |
| Pole | 1 |
| Hedjazians | 3 |
| Arabs | 13 |
| Chinese Muhammadans | 2 |
| Armenian | 1 |
| Total | 445 |

(13) *Deportations*.—During the year one German subject was deported from Bombay under the provisions of the Foreigners Act III of 1864. Two Czechoslovakians and one Persian who were deported from Calcutta and Java, respectively, passed through Bombay. Arrangements were made to receive them on their arrival from Calcutta and Java and to despatch them by sea to their destinations in Czechoslovakia and Persia.

(14) *Repatriation*.—The Branch received the following repatriates from the places mentioned and arranged for their despatch to their homes upcountry—

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----------|----|
| Panama | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Colombia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Los Angeles | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Rosario | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| London | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bagdad | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Iraq | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| | | | | | — |
| | | | | Total .. | 18 |

One Somali destitute was repatriated to Aden at the instance of the Calcutta Police.

Deposits were taken and guarantees of return passages enforced on behalf of 47 theatrical artistes who came to India *via* Bombay during the year to take up engagements, with a view to ensuring that they should not be stranded in India after the expiration of their contracts.

(15) *Action taken under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932*.—The following 4 persons who were acting in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public safety or peace were served with notices under the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act 1932 and externed :—

- (i) Dr. Gangadhar Moreswar Adhikari and
- (ii) Jagannath Moreswar Adhikari :

On 20th July 1934 both were ordered to reside and remain within the Municipal limits of Bijapur City and not to take part in any communist or labour movement.

(iii) *Ganesh Mahadeo Mote*.—On 23rd July 1934 was ordered not to remain in the Presidency of Bombay and not to return thereto without the previous permission in writing of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

(iv) *Anand Narayan Shetty*.—On 21st November 1934 was ordered not to remain in the Presidency of Bombay and not to return thereto without the permission of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

(16) *Strikes*.—During the year under report there were 28 Industrial strikes (including the general mill strike) as against 41 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of strikes was due partly to the

general mill strike which lasted for two months from April 23rd to June 23rd and partly to the efforts at conciliation made by W. G. Gilligan, Esq., I.C.S., who was appointed Labour Officer by Government in September 1934.

General Mill Strike.—The Communist leaders in Bombay engineered a general mill strike, involving about 100,000 workers, as a protest against the wage cut and the introduction of the new systems of four to six looms and three sides per worker. Out of 51 working mills, 38 joined the strike. The hirelings of the communist leaders forced the loyal workers in these mills to join the strike by intimidation and assaults. In all about 133 cases of assault were reported to the police during the strike. The strength of the City Police was augmented by importing 12 officers and 500 men of the District Police for the proper maintenance of law and order.

As the communists were acting in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and peace of the city, 28 of them including B. T. Randive, S. S. Mirajker, K. N. Joglekar, S. V. Ghate, S. V. Deshpande, Dr. G. M. Adhikari, J. M. Adhikari, G. M. Mote and others were arrested during the strike under section 3 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, and detained in jail for a period not exceeding two months.

During the strike 19 labour agitators were prosecuted and sentenced for inciting the strikers to acts of violence. Two of them were further charged and sentenced for sedition under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.

In order to quell riots during the strike the police were required to open fire on 5 occasions but nobody was killed as the result of firing.

As instances of serious rioting, hurt and intimidation of loyal citizens occurred, all meetings and processions in connection with the strike were regulated from the 26th April up to 31st July at first by an order under Section 144, C.P.C., issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and later by orders under Section 23(3) of the Bombay City Police Act issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

In response to the appeal made by Mr. K. F. Nariman, a relief by way of distributing rice and dal was provided by the Marwadi Relief Society, Bombay, to 2,810 strikers between the 7th and 23rd June.

When the evil influence of the communists subsided, the workers who were coerced to join the strike gradually commenced to go back to work. The strike thus fizzled out completely by the 23rd June 1934.

On the 18th July 1934 Government sanctioned the prosecution of A. A. Alwe and 7 others under Section 17(1) of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929 (VII of 1929), for declaring an illegal general mill strike. A complaint was accordingly filed against them in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 24th July 1934. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-law, Special Counsel, assisted by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. After a protracted trial the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment on 23rd October 1934 and acquitted all the accused holding that although the strike was illegal it did not inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship on the whole community as

required by Section 16 (1) of the Trade Disputes Act as the mill-hands formed but a part of the community. Government have filed an appeal in the High Court against the acquittal of the accused by the Lower Court.

(17) *Action under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.*—The following 4 Labour Associations which had for their object interference with the administration of law and maintenance of order and constituted a danger to the public peace were declared unlawful by Government under sub-section (1) of Section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), on 3rd November 1934—
 (i) The Young Workers League or the Tarun Kamgar Sangh, Bombay ;
 (ii) The Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union or the Red Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay ; (iii) The Kamgar Vangamaya Prasarak Mandal or the Workers' Literature Publishing Company, Bombay ; and (iv) The Marxist League, Bombay.

(18) *Prosecutions.*—With a view to checking the illegal activities of the Communists in Bombay, who preached sedition and incited workers to violence, prosecutions were instituted against them from time to time during the year under report. The following Communists were prosecuted and sentenced by the Presidency Magistrates as shown against their names :—

1. *Bhalchandra Trimbak Randive.*—On 29th May 1934 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.
2. *Shrinivas Ganesh Sardesai.*—On 19th June 1934 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.
3. *Muhammad Shahid son of Nizam Ali.*—On 14th August 1934 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.
4. *Najibullah alias Azad son of Muhammad Khan.*—On 14th August 1934 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.
5. *Shridhar Mahadev Joshi.*—On 27th December 1934 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.
6. *Ramkrishna Mahadev Jambhekar.*—On 13th March 1934 by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Bombay, sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default two months' rigorous imprisonment under

section 117, Indian Penal Code, read with sections 147 and 324, Indian Penal Code. This sentence was enhanced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on 19th October 1934 by the High Court on appeal.

7. *Shantaram Savalaram Mirajkar*.—On 26th July 1934 by the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay, sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 117, Indian Penal Code, read with section 392, Indian Penal Code. An appeal was made to enhance the sentence but the High Court refused to interfere.

Besides the above communists Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, known as the Frontier Gandhi, was convicted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on December 15th, for making a seditious speech at a public meeting held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on the 27th October 1934. He spoke on the *Khudai Khidmatgar* organisation of the North-West Frontier Province.

(19) *Prosecutions under the Passport Rules*.—During the year the following prosecutions were instituted :—

(i) A British Indian passenger was detected travelling on a passport which had expired, but which had been tampered with and made to appear valid by altering the dates of issue and expiry. He was convicted under sections 420 and 511, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 150 in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

(ii) A seaman who held a passport, and his companion, both Anglo-Indians of Bombay, deceived a passenger agent by inducing him to purchase a steamship ticket on the strength of the former's passport thus assisting an undesirable foreigner to leave India. They were convicted under section 420, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 each, for one year.

(iii) A stowaway arrived on a vessel from Karachi and was found, after inquiry, to be a deserter from His Majesty's Forces in India. He was charged with being a deserter and ordered to be handed over to the military authorities.

(iv) A European tendered an application for a passport. During the course of inquiries it was ascertained that he was a deserter from His Majesty's Forces in India. He was handed over to the military authorities for necessary action.

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

(21) *Proscription of literature*.—65 copies of proscribed literature were seized during the course of the year.

(22) *Demand of security under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.*—Security was demanded under this Act from the following presses and papers :—

| | Rs. |
|--|-------|
| (1) The New Reformer | 1,000 |
| (2) The Prabhat | 3,000 |
| (3) The Mauj Printing Bureau Press | 3,000 |
| (4) The Nava Shakti Press (refunded on 12th April 1934) | 1,000 |
| (5) The Nava Shakti Newspaper (forfeited on 26th April 1934) | 1,000 |
| (6) The Port Trust Kamgar | 1,000 |
| (7) The Urania Newspaper | 1,000 |
| (8) The Daily Sun Newspaper | 1,000 |
| (9) The Sun Printing Works | 1,000 |
| (10) The Navyug Printing Press | 1,000 |
| (11) The O'Anglo Luisitano Illustrated Konkani Magazine | 1,000 |
| (12) The Nava Shakti Newspaper | 2,000 |
| (13) The Janmabhumi Newspaper | 1,000 |
| (14) The Congress Samachar | 1,000 |
| (15) The Joshi Press | 1,000 |
| (16) The Hilal Newspaper | 1,000 |
| (17) The Nava Shakti Printing Press | 3,000 |
| (18) The New Era Newspaper | 1,000 |
| (19) The Virbhumi | 1,000 |
| (20) The Hindustani Printing Press | 1,000 |
| (21) The Al-Haramain Newspaper | 1,000 |
| (22) The Indian Socialist | 1,000 |
| (23) The Madani Fine Art Type and Litho Press | 1,000 |
| (24) The New Jack Printing Works | 1,000 |

(23) *Political situation.*—The year 1934 compared with the preceding four years was politically quiet. In May 1934, the Individual Civil Disobedience was suspended by the Working Committee of the Congress at Patna. Its use was reserved for Mr. Gandhi alone. In June 1934, the ban on several Congress bodies, which were declared unlawful, was removed by Government with the result that Congress bodies began to function constitutionally. The 48th Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Worli, Bombay from the 26th to the 28th October 1934.

Crime Branch.

(24) *Organisation.*—During the year 1934, the strength of the Crime Branch remained the same as last year. The difficulties arising out of insufficient office accommodation and lock-ups for under-trial prisoners to which reference was made in last year's report still continue, and as the work increases year by year, the need for office accommodation and lock-ups for prisoners is being felt more keenly. It is to be hoped therefore that the proposals, already approved by Government, for a new office building will soon fructify.

(24-A) *Criminal cases.*—213 Indian Penal Code cases (including 16 transfer cases from the mofussil) were dealt with by the C. I. D. during the year 1934 as against 197 in the previous year. Of these, 11 cases were Magisterial inquiries as against 12 in the previous year. The cases were investigated by the different branches as detailed below:—

| | |
|--|------|
| (i) Detection of Crime Branch (including 6 transfer cases). | 114 |
| (ii) General Branch (including 6 transfer cases and 11 Magisterial cases). | 86 |
| (iii) Prevention of Crime Branch | 10 |
| (iv) Vigilance Branch | 3 |
| Total .. | 213. |

(25) *Assistance to Divisional Police.*—Assistance was rendered to the Divisional Police in all important crime; and whenever necessary joint enquiries were carried on with successful results. The following are some of the important cases:—

- (i) Hindustan Mill murder case (Agridada Section).
- (ii) Forjett Street murder case (Gamdevi Section).
- (iii) Maharbowdi Dacoity case.
- (iv) Mahim Jewellery shop—attempt at Robbery case.
- (v) Dhobi Talao shooting and attempt to murder case.
- (vi) Agridada Counterfeit coining case.
- (vii) Systematic thefts of bicycles committed by a gang operating all over the City.
- (viii) Thefts of motor cars and accessories.
- (ix) Cutting of telegraph and telephone wires.
- (x) Series of house-breakings and thefts committed in "E" Division and the northern part of the City.

(26) *Assistance to Mofussil Police.*—Assistance was given to the Mofussil Police and Police from other parts of India. With the increase in Inter-Provincial Crime and Criminals, the work of the Crime Branch in rendering assistance to the Mofussil Police and the Police of other Provinces was unusually heavy this year, but in spite of this heavy strain,

the co-operation given by the officers and men of this Branch has earned the appreciation of the authorities concerned in many cases. Following are some of the more important cases :—

- (i) Calcutta Pakur Plague Bacilli Conspiracy and murder case.
- (ii) Azamgarh kidnapping case of 1928.
- (iii) Porbunder case under section 307, Indian Penal Code.
- (iv) Jamkhandi State dacoity case.
- (v) Thefts in running trains at Benares.
- (vi) Altered and forged Government Currency Notes ; cases of United Provinces.

(27) *Gambling cases.*—During the year 1934 the Crime Branch took out 53 warrants of which 41 were executed and 12 were returned unexecuted. 300 persons were arrested of whom 173 were convicted, 40 were acquitted and cases against 87 were pending at the close of the year. 32 cases, involving 59 persons, were detected for street gambling of whom 42 were convicted, 13 acquitted and the cases against 4 were pending at the close of the year.

(28) *Interesting cases.*—Following are some of the more interesting cases investigated by the Crime Branch during the year 1934 :—

(i) *Gang of counterfeit coiners and utterers operating in Gujerat, Kathiawar, Bombay, etc.*—On the 24th April 1934, a shop-keeper at Bhuleshwar, Bombay, brought Rs. 16 to a C. I. D. Officer for opinion as to whether they were genuine or spurious coins. They were sent to the Mint Master who certified the coins to be very good counterfeits. On being questioned, the shop-keeper stated that two Gujeratis had come to his shop at Bhuleshwar on the 23rd idem, stating that they received a large number of rupees in the course of their business, which they wanted to change into Government Currency Notes from time to time, and that they would pay a commission of annas three per cent. The shop-keeper agreed to this and gave them Government Currency Notes of Rs. 100 and received his commission. Next day the two men came again and exchanged Rs. 40 and paid an anna and a half as commission. After their departure the shop-keeper examined the coins and finding 16 of them to be brand new wanted to make sure if the coins were genuine or not.

A watch was kept and on the 26th April 1934, one of the two men was arrested when he came to exchange some more rupees. Rs. 120 were found with him of which Rs. 40 were found to be well executed counterfeits.

The arrested man, Dayalal Mavji, hailed from Gujerat, and at first gave plausible excuse that he received the coins in the course of satta business, but ultimately on the 27th idem the C. I. D. was able to get information from him that the coins were manufactured in Surat by Narsi Virji, a goldsmith from Dhrangadra, and his four brothers. With the aid of the Surat Police, Narsi's house was searched and four counterfeit rupees, instruments and material for counterfeiting and about 5,000 tolas of silver were attached. In his shop some more

instruments for counterfeiting and a broken die were attached. His books showed that Narsi had made purchases of silver to the extent of about 40,000 tolas and that he had no dealings in silver ornaments and that he was responsible for the large increase of spurious coins in Gujerat, Bombay, etc., during the past few years. Narsi had agents in different places, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Bombay to utter these coins. Dayalal, arrested in Bombay, was one of such agents. The C. I. D., Poona, and the Surat Police co-operated in the enquiry. Dayalal was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in Bombay for uttering counterfeit coins.

He was further charged along with Narsi and Narsi's four brothers in Surat and on 15th December 1934 both Dayalal and Narsi were convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each or 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. Narsi's brothers were acquitted.

The Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India, Delhi, expressed his appreciation of the effective work done by the Bombay Police in this case.

(ii) *Cheating banks, firms, etc., by forged cheques, altered by means of a chemical process.*—A clever device was used in systematically committing frauds on firms, banks, etc. The *modus operandi* was to send a man to make some purchases from a firm having an account with a bank and to obtain a bearer cheque for a small amount giving the name of a bogus party. The figures and words representing the amount of the cheque would then be removed by means of suitable chemicals and larger amounts substituted. Care was taken beforehand to ascertain from a clerk in the bank concerned approximately the balances lying to the credit of the parties who issued cheques. A man was then sent with the forged cheque as a representative of some firm or some official from a State, to negotiate with a company for the purchase of some articles, giving the company to understand that the payment would be made by cheque. The company after verifying from the bank that the party issuing the cheque was solvent would accept the cheque, and part with their goods to the extent ordered by the man and after deducting the amount due on their goods return the balance of the cheque in cash. After some time the party issuing the cheque as well as the party selling the goods or making payment would discover that they had been duped.

One of such cases was reported at the Palton Road Police Station, Bombay, in which the Bombay branch of a well known firm of cloth merchants and a firm of Bombay provision merchants were the victims.

A Hindu went to the proprietor of the provision firm on two or three occasions between 23rd April 1933 and 14th May 1933 and after making some purchases asked him for cheques for small amounts. Not suspecting any foul play the proprietor issued the cheques. One small cheque for Rs. 7 was issued on 14th May 1933 in the name of a certain lady.

On the 16th May 1933, a member of the firm of cloth merchants received a telephone message from a person purporting to be the household officer, Barwani State, who said he wanted some " Takas " (pieces) of khaki cloth and would be sending his servant with a letter and a cheque. Accordingly the same day about 11 a.m. a man arrived with a letter and a cheque for Rs. 1,320 on the Bank of India. The Manager of the cloth firm ascertained by telephone from the bank concerned that the party issuing the cheque was solvent and delivered three Takas of khaki cloth to the bearer of the letter. After deducting the price of the cloth he issued a cheque for the balance of Rs. 1,257 on another bank.

On 18th May 1933 the proprietor of the provision firm found to his surprise when he issued another cheque on the bank that Rs. 1,320 had been debited by the bank in respect of the cheque of Rs. 7 issued by him. Subsequent enquiries led to the detection of the forgery and showed that the firm of cloth merchants had been cheated in respect of the three " Takas " of cloth by the encashment of the altered cheque.

On 19th May 1933 two men, viz., Nana Amrita Sawant and Vithal Narayan Natu were arrested by the Nagpada Police on suspicion of being in possession of some pieces of khaki cloth and enquiries showed that the attached pieces were identical with those delivered by the cloth firm in question in connection with the altered cheque. The two suspects naively pleaded that the man who gave them the cheque and the letter was not known to them before they met him at the Central Railway Station and consented to do his job. They added that the unknown man, when he went to cash the cheque of Rs. 1,257 had promised to meet them again at the station but had not turned up. The case was taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department, Crime Branch. During the course of enquiries it was ascertained that the two men under arrest were known to one Shanker Krishna Joglekar, a clever and dexterous cheat who had committed big frauds by starting bogus companies such as (a) " Industrial and Advertising Syndicate, Limited, Bombay ", (b) " The 20th Century Publishing Company, Limited ", (c) " The Business Supplying Association ", (d) " The World's Publishing Company, Limited. " etc. The handwriting on the forged cheques when compared with that of Joglekar by a handwriting expert was found to tally. Confronted with these facts the suspects Nana Amrita and Natu gave away the show and admitted their complicity with Shanker Joglekar. It was also found that Shanker Joglekar was connected with a case of the same nature in Delhi and another case in Bombay in which a watch company in Abdul Rahiman Street was cheated in respect of Rs. 4,850 by an altered and forged cheque.

The accused Shanker Krishna Joglekar, Vithal Narayan Natu and Nana Amrita Sawant were prosecuted in the abovementioned case of the cloth company. No. 3 was made an approver and No. 1

and 2 were convicted and sentenced in the High Court Sessions, Bombay, on 16th November 1934 as under :—

- No. 1 Joglekar to—(a) 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 420-109, Indian Penal Code.
 (b) 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 467, Indian Penal Code (sentences concurrent).
 No. 2 Natu—to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under sections 420-109, Indian Penal Code.

In the Delhi case, Joglekar was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. In view of the above sentences, the third case against Joglekar was withdrawn.

Joglekar was the brain of the gang and the removal of the original writing on the cheque by chemical means and the subsequent forgery were such that the cheques were accepted by the firms and the banks without suspicion.

(iii) *Epidemic of cycle theft cases.*—During the early part of 1934, several cases of cycle thefts were reported, most of them from the Fort area, and special measures were taken to put a stop to the epidemic by keeping a watch near cycle shops, pawn shops, etc., and watching the movements of suspicious looking cyclists.

On 14th May 1934 a Criminal Investigation Department man arrested one Alphonso De'Silva when he had come to pledge a cycle at a Marwari's shop. The suspect De'Silva who was well dressed produced a purchase receipt for the same but as there were some erasures on the receipt he was brought to the Criminal Investigation Department Office together with the cycle. The cycle was found to be stolen property and the receipt a forged document. The *modus operandi* of the accused was to obtain a genuine receipt for some small purchase from a cycle dealer, rub out the description of the article originally purchased and substitute details of the stolen cycle in its place.

During the course of enquiries 34 cycles stolen and disposed of by him were recovered and 8 more from his uncle named Gonsalves. Both the accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who convicted and sentenced them to an aggregate term of 2 years and 15 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

(iv) *Burglary in jewellery shop and arrest of a gang of burglars.*—On the 4th March 1934, a burglary in a jewellery shop at Abdul Rahiman Street was reported in which jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 10,228-9-0 was stolen. The scene of offence was visited by the Divisional Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and it was discovered that the *modus operandi* of the culprits was by pulling the doors outwards and crawling in through the aperture thus provided between the step and the bottom of the door. The entrance of the

shop was carefully examined with the result that on a show case finger impressions were discovered which were examined and preserved. Some known bad characters were suspected and the C. I. D. kept a watch over a room occupied by a gang headed by one Abdul Ghafur. Subsequently the room was raided and three men of the gang including one Shaikh Ramazan Shaikh Juma with their kept mistress were arrested. The impressions found on the show case tallied with this man's finger impressions. Another member of the gang was subsequently arrested and a diamond ring, forming a part of the stolen property, was found on his person. This individual eventually admitted being concerned in the case along with the others and acting on his information, one Shaikh Mumtaz Shaikh Bhullo was arrested and stolen property was found in his room; seeing the approach of the C. I. D. men, the man attempted to swallow some identifiable property but his attempt was frustrated by the timely arrival of the police. Some stolen property was recovered from a dust bin where it had been concealed by two members of the gang. Abdul Ghafur, the head of the gang, was arrested with great difficulty and the C. I. D. were able to recover part of the stolen property concealed in some old clothes which were pledged with a Marwari without the knowledge of the Marwari that jewellery was concealed therein.

In all property valued at Rs. 1,170 was recovered from these men in the jewellery case and some more property, stolen in two other cases, was also recovered from them and five members of the gang were sent up for trial and convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

(v) *Robbery in a Marwari's shop on Clerk Road.*—About 3 a.m. on the 28th July 1934, the shop of a rich Marwari money lender was broken open by removing the iron bars of a window from the sweeper's lane and the culprits ransacked the shop and removed ornaments valued at Rs. 1,857. One of the inmates woke up and tried to catch hold of one of the intruders but was stabbed. In hurriedly making their escape, the culprits left behind their shoes, umbrellas, caps, etc. Working upon this clue, the Crime Branch, C. I. D., arrested 4 men who were committed to the Sessions. Two of them were convicted under sections 457, 392, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each. One was made an approver and one was acquitted.

(vi) *Burglaries in Marwari Shroff's shop (Jacob Circle).*—A burglary of a daring nature was committed in the shop of a Marwari Shroff Rupchand Dalichand on the night of 26th July 1934. The owner of the shop with one of his servants and a boy were sleeping inside the shop. When they awoke next morning they found that the shop had been burgled by removing bars of a window from the sweeper's lane and drilling holes in the walls of the shop and removing the latch of the door which was fastened from inside. Gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 4,644 were found missing from the cupboard.

The Crime Branch, C. I. D., suspected some persons from their previous records and *modus operandi* in the cases in which they were previously concerned, and rounded up a gang including (1) Abdul Kadar *alias* Cycle, (2) Mahadeo Ganpat and (3) Dhondya Eknath.

Part of the stolen property in the above case was recovered and the three men were sent up for trial and were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment as they had previous convictions.

(vii) *Burglary in a watch dealer's shop.*—On the night of the 18th July 1934, the shop of one Gajanan Nanabhai Naik, situated at Abdul Rahiman Street, was broken open and watches collectively valued at Rs. 2,717-8-0 were stolen.

The C. I. D. kept secret watch on some known receivers of such property at Chor Bazar and succeeded in getting information that two men had proposed to sell watches to one Nooralli Munawar Ali at an appointed place on Bellasis Road. A trap was laid and two men who had come to sell watches, viz., Abdul Rahaman and Papoo Munshi Ahmed were arrested and six watches were found concealed on their person. The room in which they were residing was traced and in the search thereof, 162 more watches were recovered concealed in fruit baskets. Ten more watches were recovered from the receiver which were sold immediately after the commission of the offence. The two accused were hardened criminals and were sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. The receiver was given 1 day's simple imprisonment as he had no previous convictions.

(viii) *Systematic frauds on cycle dealers and criminal breach of trust.*—A series of cases were reported in which cycle dealers were cleverly duped and relieved of their cycles which the culprits took on hire for a few hours and never returned. The culprits were described in most of the cases as dressed in English fashion and looking like Christians and Anglo-Indians.

A watch was kept over the pawn shops and receivers of such property and on 1st May 1934 one Malcolm Roach, a Christian, was arrested with a bicycle which on enquiries was found to have been obtained by him on hire from a shop keeper at Colaba. He was shown to several other complainants who identified him and 16 cycles pawned by him were recovered from Marwaris' and other shops. One of his accomplices, C. K. Burrows, an Anglo-Indian, was arrested and three more cycles were recovered on his information in three other cases. Both the persons were sent up for trial for Criminal Breach of Trust and were convicted and sentenced in the different cases.

(ix) *Chartered Bank Forgery cases.*—On the 8th June 1933, Mr. P. N. Godinho, an advocate, informed the police that he had received a letter from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, that his current account was overdrawn by Rs. 1,689-3-6. On minutely examining his cheque-book he found that seven cheques together with the respective counterfoils were stolen. He went to the Chartered Bank and learnt that 5 cheques

of the total amount of Rs. 13,200 were forged and cashed between 12th April 1933 and 7th June 1933.

Investigations were started at once and it came to light that on two occasions one J. Alphonso, a clerk working with Mr. Salazar, an advocate and neighbour of Mr. Godinho, had taken away bearer cheques in exchange for crossed cheques from Mr. Godinho, prior to 12th April 1933. On examining one of the cheques cashed, the handwriting on the body of the cheque resembled that of one L. M. Dias, also a clerk, working with Mr. Salazar. Both Alphonso and Dias were put under arrest on 8th June 1933.

During the search of J. A. Alphonso's table in his master's office a chit for Rs. 5,500 in words and figures, bearing his signature was found therein. This amount of Rs. 5,500 represented the amount of the cheque cashed by the accused persons on the 7th June 1933. His pass-book of the Lloyds Bank showed that on 29th May 1933 he had deposited Rs. 5,000 in his current account, 4 days after a cheque for Rs. 6,000 was cashed in Mr. Godinho's current account.

During the course of investigation Rs. 10,373 were recovered and traced to both the accused.

After the usual enquiry in the lower court both the accused persons, J. Alphonso and L. M. Dias, were committed to the Sessions and both of them were convicted under sections 467, 471, 420 and 114, Indian Penal Code (three counts) to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge (sentences to run concurrently), on 31st January 1934.

Four more cases against J. Alphonso pending in court were withdrawn in view of the sentences received by him.

(x) *Custom's fraud cases.*—On the 2nd May 1934 the Assistant Collector of Customs, Preventive Service, Bombay, made a complaint to the police that there was a big shortage in the cash box deposited by the Cash Department of the New Custom House in the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, for safe custody on the night of the 1st May 1934.

The cash box was opened in presence of the police, Customs and Bank authorities, and there was a shortage of Rs. 39,000 in the sum collected. Two Customs shroffs named (1) Keshav Moreshwar Phadke and (2) Sadashiv Shridhar Mondkar were put under arrest on the 2nd May 1934.

Brief facts of the case are that the accused were employed as shroffs in the Cash Department of the New Custom House. It was part of their duty to receive cash from the public at the counter and send the money thus collected to the Imperial Bank of India every day at 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. for being credited to the Custom's Revenue Account.

The money in the form of currency notes was placed in a sealed box after being checked by the shroffs.

Each shroff made up his account and after tying the notes in bundles affixed to the same a credit slip indicating on the front side the total amount received by him, and on the reverse, the denominations and numbers of the notes giving the total. Each credit slip was signed by the shroff concerned.

The remittances sent to the bank at 3 p.m. were always checked by one of the bank shroffs told off for this duty but the remittances sent at 5 p.m. were kept in the strong room of the bank and checked and credited on the next day.

On 1st May 1934 the Collector of Customs was informed by the Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the bank that K. M. Phadke had made a statement to the bank officials to the effect that there was a shortage of Rs. 31,000 in the cash box deposited.

During the enquiries it was ascertained that when the 2nd remittance of 23rd April 1934 was checked on the morning of 24th April 1934, accused No. 2 who had come to check the amount in the cash box, was noticed by a bank clerk surreptitiously putting a bundle of Government Currency Notes from his pocket into the cash box.

Two more complaints in respect of Rs. 4,500 and Rs. 830 were recorded against K. M. Phadke for misappropriating those sums paid to him by two persons on account of Custom's Import Duty.

Rs. 3,987-9-0 were recovered from K. M. Phadke out of the amounts misappropriated.

As there was no evidence against S. S. Mondkar he was discharged without being brought to trial.

K. M. Phadke was convicted on 5th July 1934 under section 409, Indian Penal Code, in respect of Rs. 39,000 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment taking into consideration 28 years of his unblemished service. In two other cases under section 406, Indian Penal Code (2 counts) he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment on the same day.

S. S. Mondkar and his superior, the Superintendent, Cash Department, were dealt with departmentally by the Customs authorities.

(vi) *Obscene publication cases.*—During the year the following persons were arrested under section 292, Indian Penal Code, for publishing and circulating obscene publications as shown against their names below :—

- (1) Professor Raghunath Dhondo Karve. Editor of Gujarati "Samaj Swasthya" (Monthly Magazine).
- (2) Kashinath Narayan Nimbkar. Publisher of Gujarati "Samaj Swasthya".
- (3) Laxmidas Gokuldas. Editor and Publisher of "Daily Samachar" (in Gujarati).
- (4) Muhammad Nazir son of Jalaluddin. Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Weekly Musavvir".

No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, Girgaum, Bombay, on 24th April 1934.

No. 2 was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment on 24th April 1934 by the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, Girgaum, Bombay.

No. 3 was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 on 11th May 1934 by the Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, Girgaum, Bombay.

No. 4 was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment on 30th October 1934 by the Officiating Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, Mazagaon, Bombay.

(29) *Foreigners Deported out of British India.*—Eighteen persons were deported under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 as against the same number last year. 45 persons who had been previously deported were traced during the year as having returned to Bombay in contravention of the deportation orders as against 58 in the previous year and action was taken against them.

(30) *Externments.*—107 persons were externed by the Crime Branch under the provisions of section 27 of Act IV of 1902, as against 70 last year. 19 returned externees were dealt with under section 128 of Act IV of 1902 as against the same number last year. Besides the above, 401 persons who were brought up as gangs by the Divisional Police were dealt with during the year.

(31) *P. R. T. System.*—443 convicts were transferred to the Prisons nearest their homes under the P. R. T. System (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986 of 20th October 1901) against 411 last year.

(32) *Persons deported to India from foreign countries.*—38 persons from the following countries were deported to India during the year 1934 as against 84 in the previous year and were sent to their respective homes:—

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----------|----|
| (1) England | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| (2) Africa | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| (3) Aden | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| (4) United States of America | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| (5) Rangoon | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | | | | | 38 |
| | | | | Total .. | 38 |

The decrease is mostly in the numbers sent from Africa and the United States of America.

(33) *Action under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code.*—144 persons who were ordered to report their places of residence to the police on release from jail, under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, were dealt with during the year 1934, as against 80 in the previous year. Of these, 21 were arrested and convicted for fresh offences committed by them.

55 disobeyed the orders out of whom 23 were re-arrested and dealt with under section 176 (Clause 2), Indian Penal Code, and the rest could not be traced.

(34) *Counterfeit Government Currency Notes.*—During the year 1934, 235 forged and altered notes were sent by the Currency Office for enquiry as against 92 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the appearance of Government Currency Notes of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 and forged notes of N/4 series of Rs. 5. The work in both these above cases was suspected to be of a gang from the United Provinces and as a result of co-operation and combined action by the Bombay City Police and United Provinces C. I. D., three men were arrested at Lucknow by the Lucknow police. The cases against the accused are pending in a Lucknow Court.

(35) *Counterfeit coins.*—Two cases of counterfeiting and uttering coins were detected during the year. One ended in conviction and the other is still pending in Court.

(36) *Enquiries sent by the Magistrates.*—Eleven cases were referred by the Magistrates for enquiry to the Crime Branch as against 12 cases in the previous year. Reports in 9 cases were submitted to the Courts concerned and two remained under investigation.

(37) *Miscellaneous.*—Greater use was made of the Finger Print System in tracing culprits from finger impressions left at the scene of offences and comparing them with those of men suspected from their *modus operandi*. The results were very gratifying. Intimation regarding released prisoners was circulated from time to time with their *modus operandi*, descriptions and other details, with a view to a watch being kept over their movements.

(38) *Pathan Branch.*—The Pathan Branch consisting of one Inspector and two Head constables which was temporary hitherto was made permanent by Government during the year. The Branch continued to render assistance to the Divisional Police in all cases where Pathans were concerned or suspected and also gave assistance to the Mofussil Police whenever they required the assistance of the Branch in tracing Pathan criminals, or making enquiries regarding them in the City. Assistance was also given whenever necessary to the Special Branch in matters relating to Pathan politics; also in making enquiries regarding new arrivals and in connection with issuing passports to such persons. Special attention was paid to the money lending class of Pathans, as a result of which the complaints against this class were greatly reduced. Action to extern 19 undesirable Pathans, who were not money lenders, was taken during the year 1934 under the Bombay City Police Act. Three similar men were deported under section 3, and one under section 4 of the Foreigners Act while six persons were made P. R. T. to their homes on release from jail. The above figures have been included in the total figures of the Crime Branch. The Branch also rendered valuable assistance to the Dock Police and shipping authorities in connection with Pathan and Punjabi seamen who are employed in great numbers by the shipping companies in Bombay.

(39) *Criminal Tribes Act*.—There were 282 registered members under the Criminal Tribes Act in the beginning of the year 1934 and during the year, 30 were added to the roll. 33 were removed from the roll due to death, cancellation, transfer outside Bombay, etc. The net number of registered members at the end of the year was 279 as detailed below :—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| (1) Rajput Bhamtas | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| (2) Takari Bhamtas | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| (3) Kaikadis | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| (4) Waghris | .. | .. | .. | 49 |
| (5) Mang Garudis | .. | .. | .. | 157 |
| (6) Mixed gang | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| (7) Sansis known as Kanjars | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| (8) Pasis and Bhars | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Total .. | | | | 279 |

The following persons were dealt with under the different sections of the Criminal Tribes Act as shown below :—

| | | |
|-------------------|----|---|
| 18 persons | .. | Under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act of whom 17 were convicted and one discharged. |
| 15 persons | .. | Under section 25 of the Act and were transferred to their Districts. |
| 1 person | .. | Under section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act. |
| 2 persons (Pasis) | .. | Under section 21 (Clause 1) of the Criminal Tribes Act. |

114 registered members from the Mofussil came to Bombay on passes during the year for employment and of these 25 were still in Bombay at the end of the year.

96 members of the Pasi and Bhar Criminal Tribes from the United Provinces came to Bombay on passes during the year for employment, etc., of whom 78 are still in Bombay, the rest having returned by the close of the year.

There are 18 members registered under the Act who are on probation and staying in Dharavi Free Colony and other places. 13 persons are kept on "D" list under Rule 12 of the new Rules of 1930 of whom three are registered. 7 persons registered under the act were removed to the settlement under the provisions of section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

4,702 Finger Impression slips of Pasis and Bhars were taken during the year as required by the new rules issued by Government for registration of these two tribes. 5 Pasis have so far been registered. The work of registration is still in progress.

The Criminal Tribes Act is being made use of increasingly against confirmed criminals and three mixed gangs of 23 persons including 16 Muhammadans, three Hindus and four Christians have so far been notified as members of Criminal Tribes under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Eleven of these have already been registered under the Criminal Tribes Act and the registration of the rest is in progress. This new method of dealing with the hardened criminal element of this city is expected to have a wholesome effect.

The powers newly given under Act XXXI of 1933 for dealing with individual bad characters under section 27 (2A) of the Bombay City Police Act were used against 196 bad characters who were externed from the city.

(40) *Vigilance Branch*.—Following is a brief summary of the work done by the staff of the Branch during the year 1934 :—

The Bombay Children Act of 1924.—(a) 55 destitute children (boys) were picked up and dealt with under section 7 (1) (a). Of these, 35 were sent to certified schools, 13 were handed over to their guardians and the cases of 7 others are still pending.

(b) Seven children were removed under section 7 (1), Clause (f), from their guardians as the guardians were found to be unfit on moral grounds to look after them.

Bombay City Police Act.—13 children were picked up under section 121 of Act IV of 1902, for begging in the streets, of whom four were sent to certified schools, three were handed over to their guardians and the cases against the remaining six were still pending at the close of the year.

The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.—(a) 208 cases were taken up under section 3 of the Act (soliciting); of these, 204 resulted in conviction, two in acquittal and two are pending.

(b) 24 cases were taken up under section 5 of the Act (living on the earnings of prostitution); of these, 23 ended in conviction and one in acquittal.

(c) In one case action was taken against a landlord under section 8-B (b) of the Act for permitting the use of the premises as a brothel but the case ended in acquittal for want of sufficient proof.

Indian Penal Code cases.—One case was picked up under sections 372, 114, Indian Penal Code, and three men are being prosecuted for using a minor girl under 18 years for immoral purposes. The case is pending in Court.

22. During the year 1934, the police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Preventive action. Criminal Procedure Code, 61 persons against 75 in 1933 and 36 in 1932.

The following is the result :—

34 convicted.

16 discharged.

The cases against eleven persons were pending.

Under the provisions of section 27 (1) and (2A) of the Bombay City Police Act, 508 persons, being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences, were deported while 176 such deportees who returned to Bombay without permission were dealt with under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 411 and 264 in 1933. Similarly 670 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under the provisions of section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 766 in 1933.

23. No new building schemes were undertaken during the year. The need for additional office accommodation for the Police Buildings. Head Police Office staff is keenly felt.

24. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables A, B, B (1), B (2) and B (3) printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 412 covering 646 weapons and the number cancelled was 617 covering 932 arms. At the close of the year there were 6,360 licensed persons possessing 9,489 arms which shows a decrease of 265 in the licensed persons as compared with the figures for the year 1933. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 17 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and military stores eight only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz.: six Indians and two Europeans; 12 including the above eight deal in rifled arms and ammunition and breach and muzzle-loading guns and ammunition. Two deal in old arms, two in lead shots and one in swords.

During the year 3,571 references were made to verify arms and ammunition bought from dealers in Bombay.

5 persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act; three of whom were convicted and two were acquitted.

Under this Act 378 licenses were issued. They are classified in table "C" appended to the report. Magazines, Explosives Act. places for the manufacture of fire-works and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

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

The licenses issued under this Act classified in table "D" appended to the report, show an increase of 45 compared with the last year's figures. Licenses granted Petroleum Act. for the storage of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons

number 211 which is a decrease of 11 as compared with the figures for the year 1933.

There are 171 underground tanks with pumps installed, against 181 during the previous year.

Five persons were prosecuted under the Act out of whom 4 were convicted and 1 was acquitted.

Poisons Act. 103 licenses under the Poisons Act were granted.

A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table "F". The number of slight accidents show an increase of 9 as compared with the figures of 1933 and that of the serious accidents a decrease of 14. There were 9 fatalities.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were:—

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Parel Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | 126 |
| Hornby Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| Kalbadevi Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| Girgaum Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| Vincent Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| Colaba Causeway | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Foras Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Cruickshank Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Grant Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Frere Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Sandhurst Road | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Nagdevi Street | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |

Licenses were renewed in the case of four theatres, five cinema theatres and 28 cinemas.

Theatres.

Four applications for the erection of cinemas were sanctioned during the year. The proposed sites are situated (1) at Back Bay Reclamation near Churchgate Railway Station, (2) at Khatao Wadi in Girgaum, (3) at Palton Road behind the Crawford Market, and (4) at the foot of Tilak Bridge at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

An application for the erection of a cinema theatre at the junction of Mount Road and Dockyard Road, Mazagaon, was refused as there was considerable opposition from the residents of the locality.

Three circuses visited Bombay during the year under report.

275 performance licenses were issued during the year.

During the year under review 4,073 cars, 186 motor cycles and 129 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures of 1933 and 1934 are given below :—

| | Cars. | | Motor cycles. | | Lorries. | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 |
| American | 1,981 | 2,877 | 15 | 23 | 20 | 30 |
| English | 970 | 937 | 112 | 143 | 37 | 95 |
| Continental | 278 | 259 | 55 | 20 | 11 | 4 |
| Total .. | 3,229 | 4,073 | 182 | 186 | 68 | 129 |

The amount of fees collected in registering these vehicles was Rs. 1,17,046.

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 12,000.

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

| | Bombay City vehicles. | | Presidency vehicles. | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry). | On payment of full fee. | Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry). | On payment of full fee. |
| Cars | 8,770 | 262 | 10,408 | 304 |
| Cycles | 390 | 39 | 697 | 59 |
| Lorries | 875 | 26 | 34 | 3 |
| Total .. | 10,035 | 327 | 11,139 | 366 |

The amount collected in fees for the renewal of registration of these vehicles was approximately Rs. 7,15,965.

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

There were 1,005 taxi cars licensed to ply for hire. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October. The taxi meters were thoroughly checked and complaints of overcharging were negligible. A stricter method of examining taxi meters has been introduced and all meters are now tested on the latest system employed by the authorities in London.

108 lorries and 139 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi drivers' permits was 1,306; 138 permits were issued to the drivers of public lorries and 167 were issued to the drivers of omnibuses. 149 Conductor's Permits were issued.

There were 4,052 motor accidents or 552 more than in the previous year. The figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons; for instance, collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 84 were fatal accidents resulting in 85 deaths or 15 more than in the previous year. In all cases motor vehicles involved in accidents were thoroughly examined by officers of the Motor Vehicles Department.

In 37 of the fatal accident cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and prosecutions were launched with the following results:—

| | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Convicted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Acquitted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Discharged | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Pending | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| | | | | | — |
| | | | | | 37 |

In 45 cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence to charge them. In 2 cases neither the vehicle nor the driver concerned in the accident could be traced.

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

(a) A motor cyclist in overtaking a car on its right found himself facing an approaching lorry into which he crashed, with the result that he was thrown on the road and the lorry passed over his limbs. He was removed to hospital where he died shortly after admission.

(b) A motor lorry, while being driven along, loaded with bags of coal with three persons seated on top of the load, overturned with the result that the three persons fell on the road and the bags of coal fell on them. They were removed to hospital where one of them died. The driver who was prosecuted under section 304-A, Indian Penal Code, was acquitted.

(c) A motor cycle on which was seated the rider with two passengers on the pillion seat was proceeding at a high speed when at a bend in the road one of the passengers touched the ground with his foot, causing the rider to swerve and lose control of the machine which crashed into

a tramway standard as a result of which they sustained severe injuries to which one of the passengers succumbed.

(d) Whilst a municipal refuse lorry was being driven along, a Chinaman ran across the road and deliberately dived under the right rear wheel of the vehicle. The driver's attempt to avoid him was in vain and the lorry passed over him before it could be pulled up. He was removed to hospital where it was found that he had already expired.

(e) Three persons riding cycles along the road at night following each other a few feet apart, were ascending a bridge when the second cyclist heard the sound of an impact and on looking round saw that the third cyclist had been knocked off his cycle by a motor lorry which was overtaking him on his left hand side. The driver did not stop the vehicle but put on speed and drove away. The second cyclist noted a number as being that of the lorry, which turned out to be incorrect and with the help of the first cyclist removed the injured to hospital where he died the following night without regaining consciousness. The driver was later traced, put up for trial and convicted and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(f) A man who was riding on the off side running board of a motor lorry attempted to alight whilst it was in motion and in doing so his *dhoti* caught on to a protruding iron rod fixed to the side of the lorry which momentarily stayed his progress and caused his fall to the road under the right rear wheel which passed over his stomach, killing him on the spot.

(g) A lorry proceeding along the centre of a main road suddenly swerved to its left and bumped against a pan shop situated at the entrance of a lane with the result that two pedestrians were knocked down by the vehicle. The driver absconded and is still at large. The injured persons were removed to hospital where they expired.

(h) The driver of a van, in order to avoid running over a man who alighted from a tram car and attempted to cross the road, swerved his van sharply to his left with the result that it skidded, and coming in contact with the left foot-path overturned on top of two vegetable hawkers who were seated on the foot-path. One of them sustained severe injuries to which he succumbed about two months later in hospital. The incident was classified as an accident.

(i) A cyclist travelling at speed with a boy seated in front of him on the cross bar attempted to pass a stationary lorry which was facing him on the left side of the road. When he was at a distance of about 15 yards from the lorry, a motor car was approaching from the opposite direction. The cyclist thinking that there was no space for him to pass through, got confused and crashed into the left side of the radiator of the lorry. He, as well as his companion, received severe injuries as a result of which the cyclist expired on his way to hospital. The incident was treated as an accident.

(j) In one case a car which was being driven at high speed, after knocking down a woman swerved to its left, travelled 25 feet, mounted

the footpath and struck against a tree and its iron guard, proceeded a further 20 feet on the footpath and struck against a fire-hydrant and then came to a standstill. The injured woman who was removed to hospital died the same night. The driver who had absconded was subsequently arrested and has been sent up for trial.

Of the 84 fatal accidents, 25 occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day, 28 between mid-day and 5 p.m., 27 between 5 p.m. and mid-night, and 4 between mid-night and 7 a.m. In 18 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age. In 42 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years. In 10 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 15 cases the age was over 50 years.

Lorries were concerned in 42 fatal accidents, cars in 39 and cycles in 1. In 2 cases the vehicles were not traced.

Periodical inspections were carried out particularly of heavy motor vehicles whilst running on the roads. As a result 473 vehicles, i.e. 238 cars, 167 trucks, 66 lorries and 2 motor cycles, were found to have serious mechanical defects due to overloading and faulty maintenance and the registrations of the vehicles were cancelled till the defects were rectified. In each case both the driver and the owner were prosecuted for using and permitting the use of a defective vehicle.

In addition to these road inspections 1,370 heavy motor vehicles, trucks and omnibuses were called up and inspected at the Head Police Office, of which approximately 1,150 vehicles were suspended temporarily for certain defects. These were subsequently set right and found in order.

The registration of 21 heavy motor vehicles was permanently cancelled as these were found to be mechanically worn out and dangerous for use on the road.

In all there were 2,501 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules thereunder during the year, of which 1,543 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 2,608 and 1,652 respectively.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the number of duplicate motor driving licenses issued was 19,765, the fees thereby accruing amounted to Rs. 1,38,561.

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

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

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Kaira | .. | .. | .. | .. | 256 |
| Thana | .. | .. | .. | .. | 268 |
| East Khandesh | .. | .. | .. | .. | 332 |
| West Khandesh | .. | .. | .. | .. | 272 |
| Nasik | .. | .. | .. | .. | 430 |
| Poona | .. | .. | .. | .. | 658 |
| Satara | .. | .. | .. | .. | 634 |

| | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|----|-----|
| Sholapur | .. | .. | .. | 224 |
| Belgaum | .. | .. | .. | 639 |
| Dharwar | .. | .. | .. | 248 |
| Kolaba | .. | .. | .. | 215 |
| Ratnagiri | .. | .. | .. | 214 |

This represents a decrease of 193 public motor vehicles inspected in the mofussil during the year.

Omnibuses.—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd. plied their omnibuses over 10 different routes in Bombay City during the year. The omnibuses are kept in excellent condition and covered the routes to a scheduled time. Twenty new omnibuses were licensed during the year.

Table "E".

| No. | Particulars. | 1933 | 1934 |
|-----|---|--------|--------|
| 1 | Number of motor cars and cycles registered .. | 3,411 | 4,259 |
| 2 | Cars previously registered in other provinces and registered in Bombay .. | 529 | 511 |
| 3 | Number of heavy motor vehicles registered .. | 68 | 129 |
| 4 | Approximate number of cars and motor cycles in Bombay .. | 10,370 | 11,050 |
| 5 | Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay .. | 930 | 955 |
| 6 | General (Trade) numbers issued .. | 92 | 85 |
| 7 | Number of transfers effected .. | 9,120 | 9,801 |
| 8 | Number of cars licensed to ply for hire .. | 931 | 1,005 |
| 9 | Number of lorries licensed to ply for hire .. | 123 | 108 |
| 10 | Number of buses licensed to ply for hire .. | 116 | 139 |
| 11 | Number of motor driving licenses issued (including renewals and duplicates) .. | 19,335 | 19,765 |
| 12 | Number of public motor car licenses issued .. | 1,319 | 1,306 |
| 13 | Number of public motor lorries .. | 169 | 138 |
| 14 | Number of public motor bus licenses issued .. | 143 | 167 |
| 15 | Number of Bus Conductor's Permits issued .. | 104 | 149 |
| 16 | Number of temporary licenses issued .. | 5,291 | 5,373 |
| 17 | Number of accidents including fatalities .. | 3,500 | 4,052 |
| 18 | Number of fatal accidents .. | 79 | 84 |
| 19 | Number of prosecutions .. | 2,608 | 2,501 |
| 20 | Number of convictions .. | 1,652 | 1,543 |
| 21 | Number of acquittals .. | 176 | 223 |
| 22 | Number of cases withdrawn .. | 256 | 152 |
| 23 | Number of cases struck off .. | 4 | 3 |
| 24 | Number of cases pending .. | 520 | 575 |
| 25 | Number of persons driving warned .. | 2,254 | 2,084 |
| 26 | Number of public motor car licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police .. | 308 | 223 |
| 27 | Number of public motor car licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police .. | 8 | 12 |
| 28 | Number of motor vehicles registration of which was suspended .. | 543 | 473 |
| 29 | Number of heavy motor vehicles registration of which was permanently cancelled .. | .. | 21 |

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

25. During the year under report, 4,141 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj Season has already been submitted to Government.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1934 was 276 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 7,06,275. The figures for the preceding year were :—

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----------|
| Fires | .. | .. | .. | .. | 305 |
| Value of property lost | .. | .. | .. | Rs. | 17,29,524 |

27. The accompanying table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force. The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 4,228 as against 4,115 in 1933.

The population of the City according to the census of 1931 is 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 10·60 as compared with 1 to 11·87 in 1933 and 1 to 13·75 in 1932.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 25·92 as compared with 23·78 in 1933 and 20·50 in 1932.

28. There was no change in the armament of the Force in the year under review.

29. During the year 156 officers and men were punished as compared with 221 in 1933.

The details are as follows :—

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal | .. | 155 |
| Dismissed | .. | 1 |

Of the total number punished 5 were Europeans and 151 were Indians.

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

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

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|-------|
| (a) Good service tickets | .. | .. | .. | 3,770 |
| (b) Silver stripes | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| (c) Two stripes | .. | .. | .. | 45 |
| (d) One stripe | .. | .. | .. | 68 |
| (e) Money rewards from the Customs and Excise Departments | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| (f) Money rewards from the Magistrates and District Police | .. | .. | .. | 62 |
| (g) Money rewards granted by the Commissioner of Police | .. | .. | .. | 1,048 |
| (h) Money rewards paid by members of the public, etc. | .. | .. | .. | 50 |

Total .. 5,083

The following officers and men were awarded medals :—

New Year's Honours.

| Names of officers and ranks. | Medal. |
|---|----------------------------|
| Superintendent Mr. R. B. Smith .. | } The King's Police Medal. |
| Inspector R. G. Paull .. | |
| Police Constable No. 1782/C, | |
| Ramdihel Rampadarath (Retired). } | |
| Inspector S. G. Achrekar .. | } The Indian Police Medal. |
| Deputy Inspector P. V. Raje .. | |
| Deputy Inspector R. M. McCarthy.. | |
| Sub-Inspector M. H. Kamat .. | |
| Sub-Inspector D. V. Samant .. | |
| Jemadar No. 30/D, Chandmian Hyatmian. | |
| Head Constable No. 2200/K, K. S. Dalvi. | |

In April 1934.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Police Constable No. 425/A, Sitaram } Sonoo Kondaskar. | The Indian Police Medal. |
|---|--------------------------|

In August 1934.

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Naik No. 2208/B, Krishna Ram- chandra Bhogte. Police Constable No.1044/B, Waman } Ganoji Tawde. | The Indian Police Medal. |
|--|--------------------------|

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 164 against 160 in the preceding year.
Education. Of these, 143 were literate in English against 139 in 1933. Literate head constables and constables numbered 2,103 as against 2,002 in 1933. Of these, 258 have a knowledge of English as against 247 in the preceding year.

334 recruits came under training of whom 182 were allotted to Divisions, 11 resigned, 36 were discharged, one died while 104 continued under training at the close of the year.

The First Aid classes for probationary sergeants and constable recruits were held by Khan Saheb Dr. J. D. Desai, M.B.B.S. (since deceased), with the result that 8 probationary sergeants and 68 constable recruits passed the examination in "First Aid to the Injured".

I regret to place on record the untimely death of Khan Saheb Dr. J. D. Desai, which occurred on 29th October 1934. This gentleman served this department in an honorary capacity as lecturer in First Aid to the recruits and probationary sergeants for a period of over 12 years during which time over 1,000 men qualified in First Aid.

No "Refresher" course in drill and law for Naiks was held during the year.

31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1934 as compared with 1933 :—

| Casualties. | 1933. | 1934. |
|---|-------|-------|
| (1) Resigned | 38 | 30 |
| (2) Discharged | 57 | 98 |
| (3) Dismissed | 11 | 1 |
| (4) Died | 22 | 16 |
| (5) Retired (on pension or gratuity) .. | 127 | 104 |
| (6) Deserted | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 255 | 249 |

32. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Hospital during the year 1934 was 4,778 as compared with 4,839 in 1933. Of these, 20 were suffering from Tuberculosis.

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

| | 1933. | 1934. |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Indian officers and men | 62.25 | 60.36 |
| European officers | 1.88 | 1.70 |

The most prevalent diseases were malaria and influenza. It is gratifying to note that the health of the force has improved over last year's figures.

Early in the year under report it was decided to reform the Police Boys' Brigade with the object of assisting policemen of the Bombay City Police Force who are unable to afford further education for their sons or to obtain employment for them. There were at the end of the preceding year two boys who were enlisted under the old conditions. 22 boys were enlisted during the year on the new terms. Of these, 8 boys resigned leaving 16 at the end of the year.

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

The Annual Revolver Course was fired by 251 officers as compared with 244 in 1933 with the following results :—

- 70 Officers obtained marksmen's points as against 74 in 1933.
- 40 were first class shots.
- 81 were second class shots.
- 48 were third class shots.
- 12 failed to qualify.

The percentage of marksmen was 27.89 as against 30.33 in 1933 and 21.49 in 1932.

The revolver challenge cup was won by Superintendent Mr. W. W. Godwin.

34. During the year under report 102 persons were killed and 3,176 persons were injured in accidents as compared with 91 killed and 2,827 injured in the preceding year:—

| | Killed. | Injured. |
|---|---------|----------|
| By tram cars | 9 | 261 |
| By motor vehicles | 85* | 2,001 |
| By hack victorias | 5 | 402 |
| By other public conveyances | 2 | 442 |
| By private conveyances (other than motor cars). | 1 | 70 |
| | 102 | 3,176 |

* In 84 accidents.

There was an increase of 11 in the number of persons killed and of 349 in the number of persons injured as compared with the figures for the year 1933. The increase occurred wholly under the head "motor vehicles", other heads showing slight decreases. This increase in the number of accidents (from 70 to 84) is much larger than the corresponding increase in the number of motor vehicles on the roads of the City

The analysis of fatal motor accidents shown below gives food for thought:—

| — | Cars and Taxis. | Motor cycles. | Commercial vehicles. Heavy and light Lorries. | Buses. | Untraced. | Total. |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|---|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1932 .. | 35 | .. | 22 | 4 | 3 | 64 |
| 1933 .. | 31 | .. | 31 | 6 | 2 | 70 |
| 1934 .. | 39 | 1 | 37 | 5 | 2 | 84 |

The most noticeable feature is the constant increase in fatalities from commercial vehicles. There is no doubt that this is due very largely to lack of proper maintenance and overloading. Such vehicles are daily being called up for inspection and found not complying with mechanical requirements. Registration is suspended until they have been put in proper repair, but the majority of smaller owners neglect further repairs until the vehicles are called up again. Overloading due to uneconomic competition is another feature in spite of constant action against offenders, action which is fully supported by the Courts in the magnitude of fines inflicted. Compulsory insurance against third party risks for heavy vehicles will probably shortly be introduced and this should help to effect an improvement.

35. During the year 1934, the numbers of public and private conveyances in the city of Bombay were as follows :—

| | | |
|--|----|--------------|
| Public vehicles other than motor vehicles | .. | 3,863 |
| Private vehicles other than motor vehicles | .. | 2,315 |
| Motors (private) | } | 11,050 |
| Motors (plying for hire) | | |
| Motor lorries (private) | } | 955 |
| Motor lorries (plying for hire) | | |

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 2,149 victorias, 1,452 labour carts and 262 hand-carts.

During the year, the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 9,946 owners and drivers of public conveyances other than motor vehicles for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Bombay Public Conveyances Act while 1,601 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods and 10 licenses were cancelled or not renewed. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, rejected 992 horses as unfit for further use.

There were 10 cases of theft, criminal breach of trust and rash driving etc., against hack victoria, labour-cart and hand-cart drivers during the year. Of these, 6 ended in conviction, 1 in discharge, 2 remained undetected and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

36. (a) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office issued 733 notices consisting of 18,157 paragraphs and 339 **Miscellaneous.** supplements besides striking off a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department.

(b) During the year under report, 3,139 cases were prosecuted by the 8 Police Prosecutors (including 1 Honorary for Juvenile Court) with satisfactory results. The figures for the previous three years are :—

| | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| 1931 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,814 |
| 1932 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,926 |
| 1933 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,832 |

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

9,052 animals were impounded during the year as detailed below :—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| (a) By the police | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,469 |
| (b) By the public | .. | .. | .. | .. | 583 |

The figures for the previous three years are :—

| | 1931. | 1932. | 1933. |
|-------------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| (a) By the police | 18,829 | 15,584 | 11,421 |
| (b) By the public | 510 | 762 | 906 |

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

| | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Class A | .. | .. | .. | .. | 591 |
| Class B | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,136 |

(e) During the year under report 245 South African repatriates arrived in Bombay under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and in accordance with the arrangement in force were paid the bonus money and sent to their destinations by the police. 50 of such repatriates were permitted to return to South Africa, having refunded the money expended on them by the Union Government.

(f) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank had to experience a still further contraction in its business during the year, the order of my predecessor having had its full effect of weeding out almost all members who resorted to it more for borrowing than for anything else. The resignations continued as before, the share capital decreased from Rs. 3,01,314 to Rs. 2,62,653, membership from 1919 to 1827 and the monthly income dwindled from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,500. The dividend rate on shares had consequently to be reduced to 6½ per cent. and will be reduced still lower during the coming year. Towards the concluding portion of the year my predecessor's order was slightly relaxed so as to allow members having large amounts to their credit to borrow a little more than others. This had its desired effect in stopping resignations and improving the business of the Bank.

The financial position of the Bank remains as strong as before, its reserve fund exceeding Rs. 55,000 and its outside investments mostly in gilt-edged securities amounting to nearly 2 lacs. With the management in the capable hands of Mr. W. W. Godwin, Superintendent of Police, L Division, the Bank continued to be classed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as "A" among the best of its kind in the Bombay Presidency.

(g) *Recruitment of depressed classes.*—13 Mahars and 1 Chambhar were recruited during the year. Of the former, 1 resigned and 1 was discharged.

(h) The Traffic Advisory Committee which was appointed in 1929 continues to be of great assistance in dealing with important traffic problems and with improvements in traffic control in the city of Bombay. A detailed report on the working of this Committee for the year 1933 was submitted to Government in July 1934; a report on its work during the year 1934 will be submitted in due course.

(i) This year the number of cases which took six months or longer to reach a decision in the Courts was 54 as against 32 in the previous year. The number would probably have gone up considerably but for the appointment of an Additional Presidency Magistrate during the year.

(j) The following events of interest occurred during the year :—

(i) On 8th January 1934 the management of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company's mill which was on strike re-started the mill

with over 800 new hands. These were escorted in batches to and from the mill by police. That evening while a small body of police were escorting about 300 men they were attacked by strikers concealed in the compound of the Maratha Hospital. The Police had to make lathi charges and to open fire before the hostile crowd dispersed. 15 persons including 4 policemen were injured, 5 by gunshot wounds but none seriously. This riot had no appreciable effect on the attendance at this mill next day and no further interference came from the strikers.

(ii) On the 31st January the Bombay City Police Sports, which had not been held for 8 years owing to various unforeseen circumstances such as riots and strikes, took place and the Force was honoured by the presence on this occasion of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne.

(iii) In July a well known firm of Engineers demonstrated the working of a set designed for wireless broadcasting between the Head Police Office and a mobile van. This proved successful in spite of the experimental nature of the set used and the heavy monsoon conditions prevailing at the time. The firm promised to evolve as the result of the experience gained a suitably modified set. So far, however, there have been no further developments.

(iv) The holding at Worli during October 1934 of the Congress Sessions and Swadeshi Exhibition threw considerable extra work on the police of the city who were not re-inforced from outside.

(v) At a special parade on the 7th December His Excellency the Governor after reviewing the police drawn up for inspection presented medals to the 13 officers and men mentioned in paragraph 29 of this report. His Excellency's presence and his heartening words on this occasion were greatly appreciated by the officers and men of the Force.

(vi) As an experiment and in an endeavour to solve the problem of excessive traffic along certain roads, a system of one way streets, noticeably in the area around Meadows Street, and traffic islands, such as those at Tardeo, Kemp's corner and Flora Fountain, was started. On the whole these efforts met with success, but it is obvious that in some cases the volume of traffic is becoming too great for the road space available. This is noticeably the case on Queen's Road at certain hours of the day.

37. It is once more my pleasant duty to thank all the officers and men of the Force for their loyalty and hard work during the year. I would like also to record my appreciation once more of the untiring energy and dependable work of my Office Superintendent, Mr. Chhaganlal Manecklal Tijoriwala, M.B.E., I.S.O., and of the excellent work done during the year by the clerical staff under him.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. SMITH,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

| Serial Number | Law | Offence | Number pending from previous year | Number reported in the year | Number in which investigation was refused | Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6) | Number proved or declared to be false |
|---------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | <i>Sections of Indian Penal Code</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118, 119 | Abetment of cognizable offence. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 120-B (1) | Cognizable criminal conspiracy. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | <i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State. Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice</i> | | | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 | Offences relating to the Army and Navy. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 | Offences relating to coin. | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... |
| 4 | 255 to 263A | Offences relating to stamps. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | 467 and 471 | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes. | 9 | 25 | ... | 37 | ... |
| 6 | 489A to 499D | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 7 | 212, 216, 216A | Harbouring an offender... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 213, 216, 224, 225, 225B & 226. | Other offences against Public justice. | 5 | 18 | ... | 23 | ... |
| 9 | 143 to 163, 157, 168, 169. | Rioting or unlawful assembly. | 6 | 21 | ... | 27 | ... |
| 10 | 140, 170, 171 | Personating public servant or soldier. | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | ... |
| 10A | 188 | Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant. | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... |
| | | Total ... | 21 | 78 | ... | 100 | ... |
| | <i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i> | | | | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303 | Murder | 7 | 43 | ... | 60 | ... |
| 12 | 307 | Attempts at murder | 3 | 14 | ... | 17 | ... |
| 13 | 304, 306 | Culpable homicide | 6 | 13 | ... | 19 | ... |
| 14 | 376 | Rape by a person other than the husband. | 2 | 15 | ... | 17 | ... |
| 15 | 377 | Unnatural offence | 3 | 10 | ... | 13 | ... |
| 16 | 317, 318 | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth. | 3 | 9 | ... | 12 | ... |
| 17 | 305, 306, 309 | Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide. | 4 | 50 | ... | 54 | ... |
| 18 | 325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335. | Grievous hurt | 68 | 261 | ... | 329 | ... |
| 19 | 328 | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt. | 1 | 8 | ... | 9 | 1 |
| 20 | 324, 327, 330 | Hurt | 61 | 378 | ... | 439 | 3 |
| 21 | 363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. | 13 | 81 | ... | 94 | 1 |
| 22 | 346 to 348 | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion. | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| 22A | 352, 353 | Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty. | 10 | 54 | ... | 64 | ... |
| 23 | 354, 356, 357 | Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. | 6 | 42 | ... | 47 | 1 |

PART I.
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

| Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable | Number pending at end of year | TRUE CASES | | | | Total Magistrates' true cases | Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction | Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15) | REMARKS |
|---|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | Convicted | Discharged or acquitted | Not detected or apprehended | Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13) | | | | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 1 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 28 | ... | ... | 28 | 1 lunatic ; 7 withdrawn. |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 3 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 18 | ... | ... | 18 | 1 lunatic; 1 absconded; 1 withdrawn. |
| ... | 2 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 25 | ... | ... | 25 | 1 withdrawn. |
| ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 lunatic. |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | |
| 2 | 14 | 45 | 17 | 18 | 80 | ... | ... | 80 | 3 lunatics; 1 absconded; 9 withdrawn. |
| 1 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 16 | 36 | ... | ... | 36 | 1 absconded. |
| ... | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | 1 died. |
| 1 | 1 | 11 | 6 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | 17 | |
| ... | 8 | 3 | 5 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 1 absconded; 1 withdrawn. |
| ... | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 11 | ... | ... | 11 | |
| ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 11 | ... | ... | 11 | |
| 2 | ... | 43 | 5 | ... | 48 | ... | ... | 48 | 2 lunatics; 1 died; 1 absconded. |
| 5 | 54 | 56 | 134 | 88 | 268 | 6 | 1 | 274 | 2 absconded; 9 withdrawn; 81 compounded. |
| ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | |
| 7 | 81 | 141 | 166 | 42 | 349 | 4 | ... | 353 | 1 withdrawn; 103 compounded. |
| 3 | 19 | 14 | 12 | 51 | 77 | 7 | ... | 84 | 1 absconded; 2 withdrawn. |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| ... | 6 | 39 | 15 | 4 | 58 | ... | ... | 58 | 3 withdrawn. |
| 1 | 9 | 21 | 13 | 1 | 35 | 2 | ... | 37 | 1 lunatic. |

**STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE**

| Serial Number | Law | Offence | Number pending from previous year | Number reported in the year | Number in which investigation was refused | Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6) | Number proved or declared to be false |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 24 | 304A, 338 | ... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt. | 13 | 60 | ... | 73 | ... |
| | | Total ... | 201 | 1,038 | ... | 1,239 | 5 |
| CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only. | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 403. | ... Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity. | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 26 | 392, 393, 394, 397, 398 | ... Robbery | 12 | 64 | ... | 76 | 3 |
| 27 | 370, 221, 224, 430 to 432, 435 to 440. | ... Serious mischief and cognate offences. | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... |
| 28 | 428, 429 | ... Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460. | ... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. | 52 | 1,052 | 24 | 1,080 | 5 |
| 30 | 311, 400, 401 | ... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 65 | 1,122 | 24 | 1,163 | 6 |
| CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person. | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 | ... Wrongful restraint and confinement. | 1 | 23 | ... | 24 | ... |
| 32 | 336, 337 | ... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life. | ... | 21 | ... | 31 | ... |
| 32A | 506 | ... Criminal intimidation | ... | 128 | ... | 128 | 3 |
| | | Total ... | 1 | 172 | ... | 172 | 3 |
| CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property. | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 379 to 382 | ... Theft ... { of cattle ordinary ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 154 | 3,224 | 78 | 3,400 | 17 |
| 34 | 406 to 409 | ... Criminal breach of trust. | 71 | 665 | ... | 736 | 1 |
| 35 | 411 to 414 | ... Receiving stolen property. | 27 | 68 | ... | 113 | ... |
| 36 | 419, 420 | ... Cheating | 66 | 401 | ... | 467 | 2 |
| 37 | 447, 448, 453 and 456 | ... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... |
| 38 | 461, 462 | ... Breaking closed receptacle. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | 318 | 4,484 | 78 | 4,724 | 20 |

PART I—*contd.*CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934—*contd.*

| Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable | Number pending at end of year | TRUE CASES | | | | Total Magistrates' true cases | Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction | Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15) | REMARKS |
|---|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | Convicted | Discharged or acquitted | Not detected or apprehended | Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13) | | | | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1 | 23 | 22 | 35 | 2 | 49 | ... | ... | 49 | 2 compounded. |
| 22 | 221 | 412 | 399 | 169 | 980 | 19 | 1 | 999 | 3 lunatics; 6 absconded; 2 died; 10 withdrawn; 186 compounded. |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 3 | 7 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 62 | ... | ... | 62 | 1 died. |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2 | 56 | 183 | 35 | 799 | 1,041 | ... | ... | 1,041 | 3 lunatics; 1 compounded; 5 withdrawn. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | 23 | 206 | 55 | 825 | 1,110 | ... | ... | 1,110 | 2 lunatics; 1 died; 5 withdrawn; 1 compounded. |
| ... | 1 | 2 | 21 | ... | 23 | 46 | ... | 69 | 19 compounded; 1 withdrawn. |
| 2 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 1 | ... | 17 | 3 compounded. |
| 4 | 1 | 28 | 19 | 78 | 120 | ... | ... | 120 | 2 compounded. |
| 6 | 5 | 38 | 46 | 75 | 169 | 47 | ... | 206 | 1 withdrawn; 24 compounded. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 42 | 166 | 1,118 | 237 | 1,813 | 3,246 | 20 | 1 | 3,266 | 2 absconded; 5 lunatics; 21 withdrawn. |
| 19 | 105 | 270 | 77 | 264 | 611 | 175 | 3 | 786 | 11 withdrawn. |
| 2 | 16 | 57 | 37 | ... | 94 | ... | ... | 94 | 1 died; 10 withdrawn. |
| 5 | 72 | 134 | 98 | 184 | 366 | 168 | 1 | 554 | 1 died; 1 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 50 compounded. |
| ... | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | 9 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 68 | 361 | 1,585 | 449 | 2,231 | 4,343 | 266 | 5 | 4,709 | 5 lunatics; 3 absconded; 2 died; 43 withdrawn; 50 compounded. |

**STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE**

| Serial Number | Law | Offence | Number pending from previous year | Number reported in the year | Number in which investigation was refused | Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5-6) | Number proved or declared to be false |
|---------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above. | | | | | | |
| 39 | 295 to 297 ... | Offences against religion . | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 40 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 84 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws. | Public nuisances ... | 12 | 198 | ... | 210 | ... |
| 41 | ..... | Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. | 1,041 | 102,701 | ... | 103,742 | ... |
| 42 | ..... | Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911). | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | ... |
| | | Total ... | 1,053 | 102,920 | ... | 103,973 | ... |
| | | Grand Total ... | 1,660 | 109,814 | 102 | 111,372 | 34 |

NOTES.—(1) Column 4—This should include all cases
(2) Column 8—Enter only cases proved or
(3) Column 15—Enter only cases taken up
(4)—Cases entered against Serial No. 42 are Statement A, Part I, for the sake of
(5)—Explanation of differences between figures and column 10 of this Statement A, Part I.
From Serial No. 11, 3 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 12, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 14, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 18, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 22-A, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 29, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 33, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 34, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 35, 1 case transferred to

} Police Commissioner's Office :
} Bombay, 25th April 1935. }

PART I—concl'd.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934—concl'd.

| Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable | Number pending at end of year | TRUE CASES | | | | Total Magistrates' true cases | Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction | Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15) | REMARKS |
|---|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | Convicted | Discharged or acquitted | Not detected or apprehended | Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13) | | | | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | |
| 1 | 18 | 165 | 21 | 2 | 191 | 6 | ... | 197 | 1 withdrawn. |
| 52 | 1,119 | 97,787 | 4,778 | ... | 102,565 | 22,339 | 21,300 | 124,904 | 8 died; 3 transferred; 540 withdrawn; 29 handed over to parents or relations. |
| ... | ... | 18 | 1 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | 19 | |
| 53 | 1,137 | 97,975 | 4,600 | 2 | 102,777 | 22,346 | 21,390 | 125,123 | 8 died; 3 transferred; 541 withdrawn; 29 handed over to parents or relations. |
| 156 | 1,801 | 100,261 | 5,766 | 3,320 | 109,449 | 22,778 | 21,396 | 132,327 | 13 lunatics; 10 absconded; 8 died; 3 transferred; 261 compounded; 609 withdrawn; 29 handed to parents or relations. |

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders declared to be deliberately false, direct by Magistrates.

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

shown against Serial Nos. 11, 12, 14, 18, 22-A, 29, 33, 34 and 36 in column 4 of this statement for 1933 occasioned by alteration of charges by trying courts:—

Serial No. 13.

Serial No. 13, 1 to Serial No. 18 and 1 to Serial No. 20.

Serial No. 23.

Serial No. 8, and 2 to Serial No. 20.

Serial No. 41.

Serial No. 35.

Serial No. 36, and 1 to Serial No. 29.

Serial No. 36, and 1 to Serial No. 41.

Serial No. 5.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

| Serial Number | Law | Offence | Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police | Arrested by the Police during the year | Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| | | | | | |
| Sections of Indian Penal Code. | | | | | |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118, 119, 130B (1). | Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ... .. | ... .. ... .. | ... .. ... .. | ... .. ... .. |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... |
| CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice | | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 138 | Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... .. | ... .. | ... .. | ... .. |
| 3 | 231 to 254 | Offences relating to Coin ... .. | ... .. | 9 | ... |
| 4 | 255 to 263A | Offences relating to Stamps ... .. | ... .. | 21 | ... |
| 6 | 467 and 471 | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes. | 7 | ... | ... |
| 6 | 489A to 489D | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes. | ... | 3 | ... |
| 7 | 212, 215, 216A | Harbouring an offender ... .. | ... .. | ... | ... |
| 8 | 213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226. | Other offences against public justice | 9 | 15 | ... |
| 9 | 143 to 163, 167, 156, 159. | Rioting or unlawful assembly | 55 | 108 | ... |
| 10 | 140, 170 171 | Personating public servant or soldier | 2 | 6 | ... |
| 10A | 188 | Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant. | ... | 5 | ... |
| | | Total ... | 53 | 163 | ... |
| CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person. | | | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303 | Murder | 11 | 50 | 3 |
| 12 | 307 | Attempts at murder | 3 | 28 | ... |
| 13 | 304, 308 | Culpable homicide | 18 | 23 | ... |
| 14 | 376 | Rape by a person other than the husband | 4 | 20 | ... |
| 15 | 377 | Unnatural offence | 4 | 8 | ... |
| 16 | 317, 318 | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth | 3 | 5 | ... |
| 17 | 305, 306, 309... | Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide | 3 | 49 | ... |
| 18 | 325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335. | Grievous hurt | 135 | 438 | ... |
| 19 | 328 | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt... | 1 | 7 | ... |
| 20 | 324, 327, 330 | Hurt | 157 | 639 | ... |
| 21 | 363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. | 17 | 53 | ... |
| 22 | 346 to 348 | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for the purpose of extortion. | 4 | ... | ... |
| 22A | 332, 353 | Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty. | 20 | 108 | ... |

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

| Released by Magistrate's order before trial | Number of persons tried | Number convicted | Number acquitted or discharged | Number of persons evading arrest at close of year | Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year | PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES | | | REMARKS |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | Number arrested | Number convicted | Number acquitted or discharged | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 lunatic; 7 withdrawn. |
| ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 19 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 lunatic; 1 absconded; 1 withdrawn. |
| ... | 110 | 63 | 47 | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | 8 withdrawn. |
| ... | 7 | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 lunatic. |
| ... | 5 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | 163 | 96 | 67 | 8 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 3 lunatics; 1 absconded; 16 withdrawn. |
| 1 | 34 | 15 | 19 | 2 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 1 absconded. |
| ... | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 1 died. |
| ... | 32 | 21 | 11 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 5 non-cognizable. |
| ... | 9 | 4 | 5 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 3 absconded; 1 withdrawn. |
| ... | 10 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 48 | 43 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 died; 1 absconded; 2 lunatics. |
| 9 | 448 | 144 | 304 | 21 | 108 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 2 died; 2 absconded; 6 non-cognizable; 4 withdrawn; 146 compounded. |
| ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 died; 5 non-cognizable; 9 withdrawn; 204 compounded. |
| 1 | 593 | 203 | 390 | 41 | 196 | 8 | ... | 8 | |
| 5 | 52 | 28 | 24 | 5 | 11 | 10 | ... | 10 | 1 absconded; 5 withdrawn. |
| ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 died; 1 non-cognizable. |
| 2 | 118 | 73 | 41 | 3 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 1 absconded; 7 withdrawn. |

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

| Serial Number | Law | Offence | Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or by cases taken up by the Police | Arrested by the Police during the year | Released under section 165, Criminal Procedure Code |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person—contd.</i> | | | | | |
| 23 | 354, 355, 357 ... | Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. | 4 | 41 | ... |
| 24 | 304A, 338 ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt. | 14 | 60 | ... |
| Total ... | | | 398 | 1,628 | 8 |
| <i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i> | | | | | |
| 25 | 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 403. | Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity. | 10 | ... | ... |
| 26 | 392, 393, 394, 397, 398. | Robbery ... | 34 | 58 | 1 |
| 27 | 270, 281, 283, 430 to 433, 436 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... | ... | 9 | ... |
| 28 | 423, 429 ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal. | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460. | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. | 35 | 361 | ... |
| 30 | 311, 400, 401 ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | | | 69 | 421 | 1 |
| <i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i> | | | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement ... | 9 | 33 | ... |
| 32 | 336, 337 ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... | ... | 19 | ... |
| 33 A | 506 ... | Criminal intimidation ... | ... | 63 | ... |
| Total ... | | | 9 | 135 | ... |
| <i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i> | | | | | |
| 33 | 379 to 382 ... | Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ... | 103 | 1,699 | 8 |

PART II—contd.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934—contd.

| Released by Magistrate's order before trial | Number of persons tried | Number convicted | Number acquitted or discharged | Number of persons evading arrest at close of year | Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year | PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES | | | REMARKS |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | Number arrested | Number convicted | Number acquitted or discharged | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| ... | 36 | 22 | 14 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 lunatic; 1 non-cognizable. |
| ... | 51 | 24 | 27 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 1 non-cognizable; 2 compounded. |
| 18 | 1,446 | 661 | 855 | 77 | 422 | 297 | 1 | 28 | 3 lunatics; 9 absconded, 6 died; 19 non-cognizable; 26 withdrawn; 352 compounded. |
| ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7 | 64 | 29 | 35 | 3 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 died; 1 non-cognizable. |
| ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 38 | 313 | 233 | 80 | 12 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | 2 lunatics; 1 non-cognizable; 1 compounded; 7 withdrawn; 1 dealt with in previous year under section 468, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial. |
| ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 45 | 389 | 274 | 115 | 15 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | 2 lunatics; 2 non-cognizable; 1 died; 7 withdrawn; 1 compounded; 1 dealt with in previous year under section 468, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial. |
| ... | 32 | 2 | 30 | ... | 3 | 66 | ... | 66 | 1 withdrawn; 26 compounded. |
| 1 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 non-cognizable; 3 compounded. |
| ... | 78 | 33 | 45 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 non-cognizable; 3 compounded. |
| 1 | 124 | 43 | 81 | 2 | 7 | 67 | ... | 67 | 5 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn; 32 compounded. |
| ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 85 | 1,867 | 1,175 | 392 | 228 | 132 | 32 | 1 | 31 | 5 lunatics; 3 absconded; 1 non-cognizable; 21 withdrawn. |

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

| 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 109, Criminal Procedure Code |
|------------|---|--|---|--|-----------|---|
| | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 |  | 5 | 6 |
| | <i>Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.</i> | | | | | |
| | CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property—contd. | | | | | |
| 34 | 406 to 409 | Criminal breach of trust | 41 | 433 | ... | ... |
| 35 | 411 to 414 | Receiving stolen property | 36 | 106 | ... | ... |
| 36 | 419, 420 | Cheating | 60 | 342 | ... | ... |
| 37 | 447, 448, 453 and 455 | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking | ... | 9 | ... | ... |
| 38 | 461, 462 | Breaking closed receptacle | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total | 239 | 2,590 | 8 | |
| | CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above. | | | | | |
| 39 | 295 to 297 | Offences against religion | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 40 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisance punishable under local laws. | Public nuisances | 11 | 193 | ... | ... |
| 41 | ..... | Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. | 1,412 | 108,721 | ... | ... |
| 42 | ..... | Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911). | ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| | | Total | 1,433 | 108,941 | ... | ... |
| | | Grand Total | 2,184 | 113,777 | 12 | |

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by
 (2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in cognisable offences for the sake of convenience.
 (3) Explanation of differences between figures shown against Serial Nos. 11, 13, 14, for 1933, occasioned by alteration of charges by trying courts—
 From Serial No. 11, 3 persons transferred to Serial No. 13.
 From Serial No. 13, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 13, 1 to Serial No. 18 and
 From Serial No. 14, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 33.
 From Serial No. 18, 5 persons transferred to Serial No. 3 and 26 to Serial No. 20.
 From Serial No. 23-A, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 41.
 From Serial No. 29, 5 persons transferred to Serial No. 35.
 From Serial No. 33, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 35.
 From Serial No. 34, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 35 and 1 to Serial No. 41.
 From Serial No. 36, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 5.

Police Commissioner's Office : }
 Bombay, 25th April 1935. }

PART II—concl'd.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934—concl'd.

| Released by Magistrate's order before trial | Number of persons tried | Number convicted | Number acquitted or discharged | Number of persons evading arrest at close of year | Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year | PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES | | | REMARKS |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | Number arrested | Number convicted | Number acquitted or discharged | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 4 | 377 | 265 | 112 | 193 | 91 | 192 | 3 | 189 | 1 non-cognizable; 9 withdrawn. |
| ... | 119 | 65 | 54 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 1 died; 13 withdrawn. |
| 7 | 294 | 152 | 140 | 67 | 100 | 207 | 1 | 206 | 1 died; 1 non-cognizable; 1 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 66 compounded. |
| ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 1 | 3 | 5 | ... | 5 | |
| ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 96 | 2,361 | 1,663 | 638 | 489 | 350 | 435 | 5 | 431 | 5 lunatics; 4 absconded; 2 died; 3 non-cognizable; 44 withdrawn; 66 compounded. |
| ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| ... | 191 | 169 | 22 | ... | 18 | 6 | ... | 6 | 1 withdrawn. |
| ... | 106,552 | 102,206 | 6,346 | ... | 1,575 | 22,363 | 21,401 | 962 | 3 died; 3 transferred; 560 withdrawn; 29 handed over to parents or relations. |
| ... | 19 | 18 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 108,765 | 102,395 | 6,370 | ... | 1,593 | 22,370 | 21,401 | 969 | 3 died; 3 transferred; 561 withdrawn; 29 handed over to parents or relations. |
| 165 | 113,248 | 105,062 | 8,186 | 591 | 2,466 | 22,902 | 21,407 | 1,495 | 29 non-cognizable; 13 lunatics; 14 absconded; 12 died; 3 transferred; 665 withdrawn; 451 compounded; 29 handed over to parents or relations. 1 dealt with under section 456, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial. |

Magistrates under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part II, 18, 22-A, 23, 33, 34 and 35 in column 4 of this statement and column 13 of Statement A, Part II,

1 to Serial No. 20.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number pending at beginning of year | Cases reported in the year | Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5) |
|------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | <i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i> | | | | |
| 3 | 115 | Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 117 | Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 118, 119 | Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 120-B (1) and 120-B (2). | Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... |  | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | <i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.</i> | | | | |
| 3 | 121 to 120, 505 | Offences against the State ... | ..... | 4 | 4 |
| 3 | 137 | Harbouring deserters by Master of ship. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229. | Offences against public justice. | 6 | 33 | 39 |
| 5 | 151 to 159, 217 to 223 | Offences by public servants ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424. | False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property. | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| 7 | 465 to 477A | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts. | ..... | 4 | 4 |
| 8 | 264 to 267 | Offences relating to weights and measures. | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| 9 | 482 to 489 | Making or using false trade marks. | 2 | 17 | 13 |
| 10 | 149, 153A to 156, 160, | Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray. | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| | Total ... | | 20 | 61 | 81 |
| | <i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i> | | | | |
| 11 | 312 to 316 | Causing miscarriage | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | 370 | Buying or disposing of slaves | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12A | 576 | Rape by the husband | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... |  | ..... | ..... | ..... |

STATEMENT B—

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number pending at beginning of year | Cases reported in the year | Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5) |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property. | | | | | |
| 13 | 384 to 389 | Extortion | 9 | 3 | 5 |
| | | Total | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person | | | | | |
| 14 | 345 | Wrongful confinement | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | 352, 355, 358 | Criminal force | 26 | 734 | 750 |
| 16 | 334 | Hurt on grave or sudden provocation. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | 323 | Voluntarily causing hurt | 185 | 744 | 929 |
| 18 | 374 | Compulsory Labour | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total | 211 | 1,468 | 1,679 |
| CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property. | | | | | |
| 19 | 417, 418 | Cheating | 8 | 22 | 30 |
| 20 | 403 to 405 | Criminal misappropriation of property. | 80 | 107 | 137 |
| 21 | 426, 427, 434 | Mischief (simple) | 17 | 39 | 56 |
| | | Total | 55 | 168 | 223 |
| CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above. | | | | | |
| 22 | 298 | Offences against religion | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 23 | 490 to 493 | Criminal breach of contract of service. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 24 | 498 to 498 | Offences relating to marriage | 16 | 28 | 44 |
| 25 | 500 to 503 | Defamation | 4 | 77 | 81 |
| 26 | 504, 506 to 510 | Intimidation, insult and annoyance. | 43 | 776 | 819 |
| 27 | 271 to 275, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. | Public and local nuisances | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| 28 | 294A | Keeping a lottery office | ..... | 10 | 10 |
| 29 | Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C.P.C. | Security for keeping the peace on conviction. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C. | Public nuisances | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 31 | Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C. | Disputes as to immovable property. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 32 | Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C. | Maintenance of wives and children. | 29 | 51 | 80 |
| | | Total | 92 | 944 | 1,036 |

PART I—contd.

| Number dismissed without trial | Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 243, 250, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.) | Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in | | Number pending at close of year | Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact | Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed | Cases reversed on appeal or on revision |
|--------------------------------|---|---|------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | Discharge or acquittal | Conviction | | | | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | 5 | | | | | |
| | | 5 | | | | | |
| 40 | | 611 | 16 | 83 | | | |
| 23 | 3 | 808 | 26 | 69 | | | |
| 63 | 3 | 1,419 | 43 | 152 | | | |
| 1 | | 29 | 1 | | | | |
| | | 129 | | 7 | | | |
| 1 | | 52 | | 3 | | | |
| 2 | | 210 | 1 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | 42 | | 2 | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 76 | 2 | | | | |
| 58 | 4 | 714 | 6 | 37 | | | |
| | | 9 | | | | | |
| | | | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 69 | 6 | 3 | | | |
| 61 | 7 | 902 | 24 | 42 | | | |

STATEMENT B—

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Number pending at beginning of year | Cases reported in the year | Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5) |
|------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | <i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.</i> | | | | |
| 33 | Act XI of 1890 | The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges). | 22 | 76 | 98 |
| 34 | Act IV of 1884 | Indian Explosive Act | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| 35 | Act XIV of 1891 | Factory Act | 1 | 26 | 27 |
| 36 | Act I of 1910 | Press Act | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 37 | Act III of 1883 | Bombay Municipal Act | 1,960 | 22,839 | 24,799 |
| 38 | Act IV of 1902 | City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open after time). | 57 | 95 | 152 |
| 39 | Sec. 102 | Insolvency Act | 19 | 21 | 40 |
| 40 | Act XV of 1889 | Levyng illegal distress | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| 41 | Act VII of 1913 | Indian Companies Act | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 42 | Act VI of 1914 | Copy Right Act | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| 43 | Act VII of 1912 | Smoke Nuisance Act | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| 44 | Act I of 1923 | Entertainment Duty Act | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| 45 | Act IV of 1902 | City of Bombay Police Act (Rash driving). | 3 | 33 | 36 |
| | | Total ... | 2,066 | 23,095 | 25,161 |
| | | Grand Total ... | 2,446 | 25,739 | 28,185 |

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court : }
 Bombay, 28th March 1935.

PART I—concl'd.

| Number dismissed without trial | Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compound- ed 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 cogni- sable offence was commit- ted | Cases reversed on appeal or on revision |
|---|--|---|-----------------|--|--|--|---|
| | | Discharge or acquittal | Convic- tion | | | | |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| ..... | 76 | 12 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 6,808 | 961 | 14,467 | 2,553 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 5 | 14 | 133 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 39 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 10 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 6,890 | 1,048 | 14,669 | 2,554 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 126 | 6,900 | 3,623 | 14,779 | 2,758 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

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

STATEMENT B—
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued | Persons against whom process issued | | |
|---|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | | On complaint | On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police | Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | <i>Sections of L. P. Code.</i> | | | | | |
| | 115 | Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc. | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| | 117 | Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc. | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| | 118, 119 | Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence. | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| | 120-B (1) and 120-B (2). | Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy. | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... |  | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc. | | | | | | |
| 2 | 121 to 130, 505 | Offences against the State ... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | 137 | Harbouring deserters by Master of ship. | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225A, 237 to 239. | Offences against public justice ... | 8 | 33 | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | 161 to 169, 217 to 223. | Offences by public servants ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424. | False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property. | 13 | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | 455 to 477A | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts. | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | 264 to 267 | Offences relating to weights and measures. | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | 483 to 489 | Making or using false trade-marks. | 2 | 14 | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | 149, 153A to 156, 160. | Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray. | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | | 23 | 67 | ..... | ..... |
| CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person. | | | | | | |
| 11 | 312 to 316 | Causing miscarriage ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | 370 | Buying or disposing of slaves ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 12A | 376 | Rape by the husband ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... |  | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property. | | | | | | |
| 13 | 384 to 389 | Extortion ... | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |

PART II.
FOR THE YEAR 1934.

| 8 | 9 | Persons tried | | 13 | 13 | Remarks | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|-----------|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | 10 | 11 | | | 14 (a) | 14 (b) | 14 (c) |
| Persons who appeared before the Courts | Persons discharged after appearance without trial | Acquitted or discharged | Convicted | Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6) | Persons under trial at close of the year | Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial | Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences | Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance |
| 4 | 41 | 6 | 4 | 100-00 85-35 | | | | |
| 22 | 4 | 28 | 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 100-00 18-50 | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| 90 | 47 | 43 | 47-77 | | | | | |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | |

STATEMENT B—

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, mainly under trial or against whom process had issued | Persons against whom process issued | | Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | | On complaint | On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person. | | | | | | |
| 14 | 345 | ... Wrongful confinement | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | 352, 355, 358 | ... Criminal force | 44 | 1,225 | ... | ..... |
| 16 | 334 | ... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation. | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | 323 | ... Voluntarily causing hurt | 388 | 1,352 | ... | ..... |
| 18 | 374 | ... Compulsory labour | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| Total ... | | | 432 | 2,577 | ... | ..... |
| CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property. | | | | | | |
| 19 | 417, 418 | ... Cheating | 9 | 96 | ... | ..... |
| 20 | 403 to 405 | ... Criminal misappropriation of property. | 80 | 118 | ... | ..... |
| 21 | 426, 427, 434 | ... Mischief (simple) | 19 | 73 | ... | ..... |
| Total ... | | | 58 | 217 | ... | ..... |
| CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above. | | | | | | |
| 22 | 295A, 298 | ... Offences against religion | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 23 | 490 to 492 | ... Criminal breach of contract of service. | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 24 | 493 to 498 | ... Offences relating to marriage | 30 | 37 | ... | ..... |
| 25 | 500 to 502 | ... Defamation | 5 | 105 | ... | ..... |
| 26 | 504, 506 to 510 | ... Intimidation, insult and annoyance. | 75 | 1,242 | ... | ..... |
| 27 | 271 to 276, 278, 281, 287, 288, 290. | Public and local nuisances | ..... | 9 | ... | ..... |
| 28 | 294A | ... Keeping a lottery office | ..... | 10 | ... | ..... |
| 29 | Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C.P.C. | Security for keeping the peace on conviction. | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C. | Public nuisances | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 31 | Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C. | Disputes as to immovable property. | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 33 | Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C. | Maintenance of wives and children. | 29 | 51 | ... | ..... |
| Total ... | | | 159 | 1,447 | ... | ..... |

PART II—*could.*

| | 8 | 9 | Persons tried | | | 12 | 13 | Remarks | | |
|-------|--|---|-------------------------|-----------|--|--|---|---|---|--------|
| | | | 10 | 11 | 11 | | | 14 (a) | 14 (b) | 14 (c) |
| | Persons who appeared before the Courts | Persons discharged after appearance without trial | Acquitted or discharged | Convicted | Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6) | Persons under trial at close of the year | Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial | Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences | Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance | |
| ..... | 1,389 | 62 | 1,091 | 23 | 1.83 | 103 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | 1,740 | 34 | 1,551 | 40 | 2.23 | 101 | ..... | 4 | ..... |  |
| ..... | 3,009 | 88 | 2,652 | 63 | 2.03 | 304 | ..... | 4 | ..... |  |
| ..... | 35 | ... | 34 | 1 | 2.86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | 148 | 1 | 138 | ... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | 92 | 1 | 64 | ... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | 975 | 9 | 256 | 1 | 00.36 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| ..... | 67 | ... | 65 | ... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | 110 | 1 | 105 | 2 | 1.81 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |  |
| ..... | 1,317 | 84 | 1,165 | 8 | 00.60 | 56 | ..... | 4 | ..... |  |
| ..... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | 100.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| | | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| ..... | 80 | 2 | 63 | 6 | 7.50 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... |  |
| ..... | 1,586 | 87 | 1,405 | 26 | 1.63 | 61 | ..... | 7 | ..... |  |

STATEMENT B-

| Serial No. | Law | Offence | Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued | Persons against whom process issued | | Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year |
|---|---------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | | On complaint | On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| <i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.</i> | | | | | | |
| 33 | Act XI of 1890 ... | Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges). | 22 | 76 | ... | ..... |
| 34 | Act IV of 1884 ... | Indian Explosive Act | ..... | 1 | ... | ..... |
| 35 | Act XIV of 1881... | Factory Act | 1 | 96 | ... | ..... |
| 36 | Act I of 1910 ... | Press Act | 1 | 3 | ... | ..... |
| 37 | Act III of 1888 ... | Bombay Municipal Act | 1,960 | 23,839 | ... | ..... |
| 38 | Act IV of 1902 ... | Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open after time). | 57 | 96 | ... | ..... |
| 39 | Sec. 102 ... | Insolvency Act | 19 | 21 | ... | ..... |
| 40 | Act XV of 1889 ... | Levying illegal Distress | 2 | 6 | ... | ..... |
| 41 | Act VII of 1913 ... | Indian Companies Act | 1 | 1 | ... | ..... |
| 42 | Act VI of 1914 ... | Copy Right Act | ..... | 3 | ... | ..... |
| 43 | Act VII of 1912 ... | Smoke Nuisance Act | ..... | 1 | ... | ..... |
| 44 | Act I of 1923 ... | Entertainment Duty Act | ..... | 1 | ... | ..... |
| 45 | Act IV of 1902 ... | Bombay Police Act (Rash driving). | 3 | 23 | ... | ..... |
| Total ... | | | 2,066 | 23,096 | ... | ..... |
| Grand Total ... | | | 2,731 | 27,407 | ... | ..... |

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 28th March 1935. }

PART II—concl'd.

| Persons who appeared before the Courts | Persons discharged after appearance without trial | Persons tried | | Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6) | Persons under trial at close of the year | Remarks | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|-----------|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | Acquitted or discharged | Convicted | | | Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial | Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences | Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 (a) | 14 (b) | 14 (c) |
| 98 | .. | 12 | 10 | 10-20 | ..... | 76 | .. | ..... |
| 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 100-00 | ..... | ..... | .. | ..... |
| 27 | .. | .. | 27 | 100-00 | ..... | ..... | .. | ..... |
| 4 | .. | .. | 4 | 100-00 | ..... | ..... | .. | ..... |
| 24,789 | .. | 961 | 14,467 | 58-36 | 2,553 | 6,808 | .. | ..... |
| 153 | .. | 14 | 132 | 86-84 | 1 | 5 | .. | ..... |
| 40 | .. | 39 | 1 | 2-5 | ..... | ..... | .. | ..... |
| 8 | .. | 8 | .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. | ..... |
| 2 | .. | 1 | .. | ..... | ..... | 1 | .. | ..... |
| 3 | .. | 3 | .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. | ..... |
| 1 | .. | 1 | .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. | ..... |
| 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 100-00 | ..... | ..... | .. | ..... |
| 36 | .. | 10 | 26 | 82-72 | ..... | ..... | .. | ..... |
| 25,162 | .. | 1,049 | 14,669 | 58-29 | 2,554 | 6,890 | .. | ..... |
| 30,126 | 175 | 5,415 | 14,602 | 49-13 | 2,835 | 6,901 | .. | ..... |

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

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1934.

| 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> | | | | | | |
| 1. Theft— | | | | Rs. | Rs. | |
| (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. | 858 | 179 | 20.85 | 1,50,951 | 24,089 | 15.96 |
| (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property. | ... | 60* | ... | ..... | 5,018 | ... |
| (c) Other thefts | 3,033 | 1,142 | 37.04 | 2,27,203 | 55,953 | 24.63 |
| 2. Robbery— | | | | | | |
| (a) Dacoity ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| (b) Other Robbery | 52 | 15 | 28.85 | 11,792 | 7,576 | 64.25 |
| 3. Criminal breach of trust | 564 | 186 | 33.33 | 3,01,526 | 74,224 | 24.62 |
| 4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent. | 5 | ... | ... | 44,658 | ..... | ... |
| 5. Possession of stolen property | ... | 299 | ... | ..... | 1,759 | ... |
| Total | 4,562 | 1,833 | 40.09 | 7,36,140 | 1,68,619 | 23.91 |
| <i>B.—Non-Cognizable.</i> | | | | | | |
| 6. Extortion ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... |
| 7. Criminal misappropriation | 19 | 5 | 26.32 | 49,437 | 9,431 | 19.08 |
| Total | 19 | 5 | 26.32 | 49,437 | 9,431 | 19.08 |

* Of these, 54 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (a) or (c) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 4 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4:—

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

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|----|
| Column 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cases | 19 |
| " 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 3 |
| " 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rs. | 18,539 | |
| " 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | " | 1,369 | |

(2) Rs. 4,874 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 4,493 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

| District | Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners | Number of Superintendents | Number of Assistant Superintendents | Number of Inspectors | Number of Deputy Inspectors | Number of Sub-Inspectors | Number of Sergeants | Number of Head Constables | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | Foot | Water | Mounted |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| <i>Bombay City.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Permanent Establishment ... | 5 | 10 | ... | 44 | 26 | 135* | 96 | 374 | 9 | ... |
| Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Temporary C. I. D. (War Branch). | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temporary C. I. D. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temporary C. I. D. (Special Branch). | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temporary Additional Police Prosecutor. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temporary Staff of Additional Presidency Magistrate. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Temporary Establishment for Harbour Police Watch and Ward Department. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temporary Staff of Port Haj Committee (25 Police Central). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Temporary Staff of Port Haj Committee (33 Central Public Health). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temporary Port Haj Committee (29 Political Central). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temporary Clerical Establishment. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

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

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

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

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

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

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935. }

D.

Police during the year 1934.

| Number of Constables | | | | Total | Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues | Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial | Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17) | Area in square miles | Population | Urban Population of District | Number of Police Stations | Number of Outposts | | Proportion of Police | | Total amount of cognizable crime investigated | Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force |
|----------------------|-------|---------|---------|-----------|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------|---------|---|--|
| Foot | Water | Mounted | To area | | | | | | | | | To population | | | | | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | | |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,463 | 47 | ... | 4,328 | 37,33,657 | 3,75,337 | 40,14,044 | 22 | 1,161,363 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 274-69 | 109,571 | 25-93 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4,140 | ... | 4,140 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8,183 | ... | 8,183 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | 15,137 | ... | 15,137 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3,951 | ... | 3,951 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3,947 | ... | 3,947 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4 | ... | ... | 5 | 1,207 | ... | 1,207 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 1,060 | 1,060 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15 | ... | ... | 17 | 3,877 | ... | 3,877 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5 | ... | ... | 5 | 997 | ... | 997 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 889 | ... | 889 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,607 | ... | 9,607 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

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

financial year ending 31st March 1934.
in Bombay City.

are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT
Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

| Range | District | TOTAL STRENGTH | | | | ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE | | |
|-------|--------------------|----------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | Sanctioned | | Actual | | Number of swords | Number of muskets | Number of revolvers |
| | | Officers | Men | Officers | Men | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | Bombay City | 300 | 3,913 | 298 | 3,867 | 15 | 783 | 270 |

| Range | District | REWARDS | | EDUCATION | | NUMBER OF CONSTABLES | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------------|--|---|-----|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Rewarded during the year | | Number of Police who can read and write | | Number enlisted during the year | Of 1 year and under 3 years' service | Of 3 years and under 10 years | Of 10 years and under 17 years | Of 17 years and over |
| | | By promotion | By <i>vykshita</i> presents, good conduct awards, or money rewards | Officers | Men | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | Bombay City | 5,063 | 294 | 2,103 | 206 | 347 | 1,358 | 1,259 | 311 | |

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

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th April 1935. }

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1934.

| PUNISHMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| Dismissed | | Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal | | Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Under Police Act | | Under Sections 350, 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 | ... | 10 | 145 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |

| NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR | | | | | | PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF | | | | REMARKS |
|--|---|--------------|---|--------------|----------|--|---|--------|-----------|---------|
| On pension or gratuity | By resignation, without pension or gratuity | By dismissal | By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns | By desertion | By death | Admissions into hospital | Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness | Deaths | Vacancies | |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| 104 | 30 | 1 | 98 | ... | 16 | 114.72 | 1.49 | 0.38 | 48 | |

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

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

*Return of Inquests held by the Coroner during the
Calendar year 1934.*

| Serial No. | Verdict—Cause of death. | Total number of cases during 1933. | Total number of cases during 1934. | Increase during 1934. | Decrease during 1934. | Remarks |
|------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | <i>Ofence.</i> | | | | | |
| 1 | Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offender committed suicide). | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| 2 | Justifiable homicide ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | |
| 3 | Culpable homicide amounting to murder (acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code) | 66 | 79 | ... | 13 | |
| 4 | Rash and negligent act ... | 33 | 26 | 7 | ... | |
| | <i>Suicide.</i> | | | | | |
| 1 | By cutting throat ... | 4 | 6 | ... | 2 | |
| 2 | " drowning ... | 11 | 12 | ... | 1 | |
| 3 | " hanging ... | 6 | 8 | ... | 2 | |
| 4 | " stabbing ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | |
| 5 | " jumping out of a window, building, etc. | 6 | 8 | ... | 2 | |
| 6 | " lying on railway line in front of train in motion. | 5 | 11 | ... | 6 | |
| 7 | " opium, arsenic and other poisons. | 67 | 84 | ... | 17 | |
| 8 | " shooting ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | |
| 9 | " burning ... | 17 | 14 | 3 | ... | |
| 10 | " knocking head against wall, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | <i>Accidental Deaths.</i> | | | | | |
| 1 | Accidents on board the ships ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | |
| 2 | " by mill machinery ... | 7 | 2 | 5 | ... | |
| 3 | " " railway trains ... | 47 | 55 | ... | 8 | |
| 4 | " " tram cars ... | 10 | 11 | ... | 1 | |
| 5 | " " motor cars, taxi cars, lorries, trolleys, etc. | 63 | 61 | 2 | ... | |
| 6 | " " being knocked down by run-away horses. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 7 | " " blasting operations. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8 | " " drowning ... | 21 | 21 | ... | ... | |

| Serial No. | Verdict—Cause of death. | Total number of cases during 1934. | Total number of cases during 1935. | Increase during 1934. | Decrease during 1934. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| <i>Accidental Deaths—contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| 9 | Accidents by poisoning ... | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | |
| 10 | suffocation ... | 1 | 5 | ... | 4 | |
| 11 | burns ... | 83 | 74 | 9 | ... | |
| 12 | falling from houses. | 41 | 44 | ... | 3 | |
| 13 | falling from scaffolding, ladders, etc. | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | |
| 14 | injuries by carts, carriages, etc. | 12 | 13 | ... | 1 | |
| 15 | fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc. | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | |
| 16 | fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 17 | fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18 | fall of houses, buildings, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 19 | scalds ... | 16 | 18 | ... | 2 | |
| 20 | electrocution ... | 1 | 5 | ... | 4 | |
| 21 | Hydrophobia, snake bites, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 22 | fall on roads, pavements, etc. | 4 | 7 | ... | 3 | |
| 23 | Miscellaneous ... | 87 | 89 | ... | 2 | |
| <i>Deaths otherwise caused.</i> | | | | | | |
| 1 | Natural causes ... | 51 | 64 | 27 | ... | |
| 2 | Found dead ... | 19 | 18 | 1 | ... | |
| 3 | Found drowned ... | 27 | 29 | ... | 2 | |
| | Total ... | 772 | 786 | 61 | 75 | |

Note.—There were in all 289 sittings of adjourned inquests during the year 1934 as compared with 261 during 1933. In 169 cases inquests were unnecessary as *post-mortem* examinations by the Police Surgeon alone showed that the deaths were due to natural causes.

Bombay, 19th January 1935.

B. N. ATHAVLE,
Coroner of Bombay.

Statement showing the offences for which children and young persons under the age of 16 years were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1934.

| Serial No. | Offence | Number of persons arrested | Result of persons convicted | | | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--|------------|---------|-------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------|
| | | | Convicted | Discharged | Sent to Reformatory or Boys Industrial Home or certified schools | Imprisoned | Flogged | Fined | Bound over to be of good behaviour | Admonished and discharged | Pending at the close of the year | | |
| 1 | Theft | 91 | 67 | 19 | 31 | 3 | 8 | ... | 15 | 10 | 5 | | |
| 2 | House-breaking and theft. | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 3 | Criminal breach of trust. | 3 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | |
| 4 | House trespass | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 5 | Grievous hurt | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | |
| 6 | Cheating | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | | |
| 7 | Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 8 | Receiving of stolen property. | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | |
| 9 | The Bombay Children Act*. | 193 | 94 | 77 | 80 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 11 | 22 | | |
| 10 | Gambling | 33 | 30 | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | 16 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 11 | Disorderly behaviour. | 7 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | | |
| 12 | Possession of stolen property. | 10 | 5 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | | |
| 13 | Begging for alms | 31 | 14 | 11 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | | |
| 14 | Committing nuisance in streets. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 15 | Wilful trespass | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 16 | The Leper Act | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 17 | The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 18 | The City of Bombay Municipal Act. | 7 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 19 | Other offences under the Bombay City Police Act. | 97 | 90 | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 79 | ... | 10 | 1 | | |
| | Grand Total | 491 | 317 | 136 | 126 | 9 | 9 | 108 | 26 | 39 | 38 | | |

* 26 handed over to parents or relations.

† 1 handed over to parents or relations.

‡ 27 handed over to parents or relations.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935. }

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

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

| | RELIGION | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Europeans | | Portuguese and Native Christians | | Hindus | | Muhammadans | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Cognizable ... | 546 | 24 | 2,648 | 107 | 81,048 | 4,303 | 47,572 | 847 |
| Non-cognizable ... | 19 | 5 | 986 | 41 | 14,357 | 608 | 12,181 | 684 |
| Total ... | 565 | 29 | 3,634 | 148 | 95,405 | 4,911 | 59,753 | 1,031 |

| | RELIGION—contd. | | | | | | Grand Total |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Parsis | | Others | | Total | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| Cognizable ... | 1,574 | 23 | 654 | 17 | 134,042 | 4,821 | 138,863 |
| Non-cognizable ... | 1,020 | 93 | 134 | ... | 28,697 | 1,431 | 30,128 |
| Total ... | 2,594 | 116 | 788 | 17 | 162,739 | 6,252 | 168,991 |

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935. }

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A.

(Paragraph 24.)

| Serial No. | Description of licenses | Number of licenses granted in | |
|------------|--|-------------------------------|-------|
| | | 1933 | 1934 |
| 1 | Transport licenses (VII, IV) | 829 | 812 |
| 2 | Export licenses | 896 | 836 |
| 3 | Import licenses | 538 | 466 |
| 4 | Temporary licenses (XVII) | 887 | 857 |
| 5 | Journey licenses (XX) | 369 | 367 |
| 6 | Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV) | 7 | 9 |
| 7 | Possession licenses (XIV) | 156 | 156 |
| 8 | Possession licenses for .303 and .450 bore ammunition | 9 | 14 |
| 9 | Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) | 6,402 | 6,095 |
| 10 | Permits to public servants | 23 | 21 |
| 11 | Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act) | 243 | 221 |
| 12 | Dealers' licenses | 17 | 17 |
| 13 | Licenses to Repairers of arms for storing spare parts | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 10,371 | 9,872 |

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935.

W. R. G. SMITH,
 Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B.

Distribution of licenses according to communities—(Paragraph 24).

| Community | Rifles | Guns | Revolvers | Pistols | Air guns or rifles | Swords | Sword-sticks | Daggers | Kukries | Katbars | Bayonets | Spears | Life Preservers | Total number of arms | Total number of licensed persons. |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|--------------------|--------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | 1,086 | 1,008 | 373 | 614 | 28 | 33 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 9 | 78 | 1 | 1 | 3,269 | 2,021 |
| Hindus | 543 | 1,164 | 608 | 212 | 14 | 208 | 124 | 15 | 64 | ... | 21 | ... | 1 | 2,668 | 1,916 |
| Parsis | 460 | 561 | 303 | 365 | 8 | 65 | 93 | 12 | 11 | ... | 17 | ... | 3 | 1,896 | 1,189 |
| Indian Christians... | 128 | 330 | 21 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 504 | 420 |
| Muhammadans | 329 | 530 | 150 | 100 | 14 | 44 | 35 | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1,109 | 786 |
| Japanese | 5 | 8 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 12 |
| Jews | 5 | 9 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 16 |
| Total | 2,355 | 3,610 | 1,355 | 1,309 | 71 | 353 | 268 | 47 | 93 | 3 | 118 | 1 | 6 | 9,489 | 6,360 |

TABLE B (1).

New licenses—(Paragraph 24).

| Community | Rifles | Guns | Revolvers | Pistols | Air guns or rifles | Swords | Sword-sticks | Daggers | Kukries | Katbars | Bayonets | Spears | Life preservers | Total number of arms | Total number of licensed persons |
|------------------------------|--------|------|-----------|---------|--------------------|--------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | 133 | 159 | 26 | 50 | 3 | 1 | 9 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 370 | 236 |
| Hindus | 14 | 63 | 23 | 12 | ... | 20 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 146 | 90 |
| Parsis | 11 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 56 | 32 |
| Indian Christians... | 9 | 11 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 15 |
| Muhammadans | 9 | 19 | 6 | 5 | ... | 2 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 48 | 37 |
| Japanese | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Jews | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 167 | 268 | 67 | 76 | 4 | 29 | 15 | 1 | 7 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | 646 | 412 |

*Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935. }*

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

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

| Community | Rifles | Guns | Revolvers | Pistols | Air guns or rifles | Swords | Sword-sticks | Daggers | Kukris | Kattisars | Bayonets | Spears | Life preservers | Total number of arms | Total number of licensed persons |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | 166 | 164 | 65 | 98 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 508 | 313 |
| Hindus... | 28 | 83 | 36 | 14 | 1 | 10 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 183 | 137 |
| Parsis ... | 24 | 39 | 27 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 115 | 71 |
| Indian Christians. | 8 | 29 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 25 |
| Muhammadans ... | 15 | 44 | 7 | 6 | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79 | 57 |
| Japanese ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 |
| Jews ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 242 | 361 | 128 | 137 | 9 | 23 | 16 | 8 | 7 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 932 | 617 |

TABLE B (3).

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

| | Arms | Licenses |
|--|------------|------------|
| Deposited in office ... | 178 | 109 |
| Sold or handed over to authorised persons ... | 235 | 137 |
| New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees .. | 2 | 2 |
| Left India ... | 104 | 69 |
| Held under exemption ... | 3 | 3 |
| No trace ... | 6 | 9 |
| Licenses renewed by outside authorities ... | 404 | 294 |
| Total ... | 932 | 617 |

Police Commissioner's Office :
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TABLE C.
Explosives—(Paragraph 24).

| Serial No. | Description of licenses | Forms in which licenses were issued | Number of licenses granted in | |
|------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| | | | 1933 | 1934 |
| 1 | Manufacture, possession and sale ... | A | 9 | 11 |
| 2 | Possession and sale | B | 286 | 343 |
| 3 | Possession | C | 1 | Nil |
| 4 | Do. | F | ... | ... |
| 5 | Licenses in form "E" (<i>bona fide</i> blasting purposes). | E | 1 | 2 |
| 6 | Licenses in form "EE" (<i>bona fide</i> blasting purposes.) | EE | 2 | 2 |
| 7 | General transport licenses ... | II | 9 | 15 |
| 8 | Magazine buildings | J | 5 | 5 |
| | | Total ... | 313 | 378 |

TABLE D.
Petroleum—(Paragraph 24).

| Serial No. | Description of licenses | Number of licenses granted in | | |
|------------|---|-------------------------------|------|-----|
| | | 1933 | 1934 | |
| 1 | General import licenses | 45 | 49 | |
| 2 | Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ... | 281 | 333 | |
| 3 | General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ... | 14 | 5 | |
| 4 | Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum... | ... | 5 | |
| 5 | General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum . | 7 | 6 | |
| 6 | Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ... | 222 | 211 | |
| 7 | Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ... | 2 | 2 | |
| 8 | Possession and transport (motor owner's) licenses ... | 22 | 21 | |
| 9 | Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ... | 27 | 33 | |
| | | Total ... | 620 | 665 |

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935. }

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TABLE E (1).

(Paragraph 24.)

| Districts | Motor driving licenses | | Owner's permits "A" | | Driver's permits "B" | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| | Issued | Renewed | Issued | Renewed | Issued | Renewed |
| Ahmedabad | 408 | 2,790 | 108 | 278 | 246 | 544 |
| Kaira | 80 | 390 | 98 | 146 | 102 | 176 |
| Panch Mahals | 36 | 177 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 53 |
| Broach | 15 | 145 | 17 | 11 | 9 | 33 |
| Surat | 115 | 923 | 151 | 121 | 108 | 274 |
| Thana | 36 | 360 | 88 | 130 | 63 | 268 |
| Ahmednagar | 135 | 670 | 113 | 183 | 130 | 214 |
| East Khandesh | 85 | 614 | 109 | 246 | 117 | 309 |
| West Khandesh | 47 | 505 | 62 | 210 | 49 | 264 |
| Nasik | 129 | 852 | 142 | 273 | 185 | 354 |
| Poona | 807 | 2,980 | 348 | 310 | 337 | 462 |
| Satara | 71 | 647 | 168 | 312 | 189 | 376 |
| Sholapur | 104 | 634 | 68 | 156 | 115 | 198 |
| Belgaum | 169 | 950 | 300 | 339 | 305 | 453 |
| Bijapur | 42 | 333 | 50 | 123 | 51 | 195 |
| Dharwar | 30 | 855 | 78 | 170 | 50 | 345 |
| North Kanara | 44 | 365 | 44 | 108 | 43 | 199 |
| Kolaba | 54 | 346 | 101 | 114 | 90 | 159 |
| Ratnagiri | 37 | 404 | 68 | 160 | 80 | 236 |
| Bombay Suburban District ... | 193 | 515 | 234 | 40 | 139 | 157 |

*Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935. }*

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

TABLE E (2).

(Paragraph 24.)

| Districts | New motor vehicles registered | | | Motor vehicles re-registered | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | Cars | Cycles | Lorries | Cars | Cycles | Lorries |
| Ahmedabad | 425 | 27 | ... | 1,659 | 51 | 6 |
| Panch Mahals | 15 | 1 | ... | 92 | 3 | ... |
| Kaira | 30 | ... | ... | 280 | 2 | ... |
| Broach | 16 | 2 | ... | 124 | 3 | ... |
| Surat | 110 | ... | ... | 697 | 13 | 2 |
| Thana | 54 | 5 | ... | 304 | 8 | 3 |
| Ahmednagar | 63 | 2 | 2 | 365 | 45 | 1 |
| East Khandesh | 32 | 5 | ... | 402 | 34 | 1 |
| West Khandesh | 45 | 1 | ... | 367 | 13 | ... |
| Nasik | 90 | 8 | ... | 544 | 33 | 1 |
| Poona | 398 | 40 | 3 | 1,870 | 299 | 4 |
| Satara | 85 | 1 | ... | 343 | 18 | ... |
| Sholapur | 90 | 6 | ... | 412 | 46 | ... |
| Belgaum | 167 | 3 | 3 | 616 | 31 | 3 |
| Bijapur | 43 | 1 | ... | 169 | 7 | ... |
| Dharwar | 65 | 3 | ... | 441 | 21 | ... |
| North Kanara | 9 | 1 | ... | 162 | 13 | ... |
| Kolaba | 42 | 1 | ... | 205 | 8 | ... |
| Ratnagiri | 32 | 1 | ... | 229 | 8 | ... |
| Bombay Suburban District ... | 183 | 6 | 5 | 990 | 63 | 16 |
| Outside Bombay Presidency excluding Sind. | 76 | 5 | ... | 421 | 37 | ... |
| Bombay City | 2,003 | 67 | 116 | 9,032 | 429 | 901 |

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TABLE F.

(Paragraph 24.)

| Nature of accidents | Total number of accidents | | HOW DISTRIBUTED | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | 1933 | 1934 | Passengers | | Pedestrians | In collision with | | | |
| | | | Alighting | Boarding | | Tram cars | Motor cars | Carts and other vehicles | |
| Slight accidents | 448 | 457 | 99 | 54 | 103 | 153 | 19 | 29 | 457 |
| Serious | 76 | 63 | 10 | 7 | 32 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 63 |
| Fatal | 10 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Total for 1934 | ... | 526 | 110 | 62 | 142 | 156 | 21 | 37 | 526 |
| Total for 1933 | 534 | ... | 123 | 65 | 127 | 145 | 28 | 46 | 534 |

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

| Year | Bogie single deck | Bogie double deck | Bogie and trailer | Single truck | Single truck double deck | Single truck trains | Single truck double deck and trailers | Unit mileage |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1933 | 60 | 41 | 5 | 15 | 143 | ... | 5,389,229 | |
| 1934 | 60 | 40 | 5 | 15 | 143½ | ... | 5,391,208 | |

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935. }

W. R. G. SMITH,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

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

| | Superintendents. | Inspectors. | Deputy Inspectors. | Sergeants. | Sub-Inspectors. | Jemadars. | Head Constables. | Constables. |
|--|------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|
| PERMANENT. | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Increase.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Additional office orderlies for Head Police Office (vide Government letter, Home Department, No. 1513/3-III-D, dated 11th January 1934). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| Temporary Armed Police made permanent (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7561/2-VI, dated 20th March 1934). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 91 |
| Temporary Motor Vehicles Department Inspectors made permanent (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8147/2-II, dated 23rd March 1934). | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sub-Inspector Urdu Shorthand Reporter, C.I.D. (vide Government Resolution, Home Depart- ment, No. 9961/2, dated 19th April 1934). | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Motor Launch Drivers (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3391/3, dated 8th June 1934). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 |
| Temporary Inspector, Pathan Branch, made permanent (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5201/3, dated 4th September 1934). | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 10 | 98 |
| <i>Decrease.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Constable of the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5085/3, dated 18th October 1934). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Net increase or decrease (Permanent). | ... | +4 | ... | ... | +1 | +1 | +10 | +97 |
| TEMPORARY. | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Increase.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Police Prosecutor and Staff of Additional Presidency Magistrate (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4953/3, dated 20th June 1934). | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| Constables of Harbour Police Patrol (vide Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8051/2, dated 16th October 1930). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Staff of Port Haj Committee (25, Police Central) (vide Government Resolution, Home Depart- ment, No. 6423, dated 29th August 1921). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 15 |
| Staff of Port Haj Committee (23, Public Health Central (vide Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 6277, dated 9th April 1931 and Memorandum No. 6277-C, dated 10th August 1932). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Total ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 28 |

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

| | Superintendents. | Inspectors. | Deputy Inspectors. | Sergeants. | Sub-Inspectors. | Jemadars. | Head Constables. | Constables. |
|---|------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|
| TEMPORARY—contd. | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Decrease.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Additional Police Prosecutor (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4183/3, dated 2nd February 1934). | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temporary Armed Police made permanent (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7661/2-VI, dated 20th March 1934). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 91 |
| Temporary Motor Vehicles Department Inspectors made permanent (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8147/2-II, dated 23rd March 1934). | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temporary Inspector, Pathan Branch, made permanent (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5231/3, dated 4th September 1934). | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Constables of Harbour Police Patrol (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8061/2, dated 15th October 1930). | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Staff of Port Haj Committee (28, Police Central) (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8423, dated 29th August 1921). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 10 |
| Staff of Port Haj Committee (33, Public Health Central) (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 6277, dated 9th April 1931 and Political Department, Memorandum No. 6277-C, dated 10th August 1932). | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Total ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 110 |
| Net increase or decrease (Temporary). | ... | -4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | -7 | -82 |

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 25th April 1935. }

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Offg. Commissioner of Police.

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STATEMENTS.

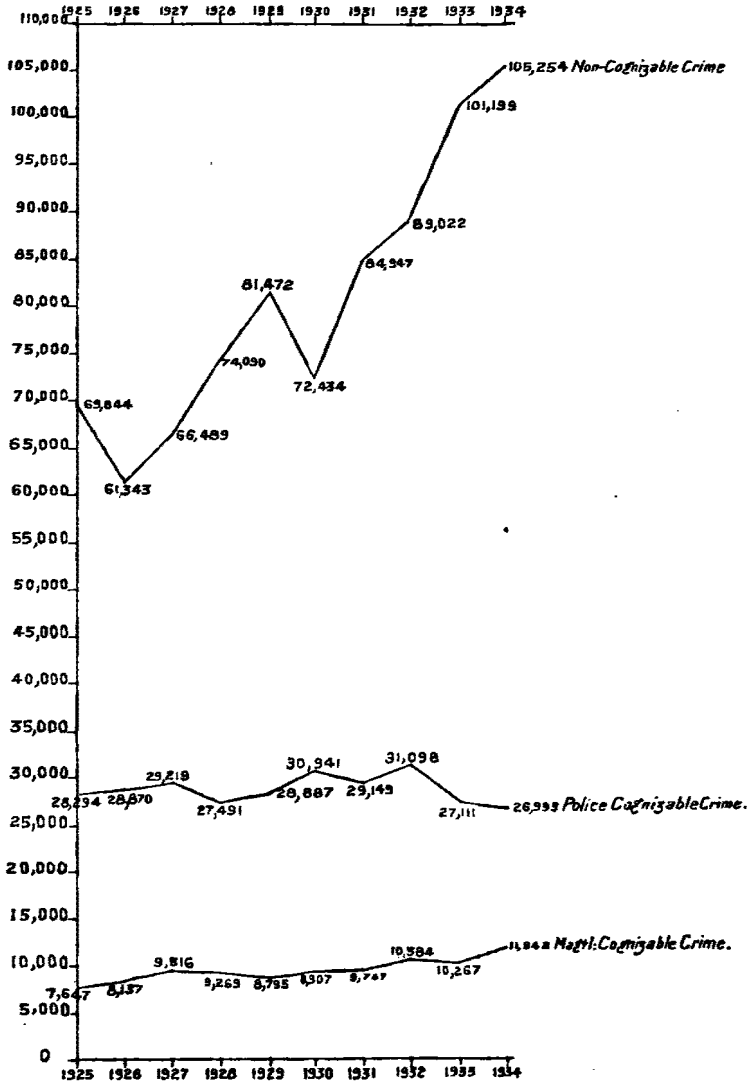
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REPORTED CRIME. 1925 TO 1934



ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS, FOR THE YEAR 1934.

i. I was in charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police from the beginning of the year till the 20th June 1934, from which date I proceeded on leave. Mr. D. Healy officiated as Inspector General of Police from the 21st June to the 24th October 1934, after which date I resumed duty and continued to be in charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police to the end of the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were:—

In the Northern Range :

(1) Mr. A. S. Holland was in charge from the beginning of the year till the 4th May 1934, after which date he proceeded on leave, and

(2) Mr. P. M. Stewart, Bar-at-Law, officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police till the end of the year.

In the Southern Range :

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., was in charge throughout the year.

In the Criminal Investigation Department :

(1) Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., was in charge from the beginning of the year till the 30th November 1934, after which date he proceeded on leave, and

(2) Mr. F. E. Sharp officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police from the 1st December 1934 to the end of the year.

2. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 144,189 as against 138,577 in 1933—a net increase of 5,612 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 26,993, while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 11,942 giving a total of 38,935 as against a total of 37,378 in 1933—an increase of 1,557 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 105,254 as against 101,199 in 1933—an increase of 4,055 cases.

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

Cognizable crime reported to the Police has declined from 27,111 in 1933 to 26,993 in the year under report—a small decrease of 118 cases.

Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have risen from 10,267 in 1933 to 11,942 in 1934—an increase of 1,675 cases.

I discuss these variations below.

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

| 1933 | 1934 |
|--------|--------|
| 18,649 | 18,607 |

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

| | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| 1930 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30,941 |
| 1931 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29,149 |
| 1932 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31,098 |
| 1933 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,111 |
| 1934 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26,993 |

These figures indicate a small decrease, viz. 118 cases (under all classes) as compared with the figures for 1933. Analysing the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, the crime reported showed decreases of 42 under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V), and 76 under class VI. The decrease under the Indian Penal Code was shared exactly by one half the number of districts and railways in the Presidency Proper, and the decrease under class VI was shared by the majority of them.

The districts showing a marked decrease in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code are Panch Mahals (183), Kaira (167), Surat (121), Satara (107) and Broach (106). These decreases, on the whole, have been attributed to the employment of better preventive measures on the part of the Police which was rendered possible owing to the total absence of any Civil Disobedience Movement during the year.

On the other hand, marked increases under the Indian Penal Code were noticeable in Poona (167), Sholapur (153), Nasik (120), Dharwar (119) and Belgaum (112). The increase in Poona was mainly under burglaries (86), while other forms of crime such as dacoities, robberies, criminal breach of trust, receiving stolen property, mainly contributed to bring the total increase up to 167. The decrease in 1933 appears to have been abnormal in this district, and the figures for 1934 still show a decrease of 174 cases over the figures for 1932.

In Sholapur, the increase was mainly under ordinary thefts, and partly under riots, robberies and burglaries, and has been attributed to general depression and poverty, evacuation of villages and towns due to the prevalence of plague in some parts of the District, and slack supervision over criminal tribes settlers.

In Nasik, house-breakings and thefts and simple thefts chiefly tended to swell the figure of the total crime. No specific reason has been adduced to explain the increase.

In Dharwar, the rise is mainly contributed by burglaries and thefts and is attributed partly to famine conditions, and partly to unreported

burglary cases of 1933 having been brought to light during the course of investigations of offences reported during 1934.

In Belgaum, the offences of hurt, burglaries, thefts and receiving stolen property were mainly responsible for the rise in the total crime. These increases have been attributed to greater economic depression during the year, and an enhanced tendency on the part of the public to approach the Police more freely owing to the confidence restored in the administration by the complete cessation of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

As regards cases under class VI, the decrease of 76 was contributed by the majority of the districts and railways, large drops being returned by Broach (165), Kanara (155), Panch Mahals (128) and Poona (108), which were, however, counterbalanced by increases in eight districts. Among the latter, the chief increases were recorded by Thana (372), Ahmedabad (233), Ahmednagar (117) and Sholapur (105). The resultant decrease of 76 cases on the whole is, however, negligible, and admits of no useful comment. The increase or decrease in different districts is largely regulated by the increased activity of the Police or relaxation thereof under different local Acts, especially the Public Conveyance Act, the Gambling Act, the Criminal Tribes Act, as rendered necessary in accordance with local needs and conditions.

4. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1933 and in the year under report
Reported serious crime. of crime during 1933 and in the year under report
were :—

| | 1933 | 1934 |
|--|--------|--------|
| Murders | 356 | 359 |
| Attempts at murder and culpable homicides .. | 164 | 142 |
| Dacoities | 157 | 146 |
| Robberies | 517 | 463 |
| House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc. | 4,800 | 4,941 |
| Thefts (including cattle thefts) | 6,933 | 6,868 |
| Receiving stolen property | 296 | 379 |
| Total .. | 13,213 | 13,298 |

Though, on the whole, there is a slight increase of 85 cases when compared with the figures for 1933, the figures for 1934 may be regarded as satisfactory in comparison with those for each year since 1929. In the latter year the total reported serious crime rose to 15,404, since when it has gradually been decreasing. The small increase in the year under report is contributed chiefly by house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, and receiving stolen property.

The incidence of murders and cognate offences taken together shows a small decrease of nine cases, and calls for no comment.

Offences against property with violence (dacoity and robbery) show a satisfactory decrease of 65 cases. The districts which mainly contributed to it were Thana, Belgaum, Bombay Suburban District, Panch Mahals and East Khandesh.

Under robberies, Thana recorded a marked drop from 49 in 1933 to only 16 in 1934. The chief reason given for this large drop in Thana is that preventive steps were taken during the year to deal with this form of crime, in consequence of which up-ghat gangs from the Nasik border found it difficult to enter the limits of the Thana District for the commission of offences.

In the Panch Mahals, Belgaum and Bombay Suburban Districts also the decreases in robberies numbered 14, 14 and 11 respectively. No particular reasons can be given to account for these decreases.

In the East Khandesh District dacoities dropped from 35 in 1933 to 25 in 1934, and this is attributed to the efforts of the Police in bringing under control the mixed gang of Tadvis and other castes operating north of the Tapti, principally in Raver Taluka, and also to the arrest and conviction of a gang of Gopals in Jamner Taluka. In Poona, however, there were 12 dacoities in the year under review as against one in 1933. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police observes :—

“ Compared with the previous year's low figure, the increase in this form of crime is sharp. But these offences were not spread over the year, they occurred principally in two crops, one at the beginning of the year in the Western Division, and one at the end of the year in the Eastern Division. For the major part of the year, the district was entirely free from dacoities. In the Western Division, a gang of up-country criminals and Bestars was responsible. * * * The suddenness with which these dacoities occurred, and their equally sudden cessation show that they were of a sporadic and casual type and, as such, the increase that has occurred is not alarming.”

The number of house-breakings showed an increase of 141 cases. This increase was shared mostly by districts in the Southern Range, whilst in the Northern Range the increase and decrease were almost equally divided among the districts, showing a net decrease of 12 in the Range as a whole.

The districts in the Southern Range which mainly contributed to the increase were Poona (86) and Dharwar (50).

The increase in Poona is mainly contributed by the City Sub-Division (48) and the Eastern Sub-Division (35). In the former, the local bad characters and “ mawalis ” principally from Bombay were responsible. The annual racing fixtures in Poona bring into the City and the Cantonment a large nondescript population, to control which considerably taxes the ingenuity of the local Police.

In the Eastern Sub-Division, the complete evacuation of the town of Baramati due to a plague epidemic and the unfavourable conditions elsewhere owing to an insufficient rainfall were responsible for the rise in burglaries. The arrest, and breaking up of a notorious gang, also incidentally led to the tracing of a number of previously unreported burglaries, which swelled the total figures.

In the Dharwar District, the rise is attributed partly to famine conditions, and partly to the unreported burglary cases of 1933 having been brought to light during the course of investigation of offences reported during 1934. The evacuation of villages in many cases in other districts,

owing to the prevalence of plague, was also a contributory cause to the rise in cases under this head.

On the other hand, there was an appreciable decrease in burglaries in the Districts of Kaira, Panch Mahals and Satara which in addition to recording decreases of 311, 194 and 244 in 1933, recorded still further drops of 257, 138 and 205 respectively during the year under report. The total figures under this Head for the Presidency Proper for 1934 are well below the average for the preceding six years.

Thefts, including cattle thefts, decreased during the year by 65 which small decrease calls for no special comment. Panch Mahals in the Northern Range recorded the highest drop of 92, whilst the largest increase of 103 was noticeable in the Nasik District. Taking the Ranges as a whole, the decrease was mainly contributed by the Northern Range.

In cases against receivers of stolen property, there was an increase of 83 cases, for which no specific reason can be adduced.

5. The latest figures from other Presidencies and Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those of 1933. They are given below, and compared with the figures of the Presidency Proper :—

(a) The incidence per thousand of population of cognizable crime reported in 1932 and 1933 under classes I to V was :—

| | 1932 | 1933 |
|--|------|------|
| (1) North-West Frontier Province | 3.73 | 3.11 |
| (2) Burma | 3.16 | 3.09 |
| (3) Central Provinces | 2.52 | 2.43 |
| (4) Punjab | 1.80 | 1.37 |
| (5) Assam | 1.46 | 1.51 |
| (6) United Provinces | 1.43 | 1.33 |
| (7) Bengal | 1.20 | 1.12 |
| (8) Bombay | 1.19 | 1.10 |
| (9) Bihar and Orissa | 1.01 | .98 |
| (10) Madras | .83 | .89 |

These figures show a general decrease in eight out of the ten Administrations in 1933. The position of Bombay on the list was the same as in 1932 and 1931.

(b) The incidence of total serious crime per thousand of population reported in 1932 and 1933 was :—

| | 1932 | 1933 |
|--|------|------|
| (1) Central Provinces | 2.06 | 1.97 |
| (2) North-West Frontier Province | 2.43 | 1.86 |
| (3) Burma | 1.94 | 1.85 |
| (4) Punjab | 1.29 | 1.17 |
| (5) Assam | 1.10 | 1.14 |
| (6) United Provinces | 1.17 | 1.07 |
| (7) Bengal | 1.01 | .93 |
| (8) Bihar and Orissa | .81 | .79 |
| (9) Bombay | .83 | .78 |
| (10) Madras | .59 | .64 |

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province where the force consists of Armed Police only), the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1933 per policeman was :—

| | | | | | 1933 |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|------|
| (1) Assam | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4·42 |
| (2) Bihar and Orissa | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2·98 |
| (5) Burma | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2·86 |
| (4) Central Provinces | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2·39 |
| (5) Bengal | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2·36 |
| (6) United Provinces | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2·26 |
| (7) Madras | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1·77 |
| (8) Bombay | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1·65 |

A statement showing the incidence per thousand of population of reported crime (classes I to V) and serious crime in the Presidency proper, district by district, during the year 1934 is attached to this Report as Appendix " A ".

The incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency Proper, including Railways, in the year 1934 has remained stationary at 1·10—the same as in 1933 ; that of serious crime has risen from ·78 in 1933 to ·79 in the year under report.

Bombay Suburban District continues to be the most criminal district in the Presidency proper with an incidence of crime of 3·96 per 1,000 of population. Ratnagiri District also continues to be the least criminal district with an incidence of ·32.

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

| | | | | | 1933 | 1934 |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Indian Penal Code | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22,403 | 22,150 |
| Class VI | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,155 | 9,191 |
| | | | | Total .. | 31,558 | 31,341 |

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under section 157 (J)(b), Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,035 as against 831 in 1933, leaving 30,306 cases for investigation against 30,677 cases in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (J) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, to total cases for disposal rose slightly from 2·79 in 1933 to 3·30 in the year under review.

7. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law Excluded cases. or fact was 4,186 as against 4,498 in the year before. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 13·35 against 14·25 in 1933. This decrease in the percentage was mostly contributed by the Northern Range, where the percentage decreased from 15·50 in 1933 to 14·32 in the year under report, while in the Southern Range it underwent a negligible decrease, viz. from 12·54 in 1933 to 12·07 in 1934. Of the 4,186 cases excluded during the year

under report, 985 were compounded as against 906 in the year before, giving a percentage of 23·53 against 20·14 in 1933. Of the cases compounded, no fewer than 608 were of hurt or grievous hurt, and 105 of lurking house trespass. The increase in the number of compounded cases, numerically as well as proportionately, does not seem to justify the hope expressed in the Administration Report of 1933 that matters were improving in this connection. It is clear that the need still exists for the exercise of a more effective check over the tendency on the part of Magistrates in allowing cases to be compounded. Until this is done the time and energy of the Police will continue to be wasted in the investigation of such cases.

8. Of the 4,186 excluded cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, 583 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 678 in 1933—a decrease of 95 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal declined from 2·14 in 1933 to 1·86 in 1934. This decrease was contributed more or less by both the Ranges where the percentage dropped from 1·96 to 1·77 in the Northern Range and from 2·40 to 1·97 in the Southern Range. The number of cases in which prosecutions were ordered decreased from 194 in 1933 to 163 in the year under report. Of the latter, 70 ended in conviction, and 63 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 27·95 against 28·61 in 1933 and 24·82 in 1932.

The percentages of convictions to cases tried on account of their being maliciously false during the quinquennium were :—

| Year. | | | | | Percentage. |
|-------|----|----|----|----|-------------|
| 1930 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64·78 |
| 1931 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77·34 |
| 1932 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76·80 |
| 1933 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80·67 |
| 1934 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70·00 |

The results obtained during the year under report indicate some deterioration over the results for the preceding three years, but an improvement over the results for the preceding quinquennium of normal years in which the percentages varied from 63·49 to 69·48.

9. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year under report stood at 4,091 as against 3,994 in the year before. This increase of 97 cases is not satisfactory in view of the fact that the total cognizable crime dropped by 118 cases. The cases pending with the Magistrates were 117 more than in the previous year, while the number pending with the Police dropped by 20.

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

| Year. | | | | | Percentage. |
|-------|----|----|----|----|-------------|
| 1932 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11·47 |
| 1933 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12·65 |
| 1934 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13·05 |

The number of cases pending with the Magistracy was 3,223 as against 863 with the Police during the year under report, corresponding figures for 1933 being 3,106 and 883 respectively.

The question of the delay in the disposal of cases is one which is subject to yearly criticism in this Report. Orders on the subject have been issued by Government from time to time without, however, any improvement being noticeable in the state of affairs. In this connection the Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

“The highest number of pending cases with Magistrates was in Ahmedabad (330) followed by Thana (289). The Magistrates in the Ahmedabad City are heavily worked, and hence rapid improvement in that District is not possible with the existing magisterial staff. Honorary Magistrates are appointed where suitable willing workers are available, and the District Magistrates are alive to the question of reducing the arrears in their Districts.”

In the Central Division, Sholapur has shown a continuous deterioration during the last three years in the matter of cases pending trial, the figures being 89 for 1932, 125 for 1933 and 298 for 1934. The Commissioner, Central Division, has remarked that he has again asked the District Magistrate to pay special attention to this matter, and that similar instructions have been issued to other District Magistrates where necessary.

In the Southern Division the largest increase in the number of pending cases with the Magistrates occurred in the Kolaba District, and in this connection the Commissioner, Southern Division, has remarked as follows :—

“The appreciable increase in the case of Kolaba, notwithstanding the reduction in the number of cases for disposal has apparently no justification, and this view is confirmed by the District Superintendent of Police's report that 28 cases sent up in the first quarter of the year were still pending disposal at the end of the year. The District Magistrate is being asked to see to the expeditious disposal of cases by Magistrates.”

The main reasons adduced to account for the excessive number of pending cases and undue prolongation of trials are :—

- (1) Magistrates are overworked.
- (2) Frequent transfers of Magistrates.
- (3) Inefficiency of the Benches of Honorary Magistrates. If this is so, then it is difficult to understand how such defects can be remedied by the issue of repeated instructions to District Magistrates in regard to the more expeditious disposal of cases.

10. Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 23,009 cases as against 23,002 cases in 1933—an increase of 7 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the last three years is as under :—

| Year. | | | Indian Penal Code. | Class VI. | Total. |
|-------|----|----|--------------------|-----------|--------|
| 1932 | .. | .. | 15,691 | 10,694 | 26,385 |
| 1933 | .. | .. | 14,804 | 8,193 | 23,002 |
| 1934 | .. | .. | 14,771 | 8,238 | 23,009 |

In the year under report marked decreases of nearly 400 in each case were recorded by the Northern Range under the Indian Penal Code, and by the Southern Range under Class VI, whilst almost corresponding increases were recorded vice versa under class VI by the Northern Range and under Indian Penal Code by the Southern Range resulting in the small increase of seven cases under all classes for the Presidency proper which admits of no comment.

Analysing the variations in crime under the several classes, it is noticed that small increases were recorded under three classes, viz., III—serious offences against person and property (38), V—minor offences against property (47), and VI—Miscellaneous offences, i.e., offences against special and local laws, etc., (40), whilst decreases were recorded under the remaining three classes, viz., I—offences against the state, etc., (7), II—serious offences against the person (93) and IV—minor offences against the person (18).

Against the decrease of 118 in the total number of cognizable offences reported under all classes, there has been an increase of seven in the corresponding true crime; but this small increase is negligible and calls for no comment.

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 at Appendix "B".

11. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report
Undetected police was 6,051 as against 6,201 in 1933 a decrease of 150
cognizable cases. cases.

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

| | | | 1933 | 1934 |
|----------------|----|----|-------|-------|
| Northern Range | .. | .. | 3,653 | 3,462 |
| Southern Range | .. | .. | 2,548 | 2,589 |

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

| | | | 1933. | 1934. |
|----------------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| Northern Range | .. | .. | 28·32 | 26·65 |
| Southern Range | .. | .. | 25·21 | 25·83 |
| | | Total | 26·95 | 26·29 |

If the Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases declined slightly from 40·15 in 1933 to 39·30 in the year under report.

The districts in which the percentages were unduly high were East Khandesh (52·85), Bombay Suburban District (52·09) and Broach (50·16).

The results under all classes taken together show a slight improvement when compared with those of the previous year, the Northern Range showing an improvement against a slight deterioration in the Southern Range.

12. Out of 15,923 cases decided by trial, 15,148 ended in conviction as against 15,032 out of 15,920 cases tried in 1933. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 95·13 as against 94·42 in the year before under all classes, and 91·54 against 90·42 under the Indian Penal Code.

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

| | 1933 | 1934 |
|--|-------|-------|
| Murders etc. | 76·71 | 74·46 |
| Dacoities | 78·02 | 70·90 |
| Robberies | 85·98 | 87·69 |
| House-breakings with intent to commit an offence, etc. (Serial No. 29 in Statement "A"—Part I) | 89·09 | 89·16 |
| Thefts including cattle thefts | 93·81 | 95·27 |
| Receiving stolen property | 93·88 | 97·06 |

In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1934 and the year preceding are as under :—

| Year. | Percentage. |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1933 | 65·25 |
| 1934 | 65·83 |

These variations are slight and call for no comment.

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 743 as against 826 in 1933. Out of the 594 cases tried, 445 ended in conviction as compared with 663 and 488 respectively in 1933. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 74·91 as against 73·60 in the year before. Of the remaining cases, 145 ended in acquittal or discharge, three were excluded, one withdrawn, and 149 were pending at the close of the year. During the year under report in the Southern Range the percentage of cases convicted to cases tried improved from 72·76 in 1933 to 75·84, while in the Northern Range it remained practically the same, i.e., 74·16 against 74·21 of the previous year. In 13 out of the 22 charges the percentage of convictions improved, while in the remaining nine it deteriorated, the largest drop being from 75 per cent. in 1933 to 50 per cent. in 1934 on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and the smallest from 74·57 to 73 per cent. in Ahmedabad. The highest percentage was returned by the Ratnagiri District (100 per cent.) followed by Bombay Suburban District (88·88), G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (87·50), Nasik (87·10), Ahmednagar (86·50), West Khandesh (85·71) and Dharwar (84·09).

14. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 8,980 in 1934 as against 8,965 in the year before, an increase of only 15 cases. Analysing the figures by districts, excluding pending cases, it is observed that out of the 22 charges in the

two Ranges there were increases in eight districts, and decreases in the remaining 14. The Northern Range mainly contributed towards the rise, Thana returning the highest increase (373), followed by Ahmedabad (235), and Ahmednagar (115).

Of the 8,930 cases dealt with, 7,861 were brought to trial, of which 7,765 ended in conviction, as against 8,965, 7,828 and 7,708 respectively in 1933. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 98·90 as against 98·47 in the preceding year.

15. The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates in 1934, Cognizable crime : without the intervention of the police, was 11,942 direct cases. against 10,267 in 1933 (*vide* graph ante).

The cases ending in conviction numbered 7,017 as against 5,789 in 1933, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 58·75 against 56·38 in the year before—a slight improvement.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 27,972 as compared with 29,699 in the previous year. Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 34,080 as against 35,939 in 1933. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 773 as against 823 in 1933, giving a percentage of 2·76 of the total number arrested as against 2·77 in the preceding year. Of the 34,080 persons for disposal, 27,357 were tried during the year, of whom 20,567 were convicted, giving a percentage of 75·18 of the total tried against 74·84 in 1933.

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

| | | | | 1933 | 1934 |
|----------------|----|----|----|-------|-------|
| Northern Range | :: | :: | :: | 72·03 | 74·33 |
| Southern Range | :: | :: | :: | 78·90 | 76·35 |

As regards persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 17,528 were tried of whom 11,185 were convicted giving a percentage of 63·81 as against 63·41 in the year before. The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation at the end of the year was 5,637 as against 5,959 in 1933, giving a percentage of 16·54 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 16·58 in 1933.

17. Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 101,199 to 105,254 in the year under report—an increase of 4,055 cases—and again created a record for the past decennium. The Northern Range is responsible for an increase of 5,592 cases against a decrease of 1,537 in the Southern Range. A reference to the graph will show the remarkable variations which have occurred in reported non-cognizable crime since 1925, which fact was commented upon in last year's Report. The figures for the year 1934 exceed those of 1925 by over 35,000 cases.

The increases were prominent in Ahmedabad, Bijapur and the combined District of Broach and Panch Mahals. Ahmedabad and Bijapur

recorded rises of 983 and 672 respectively in cases under the District Police Act, while Ahmedabad alone recorded a rise of 2,299 cases under the City Municipality Act. The combined statistics of Broach and Panch Mahals Districts show an increase of 2,231 in all the non-cognizable cases as a whole. These figures are compiled from magisterial statistics, and there is nothing to indicate the reasons for greater activity being displayed under the above mentioned Acts. Separate enquiries are, however, being made in this connection with a view to ascertain the causes of this continued upward trend in non-cognizable offences.

The total number of cases for disposal including those pending from the previous year was 110,867 as against 107,503 in 1933. Of the 110,867 cases, 83,009 were tried and 75,109 ended in conviction against 84,076 and 71,882 cases respectively in the year before, giving a percentage of 85·34 of cases convicted to cases tried, as against 85·50 in 1933. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal, however, slightly rose from 66·87 in 1933 to 67·74 during the year under report.

18. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts in 1934 was 151,596 as against 150,775 in 1933. 6,399 persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 119,526 were tried, of whom 81,144 were convicted, and 38,382 were discharged or acquitted, against 8,881, 117,407, 81,567 and 35,840 respectively in 1933. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried declined from 69·47 in 1933 to 67·83 during the year under report. The percentage of persons convicted to those who appeared before the Courts also declined from 54·09 in 1933 to 53·52 in 1934.

19. The value of property stolen in 1934 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 10,21,300 against Rs. 8,29,208 in 1933. The value of property recovered was Rs. 3,74,689 as compared with Rs. 2,52,217 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 43·53 against 37·88 in the year before. Similar percentages for the two Ranges separately were:—

| | | | | 1933 | 1934 |
|----------------|----|----|----|-------|-------|
| Northern Range | .. | .. | .. | 36·66 | 43·26 |
| Southern Range | .. | .. | .. | 49·02 | 43·84 |

There was an improvement in both the Ranges, the apparently marked improvement in the Northern Range, however, indicating only a reversion to the condition obtaining in 1932 in which year the percentage was 43·21, whilst in the Southern Range the improvement is progressive from 1932 in which year the percentage stood at 39·88. The highest percentage of recovery was returned by Ahmedabad (61·25), followed by Bombay Suburban District (60·96), Ratnagiri (58·39) and Satara (54·09).

20. The details of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 will be found in Appendix "C" to this report.

Preventive action. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections dropped from 2,253 in 1933 to 1,936 in the year under report—a net decrease of 317. Comparing the figures for the two Ranges separately, the Northern Range returned a marked decrease of 289 persons, while the decrease returned by the Southern Range was only of 28 persons. The decrease was most marked in Broach (91), followed by Sholapur (88) and Kaira (78). Some increases were noticeable in a few districts, the highest being recorded by Kolaba (63), followed by Belgaum (55). The percentage of persons ordered to furnish security to that of persons proceeded against, improved from 73·61 in 1933 to 78·35 in 1934.

The following remarks of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, in this connection are of interest :—

"Difficulty is still found in persuading Magistrates to take action under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. The trouble seems to be that proceedings under Chapter VIII are viewed purely as a judicial measure, and their executive nature is apt to be overlooked. In one case in Bijapur District the Magistrate discharged the case, and at the same time issued instructions to the Police to prevent a breach of the peace not realising, apparently, that it was with this very object that the prosecution was launched."

21. A review dealing with the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, and giving details of indigenous resident and wandering classes and tribes for 1934 has been submitted to Government separately.

Criminal classes, wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies and Provinces.

During the year under report several gangs of Iranis visited Surat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts, and 191 gangs of Iranis travelled through the jurisdiction of the Great Indian Peninsula and M. & S. M. Railways in 1934 as against 227 in the year before. No person out of these gangs of Iranis was concerned with any criminal offence. Though, in the year under report, these Iranis were not responsible for any serious trouble yet they still continue to be a menace to the public, and a nuisance to the Police wherever they travel. In the Ahmedabad District, a gang of Dharalas, Waghri, and Rajputs of the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts, which was responsible for no less than 17 serious offences in both the districts, was successfully brought to book, and many of the gang were convicted. A large number of Mianas without permits, as well as deportees, notorious gangs of housebreakers, cycle thieves and cheats were traced by the Ahmedabad District Crime Bureau, but the rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act curtailed to a considerable extent the criminal activities of Chharas, Salat Waghri, and other notified criminal tribes in the Ahmedabad District. In the Kaira District, a gang of 11 Marwari Baniyas was traced at Dakor, and a gang case was sent up against them, resulting in the members of the gang being sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In the same district two Waghri women from Kathiawar were traced at Bhalej (under Umreth Police Station) as

having been concerned in a cheating case. They were prosecuted and sentenced under Section 420, Indian Penal Code, to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment each. The Bombay Suburban District is troubled by certain criminal tribes hailing from Northern India who usually reside in and around Bombay. The seven gangs of Kanjar Bhats which have migrated from the Madras Presidency, and were referred to in the Annual Administration Reports for 1932 and 1933, are still living in the Dharwar District. A Korcha gang of burglars, which had been operating in Bijapur City for the last two or three years, was tracked down by the Bijapur City Police, and a Korcha from the Madras Presidency was arrested in February 1934. Three more Korchas were arrested subsequently with property valued at Rs. 850 attached on suspicion. As a result of this five burglaries which had occurred in 1930, were detected and convictions obtained. A gang of Lamanis, about 20 in number, well known burglars from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, was also rounded up by the Bijapur Police at the close of the year, and had in their possession a considerable amount of property. Inquiries show that they are suspected to be responsible for two dacoities and five burglaries committed in Sholapur District, and one burglary in the Akalkot State. Enquiries in this connection were still in progress at the end of the year.

22. During the year under report, 2,967 out of 20,567 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted, and 773 were classed as "Habitual offenders" against 3,064, 21,415 and 1,061 respectively in 1933. Of these 773 persons, nearly three-fourths, viz., 560, were contributed by the Northern Range, and the remaining 213 by the Southern Range. Poona District in the Southern Range, however, has returned the highest number of "Habitual offenders", viz., 135, for the year under report.

23. During the year under report, three fresh gang cases were taken up against none in the year before. Including the two cases pending from previous years, the total number of cases for disposal was five, of which three ended in conviction, one was pending trial and one remained pending police enquiry at the close of the year. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 96, of whom 33 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, and 63 were tried. Of the 63 tried, 19 were convicted and 44 were discharged, giving a percentage of convictions to the total number tried of 30.15 as against 75 per cent. in the year before.

24. Below are given brief accounts of a few important and interesting offences detected by the Police in the Districts and on Railways of the Presidency proper :—

Important Cases dealt with in Districts and on Railways.

(1) *Attempt at Arson and cheating in Ahmedabad City.*

This was a case in which an attempt on the part of the owner of a printing press to burn down his premises, and defraud an Insurance

Company, was frustrated by the prompt action of the City Crime Inspector. On information received the Press was raided by the Police on the night of the 7th October when it was discovered that the floor of the Press room was sprinkled with potassium chloride, in addition to which old rags soaked in kerosene oil and petrol were scattered about the room. In the middle was an ordinary alarm clock timed to go off at 3-45 a.m. A small glass pot containing sulphuric acid was attached to the alarm by a piece of wire in such a way that when the alarm went off the pot containing the acid would be upset on to the potassium chloride. The timely action of the Police in this case prevented the occurrence of a serious fire in the heart of the City. The accused, who had absconded, was arrested subsequently, and was under trial at the close of the year.

(2) *Theft from the Coaching Office at Victoria Terminus Station.*

The investigations arising out of the commission of this offence led to the arrest and subsequent conviction of an International thief. In this particular case the accused entered inside the I and II Class Coaching Office, and under the pretext of obtaining change for a currency note of Rs. 100 he managed to abstract 10 notes each of Rs. 100 from a bundle on a clerk's table. At the time all the clerks were busily engaged checking the day's takings. The loss was not noticed until some time after the accused's departure from the office.

There was no trace of the accused until some time afterwards when the Railway Police came to know that a similar offence had been committed at Karachi where an arrest had been made. This person was subsequently identified as the same person responsible for the theft at Victoria Terminus. He was convicted, and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) *Bomb explosion in Poona City.*

In April 1934 a student of the Fergusson College, Poona, was riding a bicycle to the handle bar of which was attached a bag containing explosives. Shortly after entering the compound of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School in Poona City, the bag exploded, having, apparently, knocked against the handle bar of the bicycle. The student was detained by the School Authorities until the arrival of the Police, when it was discovered that the bag had contained a bomb. By piecing together fragments of letters torn up by the student after his detention by the School Authorities, it was possible to implicate another person of Poona. Both the accused were sent up for trial and convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment under the Explosive Substances Act.

(4) *Theft of jewellery, cash and currency notes valued at Rs. 30,232 from a passenger in a running train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.*

A Memon jeweller of Hyderabad (Deccan) was travelling in a III Class compartment to Wankaner. On changing into the metre gauge train

at Viramgam he took out a small bag from his trunk containing ornaments, cash, and currency notes to the value of over Rs. 30,000. Having foolishly displayed its contents he went to sleep with the bag under his pillow.

A fellow passenger, who was also an ex-convict, taking advantage of this opportunity, seized the bag from under the sleeper's pillow and jumped out of the running train.

The train was stopped, and the travelling duty Railway Police Constable went off in pursuit of the accused. Subsequently, on the arrival of a police party from Wadhwan, a vigilant search was conducted resulting in the discovery of the accused sorting out the property in a field near the Railway Line. The accused decamped leaving practically all the property behind which was recovered. The accused was arrested the next night from among a party of Sadhus who were entraining at Lilapur Station. It was found that the accused had only just been released from Muttra Jail where he had been confined for failing to furnish security under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. He had in his possession the jail release form, and was travelling on the ticket supplied by the jail authorities. He was sent up for trial and convicted.

The incredible stupidity on the part of the complainant made this offence an easy matter, and it was only due to the prompt action of the Police that practically all the stolen property was recovered.

(5) *A series of burglaries committed by a gang in the Poona and Ahmednagar Districts.*

Since the year 1930 both the Poona and Ahmednagar Districts had been troubled with a series of burglaries in regard to which no clue could be obtained.

In one of the cases of Poona District which occurred in 1933 the property was traced to a Mang, who was in custody in the Ahmednagar District. This Mang having promised to assist the Police in the detection of offences committed by him and his gang in both the Districts was conditionally released with the sanction of Government and special police officers were appointed to investigate the several offences. Finally 23 cases were sent up for trial—14 from Poona and nine from Ahmednagar, and a special Magistrate was appointed to try the cases.

Of the 23 accused sent up for trial 21 were convicted. The rounding up of this dangerous gang of burglars should lead to a diminution in the number of burglaries in the Districts concerned.

(6) *Organized boycott by non-Brahmin cultivators against Brahmin Landlords in the Parner Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.*

Economic conditions led to a dispute between the cultivators and Brahmin Landlords in Parner Taluka, which resulted in the situation assuming a serious aspect. The non-Brahmin cultivators organized themselves and boycotted the Landlords, with the result that six

or seven thousand acres of land remained uncultivated. Persons willing to cultivate for the Brahmin Landlords were terrorized, and ploughs were damaged, crops burnt and wells defiled. Substantive cases of arson and mischief could not be proved owing to lack of evidence from fear of the organization.

Finally, it was necessary to deal with the matter under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The collection of evidence in the circumstances was a difficult matter, but in the end the Police were successful in getting the leader, and thirteen others, bound over for two years. Since then the position has returned to normal, and no further trouble has been experienced.

(7) Arms Act case against two persons in the Poona District.

In October 1934 the car in which two persons were travelling to Satara broke down about 28 miles out of Poona. They camped on the spot for the night, and next morning went to a shop near the Toll Naka for some tea. A dispute arose regarding payment, resulting in a crowd collecting round the two persons. One of them whipped out a revolver which he passed to the other, and both retreated with the revolver pointed at the crowd.

Hearing of this the Head Constable of the Outpost hastened to the spot, attached the revolver with six rounds of ammunition, and arrested both the accused, one of whom is reported to be a known revolutionary. They were both convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act.

(8) Murder of a Range Forester in the Thana District.

The Forester of the Dolkhamb Range, along with a Forest Guard, left his Headquarters on the morning of the 21st May 1934, both going on different duties in different directions. The Forest Guard returned in the evening, but nothing was heard or seen of the Forester, and enquiries instituted by the Police and Forest Departments proved fruitless, until about 1½ months after the disappearance some charred human remains were found in a part of a Reserved Forest.

Subsequent investigation showed that the Forester was murdered in the Forest by three persons with whom he had an altercation over the subject of a fire which had been lighted in the Forest. Having slapped one of the accused, they beat him to death with sticks, and hid the body.

When enquiries were started, the accused removed the body elsewhere and burnt it.

The three accused were sent up for trial under Section 302, Indian Penal Code, but were convicted and sentenced under Section 304, Indian Penal Code.

(9) Smart piece of detective work by a Head Constable of the Railway Police at Poona Station.

In this case a Head Constable of the detective branch of the Railway Police while on duty at Poona Railway Station observed a passenger

accompanied by a coolie—the latter carrying a small box. Observing that the box seemed very heavy in spite of its small size, the suspicions of the Head Constable were aroused. The owner of the box and coolie were, therefore, stopped and enquiries made. On being opened the box was found to contain Rs. 1,000 in coins of various denominations, as well as ornaments worth Rs. 700. The owner at first gave no satisfactory explanation regarding his possession of this property, but finally admitted that it was stolen property in a case in the Bijapur District. Subsequent investigation led to the case being sent up in Bijapur and resulted in the conviction of the accused.

25. The movement, which had dwindled into a state of apathy at the close of the previous year, was practically dormant throughout the year under report. A few stray cases occurred in different districts more particularly in East Khandesh (39), followed by Surat (16), Belgaum (12) and Ratnagiri (10) districts, which do not call for any comment. The total number of cases thus registered in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement and the persons arrested during the year were 107 and 136 respectively against 661 and 1,449 in 1933. All the persons arrested were tried with the result that 133 were convicted, and three were discharged.

The additional police imposed in the Ankola and Kumta talukas of the Kanara district at the cost of the inhabitants were withdrawn with effect from the 1st March 1934 under the orders of Government. Order had been restored in the areas where the no-tax campaign had been in progress in the year before.

The observations of the District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, where the no-tax campaign was prominent in the past, are of interest. He writes :—

“ Progress towards a normal state of affairs continued, and at the end of the year the situation is as peaceful as it is likely to be. The people as a whole have learnt their lesson, but undoubtedly some feeling of suppressed bitterness remains. This is fostered by Congressmen who found the district a happy hunting ground in the past, and who strived to maintain their popularity.”

In connection with the want of effective co-operation by the Mysore State Police in respect of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, are also worth noting. He observes :—

“ In 1933, 26 persons actively engaged in promoting the Civil Disobedience Movement in this (Kanara) District were believed to be in Mysore territory. Warrants for their arrest were issued by the District Magistrate, Kanara, and the Inspector General of Police, Mysore, was requested to do his utmost to effect the arrest of these persons. 21 of these absconders were subsequently arrested by the British Police, but the only result of the co-operation of the Mysore State Police in the matter was the arrest of only one absconder (Mangesh Hegde) by the Police of Sagar Taluka, Shimoga District, just before the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Jog (Mysore territory) in November 1934. I mention this to indicate that while the agreement of the State authorities to co-operate is a matter for appreciation, yet the practical results of such co-operation could undoubtedly be a little more real.”

26. The sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz. three Deputy Superintendents of Police, 10 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors and 10 Head Constables.

A special temporary staff of one Inspector and six Head Constables sanctioned for the Political Branch in 1931 continued during the year.

During the year under report the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 148 cases as compared with 218 in 1933. Of these 148 enquiries, 21 including two of the previous year were criminal, and 127 were of a political, quasi-political, confidential, and of a miscellaneous nature, as compared with 19 and 199 respectively out of 218 in the year previous. In all, 36 persons (including three from the previous year) concerned in criminal offences were dealt with, of whom 20 were convicted, 9 acquitted, 2 released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, two are pending with the Magistrates, one died, and cases against two persons were withdrawn. Requests for the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department officers were refused in three cases during the year. In the case of all these requisitions, the deputation of an officer from the Criminal Investigation Department appeared unjustifiable owing to the comparative unimportance of the cases, and the unnecessary additional expense to Government involved.

The number of public meetings and conferences attended by the members of the Shorthand staff and of the Special Branch was 806 as compared with 489 in 1933. The number of such meetings and conferences attended by the Shorthand staff was much greater than that of the preceding year owing to the labour agitation prevailing in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, and also the fact that greater opportunity was given to the Criminal Investigation Department Reporters to attend each and every meeting—ordinary or important.

During the year, the Crime Branch prepared and published in the *Bombay Police Gazette* 56 Crime Records of inter-district and inter-provincial criminals, as compared with 34 in 1933. The grand total of such records up to the end of the year was 392. The Crime Records already published were kept up to date during the year by the publication of 54 addenda as against 75 in the year before.

As the practice of indiscriminate publication of photographs of all political deportees in the *Bombay Police Gazette* was found to be expensive and unnecessary the revised procedure of publishing in the *Police Gazette* the photographs of only those political deportees as are of real importance, introduced in the year before, according to the orders of Government, was continued in the year under report.

The Criminal Tribes Branch continued to do useful work during the year in advising and guiding the District Police. The introduction of one set of rules under the Act throughout the Presidency for controlling the registered population of all tribes has added considerably to the better and smoother working of the Act.

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

(1) *Theft of Government Telegraph and Telephone wires in the Bombay Suburban District and Bombay City.*

In 1932, inquiries about this form of crime were made by a Criminal Investigation Department officer as a result of which such thefts temporarily ceased. A recrudescence followed after some months which seriously interrupted Telegraph and Telephone connections to the inconvenience of the Public as well as the Telegraph Department. As the measures of the local police proved ineffective, the enquiry was taken up by an Inspector and a Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department at the request of the Post Master General. During the course of investigation, an individual of Bombay was caught red-handed with some stolen coils of wire; later another person was arrested for assisting in the disposal of the wire. Both were tried and convicted. The conviction of these two men had a deterrent effect on such thefts, and there has since been a lull in that respect.

(2) *Dacoities and other offences committed by the Kaikadi, Pamlor and Bestar Settlers of the Umedpur and Hotgi Settlements in the Sholapur District.*

In May 1934, three serious offences were committed in the District and Railway limits within a radius of 10 miles from Sholapur. The local Police attributed these crimes to some settlers who had absconded a few days earlier from the Sholapur Settlement. The inquiries made by a Criminal Investigation Department Sub-Inspector who was first deputed showed that the absconding settlers had no hand in these crimes, but that the settlers actually in the Settlement were responsible for them. Thereupon, an Inspector from the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed in addition to the Sub-Inspector, who after exhaustive enquiries found three separate gangs of Kaikadi and Bestar Settlers of Hotgi and Sholapur responsible for these offences with the connivance of some members of the staff. 23 persons were arrested, and five cases were sent up against them for trial in the Sessions Court, Sholapur, and ended in conviction. By the conviction of the members of the above gangs, a criminal association, which was responsible for a number of serious crimes committed during the last two years within a radius of 10 miles of Sholapur, was broken up.

(3) *Peoples' Co-operative Bank Defalcation case, Sholapur District.*

The records of the Peoples' Co-operative Bank, Pandharpur, were found by the Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, to be in a chaotic condition, and defalcations were suspected. At the initiative of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and the District Magistrate, Sholapur, an Inspector and a Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department were deputed to take up the enquiries. During the course of the

investigation it was found that the Manager of the Bank, and the clerk, had absconded, and that these with some of the Directors had committed defalcations to the extent of approximately Rs. 15,000, and that the Manager and the Clerk had tampered with several Bank books, and falsified several account books. Both of these were eventually arrested, and sent up for trial along with one of the Directors. All were convicted in the lower Court, but in appeal to the High Court the Director was acquitted. Soon after these convictions, defalcations were made good by some others who had perhaps been unwittingly negligent in the discharge of their responsibilities; approximately Rs. 15,000 were recovered, and further prosecutions were dropped.

(4) *Defalcations in the Personal Property Department in charge of the Private Secretary to the Chief of Ramdurg.*

Under the orders of Government, about the month of October 1934, a Criminal Investigation Department Inspector and a Head Constable were deputed to inquire into the above case in which the private Secretary to the Chief of Ramdurg was alleged to have committed huge defalcations in the Chief's Personal Property Department. The private Secretary had been in charge of that office from 1925 to 1934, during which period he was also entrusted with the duty of lending money from the Personal Property Department on personal and gold securities to private individuals. With the aid of his clerks he had, from time to time, misappropriated amounts repaid by debtors in redemption of their ornaments to the extent of about Rs. 61,316. To cover up these defalcations account books had been falsified. As a result of the inquiries the accused surrendered property valued at Rs. 25,000; in addition to this, stolen property to the extent of Rs. 23,831-6-0 was also recovered. He was arrested, sent up for trial, and convicted under Sections 409 and 477 (a), Indian Penal Code. The two clerks being mere tools in the accused's hands were not sent up.

27. During the year, 9,228 (7,390 silver and 1,838 nickel) counterfeit coins, as against a total of 10,834 in the year before, were received at various stations on the Railways in the Presidency proper as shown below:—

| | Silver. | | Nickel. | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------|---------|-------|-----|
| | 1933. | 1934. | 1933. | 1934. | |
| G. I. P. Railway | 1,552 | 1,327 | 139 | 110 | |
| B. B. and C. I. Rly. { | Broad gauge .. | 2,415 | 2,014 | 159 | 156 |
| | Metre | 1,396 | 956 | 276 | 175 |
| M. & S. M. Railway | 3,238 | 3,093 | 1,659 | 1,397 | |
| Total | 8,601 | 7,390 | 2,233 | 1,838 | |

The figures show an appreciable decrease in the number of counterfeit coins detected on the Railways which are, as usual, the favourite places for the disposal of such coins. The decrease is equally noticeable on all the Railways.

The question of counterfeit coins continued to receive special attention during the year. With the assistance of the Bombay City Police, there was unearthed a case which might be called a small mint at Surat. A set of five brothers, hailing originally from Kathiawar, had set up a regular business of making counterfeit coins in Surat and having them distributed in Bombay and Gujerat. A Criminal Investigation Department Inspector was deputed to investigate and co-ordinate the inquiries as a result of which six accused were sent up for trial, two of whom were convicted to various terms, and four were acquitted. During the course of this inquiry, it was disclosed that the chief accused in the case had purchased silver worth about Rs. 30,000 during the last three years, which, it was calculated, meant the making of about 60,000 false coins.

The unearthing of the so-called mint at Surat referred to above may possibly be responsible to a certain extent for the less number of counterfeit coins noticed in circulation on the Railways.

Reports received from districts show that prosecutions were undertaken in 25 cases during the year for the offence of counterfeiting, and for possession of implements for counterfeiting coins. Forty-seven persons in all were arrested of whom twenty-one were convicted, ten were discharged for want of evidence, and sixteen remained pending trial at the end of the year.

Sweated sovereigns. No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year.

Forged currency notes. All the forged notes mentioned below were "Process made":—

Rs. 100 Notes.—In the Presidency proper (excluding Bombay City), two forged notes—each of Rs. 100—of WD/62 and S/84 series were impounded during the year as against one in the year before.

Rs. 50 Notes.—No forged note of Rs. 50 denomination came to notice during the year under report, but one genuine note of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 came to notice during the year as against a similar one in the year before.

Rs. 10 Notes.—During the year 12 forged notes of Rs. 10 each of the series of L/1, F/96, D/20, K/16, J/4, H/23, J/27 and K/89 came to notice as against 32 in the year before.

Rs. 5 Notes.—Fifteen notes of Rs. 5 each were impounded during the year as against four in the year before. Of these 15 notes, 14 belong to N/4 series, and only one to B/30 series.

As a large number of forged notes of N/4 series appeared in Bombay City in the beginning of the year 1934, a Criminal Investigation Department officer was specially deputed to Bombay to assist the

City Police in tracing the culprits. As soon as the joint enquiries started, the circulation of these notes altogether stopped in Bombay City. The enquiries showed that the utterers are upcountry persons who have uttered these notes also in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces. The appearance of these notes in other provinces was carefully scrutinised throughout the year, but the culprits have not been traced.

28. During the year under report the sanctioned strength of the combined staff of the Poona and Bombay Bureaux which was increased by three under Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4947/3, dated the 12th July 1934, consisted of the following officers and staff :—

Finger
Bureaux : Presidency
proper.

Print
which was increased by three under Government
Resolution, Home Department, No. 4947/3, dated
the 12th July 1934, consisted of the following officers
and staff :—

Poona Bureau.

| | | |
|----------|----|-------------------|
| | 1 | Superintendent. |
| | 1 | Senior Expert. |
| | 2 | First Experts. |
| | 5 | Second Experts. |
| | 5 | Senior Searchers. |
| | 9 | Junior Searchers. |
| Total .. | 23 | |

Bombay Bureau.

| | | |
|----------------|----|-------------------|
| | 1 | Manager. |
| | 2 | First Experts. |
| | 2 | Second Experts. |
| | 2 | Senior Searchers. |
| | 4 | Junior Searchers. |
| Total .. | 11 | |
| Grand Total .. | 34 | |

Poona Bureau.—At the commencement of the year, there were on record 120,738 Finger Impression slips. During the year 10,235 fresh slips were recorded, and 12,261 slips eliminated, thus leaving 118,712 slips on record at the end of the year. Of the 10,235 fresh slips received for record, 7,436 were from the districts and railways in the Presidency proper, 2,090 from Bombay City, 20 from Sind, 689 from Indian States and other Presidencies and Provinces. The total (10,235 slips) includes 38 slips of adolescents. The number of eliminated slips during the year, viz. 12,261, is almost double the number eliminated in the year before, viz. 6,177. The large increase is due to the fact that during the year under report, the slips of all gamblers convicted under the Gambling Act prior to October 1931, and with no other convictions to their credit up to the end of 1934, were eliminated.

The number of finger impression slips received during the year for search of previous convictions was 35,057 as against 34,446 in 1933.

Previous convictions were proved in Courts in 1,649 cases as against 2,111 in 1933. Of these, enhanced punishments were awarded in 817 cases as against 1,066 in 1933.

During the year under report the finger impression slips of 238 absconding criminal tribe members were received for record as against 242 in the preceding year, and the number of slips traced out of those recorded during the year and previously was 226. Intimations in respect of other absconders were received in 307 cases, those traced being 365, inclusive of those received during the previous year.

In 77 cases (48 civil and 29 criminal) written opinions on finger prints were furnished, the fees collected in civil cases amounting to Rs. 510 as against Rs. 610 in 1933. On 47 occasions experts were deputed to give evidence in Courts of Law as against 59 in 1933, the fees collected in civil cases amounting to Rs. 45 as against Rs. 90 in 1933.

Seven candidates from districts in the Presidency proper were trained as Chief Operators as against 12 in the previous year. In addition to this, five from Indian States (two from Bhavnagar and three from Kathiawar) were also trained.

In a case of theft in Belgaum Cantonment a print left on a cash box by the culprit was identified and, on the evidence of an expert before a Court Martial, the individual was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Bombay Bureau.—The number of finger impression slips on record at the beginning of the year was 36,724. 2,421 fresh slips were recorded during the year, while 6,574 slips were eliminated, thus leaving 32,571 slips on record at the end of the year.

The finger impression slips received for tracing previous convictions numbered 21,556 as against 13,866 in 1933. Of these, 4,120 were traced, yielding a percentage of 19·11 slips traced to those searched as against 29·5 in 1933.

Written expert opinions were furnished in 44 cases against 63 in 1933, and the amount of fees collected was Rs. 430 as against Rs. 660 in the previous year. In 56 cases as against 81 in 1933 experts attended Courts for giving evidence.

During the year 14 policemen were trained as Operators for the Bombay City Police.

There is much more scope in Bombay City for practical work in discovering and tracing finger prints left at scenes of crime. During the year under report, 132 scenes of crime were visited by experts as against 125 in 1933. In addition, the investigating officers sent to the Bureau, in some 50 other cases, incriminating prints for development and search. Thus the Bureau actually handled 182 cases of prints from scenes of crime. It may be mentioned in connection with this that some executive officers of the Bombay City Police were instructed and trained by the Bureau staff in the work of looking for and developing such prints : but as a general rule, the executive officers deal at present with minor cases, and call for the Bureau experts in the more important cases.

SINGLE DIGIT SYSTEM.

The single digit system was commenced in the Bombay Bureau only towards the end of 1933. For the purpose of practical work, the development of this system is of primary importance. Up to the end of 1934, some 550 slips of men convicted for burglary and theft had been collected; out of these, the cards of 300 persons had been classified and filed in accordance with the system. Shortage of staff and pressure of work alone prevented greater progress. The success of the system, however, demands that further developments must be made.

Below are the details of five interesting cases detected in Bombay by the above mentioned system, which will illustrate, with interest, the utility and possibilities of this system, combined with practical work by the Bureau staff:—

I

Princess Street Crime Register No. 91.

On 4th March 1934, a jewellery shop was broken open, and property valued at Rs. 10,228 was stolen. The expert at his personal inspection noticed some finger impressions on the show case from which the property was stolen. They were developed and photographed, and on comparison found to be identical with the right and left thumb prints of a person who, along with some others, had been arrested on suspicion in the above case. He was convicted under Sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

II

Dongri Crime Register No. 189.

On 16th May 1934, property valued at Rs. 1,130 was stolen in a burglary. At his inspection of the scene of crime, the expert detected a portion of a foot impression on the top of a table: an examination of the print after being developed and photographed disclosed its identity with the left foot print of one of the 11 suspects whose foot impressions were received for comparison from the Police Station. At his trial the accused's plea of alibi was disbelieved by the Magistrate in view of the Finger Print Expert's evidence, and the case ended in the conviction of the accused under sections 454, 380, Indian Penal Code. In this case, though no stolen property was recovered, the identification by foot print was held to be sufficiently convincing.

III

Colaba Crime Register No. 109.

During May and June 1934, in one of the series of burglaries committed in the European locality in the jurisdiction of the Colaba Police Station by "pipe climbing", the culprit, in a hurry to escape, left his electric

torch at the scene of the crime. As the torch bore some imprints, they were developed and photographed. A certain person was suspected, and his description was published in the Police Notice in order to warn other Police Station officers to keep a lookout for him, as a result of which the individual was arrested by the Maharbouri Police. On a comparison of his finger impression slip with the photograph of the chance print on the torch by the Finger Print Bureau, the photo print was found to be identical with his right thumb. On being tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, the accused was convicted.

IV

Princess Street Crime Register No. 280.

Between the 18th and the 19th July 1934, a watch dealer's premises were burgled, and property valued at Rs. 2,500 removed. The Finger Print Expert visiting the scene noticed some prints which were developed and photographed. On a comparison of these with the finger prints of some persons arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department in the investigation of the case, one of the former was found to be identical with the left little finger of one of the suspects. As a result, this individual and his associate were convicted under Sections 457, 380 and 114, Indian Penal Code.

V

Colaba Crime Register No. 267.

On 26th November 1934, property was removed following the burglary of a flat. During the investigation, a clear foot print was noticed on the glass top of a lady's dressing table. On its being developed and photographed, its identity with the right foot print of a certain person was established. This individual admitted his guilt, was sent up for trial and convicted.

HANDWRITING BUREAU.

In the report for 1933 it was mentioned that this Bureau is in its infancy, having made a start only in June 1933. During the year under report, 677 documents involved in 50 cases were received for examination. Of these, 563 were from the Police and related to 36 cases while the remaining 114 involved in 14 cases were received from Courts.

Evidence in Courts was given by the Handwriting Expert in 21 police cases, 14 of which ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal, and 3 remained pending trial at the end of the year.

The expert was required to give evidence in Court which occupied a total of 91 days during the whole year. This period was divided among all the 12 months of the year, the monthly time occupied by such evidence ranging from a minimum of 3 to a maximum of 17 days.

In cases in which he gave evidence in courts, it is obviously difficult to assess the value of his evidence from the results of the cases, since, if the main evidence in a case was not sufficient, it is quite probable that the Expert's evidence alone would not have secured a conviction, the evidence being naturally of only a corroborative nature.

29. In addition to the work of licensing and supervising public conveyances, and of escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the Police served 221,209 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,074 fires, destroyed 76,295 stray dogs, investigated 1,178 cases referred to them by the Magistracy, as also 37,485 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances, Motor Vehicles and other minor Acts, enquired into 985 suicides, 5,007 accidents (1,017 on the Railways) and 530 suspicious or sudden deaths; 9 military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

There has been a small increase of 2,586 in the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police, viz., 218,623 in 1933 and 221,209 in the year under report. Analysing further the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police, it is found that the increase is mainly due in respect of summonses and warrants in Police Cognizable cases.

The scheme for the transfer of the duty of the service of summonses in criminal cases to the village police in certain areas of the Presidency proper has been under consideration during the year. It is now practically complete, and will be forwarded to Government shortly for sanction. In the meanwhile revised rules relating to the service of such summonses through the agency of the village police have already been approved by Government. The scheme will be brought into force as soon as the areas concerned have been approved, and the reduction to be made in the strength of the District Police has been settled.

30. The statistical information regarding motor vehicles as required by Government Letter, No. 0/9-E, dated the 21st January 1930, will be found in Appendix "D" of this report. Motor Traffic is still on the increase, and the remarks made in this paragraph of the Report for 1933 in regard to the strain on the resources of the Police Department still hold good.

The question of a special staff for employment in connection with supervision over motor traffic is one which is being included in the general Reorganization Scheme of the Police in the Presidency which will be submitted to Government as soon as possible.

From the reports of accidents due to rash driving, mechanical defects, etc., received from the districts it is noticed that during the year under report 112 persons were killed or died of injuries, while 1,388 persons received injuries in motor accidents, as against 124 and 1,427 respectively in 1933. The number of accidents has, however, risen from 1,047 in 1933 to 1,223 during the year under report.

31. (a) Out of 743 cases reported as serious the scenes of 676 were visited by Gazetted Police Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crime reported rose slightly from 90·48 in 1933 to 90·98 in the year under report. The figures indicate that this important part of the duty of Gazetted Police Officers has been well carried out, and a high standard in this respect has been reached. Only 67 cases remained unvisited, and the reasons adduced for non-visitation were satisfactory.
- (b) Personal investigation of important crime by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in independent charge of a district).

(b) The duty of personal investigation of a minimum of six important crimes a year by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in independent charge of a district), who have not risen from the rank of Inspector, was on the whole adequately performed in the year under report, in accordance with rule 1075 (4) of the Police Manual, Volume III. In those cases in which the provisions of the Rule were not carried out, the reasons for non-performance were satisfactory. The following three officers are excluded from the latter category, as it should have been possible for them to have shown more activity than they did in complying with the Rule :—

| Name of Officer. | Charge held. | Period for which the charge was held. | | Number of important crimes investigated. |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|--|
| | | From | To | |
| 1. K. S. Pravinshi Vijaysinhji. | Deputy Superintendent of Police, Western Division, East Khandesh. | 18th June 1934. | 16th December 1934. | One only. |
| 2. Mr. J. Abernethy. | Assistant Superintendent of Police, Northern Division, Dharwar. | 1st January 1934. | 25th April 1934. | } Three only. |
| | | 18th May 1934. | 22nd November 1934. | |
| | | Officiated as District Superintendent of Police from 26th April 1934 to 17th May 1934. | | |
| 3. Mr. J. R. Harris. | Assistant Superintendent of Police, Southern Division, Belgaum. | 1st January 1934. | 17th March 1934. | None. |

32. The number of Imperial and Provincial Police Officers, of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police, actually serving on the 31st December 1934 in the Presidency proper including Railways, stood at 63 while the sanctioned strength of (a) Officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and (b) men stood at (a) 714 and (b) 17,584
- Statement "D"—
Strength of Police.

respectively, as against 709 and 17,395 in the year before. The increase of five in the strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was due to—

(1) the reduction of one appointment of an Inspector of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department, and

(2) the addition of six appointments of Sub-Inspectors of Police for Ahmedabad City.

The increase of 189 in the strength of the Constabulary was due to—

(1) the addition of the strength of 223 Head Constables and Constables sanctioned as under :—

| (a) | | Head Constables. | Constables. | |
|-------------|----|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Armed | .. | .. | 5 | 47 |
| Unarmed | .. | .. | 73 | 97 |
| (b) Unarmed | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | | | | For Ahmedabad City. |
| | | | | For Panch Mahals District. |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 78 plus 145 |
| | | | | =223 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

and

(2) the reduction of 34 men sanctioned as under :—

| | | Head Constables. | Constables | |
|-------|----|---------------------|------------|--|
| Armed | .. | .. | 1 | 22 |
| | | | | Reduction in the strength of the Panch Mahals District. |
| Armed | .. | .. | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | Abolition of the Bank Guard in Surat. |
| Armed | .. | .. | 3 | .... |
| | | | | Abolition of the posts of 3 motor drivers in the Surat District. |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 6 plus 28 |
| | | | | =34 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

Net increase 189 (223—34).

Temporary police consisting of 79 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 694 in 1933. The decrease of 615 was chiefly due to further disbandment of men recruited in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

33. The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1934-35 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 97,56,152 as against Rs. 98,40,421 in 1933-34—a net decrease of Rs. 84,269. The main factors which contributed to the decrease are :—

(1) Further reduction in the strength of the temporary police establishment entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement,

(2) vacancies among the constabulary,

(5) observance of the strictest possible economy in expenditure.

The average cost per policeman in the Presidency proper practically remained stationary as compared with that for the year before, as it only increased very slightly from Rs. 502-10-1 in 1933-34 to Rs. 502-15-3 in 1934-35. This small annual increase in cost, in spite of the increase in strength by a total of 195 officers and men, may be attributed to the exercise of the strictest possible economy under allowances, contingencies, etc., the large number of unfilled vacancies in the constabulary in certain districts, and also to no expenditure on rearmament which was incurred in certain districts in the year before.

The average cost per policeman in other Presidencies and Provinces compared with that of the Bombay Presidency in 1933-34 is given below :—

| | | | | | Rs. s. p. |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------|
| (1) Burma | .. | .. | .. | .. | 940 2 9 |
| (2) Bengal | .. | .. | .. | .. | 700 0 1 |
| (3) Bihar and Orissa | .. | .. | .. | .. | 574 9 10 |
| (4) Madras | .. | .. | .. | .. | 563 8 9 |
| (5) Assam | .. | .. | .. | .. | 541 7 10 |
| (6) Punjab | .. | .. | .. | .. | 515 6 6 |
| (7) Central Provinces | .. | .. | .. | .. | 506 8 5 |
| (8) Bombay | .. | .. | .. | .. | 502 10 1 |
| (9) North-West Frontier Province | .. | .. | .. | .. | 494 15 9 |
| (10) United Provinces | .. | .. | .. | .. | 432 14 7 |

Bombay stood last among the ten provinces in the year 1932-33. It has gone up during the year 1933-34 on account of decrease in the cost for United Provinces and North-West Frontier Province, and a slight increase in that for Bombay.

The figure of average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales for the year ending September 1934 was Rs. 4,554-0-10.

34. In the year under report the proportion of Police to area, population, and cognizable crime investigated, was one policeman to 4·20 square miles, 2·33 Railway miles, 916 persons and 1·42 cognizable crime investigated, as against 4·59 square miles, 2·33 Railway miles, 926 persons and 1·46 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. In England and Wales the proportion was one policeman to 1·53 square miles and 845 persons for the year 1934. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the police force.

35. Out of 349 Police Stations and 369 Outposts in the Presidency proper and on the Railways, 346 Police Stations and 363 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police. The reasons for not inspecting three Police Stations and six Outposts have been scrutinised, and found to be satisfactory.

In addition to the inspection work done by district officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General of Police inspected the following offices during the year :—

| Offices inspected. | Northern Range. | Southern Range. | Total. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
| Offices of Superintendents of Police— | | | |
| (a) Correspondence Branch | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| (b) Accounts Branch | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Offices of Sub-Divisional Officers and Assistant Superintendents of Police. | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Headquarters | 20 | 16 | 36 |
| Police Outposts | 4 | Nil | 4 |
| Police Prosecutors' offices | 3 | .... | 3 |
| Total .. | 52 | 47 | 99 |

During the year Mr. D. Healy visited Sholapur and Bombay, and I visited Karachi, Jacobabad, Sukkur, Larkana, Bombay, Belgaum, Karwar, Dharwar, Bandra, Andheri, New Delhi, Nasik, the Police Training School, Dhulia and Jalgaon for inspection and other duties.

36. During the year under report, three hundred and fifty-six 410 bore new muskets were purchased from the Kirkee Arsenal as the last instalment towards the completion of the rearmament of the Police Force in the Presidency proper, sanctioned by the Government of India in replacement of the 476 bore muskets.

Another change effected in the year was the reconstitution of the Rifle Squads armed with 303 rifles. The Rifle Squads which existed before in each district were concentrated at selected centres, with a strength of six Head Constables and 30 Constables (armed), in each of the districts mentioned below :—

Ahmedabad,
Kaira,
Panch Mahals,
West Khandesh,
Nasik,
Satara,
Sholapur,
Dharwar,
Ratnagiri.

This resulted in the reduction in the number of 303 rifles in charge of the Police to the extent of 681, which number was returned to the Kirkee Arsenal.

37. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 408 against 469 in 1933. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2·28 during the year as against 2·64 in 1933. Of the total punishments inflicted, 395 were departmental and 13 judicial, as against 455 and 14 respectively in the year before. In the Northern Range, the total number of punishments inflicted was 235 while in the Southern Range it was 173. The districts recording the highest and the lowest percentages of punishments were the B.B. & C.I. Railway (4·81) and Kolaba (·66) respectively, the former maintaining its position of 1933 in respect of the highest percentage. Extra drill was awarded in 996 cases for minor breaches of discipline as against 1,002 in 1933. These punishments are not included in Statement "E".

38. The M.B.E., I.S.O., King's Police Medal, Indian Police Medal, and Indian titles were conferred on the officers and men named below :—

Rewards.

M.B.E.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Mahmud Shah, I.P., Superintendent of Police (Retired).

Mr. John D'Silva, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Retired).

I.S.O.

Mr. Mohandas Kahandas Dalal, Head Clerk to District Superintendent of Police.

The King's Police Medal.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, Bar-at-Law, I.P., Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police.

Khan Bahadur N. D. Shroff, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Sahib J. R. Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. I. E. Mills, Inspector of Police, (For conspicuous gallantry—entitled to Special Allowance).

The Indian Police Medal.

Khan Bahadur I. K. Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. K. R. Eates, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Alliarkhan U. Pathan, Sub-Inspector of Police.

Mr. R. K. Pai, Sub-Inspector of Police.

Mr. N. B. Mali, Officiating Inspector of Police.

Mr. B. V. Thorat, Officiating Inspector of Police.

Mr. Gangaram A. Dalvi, Sub-Inspector of Police, Headquarters.

Pritamsinhji Sardarsinhji, Officiating Head Constable.

Maganji Gulabji, Constable.

Sana Jiwa, Constable.

Rao Bahadur.

Rao Sahib H. I. Rawal, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Sahib.

Mr. Mahammad Yaqub Umarchan, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Lalkhan Gulabkhan, Sub-Inspector of Police (Retired).

Rao Sahib.

Mr. Ganpat Shankar Talang, Police Prosecutor (Retired).

Recognition of rescue work of a Police Constable by the Royal Humane Society.

Constable Vajising Vakhtuji of the Ahmedabad District Police was awarded a testimonial on Vellum by the Royal Humane Society in the year under report for his gallantry in saving the life of a mill-hand in the following circumstances :—

At about 12 noon on the 19th October 1933, a mill-hand, and his wife, were washing clothes on the bank of the river Sabarmati. One of his wife's garments was carried away by the stream, and the man went in to retrieve it, though he was unable to swim. He was carried away by the current when Constable Vajising, hearing an alarm, plunged into the river and rescued the man when he was in 15 feet of water about 40 yards from the shore.

The number of rewards by Good Service Tickets and money rewards was 9,026 during the year under report as against 7,479 in 1933.

The total sum spent in rewards in the Presidency proper during 1934-35 was Rs. 31,584 as against Rs. 33,541 in 1933-34.

39. In an actual strength of 643 officers and 17,262 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) the number of literate officers and men was 643 and 12,730 respectively against 633 and 12,355 in 1933. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 73·36 in 1933 to 74·68 in the year under report.

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

40. During the year there was a slight rise in the number of Resignations, resignations which increased from 131 in 1933 to 136.

The figures of resignations during the quinquennium were :—

| | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1930 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 234 |
| 1931 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 172 |
| 1932 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 143 |
| 1933 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 131 |
| 1934 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 136 |

Resignations have been decreasing steadily in recent years, and going back still further it is found that in 1925 the number of resignations totalled 390, practically three times the number recorded in the year under report.

41. The number of vacancies declined from 401 in 1933 to 393 in the year under report. The largest number of vacancies and was in the Ahmedabad District (52) followed by Broach (35), West Khandesh and Satara each (31). There were 1,160 enlistments during the year 1934 as against 1,047 in 1933. The number of casualties in the force, inclusive of deaths, dropped from 1,098 in 1933 to 1,018 in the year under report. Of these, 562, or a percentage of 55·20 of the total casualties, retired on pension or gratuity against 637 or a percentage of 58·01 in 1933.

In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L.C. 919, dated the 11th April 1931, 49 men of the depressed classes were enlisted during the year under report.

Recruitment, on the whole, presents no difficulties, except in parts of Gujerat. In Broach, for example, recruits have to be obtained from outside the District, and the standard is low, while in the Kaira District difficulty is experienced in obtaining local recruits up to the required physical standard.

Outside Gujerat no difficulty is felt, and in many cases candidates with superior educational qualifications present themselves for enlistment.

42. The health statistics for the year under report when compared with those for 1933 show that there was improvement in twelve districts, and deterioration in the remaining ten. The increase of sickness was prominent in Nasik, Thana, Broach and Kaira districts, where the proportion of sick policemen to strength was 83·24, 157·81, 73·15 and 58·85 respectively against 61·99, 136·95, 55·60 and 41·36 respectively in the year before. Though an improvement is recorded in the following percentages of the three districts of Dharwar, Kanara and Belgaum, in which marked increase of sickness was commented on in the report for 1933, the figures still remain at a high level :—

| | Percentage of sickness in | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
| Dharwar | 94·08 | 182·10 | 101·13 |
| Kanara | 294·15 | 352·66 | 292·73 |
| Belgaum | 61·51 | 87·46 | 75·98 |

The highest percentage of sickness was again in the same six districts as in 1933, viz. Kanara (292·73), followed by Sholapur (163·06), Thana

(157·81), Ratnagiri (126·52), Kolaba (126·46) and Dharwar (101·13). The prevalence of malaria due to unseasonable and also heavy rains in some districts was largely responsible for a large amount of sickness, while the inadequate and unsuitable housing arrangements for the constabulary in many places is not conducive to the good health of the Force.

43. During the year under report 53 persons escaped, 13 from jails and lock-ups, 35 from police custody, and 5 from the custody of the Village Police as against a total of 71 in the year before. Of the 53 persons who escaped, 47 were recaptured, and the remaining 6 were at large at the end of the year.

The decrease in the number of escapes from Police custody is a satisfactory feature, and would seem to be due to sterner disciplinary measures being taken against the persons at fault in such cases.

44. A sum of Rs. 2,27,260 was spent during the financial year 1934-35 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Presidency proper as against Rs. 2,17,568 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 9,692 only.

45. During the year under report the number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition was 218, and of these 193 were inspected by Gazetted Police officers. The shops licensed to deal in explosives (inclusive of those holding temporary licenses) numbered 1,121 during the year, out of which 908 were inspected by Gazetted officers.

46. The total number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors was 3,898 against 4,225 in 1933. The decrease of 327 cases is largely due to the comparatively smaller number of cases arising out of the Civil Disobedience Movement, viz. 107, as against 661 in the year before. Convictions were obtained in 3,278 cases as against 3,514 in the year before, yielding a percentage of 84·09 against 83·13 in 1933. The percentages of convictions obtained during the quinquennium were :—

| | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| 1930 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74·08 |
| 1931 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79·87 |
| 1932 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 85·87 |
| 1933 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83·13 |
| 1934 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84·09 |

The results in the year under report while indicating an improvement over those of the year before are perhaps more satisfactory when it is considered that only 107 Civil Disobedience Movement cases were conducted in 1934 against 661 in 1933, and a still larger number in 1932—convictions in these cases being almost cent per cent. The highest percentage was secured by the Surat District (94·17) followed by Panch

Mahals (91·66), East Khandesh (90·68), Ahmednagar (89·39), B. B. & C. I. Railway (87·84) and G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (87·69).

Head Constables conducted 7,662 cases against 7,622 in 1933. Convictions were obtained in 6,780 or 88·48 per cent. against 6,629 or 86·97 in the previous year.

47. The Deputy Inspector General's remarks at his inspections during the year showed that on the whole the standard of drill in the Northern Range was good. In his annual review he remarks as under :—

“ At all the Headquarters which I inspected during the year under report, I have found a high standard of efficiency and in some cases an improvement. In all cases I have found an improvement in methods of selecting and training recruits—matters to which I have given particular attention.”

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, remarks :—

“ A marked improvement has been effected in drill, and it may be said without hesitation that a highly satisfactory all round standard has been maintained.”

In the course of my own tour of Inspection I was particularly struck by the extremely smart appearance of the men on parade, and the excellent general standard of drill displayed.

More attention has been paid to the physical development and training of the men as evidenced by the creditable displays witnessed by me in various Districts. Physical training, in a modified form, is now being extended to the Police stationed in the Talukas in many Districts.

The new system of Lathi and Baton Drill was introduced during the year.

48. In all the nine districts at the Headquarters of which the Rifle Squads have been concentrated, the men, including those of the Mounted Police who numbered 30 in Ahmedabad, 7 in Poona and 10 in Surat, are all armed with the 303 rifle, and they were put through the course according to the revised rules introduced with effect from the beginning of the previous year. Of the total number of 371 men thus put through the course, 365 completed all the seven classification practices prescribed for competition shooting, of whom 310 qualified as marksmen, as compared with 954, 940 and 785 respectively in 1933. The large reduction in these figures as compared with those of the previous year is due to the reduction in the number of men forming the Rifle Squads, stationed at selected centres in the Presidency proper, as already referred to in paragraph 36 of this Report. The percentage of marksmen to total armed strength put through the course during the year under report was 83·55 as against 82·28 in the year before. The improvement in the results, though slight, shows that the standard of the previous year has been well maintained. It would seem that such a high percentage of marksmen denotes a too easy classification test. To remedy this, orders have been issued modifying the scoring in certain practices, which orders will come into force with effect from 1935. Due to the abolition of so many District Rifle Squads, an examination of the results will be of no value this year. It will suffice to say that Ahmedabad has maintained its position at the top of the list. A Head Constable

of the Ahmedabad district was the best shot in the Presidency proper, having scored 138 points out of a maximum of 141, and won the highest prize and a gold badge.

In regard to the ordinary Armed Police these were all armed with .410 muskets, with the exception of the Kaira District, where the re-armament was not completed till late in the year. In consequence of this the men of this District had to complete their practices with the old .476 muskets.

Of the 6,502 men of the ordinary armed police of all districts who were put through the course of musketry shooting with the .410 muskets (with the exception of Kaira where they were put through the course with .476 muskets), 6,178 completed the full course of practices and 3,458 qualified as marksmen, as against 6,451, 6,123 and 2,543 respectively in 1933. These results compare favourably with those of the previous year.

Prior to the year under report, prizes from the Presidency grant at my disposal were confined to the men armed with .303 rifle, the ordinary armed police being given prizes by the District Superintendents of Police from the district grants. During the year under report, however, owing to the reduction in the number of men forming the Rifle Squads who alone are armed, along with 47 men of the Mounted Police, with .303 Rifle, the Presidency grant for rewards to good marksmen at my disposal was utilised in awarding prizes to the best marksmen among those armed with both .303 Rifles and .410 Muskets. A Head Constable of the Poona district was the best shot among the ordinary armed police, having scored the maximum number of 120 points, and won the highest prize and a gold badge.

The percentage of marksmen to total armed strength was 53·18 during the year as against 41·65 in the previous year—a very distinct improvement over the figure for the previous year.

In the Presidency proper 650 officers were armed with revolvers, and 577 of these completed the full course of practices by the sense of direction theory of whom 164 qualified as marksmen. The corresponding figures for the year 1933 were 639, 549 and 128 respectively. The percentage of marksmen to total armed strength was 25·23 as against 20·03 in 1933, indicating an improvement. In the year under review, two officers, viz. the Headquarters Sub-Inspector, Ahmedabad District, and one Police Inspector in the Panch Mahals District, scored the maximum number of points obtainable.

49. During the financial year 1934-35, an allotment of Rs. 22,100 was sanctioned under "Major Works" for the commencement of the construction of additional quarters for the Headquarters Police at Sholapur for—

- 1 European Headquarters Inspector,
- 1 Head Constable, I Grade,
- 2 Head Constables, II Grade,
- 16 Head Constables, III Grade and IV Grade,
- 150 Constables, and
- a godown for storing the kit of 22 men.

The total estimated cost of this work amounts to Rs. 1,88,000. The discretionary grant for "Minor Works" was Rs. 43,000 as against Rs. 47,500 in the year 1933-34, and that for "Petty Construction and Repairs" was Rs. 25,000 as against the same amount in the year 1933-34.

The amount sanctioned under "Minor Works" only admits of the financing of works of extreme urgency, and many important schemes have to remain in abeyance for want of Funds. This matter was referred to in the Report for 1933, but it is again necessary to urge for the more liberal provision of funds under this Head to carry out the large number of pending projects.

In regard to "Major Works" the urgent necessity of building more Headquarters Police Lines at Sholapur has been recognized by Government and it is satisfactory to be able to record that the work is now in progress. The next most important work to be undertaken is the rebuilding of the Headquarters Police Lines at Thana. These Lines, condemned many years ago, are gradually falling to pieces. It is essential that the financing of this project be undertaken with the least possible delay.

The construction of Lines for housing the Headquarters Police of the Bombay Suburban District is also a matter which must receive the early attention of Government. A very large sum is now spent in hiring accommodation for the men in Chawls which is an unsatisfactory arrangement.

It is unnecessary in this report to mention the many other schemes which await to be financed. The question of the revision of standard type designs for the quarters of Police Officers and men has still not been decided by Government. It would seem necessary for an early decision to be reached in this matter.

50. The village police rendered special assistance in 415 cases during the year under report, as against 245 cases in the previous year. 334 village policemen were rewarded as against 309 in 1933. Of these 150 were rewarded by the grant of Good Service Tickets and commendatory certificates, two by the grant of swords, and the remainder by money rewards amounting to Rs. 1,772. On the other hand 543 village police were reported for neglect of duty of whom 524 were punished departmentally as against 554 and 536 respectively in 1933. 47 village police who were concerned in the commission of cognizable crime were prosecuted with the result that 23 were convicted.

All Gazetted Police Officers, in the course of their tours, pay particular attention to interviewing Police Patels, and instructing them in their duties in regard to the prevention and detection of crime. In fact this forms part of the duties to be performed at the inspection of every Police Station and Outpost. Every effort is made by the District Police to secure the efficient performance of their duties by Police Patels.

The circumstances which have necessitated the withdrawal of the District Police, to a large extent, from rural areas have been mentioned in last year's report. It is clear that the tendency of such a policy—governed by financial considerations—must be to alienate the District Police from contact with the rural population. This would be counteracted to a certain extent if an efficient Village Police organization were in existence.

The Bombay Village Police Act provides an organization for the policing of rural areas, but little has been done to bring that organization into any state approaching efficiency. It is admitted that any steps taken to achieve this object would mean a heavy recurring expenditure. The District and Village Police have always worked, more or less, as separate organizations, the former having no control over the latter, though under Section IV of the Village Police Act such powers of control can be delegated to the District Superintendent of Police. In practice the Village Police are under the control of the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer who has powers of appointment, punishment, and is responsible for the organization of the Force. A transfer of powers in this respect to the District Superintendent of Police would probably secure better co-ordination between the two Forces, and a resulting improvement in the efficiency of the Village Police.

51. *General Mill Strike at Sholapur.*—This strike—a record for Sholapur as regards duration—extended over a period of nearly three months, viz. from the 15th February to the 13th May 1934. It involved five mills, and on the 23rd February 14,551 men were out on strike. The immediate cause was a reduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cut in wages. The strikers received every encouragement from certain labour leaders, and this, undoubtedly, was responsible for the prolongation of the strike.

Large contingents of Armed Police from other Districts had to be drafted into Sholapur to supplement the strength of the Sholapur Police, which, alone, was unable to compete with the situation. By the 12th May the number of strikers had dwindled down to 723, and from the 14th May onwards all the Mills were working at practically full strength. The maintenance of peace and order during the period of the strike entailed the performance of arduous duties by the Police concerned; and it is satisfactory to note that no serious disturbance occurred during the course of the strike.

Assistance to Bombay City Police in connection with Mill Strikes.—A force of 500 Armed Police, with a few Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, was detailed for duty in Bombay, from the District Police, in connection with the Mill strikes in that city from April to June 1934.

Depressed Class Movement in Nasik City.—The announced intention of the depressed classes to take part in the drawing of the "Rath" (chariot) in the Rath procession in Nasik City on the 26th March 1934 led to the issue of orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, by the District Magistrate, prohibiting the procession. An attempt was made to defy this order, and some idols were brought out of the Kala

Ram Temple preparatory to placing them in the chariot. Prompt Police action frustrated this attempt, as well as another endeavour made by a large crowd of women to pull the chariot.

Eventually it became necessary to disperse a crowd of 10,000 people which had collected, and had started stoning the Police. Several arrests were made, but cases were subsequently withdrawn under the orders of the District Magistrate.

Communal trouble in Hubli Town, Dharwar District.—On the 26th April the playing of music in two temples aroused the anger of some of the unruly members of the local Muhammadan community who assembled outside the temples, and assumed an aggressive attitude. Prompt Police action, combined with tactful handling of the situation, prevented what might have been a serious disturbance. Twenty persons were arrested and successfully prosecuted.

Loss of life owing to the capsizing of a Ferry Boat in the Krishna River, Belgaum District.—A regrettable accident occurred on the 21st September 1934 in which a ferry boat, owing to its dilapidated condition and faulty management by the crew, capsized in the Krishna River. Of the 216 passengers 112—mostly women—were drowned. In this connection five persons were arrested, and were still under trial at the close of the year.

52. The School, as usual, reopened after the December vacation on the 4th January 1934. Mr. H. B. Kidd was Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik. the Principal of the School from the beginning of the year up to the 8th February 1934, when he handed over charge to Mr. H. G. Lang, who continued as the Principal from the 9th February till the end of the year.

During the year the following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police joined the School on the dates shown against them :—

- | | | |
|------------------------|----|------------------------------------|
| (1) Mr. V. G. Kanetkar | .. | 30th January 1934. |
| (2) Mr. G. C. Ryan | .. | 23rd November 1934 (afternoon). |

No directly appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police joined the School during the year under review.

The following State candidates joined the School on the dates mentioned against them for undergoing training in the course prescribed for Deputy Superintendents of Police :—

- | | | |
|--|----|--------------------|
| (1) Mr. M. G. Kale (Sangli State) | .. | 4th July 1934. |
| (2) Mr. Mir Ahmed Ali Khan Talpur (Khairpur State) | .. | 5th December 1934. |
| (3) Mr. Mahendrasinhji Gagubha Jadeja (Rajkot State) | .. | 5th December 1934. |

No. (1) Mr. Kale left the School on the 30th November 1934 after completing an abridged course.

Thirty students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's Course in January 1934, and twenty-seven for the subsequent course in July 1934.

In the first final examination held at the end of May 1934, out of 23 students who appeared, all passed successfully (five with honours).

Out of the 23 students who appeared at the second final examination, which took place in November 1934, all passed successfully (17 with honours).

The general health of the School was satisfactory throughout the year. Though cholera of a virulent type broke out in Nasik City during the first half of the year, no case occurred at the School, all officers and students having been inoculated. There were some cases of malaria during the latter half of the year. An unfortunate fatal accident, the only one of its kind since the commencement of the School, occurred during the year under report in which a student in the Final Term sustained injuries by a fall from the horse he was riding when engaged in carrying out the normal morning riding programme. He died on the 23rd July 1934 in spite of immediate medical aid and treatment being given. The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year were satisfactory.

I visited and inspected the School from the 3rd December 1934 to the 6th December 1934, and distributed prizes to the successful students on the 4th December 1934.

Messrs. Kidd and Lang, ably assisted by Mr. Phadke and other members of the staff of instructors, maintained an efficient standard of work throughout the year.

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

(1) Opening of an Outpost at Palkhana in Bhiwandi Taluka of the Thana District ;

(2) Opening of the Police Stations (i) Poona Civil Lines and (ii) Poona Military Lines, consequent on the splitting up of the Poona Cantonment Police Station referred to under item (7) of paragraph 53 of the report for 1933 ;

(3) Abolition of the Outpost at Shivapur in Haveli Taluka of the Poona District ;

(4) Conversion of the Road Patrol at Uruli in Haveli Taluka in the Poona District into an Outpost ;

(5) Conversion of the Police Chowky at Sabarmati, under Madhavpura Police Station of the Ahmedabad District, into an Outpost ;

(6) Panch Mahals District Police charge, which was treated as a separate district temporarily, was retained permanently as a separate Police charge under the control of an Additional Superintendent of Police.

54. During the year under report, pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 3,872 was afforded to 51 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widows' Fund for the Constabulary" as against Rs. 2,468 to 58 families in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

1,053 officers and men and five clerks joined the General Provident Fund, and 235 officers and men and five clerks took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies. 559 policemen were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts as against 500 in 1933.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies in the various districts continued to function satisfactorily.

55. (a) The urgent need for providing the Police with reasonably comfortable housing accommodation has been repeatedly emphasized in the past, but there is little hope of achieving this object unless more liberal consideration is given to the financing of pending major works, and the grant under "Minor Works" is restored to its former level.

(b) The opening of a Branch for the training of Head Constables at the Police Training School, Nasik, which was mentioned in last year's report as one of the urgent needs of the Department, has since been sanctioned by Government to be brought into force with effect from the 1st July 1935.

(c) In regard to the proposed scheme, mentioned in the last year's report, for the systematic training of all Police recruits, a Committee, presided over by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, was appointed by me to go into the whole question. The deliberations and conclusions arrived at by this Committee are now under consideration, and the scheme will be incorporated in the general Re-organization Scheme for the whole Presidency which is now under preparation.

(d) The continued expansion of Ahmedabad City, and its importance as an industrial centre, will, undoubtedly, necessitate, sooner or later, the division of Ahmedabad into two charges. There is sufficient work in Ahmedabad City and its suburbs to keep one Superintendent of Police fully employed, without the extra burden of supervising the work of a large and criminal district. The same argument, to a lesser extent, applies to Poona.

(e) The re-organization of the whole Force of the Presidency with a view to bring it into line with modern conditions is under preparation, and will be submitted to Government as soon as possible. In a work of this magnitude thorough investigation is essential, and it will still be some time before the scheme is complete. Urgent necessities such as provision of more motor transport for Police purposes and mobile patrols to deal with the ever increasing motor traffic will be included in the scheme.

56. The Civil Disobedience Movement which collapsed in 1933 was practically non-existent in the year under report.

Sallent features.

The gradual return of the Police to their normal duties after the collapse of the movement in 1933 is reflected in the improved crime results.

The year under report showed a decrease in total reported crime, while under serious crime there was a large drop in robberies, and to a smaller extent under dacoities, and attempts at murder. Thefts (including cattle thefts) also recorded an appreciable decrease.

Against this there has been an increase under house-breakings which, however, are considerably below the average of the previous five years. This is compensated for to a certain extent by improved detection under this head, the percentage of detection being the best on record for the last five years. Taking crime as a whole there has been a slight improvement in detection. The percentage of recovery of stolen property has improved in spite of more property being stolen in the year under review. The number of cognizable cases dealt with direct by the Magistrates has increased, as also the amount of non-cognizable crime, which latter fact has been referred to in paragraph 17 of this report.

In regard to the work of the Police in general it may be said that their efficiency has been well maintained, and that they have carried out their onerous and often irksome duties with their customary loyalty and devotion to duty.

57. During the year two Indian Police Officers and four officers of the Bombay Provincial Police Service retired. One officer of the Provincial Service also died.

Concluding remarks.

Two recruits were appointed to the Indian Police, and none to the Bombay Provincial Police Service.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, in singling out officers for special mention states :—

“.....I think, however, the following officers are worthy of special mention for their industry, their initiative, promptitude and success :—

Superintendents of Police.

Messrs. A. W. Pryde, N. M. Kamte, W. E. Sutton and Rao Bahadur T. D. Waswani.

Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Messrs. M. M. Chudasama, G. W. Khot and E. M. O'Flynn.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Khan Bahadur I. K. Dessai, Khan Sahib D. A. Laher and Mr. M. V. Nabar.”

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, has remarked in this connection :—

“ I am happy to be able to say that a very creditable standard of administration was maintained by the Superintendents of Police, all of whom worked loyally, conscientiously and well. It is difficult for me to make a choice, but I think I ought to make special mention of Mr. F. W. O'Gorman for his untiring energy and personal attention to duty in Poona, Mr. Moss for his exertions in the Sholapur Mill Strike, and Mr. M. O'Gorman, whose retirement is a great loss to Government, for another year's successful work in Satara.

Among Deputy Superintendents of Police I would particularly mention the following :—

Messrs. Condon and Brown of Poona, Khan Sahib Sadri of Sholapur, Mr. Chinmugund of Dharwar, Mr. Baldwin of the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways and Rao Sahib Ghorpade of Belgaum."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, remarks :—

"For assistance and good work throughout the year in their respective spheres of duty mention must be made of Rao Sahib B. V. Kelkar (Criminal Tribes Branch), Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M.B.E. (Special Branch), and Mr. N. G. Joshi (Criminal Intelligence Branch)."

I have no hesitation in endorsing the commendatory remarks on the abovementioned officers.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"The crime statistics showed that the Police Administration in the Northern Division as a whole is apparently improving and the year was marked by a considerable decrease under all important heads, viz. (1) Reported, (2) Serious, (3) Excluded and (4) True crime disposed of. The Commissioner endorses with pleasure the views of the Deputy Inspector-General regarding the good work of the Police Force in general in all districts except Broach during the year, and of the officers particularly mentioned by him."

The exclusion of Broach from the general praise awarded to other districts is due to the poor results—compared with other districts—in the percentage of accused convicted to those sent up for trial, and also to the rise in percentage of undetected crime. This is a matter which will receive further consideration.

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"The Commissioner toured in all the districts of the Division (excluding Bombay Suburban District) and visited a large number of Police Stations to check delay in disposal of cases and ascertain the adequacy of the Police to deal with crime. The vast majority of Sub-Inspectors are now lightly worked. It does not follow, however, that their number can be reduced."

I regret that I am unable to endorse the view expressed by the Commissioner, Central Division, in regard to Sub-Inspectors being lightly worked, especially in the Central Division which comprises so many criminal districts. Naturally they are having an easier time now compared to the period during which the Civil Disobedience Campaign was in progress. Apart from crime work, however, they have a large number of miscellaneous duties to perform.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

"Discipline has been well maintained throughout and the morale of the Force continued to be good. I have been most favourably impressed by the demeanour and discipline of both officers and men, both armed and unarmed, in all districts."

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath worked as Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police throughout the year. He carried out his arduous and difficult duties with exceptionable ability, and was of the greatest assistance to me.

Mr. D. F. P. Reid capably filled the appointment of Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, throughout the year.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., was Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, up to the 30th November 1934, when he proceeded on leave. He performed the duties pertaining to that

appointment in an able and zealous manner. He was succeeded by Mr. F. E. Sharp.

Mr. Holland, who proceeded on leave from the 5th May 1934, was succeeded in the Northern Range by Mr. P. M. Stewart, while in the Southern Range Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C.I.E., worked throughout the year and administered his charge in a sound and capable manner.

Lastly, I must express my appreciation of the good work done by my office staff. Under the able control of the Office Superintendent—Khan Bahadur Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin—whose assistance, as usual, was of the greatest value, Rao Sahib Betrabet, the Head Clerk, and the Heads of Branches, a high standard of efficiency was maintained throughout the year.

E. E. TURNER,
Inspector-General of Police

APPENDIX "A".

INCIDENCE OF CRIME PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

APPENDIX 'A' (Referred to in paragraph 5).

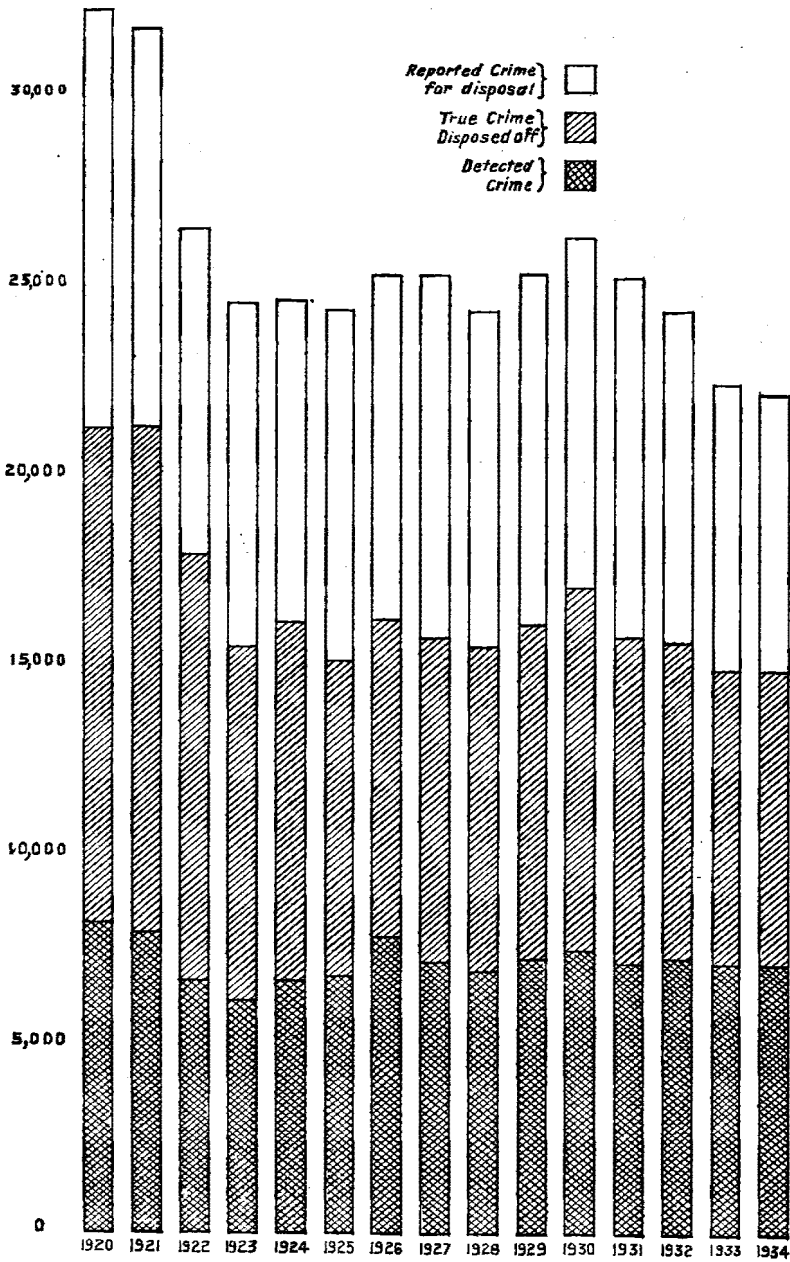
Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime during 1934.

| District | Cognizable crime reported during 1934. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V) | Murders during 1934 reported | Attempts at murder and culpable homicide, 1934 | Dacoities, 1934 | Robberies, 1934 | House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, 1934 | Thefts (including cattle thefts), 1934 | Cases of receiving stolen property, 1934 | Total serious crime, 1934 | Remarks |
|---|---|------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|--|--|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Ahmedabad ... | 1.38 | .02 | .02 | .01 | .01 | .27 | .39 | .03 | .78 | |
| 2. Broach ... | .95 | .02 | .01 | .02 | .01 | .27 | .21 | .02 | .60 | |
| 3. Kaira ... | 1.40 | .04 | .01 | .02 | .03 | .34 | .42 | .01 | .89 | |
| 4. Panch Mahals ... | 1.13 | .03 | .01 | .04 | .03 | .30 | .30 | .05 | .74 | |
| 5. Surat ... | .80 | .008 | .007 | .001 | .01 | .23 | .23 | .01 | .51 | |
| 6. Thana ... | 1.33 | .02 | .009 | .003 | .01 | .40 | .39 | .02 | .88 | |
| 7. Bombay Suburban District ... | 3.96 | .02 | .03 | .005 | .03 | .96 | 1.64 | .01 | 2.74 | |
| 8. Ahmednagar ... | .67 | .01 | .04 | .05 | .02 | .22 | .23 | .01 | .51 | |
| 9. East Khandesh ... | 1.14 | .01 | .005 | .02 | .04 | .42 | .38 | .02 | .92 | |
| 10. West Khandesh ... | .93 | .03 | .007 | .01 | .03 | .27 | .32 | .01 | .69 | |
| 11. Nasik ... | 1.50 | .01 | .002 | .002 | .04 | .49 | .57 | .02 | 1.15 | |
| Total, Northern Range, including B. E. & C. I. Railway. | 1.27 | .02 | .01 | .01 | .02 | .35 | .43 | .02 | .89 | |
| 12. Poona ... | 1.46 | .01 | .006 | .01 | .03 | .36 | .63 | .03 | 1.10 | |
| 13. Satara ... | .68 | .01 | .005 | .004 | .01 | .17 | .25 | .01 | .48 | |
| 14. Sholapur ... | 1.33 | .01 | .009 | .01 | .06 | .31 | .51 | .01 | .94 | |
| 15. Belgaum ... | .83 | .04 | .009 | .01 | .01 | .20 | .24 | .01 | .53 | |
| 16. Bijapur ... | .61 | .01 | .01 | .004 | .02 | .19 | .16 | .01 | .49 | |
| 17. Dharwar ... | 1.06 | .03 | .007 | .005 | .03 | .33 | .35 | .03 | .80 | |
| 18. Kanara ... | .83 | .01 | .007 | .007 | .02 | .21 | .38 | .04 | .65 | |
| 19. Kolaba ... | .54 | .01 | .007 | ... | .01 | .12 | .20 | .03 | .37 | |
| 20. Ratnagiri ... | .32 | .003 | .001 | .007 | .007 | .08 | .13 | .002 | .23 | |
| Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways. | .94 | .02 | .006 | .007 | .02 | .23 | .38 | .01 | .69 | |
| Total, for the Presidency proper, including Railways. | 1.10 | .02 | .008 | .008 | .02 | .29 | .40 | .02 | .79 | |

Appendix 'B' referred to in para 10.

POLICE COGNIZABLE CRIME UNDER I.P.C (CLASSES I to V)

FOR THE PRESIDENCY PROPER FROM 1920 TO 1934.



APPENDIX 'C' (Referred to in paragraph 20).

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

| 1 | Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year | Number ordered to furnish security | Number who furnished security | Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 | Number who went to jail in default of security | Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year | Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) | |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|---|---|-------|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Northern Range | ... { 1933 | 1,196 | 739 | 466 | ... | 273 | 219 | 75-64 |
| | ... { 1934 | 907 | 578 | 449 | ... | 129 | 178 | 79-28 |
| Southern Range | ... { 1933 | 1,057 | 597 | 434 | ... | 163 | 219 | 71-24 |
| | ... { 1934 | 1,029 | 559 | 424 | ... | 135 | 307 | 77-42 |
| Total | ... { 1933 | 2,253 | 1,336 | 900 | ... | 436 | 438 | 73-61 |
| | ... { 1934 | 1,936 | 1,137 | 873 | ... | 264 | 485 | 78-35 |

APPENDIX 'D' (Referred to in paragraph 30).

Statement showing the statistics regarding the Motor Vehicles for the year 1934.

| District | Number of Motor Vehicles | | Number of Driving Licenses | | "A" Permits | | "B" Permits | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | Registered | Re-registered | Issued | Renewed | Issued | Renewed | Issued | Renewed |
| Ahmedabad ... | 452 | 1,716 | 408 | 3,390 | 163 | 278 | 246 | 644 |
| Broach ... | 18 | 127 | 15 | 145 | 17 | 11 | 9 | 33 |
| Kaira ... | 30 | 283 | 80 | 390 | 98 | 146 | 102 | 176 |
| Panch Mahals ... | 16 | 95 | 36 | 177 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 56 |
| Surat ... | 110 | 712 | 115 | 923 | 151 | 121 | 108 | 274 |
| Thana ... | 59 | 316 | 16 | 360 | 88 | 180 | 63 | 263 |
| Bombay Suburban District. | 194 | 1,069 | 193 | 515 | 234 | 40 | 189 | 157 |
| Ahmednagar ... | 67 | 411 | 135 | 670 | 113 | 183 | 130 | 244 |
| East Khandesh ... | 32 | 402 | 85 | 514 | 109 | 246 | 117 | 309 |
| West Khandesh ... | 45 | 367 | 60 | 605 | 67 | 210 | 53 | 264 |
| Nasik ... | 98 | 578 | 129 | 852 | 122 | 273 | 185 | 354 |
| B. E. & C. I. Railway. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, Northern Range. | 1,121 | 6,074 | 1,272 | 6,541 | 1,227 | 1,730 | 1,214 | 2,678 |
| Poona ... | 441 | 2,173 | 307 | 2,330 | 348 | 310 | 337 | 462 |
| Satara ... | 86 | 361 | 71 | 647 | 168 | 312 | 189 | 376 |
| Sholapur ... | 96 | 453 | 104 | 634 | 68 | 156 | 115 | 198 |
| Belgaum ... | 173 | 650 | 169 | 950 | 300 | 339 | 305 | 453 |
| Bijapur ... | 50 | 117 | 42 | 333 | 50 | 128 | 51 | 195 |
| Dharwar ... | 68 | 462 | 30 | 855 | 78 | 170 | 50 | 345 |
| Kanara ... | 10 | 175 | 44 | 365 | 44 | 108 | 43 | 199 |
| Kolaba ... | 42 | 213 | 54 | 316 | 101 | 114 | 90 | 159 |
| Ratnagiri ... | 33 | 237 | 37 | 404 | 68 | 160 | 69 | 236 |
| G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, Southern Range. | 1,000 | 4,846 | 1,358 | 7,514 | 1,225 | 1,797 | 1,269 | 2,623 |
| Grand Total ... | 2,121 | 10,920 | 2,630 | 16,055 | 2,452 | 3,527 | 2,513 | 5,301 |

No. 13.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Poona, 30th May 1935.

FROM

E. E. TURNER, Esquire, I.P.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency ;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper, Part II, for the year 1934, together with the usual accompaniments, submitted by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

2. The Backward Class Officer, Bombay Presidency, has no remarks to offer on the report, except as regards paragraph 8 (ix). In this connection he observes that in a separate correspondence with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, he has expressed the view that the necessity for the extension of Section 11, Criminal Tribes Act, to Berads, Waddars and Lamanis has not been fully established. This matter, however, will be dealt with separately.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. E. TURNER,

Inspector-General of Police.

**REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES
ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND
AND THE CITY OF BOMBAY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER 1934.**

1. At the end of 1934 the total number of registered members belonging to all tribes and mixed gangs—declared as Criminal Tribes—was 8,446 compared with 9,565 at the end of 1933. The decrease was mainly due to the fact that several registered members who were due for release from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act were so exempted.

2. During the year 1,139 members of different tribes and gangs were registered. 2 registered members were received under Section 10 (3) and 4 under Section 13 from other Provinces. 144 members died, 1,660 were removed from registration for improvement in character, and 237 were struck off the register for other reasons.

3. The variations in the registered population, due to additions or removals, are shown in Statements I and I-A—separately according to Tribes and Districts.

4. (i) The details of convictions of Criminal Tribesmen—both registered and unregistered—are shown in Statements II and II-A—separately according to Tribes and Districts.

(ii) *Wrong application of Section 22.*—Instances of the wrong application of Sub-sections of Section 22 are still coming to notice.

In Nasik District, a wrong conviction of a Bhil under this Section was quashed by the High Court. In Sholapur District difficulties had arisen in the application of the proper sub-sections in cases of those who have been previously convicted under wrong sub-section. This position will automatically disappear by subsequent convictions.

In 7 cases from Sholapur District inadequate punishments have been awarded by the Magistrates and fines inflicted in 3 cases in contravention of High Court Circular Orders. These men were subsequently found to have been involved in offences against property.

In Dharwar District 9 registered members were convicted under wrong sub-sections of Section 22.

(iii) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section 24.*—Under this Section 6 registered members were convicted as against 7 in the last year and 2 in 1932.

(iv) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section 23.*—The number of persons liable for enhanced punishment under Section 23 of the Act and the number of persons whose cases were considered in that light are shown in Columns 18 and 19 of Statements II and II-A appended. Out of 30 persons liable for enhanced punishment 16 were actually dealt with under Section 23 of the Act.

(v) *Criminal Tribes Act, Section 28.*—No registered member of a Criminal Tribe was deported to any Indian State during the year.

5. 223 registered members of different tribes were sent to Settlements Internments and under Section 16. No member was sent out of transfers. the Presidency under Section 13 during the year.

6. Of the total registered population at the end of the year 3,345 are subject to the provisions of Section 10 and 5,101 are restricted under Section 11 of the Act. 483 registrees were absconding and 410 were in jail at the end of the year.

7. These figures refer to members outside Settlements. Details relating to all registered members of different tribes and gangs are shown in Statement No. I accompanying the report.

8. (i) During the year under report members of the Bhar and Pasi tribes of the United Provinces were brought under the Act by orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2396/3, dated 2nd March 1934. They are subjected to Section 10 only in this Presidency.

(ii) Kolis were formerly notified a Criminal Tribe by villages. This method was found to be unfair so a proposal to deal with them on lines similar to Bhils was submitted and received the approval of Government in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8421/2, dated 20th September 1934. By these orders the Kolis residing in the hilly parts of the 4 Districts—Thana, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona—on conviction of a non-bailable offence come under the purview of the Act.

(iii) The Mixed Gang of Ahmednagar District consisting of 19 persons of different castes mentioned in last year's report was brought under the provisions of the Act (Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5418/3, dated 4th December 1934) and provisions of Sections 4, 10 and 11 were made applicable to them.

(iv) The orders passed in 1927 for the registration of Bhils in the Central Division were found by experience to require slight modifications. New orders were passed by Government in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7947/2, dated 19th July 1934.

(v) A similar proposal in regard to Tadvis of East Khandesh to place them on a par with Bhils was made and received the assent of the Government in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9752-III/17666, dated 4th January 1935.

(vi) A proposal for the extension of the Act to Kathodis and Katkaris of the Thana and Kolaba Districts was examined in detail but it was set aside as the evidence did not warrant action under the Act.

(vii) A proposal to bring a big mixed gang consisting of 59 members of different castes under the operation of the Act has been received from Ahmedabad. It is still under scrutiny and may later be submitted to Government.

(viii) The proposals from Ahmednagar and Poona to bring certain Thakars residing on the bordering villages of these two Districts under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act mentioned in the last year's report are still pending. Almost all persons to whom it was intended to apply the Act are in jail for long terms of imprisonment.

(ix) Owing to the differential treatment accorded to registered members of Berads, Waddars and Lamanis of this Presidency and those of other Provinces, several difficulties have arisen in the practical working of the Act; the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, has proposed the extension of Section 11 to all registered members of this tribe irrespective of their original domicile. This proposal is under consideration.

(x) The District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, remarks:—

“Berads showed greater activity and it is doubtful whether the application of Section 10 (1) (b) alone of the Criminal Tribes Act is sufficient to check their tendency to crime. The relaxation of the restrictions of registering the members of this tribe only on conviction also appears desirable and registration on general bad repute should be enforced.”

Later he further says:—

“Berads are the principal Criminal Tribe in the District, members of other tribes are few. They appear to be in a more favoured position than many other tribes which does not appear to be deserved on their record. Section 10 (1) (b) notification of change of residence is the only restriction imposed on registered members. For the prevention of crime, this restriction alone is of little value. In 33 offences, all against property, Berads were arrested. The number of offences, in which, they were suspected is also considerable. The application of Section 10 (1) (a) in addition to Section 10 (1) (b) is essential to maintain proper supervision over those with criminal tendencies.”

(xi) With regard to Waddars in his district the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, observes:—

“Members of the Waddar tribe hitherto considered less criminal were found to have been responsible for the commission of 11 house-burglaries during the year.”

(xii) The District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, also complains that the comparative freedom given to the Waddars under the new notifications has had a deteriorating effect on its members. The Commissioner, Central Division, supports this view and suggests for consideration as to what further restrictions are necessary in the case of this tribe.

(xiii) The question of gangs of Kanjar Bhats and others from the Madras Presidency which was referred to the Government of India by the Government of Bombay is not yet decided. Under instruction of the Government of India representatives of the Bombay and Madras Governments held a conference on 5th November 1934 at Poona and discussed

the question in detail. They submitted reports about their deliberations to their respective Governments. Final orders are still awaited.

9. (i) During the year 253 wandering gangs were noticed in this Presidency. 224 belonged to notified Criminal Tribes and of these 77 were Irani gangs. The remaining 29 were considered as belonging to non-criminal class.

(ii) As remarked in last year's report the question of rounding up and registering wandering gangs to whom the Act has been applied was deferred and will have to be so deferred *sine die* for reasons reported in previous years.

(iii) Wandering gangs of Iranis are a source of trouble and anxiety to the public especially in out-lying places where they halt; the men are adept in the commission of theft and robbery, while the females are obnoxious in other ways. In the absence of any effective means of dealing with their depredations and terrorism, they will still continue to be so. Their deportation under Foreigners' Act is considered to be very expensive and laborious but it is difficult to devise some other means to bring them under adequate supervision to curb their irresponsible behaviour towards the law-abiding public.

10. (i) During the year under report 243 settlers were released on probation; 40 were called back to Settlements as they violated the conditions of their licenses and 183 were discharged altogether from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act.

(ii) 71 settlers were convicted for offences against property, 30 for other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and 150 for committing breach of rules and 4 under Section 24 of the Act. 6 settlers were bound over for good behaviour.

(iii) 2 settlers, one from Jalgaon Settlement and the other from N. P. Settlement who had been long absconding and were committing serious offences especially in the East Khandesh District, were traced during the year and are under trial in dacoity cases.

(iv) Settlers of the Sholapur Settlement were responsible for 24 offences committed in the limits of Sholapur City, Sadar Bazar and Sholapur Taluka Police Stations as against 22 in the previous year. All these cases were detected and the offences were brought home to 52 settlers. Apart from these there were three cases in which the property stolen being less than Rs. 10 the accused settlers were handed over to the Settlement Authorities to be dealt with departmentally.

(v) In this year in Sholapur District there were 145 cases (including the number pending from the previous year) against settlers under the Act. Of these 95 ended in conviction; of the remaining 50 cases, 3 were withdrawn, 21 are pending trial and 26 have been classed as undetected as the accused are still absconding.

(vi) 12 settlers (Pamlor Kaikadis) belonging to the Sholapur Settlement conspired together and with the help of a head guard and two watchmen committed three daring dacoities within a radius of 10 miles from the

Settlement. They were successfully prosecuted and convicted to suffer long terms of imprisonment.

(*ri*) One unregistered Bester living in Free Colony of Umedpur Settlement committed a robbery in Sholapur Taluka and one registered Pamlor settler was sentenced and convicted under Section 414, Indian Penal Code.

11. 483 registered members remained untraced at the end of the year as against 634 in 1933. 283 absconders were Absconders. apprehended during the year. 329 were prosecuted under Section 22 of the Act. Absconders are not usually located until they are arrested for some crime.

This difficulty of finding them out is very great at present ; but it is hoped this state of affairs will improve in course of time when the Village Police realise better their responsibility and pay more attention to their duties of supervising the registered members of criminal tribes.

66 registered Bhamptas were absconding from Ahmednagar District : of these 48 were traced in different parts of India away from their native place such as Jhansi, Yeotmal, Bangalore, Chapra and Dewas State. They have been dealt with under the Act.

12. Every registered member of a Criminal Tribe to whom Section 10 Roll-call. (1) (a) is applied is required to report himself daily, unless specially exempted, to the Village Headman according to rules.

Verification of the presence of the registered members of Criminal Tribes after roll-call by paying domiciliary visits as provided in the revised rules is of material use in controlling these men.

13. (*i*) Remarks made in last year's report hold good in case of Village Headmen. Though instructions are being given to Village Headmen and Watchmen. these Headmen from time to time by District Superintendents of Police and Sub-Divisional Officers, it will be a long time before we shall have any improvement.

(*ii*) During the year, 40 Village Headmen and 6 watchmen were reported for neglect of duties imposed on them by Section 26 of the Act. Of these 29 were warned, 10 were fined and 1 was suspended. 6 watchmen were warned. Besides these action against 7 Police Patels and one Talati is pending disposal with a Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

(*iii*) The District Magistrate, Kanara, has appointed the Forest Depôt Officer at Dandeli to perform the duties of a Village Headman as the Police Patel at Dandeli was not considered suitable to be entrusted to supervise the late settlers of Dandeli Settlement who have been released on probation on the abolition of the Settlement and are now allowed to stay at Dandeli.

14. (*i*) The Criminal Tribes Branch of the C.I.D. continued its work of advising and directing the administration of the Act throughout the Presidency. The introduction General. of one set of Rules under the Act throughout the Presidency for controlling

the registered population of all Tribes has added considerably to the better and smoother working of the Act.

(ii) With the help of the Finger Print Bureau, many registered and unregistered members of Criminal Tribes with previous convictions were found away from their native places. They were brought back either for prosecution or registration under the Act.

(iii) The newly opened Settlement in Ahmedabad for Chharas and other Criminal Tribesmen of Gujarath is progressing well. Sansias are by nature criminals and though registered and placed in Settlements still 16 men were involved in offences against property.

(iv) The charge of the Phase Pardhi Camp at Haregaon near Belapur in Ahmednagar District, which was declared to be a Pardhi Free Colony under Government Notification in Home Department No. 3023/3/E, dated 8th July 1933, was actually handed over to the Settlement Officer on 1st March 1934. The population of this Camp is 195 including females and children and out of this 141 are registered under the Act. During the year under report 19 convictions were secured against the Pardhis in this Camp, but otherwise they have given no special trouble.

15. During the year, the Criminal Tribes records of the following Inspections. Districts were inspected—

Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Dharwar and Belgaum.

During these inspections the Criminal Tribes Act and the rules made thereunder were explained to as many Police Officers as were available as experience has shown sufficient interest was not taken therein nor was it appreciated how effectively crime could be controlled by the Act.

16. (i) The working of the Criminal Tribes Act is being now understood better in the Districts as an effective means for the prevention of crime. But the intricacies of the Act rather defeat the full scope of its intentions: an Act on simpler and clearer lines would help both the Magistracy and the Police considerably. But one realises only too well that side by side with any action taken by the Police, there is the more important question of relieving poverty and economic distress among most tribes. If some really effective means to procure this end were available the application of the Act to several tribes would be no longer necessary. As things are now, Settlements are the only satisfactory solution to prevent depredations on law-abiding citizens.

(ii) The Criminal Tribes Manual which was submitted to Government last year is not yet published. It is hoped that when published it will be a help to all concerned.

G. A. SHILLIDY,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
Criminal Investigation Department,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT I.

STATEMENT

Statement showing statistics referring to registered

| Name of Tribe. | Number on the register at the beginning of the year. | Number added during the year. | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | | By registration. | Number of registered persons received by transfer under | | | | Total of columns 3 to 7. |
| | | | Section 10 (3). | Section 12. | Section 13. | Section 16. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Bagdi ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bauria ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Berad ... | 471 | 34 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| Bhampta (Pardeshi) ... | 190 | 7 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 11 |
| Bhampta (Takari) ... | 202 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Bhil ... | 1,900 | 208 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 209 |
| Bhar ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Chhapparband ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dharala ... | 1,531 | 376 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 376 |
| Futgudi ... | 195 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Haranshikari ... | 698 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Kaikadi ... | 134 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 11 |
| Kammi ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Katbu ... | 133 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Kathodi ... | 29 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Koli ... | 172 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Lamani ... | 1,311 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Mang ... | 423 | 46 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 47 |
| Mang-garndi ... | 512 | 35 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 43 |
| Pasia ... | ... | 90 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 91 |
| Ramoshi ... | 597 | 63 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| Sansia ... | 253 | 70 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 71 |
| Tadvi ... | 86 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| Thakur ... | 77 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Wanjari ... | 40 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Waddar ... | 191 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Waghri ... | 277 | 87 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 90 |
| Mixed gang ... | 101 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Total ... | 9,565 | 1,139 | 5 | 15 | 4 | ... | 1,163 |

I.

members of criminal tribes for the year 1934.

| Total of columns 2 to 8. 9 | Removed from the register since the beginning of the year. | | | | Number of registered persons transferred under | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Owing to death. 10 | For improvement in character. 11 | For other reasons. 12 | Total of columns 10 to 12. 13 | Section 10 (3). 14 | Section 12. 15 | Section 13. 16 |
| 17 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 506 | 7 | 81 | 22 | 110 | ... | ... | ... |
| 201 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 28 | ... | ... | ... |
| 211 | 8 | 66 | 4 | 78 | ... | 5 | ... |
| 2,109 | 20 | 491 | 48 | 559 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,907 | 20 | 26 | 44 | 90 | ... | ... | ... |
| 202 | 7 | ... | 46 | 53 | ... | ... | ... |
| 708 | 10 | 31 | 13 | 54 | ... | ... | ... |
| 145 | ... | 5 | 3 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 18 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 135 | 1 | 92 | ... | 93 | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 187 | 6 | 51 | 6 | 63 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,318 | 12 | 585 | ... | 597 | ... | ... | ... |
| 470 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 13 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 555 | 11 | 117 | 17 | 145 | ... | 5 | ... |
| 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 663 | 7 | 2 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 324 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 15 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 114 | 5 | 12 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... |
| 79 | ... | 11 | 2 | 13 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 55 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 201 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 39 | ... | ... | ... |
| 367 | 4 | 1 | 18 | 23 | ... | ... | ... |
| 103 | 2 | 12 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10,728 | 144 | 1,660 | 237 | 2,041 | 3 | 15 | ... |

STATEMENT

| Name of Tribe. 1 | Number of registered persons transferred under—contd. | | | | Resultant registered end of the | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Section 16. 17 | Section 28. 18 | Total of columns 14 to 18. 19 | Total of columns 13 to 19. 20 | Subject to section 10 only. 21 | Subject to section 11 only. 22 |
| Bagdi ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 14 |
| Bauria ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Berad ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 | 896 | ... |
| Bhampta (Pardeshi) ... | 11 | ... | 16 | 44 | ... | 157 |
| Bhampta (Takari) ... | 6 | ... | 7 | 85 | 1 | 125 |
| Bhil ... | 6 | ... | 7 | 566 | 1,542 | 1 |
| Bhar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Chhapparband ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 |
| Dharala ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 | ... | 1,817 |
| Futgudi ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 149 | ... |
| Haranshikari ... | 42 | ... | 42 | 96 | 4 | 608 |
| Kaikadi ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 10 | 1 | 134 |
| Kammi ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 8 |
| Katbu ... | ... | ... | ... | 99 | ... | 42 |
| Kathodi ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 20 | 9 |
| Koli ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 64 | 123 | ... |
| Lamani ... | ... | ... | ... | 597 | 684 | 37 |
| Mang ... | ... | ... | 1 | 14 | 1 | 455 |
| Mang-garudi ... | 18 | ... | 23 | 168 | ... | 387 |
| Pasis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | ... |
| Ramoshi ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 11 | 1 | 643 |
| Sansia ... | 134 | ... | 136 | 151 | ... | 173 |
| Tadvi ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 19 | 96 | ... |
| Tbakur ... | ... | ... | 1 | 14 | 50 | 15 |
| Wanjari ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 52 |
| Waddar ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 161 | 1 |
| Waghri ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 24 | ... | 343 |
| Mixed gang ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 24 | 65 |
| Total ... | 223 | ... | 241 | 2,282 | 3,345 | 5,101 |

I—continued.

| Total of columns 21 and 22. 23 | Absent on pass on the last day of the year. 24 | Absent without pass on the last day of the year. 25 | Number apprehended during the year. 26 | Number in jail on the last day of the year. | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| | | | | For offences under I. P. C. 27 | For offences under the C. T. Act. 28 | For other reasons. 29 |
| 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 996 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 14 | ... | ... |
| 157 | ... | 91 | 34 | 4 | 22 | 2 |
| 126 | 3 | 16 | 5 | 7 | ... | ... |
| 1,548 | 11 | 38 | 17 | 95 | 17 | 4 |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,817 | 34 | 24 | 116 | 61 | 15 | 2 |
| 149 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 612 | 5 | 95 | 26 | 13 | 8 | 1 |
| 135 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 1 | ... |
| 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | ... | 11 | 1 | 4 | 2 | ... |
| 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... |
| 123 | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | ... |
| 721 | 1 | 59 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| 456 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 3 | ... |
| 387 | 20 | 23 | ... | 13 | 4 | 3 |
| 91 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 649 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 5 | ... |
| 173 | ... | 55 | 22 | 9 | 2 | ... |
| 96 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 65 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | ... |
| 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 162 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 2 | ... |
| 343 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 9 | 5 | ... |
| 89 | ... | 2 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 8,446 | 96 | 483 | 283 | 302 | 91 | 17 |

STATEMENT

Showing statistics referring to registered members of

| Name of District, | Number on the register at the beginning of the year. | Number added during the year. | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | | By registration. | Number of registered persons received by transfer under | | | | |
| | | | Section 10 (3). | Section 12. | Section 19. | Section 16. | Total of columns 8 to 7. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Ahmedabad ... | 275 | 70 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 75 |
| Broach ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kaira ... | 1,761 | 445 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 445 |
| Surat ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Panch Mahals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thana ... | 216 | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 9 |
| Bombay Suburban District ... | 5 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| Ahmednagar ... | 1,226 | 64 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 71 |
| East Khandesh ... | 651 | 190 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 193 |
| West Khandesh ... | 754 | 46 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 48 |
| Nasik ... | 633 | 67 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 69 |
| Poona ... | 312 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Satara ... | 1,040 | 110 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 |
| Sholapur ... | 488 | 17 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 18 |
| Belgaum ... | 225 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Bijapur ... | 1,497 | 23 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Dharwar ... | 424 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Kanara ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kolaba ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 9,565 | 1,139 | 5 | 15 | 4 | ... | 1,163 |

I-A.

criminal tribes for the year 1934 according to Districts.

| Total of columns 2 to 8. 9 | Removed from the register since the beginning of the year. | | | | Number of registered persons transferred under | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Owing to death. 10 | For improvement in character. 11 | For other reasons. 12 | Total of columns 10 to 12. 13 | Section 10 (3). 14 | Section 12. 15 | Section 13. 16 |
| 350 | 6 | ... | 1 | 7 | ... | 5 | ... |
| 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2,206 | 23 | 27 | 58 | 108 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 225 | 7 | ... | 48 | 55 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,297 | 16 | 546 | 49 | 611 | ... | ... | ... |
| 844 | 16 | 39 | 15 | 70 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 802 | 8 | 106 | 1 | 115 | ... | 3 | ... |
| 702 | 10 | 118 | 25 | 153 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| 326 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 13 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 1,150 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 22 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 506 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| 239 | 2 | 50 | 28 | 80 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,522 | 17 | 755 | ... | 772 | ... | ... | ... |
| 443 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10,728 | 144 | 1,660 | 237 | 2,041 | 3 | 15 | ... |

STATEMENT

| Name of District. | Number of registered persons transferred under— <i>contd.</i> | | | Total of columns 18 to 19. | Resultant registered end of | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Section 10. | Section 28. | Total of columns 14 to 18. | | Subject to section 10 only. | Subject to section 11 only. |
| 1 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Ahmedabad | 129 | ... | 134 | 141 | 1 | 208 |
| Broach | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Kaira | 1 | ... | 1 | 109 | ... | 2,097 |
| Surat | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Panch Mahals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thana | ... | ... | 1 | 56 | 167 | 2 |
| Bombay Suburban District | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 10 |
| Ahmednagar | 56 | ... | 56 | 667 | 265 | 365 |
| East Khandesh | 6 | ... | 8 | 78 | 563 | 203 |
| West Khandesh | 9 | ... | 12 | 127 | 533 | 142 |
| Nasik | 5 | ... | 8 | 161 | 476 | 65 |
| Poona | 2 | ... | 4 | 17 | 41 | 268 |
| Satara | 5 | ... | 6 | 28 | ... | 1,122 |
| Sholapur | 1 | ... | 1 | 19 | 97 | 390 |
| Belgaum | 3 | ... | 3 | 83 | 117 | 39 |
| Bijapur | 6 | ... | 6 | 778 | 641 | 103 |
| Dharwar | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 398 | 32 |
| Kanara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Kolaba | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| Total | 223 | ... | 241 | 2,282 | 3,345 | 5,101 |

I-A—continued.

| population at the the year. | Absent on pass on the last day of the year. | Absent without pass on the last day of the year. | Number apprehended during the year. | Number in jail on the last day of the year. | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | For offences under I. P. C. | For offences under the O. T. Act. | For other reasons. |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| Total of columns 21 and 22. | | | | | | |
| 209 | 1 | 61 | 26 | 6 | 2 | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2,097 | 42 | 27 | 129 | 65 | 19 | 2 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 169 | ... | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 56 | 1 | 3 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... |
| 630 | 4 | 117 | 48 | 32 | 21 | 2 |
| 766 | ... | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | ... |
| 675 | 24 | 61 | ... | 59 | 5 | 2 |
| 541 | 2 | 24 | 6 | 43 | 6 | 2 |
| 309 | 11 | 20 | 1 | 13 | 3 | ... |
| 1,122 | 3 | 13 | 12 | 30 | 7 | ... |
| 487 | 1 | 52 | 34 | 7 | 11 | 1 |
| 156 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 18 | ... | 3 |
| 744 | ... | 70 | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 430 | 3 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| 9 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 46 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 8,446 | 96 | 483 | 283 | 302 | 91 | 17 |

STATEMENT

| Name of District. | Number of registered persons transferred under— <i>contd.</i> | | | Total of columns 18 to 19. | Resultant registered end of | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Section 10. | Section 28. | Total of columns 14 to 18. | | Subject to section 10 only. | Subject to section 11 only. |
| 1 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Ahmedabad | 129 | ... | 134 | 141 | 1 | 203 |
| Broach | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Kaira | 1 | ... | 1 | 109 | ... | 2,007 |
| Surat | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Panch Mahals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thana | ... | ... | 1 | 56 | 167 | 2 |
| Bombay Suburban District | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 10 |
| Ahmednagar | 56 | ... | 56 | 667 | 265 | 365 |
| East Khandesh | 6 | ... | 8 | 78 | 563 | 203 |
| West Khandesh | 9 | ... | 12 | 127 | 533 | 142 |
| Nasik | 5 | ... | 8 | 161 | 476 | 65 |
| Poona | 2 | ... | 4 | 17 | 41 | 268 |
| Satara | 5 | ... | 6 | 23 | ... | 1,122 |
| Sholapur | 1 | ... | 1 | 19 | 97 | 390 |
| Belgaum | 3 | ... | 3 | 83 | 117 | 39 |
| Bijapur | 6 | ... | 6 | 778 | 641 | 103 |
| Dharwar | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 393 | 32 |
| Kanara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Kolaba | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| Total | 223 | ... | 241 | 2,222 | 3,345 | 5,101 |

II.

of the criminal tribes for the year 1934.

| Offences under C. P. C. | | Offences under the C. T. Act. | | | | | General Total Columns 2 to 16. | Application of section 23, C. T. Act. | | Remarks. |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---|--|----------|
| Registered. | Unregistered. | Section 22 (1). | Section 22 (2). | Section 24. | Total Columns 13 to 14. | Section 21. | | Persons liable for enhanced punishment. | Persons actually dealt with under section 23, C. T. Act. | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 118 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 32 | 4 | ... | 36 | ... | 41 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | |
| 2 | 33 | 2 | 51 | 1 | 54 | ... | 432 | 7 | 6 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | |
| 4 | 6 | 21 | 60 | ... | 81 | 4 | 531 | 5 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| 3 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 24 | ... | 53 | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 8 | ... | 24 | 2 | 1 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| 10 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | ... | 27 | 4 | 1 | |
| ... | 6 | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 147 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 | ... | 59 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | ... | 13 | ... | 67 | ... | ... | |
| 2 | 6 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 59 | 2 | ... | |
| 3 | 15 | 15 | 5 | ... | 20 | ... | 116 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 88 | 6 | ... | |
| 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | 42 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 48 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | 18 | 2 | 2 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | |
| 1 | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | 10 | ... | 62 | 1 | ... | |
| 2 | 8 | 12 | 4 | ... | 16 | 1 | 128 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | |
| 30 | 89 | 124 | 205 | 6 | 335 | 13 | 2,115 | 90 | 16 | |

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members

| 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 | ... | ... | 17 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Broach | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kaira | ... | ... | 42 | 242 | 12 | 185 | 3 | 56 |
| Surat | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Panch Mahals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thana | ... | ... | 7 | 77 | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| Bombay Suburban District | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Ahmednagar | ... | ... | 8 | 16 | 15 | 20 | 3 | 3 |
| East Khandesh | ... | ... | 13 | 89 | ... | 14 | 1 | 4 |
| West Khandesh | ... | ... | 11 | 63 | 3 | 102 | ... | 2 |
| Nasik | ... | ... | 13 | 59 | 6 | 51 | 5 | 20 |
| Poona | ... | ... | 15 | 30 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 |
| Satara | ... | ... | 31 | 68 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Sholapur | ... | ... | 8 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belgaum | ... | ... | 5 | 60 | ... | 13 | ... | 4 |
| Bijapur | ... | ... | 15 | 32 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Dharwar | ... | ... | 6 | 63 | 1 | 15 | ... | 7 |
| Kanara | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kolaba | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 193 | 856 | 44 | 435 | 16 | 104 |

II-A.

of the criminal tribes for the year 1934.

| Offences under C. P. C. | | Offences under the C. T. Act. | | | | | General Total of Columns 2 to 16. | Application of section 23, C. T. Act. | | Remarks. |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|----------|
| Registered. | Unregistered. | Section 22 (1). | Section 23 (2). | Section 24. | Total of Columns 12 to 14. | Section 21. | | Persons liable for enhanced punishments. | Persons actually dealt with under section 23, C. T. Act. | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 4 | 39 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6 | 9 | 31 | 64 | ... | 95 | 5 | 655 | 5 | 5 | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | 7 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 102 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 4 | 23 | 13 | ... | 36 | ... | 105 | 3 | 2 | |
| 1 | 19 | 2 | 28 | 3 | 33 | ... | 173 | 1 | 1 | |
| 2 | 3 | 5 | 15 | ... | 20 | ... | 206 | 2 | ... | |
| ... | 7 | 3 | 29 | 2 | 34 | ... | 195 | 4 | 4 | |
| ... | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 60 | ... | 2 | |
| 2 | 12 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 22 | 4 | 148 | 9 | ... | |
| ... | ... | 19 | 14 | ... | 33 | ... | 54 | ... | .. | |
| 14 | 8 | 2 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | 109 | 3 | ... | |
| 3 | 4 | 11 | 14 | ... | 25 | ... | 98 | 2 | 2 | |
| 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | ... | 9 | ... | 104 | 1 | ... | |
| ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 51 | ... | ... | |
| 30 | 89 | 124 | 205 | 6 | 335 | 13 | 2,115 | 30 | 16 | |

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1934 for the

| 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 |
| <i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B(1) | Abetment of cognizable offence. Cognizable Criminal conspiracy. | 1 | 8 | ... | 9 | ... |
| <i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State. Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 136, 139 ... | Offences relating to the Army and Navy. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 231 to 254 ... | Offences relating to Coin ... | 7 | 44 | ... | 51 | ... |
| 4 | 255 to 263A ... | Offences relating to Stamps. | 5 | 8 | ... | 5 | ... |
| 5 | 467 and 471 ... | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes. | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 6 | 489A to 489D ... | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes. | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... |
| 7 | 212, 216, 216A ... | Harbouring an offender ... | 3 | 5 | ... | 8 | ... |
| 8 | 213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 225C ... | Other offences against public justice. | 29 | 70 | ... | 96 | ... |
| 9 | 143 to 163, 167, 158, 169. | Rioting, or unlawful assembly. | 163 | 370 | 5 | 527 | 16 |
| 10 | 140, 170, 171 ... | Personating public servant or soldier. | 5 | 20 | ... | 25 | ... |
| Total ... | | | 203 | 535 | 6 | 729 | 16 |
| <i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303 ... | Murder ... | 139 | 359 | ... | 468 | ... |
| 12 | 307 ... | Attempts at murder ... | 10 | 30 | ... | 40 | 3 |
| 13 | 304, 306 ... | Culpable homicide ... | 47 | 313 | ... | 159 | 1 |
| 14 | 376 ... | Rape by a person other than the husband. | 20 | 75 | ... | 95 | 11 |
| 15 | 377 ... | Unnatural offence ... | 3 | 20 | ... | 23 | 3 |
| 16 | 317, 318 ... | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth. | 13 | 114 | ... | 126 | ... |
| 17 | 305, 306, 309 ... | Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide. | 26 | 234 | ... | 260 | ... |
| 18 | 325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 326. | Grievous hurt ... | 234 | 734 | 4 | 964 | 6 |
| 19 | 326 ... | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt. | 6 | 21 | ... | 27 | 1 |
| 20 | 324, 327, 330 ... | Hurt ... | 201 | 848 | 4 | 1,045 | 30 |
| 21 | 363 to 369 & 371, 373, 373. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. | 49 | 124 | 4 | 169 | 6 |
| 22 | 346 to 348 ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion. | 4 | 6 | ... | 10 | ... |
| 22A | 332 and 353 ... | Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty. | 42 | 168 | ... | 210 | 6 |
| 23 | 354, 356, 367 ... | Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. | 35 | 163 | 1 | 197 | 13 |
| 24 | 304A, 336 ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt. | 60 | 189 | 1 | 248 | ... |
| Total ... | | | 858 | 3,107 | 14 | 4,071 | 80 |

PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (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, Dormant, Struck off, etc. | Transferred. | Compounded. | Withdrawn. | Non-cognizable. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 22 | 17 | 4 | ... | 21 | 3 | 2 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | 12 | 74 | 2 | 4 | 80 | 26 | 13 | 106 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 194 | 149 | 136 | 21 | 11 | 173 | 163 | 37 | 336 | ... | ... | 19 | 17 | 82 |
| 2 | 2 | 21 | ... | ... | 21 | 13 | 6 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 213 | 186 | 233 | 38 | 17 | 318 | 210 | 60 | 528 | ... | 1 | 19 | 18 | 82 |
| 53 | 136 | 139 | 63 | 93 | 300 | 29 | 8 | 329 | 8 | 2 | ... | 7 | 5 |
| 13 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 7 | ... | 18 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 27 | 43 | 66 | 6 | 9 | 83 | 7 | 3 | 90 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 29 | 27 | 19 | 3 | 6 | 25 | 6 | 1 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 |
| 7 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | 16 | 43 | 2 | 43 | 38 | 9 | 5 | 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 42 | 24 | 181 | 3 | 6 | 190 | 24 | 20 | 214 | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| 328 | 203 | 316 | 62 | 49 | 431 | 254 | 92 | 685 | ... | ... | 227 | 11 | 47 |
| 9 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 4 | ... | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 505 | 154 | 267 | 49 | 39 | 359 | 289 | 87 | 648 | 1 | ... | 381 | 10 | 73 |
| 59 | 36 | 47 | 5 | 15 | 71 | 55 | 7 | 126 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 10 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 14 | 9 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 36 | 47 | 109 | 4 | 8 | 121 | 46 | 16 | 167 | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 13 |
| 40 | 48 | 81 | 9 | 6 | 97 | 125 | 32 | 223 | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| 47 | 80 | 104 | 12 | 4 | 121 | 17 | 7 | 138 | ... | 1 | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| 1,217 | 845 | 1,395 | 224 | 291 | 1,924 | 890 | 238 | 2,814 | 15 | 4 | 621 | 57 | 182 |

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 | 3 | 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. | 75 | 146 | 2 | 219 | 6 |
| 26 | 392, 393, 394, 397, 398. | Robbery ... | 90 | 463 | 10 | 543 | 75 |
| 27 | 270, 291, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences. | 64 | 388 | 12 | 440 | 11 |
| 28 | 428, 429 ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal. | 18 | 83 | 2 | 99 | 2 |
| 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. | 794 | 4,941 | 27 | 5,708 | 142 |
| 30 | 311, 400, 401 ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. | 2 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... |
| Total ... | | | 1,043 | 6,024 | 53 | 7,014 | 235 |
| CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person. | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 ... | Wrongful restraint and confinement. | 50 | 194 | 10 | 234 | 9 |
| 32 | 396, 397 ... | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life. | 41 | 211 | 1 | 251 | 2 |
| Total ... | | | 91 | 405 | 11 | 485 | 11 |
| CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property. | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 379 to 382 ... | Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ... | 106 | 609 | 14 | 701 | 25 |
| | | | 787 | 6,259 | 879 | 6,167 | 187 |
| 34 | 406 to 409 ... | Criminal breach of trust ... | 142 | 482 | 7 | 617 | 10 |
| 35 | 411 to 414 ... | Receiving stolen property ... | 98 | 379 | 1 | 476 | 1 |
| 36 | 419, 420 ... | Cheating ... | 105 | 350 | 4 | 491 | 6 |
| 37 | 447, 448, 453 and 456. | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. | 68 | 312 | 30 | 350 | 9 |
| 38 | 461, 462 ... | Breaking closed receptacle. | 6 | 25 | 5 | 26 | ... |
| Total ... | | | 1,312 | 8,456 | 940 | 8,328 | 238 |
| Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ... | | | 3,543 | 18,607 | 1,023 | 21,127 | 681 |

PART I—continued.

| 9 | Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable. | | True Cases. | | | | 15 | 16 | 17 | Remarks. | | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------------------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----|--------------------------------|--|--|-----|-----|
| | 10 | Number pending at end of year. | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | | Total Magistrates' true cases. | Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction. | Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15). | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| 13 | 62 | 39 | 16 | 82 | 139 | 14 | 3 | 163 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 87 | 94 | 114 | 16 | 154 | 294 | 63 | 18 | 357 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 32 | 32 |
| 80 | 69 | 35 | 18 | 227 | 292 | 36 | 6 | 328 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| 35 | 22 | 21 | 6 | 13 | 42 | 49 | 16 | 91 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 380 | 760 | 1,202 | 146 | 3,077 | 4,462 | 280 | 93 | 4,733 | ... | 1 | 105 | 24 | 44 | 44 |
| ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 595 | 1,009 | 1,414 | 202 | 3,553 | 5,222 | 443 | 137 | 5,665 | 1 | 4 | 109 | 30 | 95 | 95 |
| 129 | 40 | 45 | 7 | 4 | 66 | 367 | 47 | 433 | ... | ... | 69 | 3 | 12 | 12 |
| 72 | 48 | 117 | 4 | 8 | 130 | 45 | 20 | 175 | ... | ... | 32 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| 201 | 88 | 162 | 11 | 12 | 196 | 412 | 67 | 608 | ... | ... | 101 | 7 | 19 | 19 |
| 102 | 102 | 348 | 29 | 94 | 485 | 103 | 59 | 588 | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | 17 | 17 |
| 672 | 796 | 2,695 | 122 | 1,560 | 5,376 | 896 | 486 | 6,272 | 10 | 5 | 19 | 28 | 41 | 41 |
| 86 | 132 | 315 | 17 | 57 | 396 | 380 | 84 | 776 | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 4 | 4 |
| 83 | 51 | 364 | 11 | 4 | 380 | 103 | 64 | 483 | ... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| 96 | 105 | 215 | 8 | 60 | 297 | 452 | 62 | 739 | ... | 1 | 48 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| 146 | 63 | 91 | 15 | 26 | 162 | 1,970 | 397 | 2,132 | ... | ... | 64 | 2 | 16 | 16 |
| 2 | 4 | 9 | ... | 11 | 25 | 4 | ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,142 | 1,253 | 4,037 | 202 | 1,932 | 7,111 | 3,908 | 1,052 | 11,019 | 11 | 13 | 134 | 52 | 94 | 94 |
| 3,368 | 3,381 | 7,271 | 672 | 5,805 | 14,771 | 5,263 | 1,604 | 20,634 | 27 | 22 | 984 | 164 | 472 | 472 |

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 | 3 | 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. | 75 | 146 | 2 | 219 | 6 |
| 26 | 392, 393, 394, 397, 398. | Robbery ... | 90 | 463 | 10 | 543 | 75 |
| 27 | 270, 291, 292, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences. | 64 | 338 | 12 | 440 | 11 |
| 28 | 422, 429 | Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal. | 18 | 83 | 2 | 99 | 2 |
| 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. | 794 | 4,941 | 27 | 5,708 | 142 |
| 30 | 311, 400, 401 | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. | 2 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... |
| Total ... | | | 1,043 | 6,024 | 53 | 7,014 | 235 |
| CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person. | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 | Wrongful restraint and confinement. | 50 | 194 | 10 | 234 | 9 |
| 32 | 335, 337 | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life. | 41 | 211 | 1 | 251 | 2 |
| Total ... | | | 91 | 405 | 11 | 485 | 11 |
| CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property. | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 379 to 382 | Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ... | 106 787 | 609 6,259 | 14 879 | 701 6,167 | 25 187 |
| 34 | 406 to 409 | Criminal breach of trust ... | 142 | 482 | 7 | 617 | 10 |
| 35 | 411 to 414 | Receiving stolen property ... | 98 | 379 | 1 | 476 | 1 |
| 36 | 419, 420 | Cheating ... | 105 | 390 | 4 | 491 | 6 |
| 37 | 447, 448, 453 and 456. | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. | 63 | 312 | 20 | 350 | 9 |
| 38 | 461, 462 | Breaking closed receptacle. | 6 | 25 | 5 | 26 | ... |
| Total ... | | | 1,313 | 8,456 | 940 | 8,828 | 238 |
| Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ... | | | 5,548 | 18,607 | 1,023 | 21,137 | 581 |

PART I—concluded.

| 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, Dormant, Struck off, etc. | Transferred. | Compounded. | Withdrawn. | Non-cognizable. |
| 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | 23 | 107 | 6 | 19 | 138 | 56 | 46 | 194 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 |
| 155 | 601 | 7,372 | 90 | 100 | 7,458 | 4,721 | 4,350 | 12,189 | ... | 4 | 1 | 34 | 6 |
| 47 | 77 | 493 | 6 | 125 | 624 | 1,230 | 1,014 | 1,914 | 2 | ... | ... | 38 | ... |
| 235 | 710 | 7,877 | 103 | 246 | 8,238 | 6,079 | 5,413 | 14,317 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 75 | 11 |
| 3,603 | 4,091 | 15,148 | 775 | 6,051 | 23,009 | 11,942 | 7,017 | 34,951 | 29 | 26 | 985 | 239 | 463 |

A, Part I, for 1933 :—

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1934 for the Bombay

| 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, 190-B (1) | Abetment of cognizable offences ... criminal conspiracy ... | 4 | 7 | ... | ... | 11 | 9 |
| | <i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 131 to 135, 138 | Offences relating to the Army and Navy | ... | 67 | 1 | ... | 39 | 28 |
| 3 | 231 to 254 | Offences relating to Coin. | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 255 to 263A | Offences relating to Stamps | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | 8 | 4 |
| 5 | 467 and 471 | Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 |
| 6 | 489A to 489D | Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| 7 | 212, 216, 216A | Harbouring an offender. | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | 10 | 3 |
| 8 | 213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226 | Other offences against public justice | 37 | 63 | ... | ... | 109 | 84 |
| 9 | 143 to 153, 157, 158, 159. | Rioting or unlawful assembly | 1,056 | 1,735 | 53 | ... | 1,751 | 876 |
| 10 | 140, 170, 171 | Personating public servant or soldier | 20 | 28 | 1 | ... | 41 | 39 |
| | | Total | 1,130 | 1,987 | 55 | ... | 1,976 | 1,045 |
| | <i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 302, 303 | Murder | 235 | 452 | 20 | 2 | 446 | 236 |
| 12 | 307 | Attempts at murder | 11 | 25 | ... | 1 | 21 | 5 |
| 13 | 304, 306 | Culpable homicide | 90 | 242 | 2 | ... | 207 | 99 |
| 14 | 376 | Rape by a person other than the husband | 19 | 66 | 12 | 1 | 46 | 25 |
| 15 | 377 | Unnatural offence | 4 | 22 | 5 | ... | 19 | 13 |
| 16 | 317, 318 | Exposure of infants or concealment of birth | 5 | 77 | 7 | ... | 66 | 51 |
| 17 | 305, 306, 309 | Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide | 20 | 227 | 6 | ... | 208 | 186 |
| 18 | 325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335. | Grievous hurt | 628 | 1,217 | 34 | ... | 1,354 | 631 |
| 19 | 328 | Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt. | 5 | 15 | 1 | ... | 14 | 4 |

PART II.

Presidency proper (including Railways).

| 10 | 11 | 12 | PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES. | | | Remarks. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | 13 | 14 | 15 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | S | (s) |
| 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. | Approved. | Pardoned. |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | ... | 35 | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | 2 | 11 | 32 | 12 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 875 | ... | 876 | 1,148 | 172 | 826 | 8 | ... | 104 | 105 | 146 | ... | ... |
| 2 | ... | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 931 | 2 | 924 | 1,195 | 191 | 855 | 8 | ... | 104 | 106 | 147 | ... | ... |
| 210 | 2 | 211 | 47 | 8 | 27 | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | 16 | 1 | ... |
| 16 | 2 | 13 | 34 | ... | 21 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 108 | 2 | 106 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 1 | ... | 16 | 3 | 17 | ... | ... |
| 21 | ... | 28 | 7 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 6 | ... | 2 | 11 | 4 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | ... | 18 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 22 | ... | 26 | 47 | 23 | 18 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 823 | 5 | 326 | 569 | 112 | 422 | 2 | ... | 29 | 431 | 59 | ... | ... |
| 10 | ... | 5 | 20 | 4 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |

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 II.—Serious Offences against the Person—contd. | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 324, 327, 330 ... | Hurt ... | 337 | 1,155 | 45 | ... | 1,190 | 363 |
| 21 | 363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373. | Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ... | 72 | 199 | 24 | ... | 160 | 92 |
| 22 | 346 to 348 ... | Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion ... | 13 | 11 | ... | ... | 16 | 8 |
| 23A | 352, 353 ... | Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty ... | 96 | 306 | 10 | ... | 303 | 203 |
| 23 | 353, 354, 356, 357... | Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ... | 40 | 189 | 5 | ... | 161 | 107 |
| 24 | 304A, 338 ... | Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ... | 53 | 186 | 6 | ... | 153 | 107 |
| | | Total ... | 1,527 | 4,391 | 177 | 4 | 4,363 | 2,050 |
| 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 ... | 318 | 469 | 75 | 13 | 415 | 166 |
| 26 | 392, 393, 394, 397, 398. | Robbery ... | 94 | 390 | 36 | 8 | 299 | 211 |
| 27 | 370, 381, 383, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. | Serious mischief and cognate offences ... | 50 | 98 | 4 | ... | 113 | 59 |
| 28 | 428, 429 ... | Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ... | 28 | 43 | 5 | ... | 57 | 29 |
| 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 ... | 710 | 3,049 | 156 | 1 | 2,943 | 1,900 |
| 30 | 311, 400, 401 ... | Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ... | 52 | 44 | ... | ... | 63 | 19 |
| | | Total ... | 1,362 | 4,093 | 274 | 22 | 3,790 | 2,384 |

PART II—continued.

| 10 | 11 | 12 | PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES. | | | | | Remarks. | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | 13 | 14 | 15 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) |
| 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. | Approved. | Pardoned. |
| 807 | 3 | 235 | 595 | 99 | 496 | ... | ... | 23 | 576 | 23 | ... | ... |
| 68 | 1 | 86 | 112 | 4 | 66 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... |
| 8 | ... | 7 | 24 | 10 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| 100 | ... | 84 | 29 | 14 | 13 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 10 | ... | ... |
| 54 | ... | 63 | 282 | 60 | 159 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 45 | ... | 77 | 32 | 12 | 14 | ... | ... | 4 | 10 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 2,303 | 15 | 1,287 | 1,809 | 367 | 1,218 | 16 | ... | 81 | 1,023 | 162 | 1 | ... |
| 249 | 3 | 280 | 56 | 1 | 39 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 88 | 3 | 133 | 168 | 42 | 116 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| 54 | ... | 31 | 133 | 15 | 106 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 28 | ... | 11 | 91 | 25 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 943 | 8 | 751 | 659 | 123 | 469 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 223 | 88 | 1 | ... |
| 44 | ... | 33 | 10 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| 1,406 | 14 | 1,239 | 1,117 | 212 | 794 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 283 | 95 | 9 | 2 |

STATEMENT A—

| 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 |
| CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person. | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 341 to 344 | Wrongful restraint and confinement | 67 | 268 | 5 | ... | 273 | 72 |
| | 336, 337 | Rash act causing hurt or endangering life | 51 | 191 | 4 | ... | 200 | 139 |
| | | Total | 118 | 454 | 9 | ... | 473 | 201 |
| CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property. | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 379 to 382 | Theft | 113 | 664 | 10 | 1 | 827 | 673 |
| | | { Of cattle ... Ordinary ... | 667 | 4,417 | 123 | 4 | 4,236 | 3,497 |
| 34 | 406 to 409 | Criminal breach of trust. | 93 | 455 | 20 | 1 | 416 | 339 |
| 35 | 411 to 414 | Receiving stolen property | 130 | 594 | 9 | ... | 631 | 520 |
| 36 | 419, 420 | Cheating | 130 | 443 | 12 | 2 | 417 | 283 |
| 37 | 447, 448, 453 and 456. | Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking | 103 | 377 | 6 | ... | 381 | 168 |
| 38 | 461, 462 | Breaking closed receptacle | 14 | 46 | ... | ... | 28 | 25 |
| | | Total | 1,229 | 7,196 | 179 | 8 | 6,936 | 5,506 |
| | | Total of Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V). | 5,256 | 18,071 | 604 | 84 | 17,528 | 11,165 |

PART II—continued.

| 10 | 11 | 12 | PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES. | | | Remarks. | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------|---|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | 13 | 14 | 15 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | |
| 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, Inmates, Dormant, Struck off, etc. | Transferred. | Non-cognizable. | Compounded. | Withdrawn. | Approved. | Pardoned. |
| 201 | ... | 52 | 919 | 124 | 737 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 132 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 71 | ... | 35 | 123 | 42 | 54 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 41 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 272 | ... | 87 | 1,042 | 166 | 781 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 173 | 11 | .. | .. |
| 154 | 2 | 126 | 83 | 33 | 42 | 2 | .. | .. | 8 | 2 | 7 | .. | .. |
| 739 | 8 | 689 | 2,030 | 893 | 919 | 11 | 2 | .. | 19 | 24 | 39 | .. | .. |
| 77 | 1 | 106 | 618 | 119 | 339 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 15 | 1 | .. |
| 111 | ... | 62 | 153 | 100 | 46 | 1 | 3 | .. | 8 | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 124 | 1 | 125 | 777 | 103 | 575 | 3 | .. | .. | 4 | 70 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 218 | ... | 90 | 4,653 | 673 | 3,767 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 137 | 7 | .. | .. |
| 3 | ... | 32 | 13 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,431 | 12 | 1,232 | 8,426 | 1,910 | 5,721 | 19 | 5 | .. | 46 | 233 | 78 | 1 | .. |
| 6,343 | 43 | 4,769 | 13,589 | 2,846 | 9,369 | 52 | 9 | .. | 241 | 1,767 | 494 | 11 | 2 |

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 176 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 above. | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | 295 to 297 | Offences against religion. | 1 | 27 | ... | ... | 27 | 27 |
| 40 | 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 293, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws. | Public nuisances | 12 | 147 | 1 | ... | 124 | 106 |
| 41 | ..... | Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable | 761 | 9,168 | 40 | 2 | 9,117 | 8,738 |
| 42 | ..... | Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) | 78 | 539 | 2 | ... | 561 | 511 |
| Total | | | 852 | 9,901 | 43 | 2 | 9,829 | 9,382 |
| Grand Total | | | *6,108 | 27,972 | 737 | 36 | 27,357 | 20,567 |

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1933 :—5,969 persons.

Northern Range ... + 111 persons { + 22 persons difference not explained.
 + 4 persons omitted last year have been included this year.
 + 85 persons again brought for trial.

Southern Range ... + 38 persons —Difference not explained.

Total ... + 149 persons.

i.e., 6,108 persons.

PART II—concluded.

| 10 | 11 | 12 | PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES. | | | 15 | (a) | (b) | Remarks | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| | | | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) |
| 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. | Approved. | Pardoned. | |
| ... | ... | 1 | 44 | 4 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18 | ... | 29 | 64 | 47 | 14 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| 379 | 2 | 789 | 6,637 | 5,723 | 741 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 65 | ... | ... | |
| 50 | 8 | 49 | 308 | 278 | 23 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 41 | ... | ... | |
| 447 | 10 | 868 | 7,053 | 6,051 | 804 | 5 | ... | 6 | 2 | 108 | ... | ... | |
| 6,790 | 53 | 5,637 | 20,642 | 8,897 | 10,173 | 57 | 9 | 247 | 1,769 | 602 | 11 | 2 | |

A, Part II, for 1933:—

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1934 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. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 117 | Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 118, 119 | Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 130-B (1) and 130-B (2). | Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| <i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.</i> | | | | | | |
| 2 | 121 to 130, 505 | Offences against the State. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | 137 | Harbouring deserters by Master of ship. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | 173 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229. | Offences against public justice. | 43 | 350 | 433 | 8 |
| 5 | 161 to 169, 217 to 223. | Offences by public servants. | 5 | 13 | 18 | ..... |
| 6 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424. | False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property. | 64 | 223 | 287 | 5 |
| 7 | 465 to 477A | Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts. | 10 | 39 | 49 | 8 |
| 8 | 264 to 267 | Offences relating to weights and measures. | 15 | 87 | 102 | ..... |
| 9 | 482 to 489 | Making or using false trade marks. | 5 | 3 | 8 | ..... |
| 10 | 149, 153A to 155, 160. | Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray. | 49 | 830 | 879 | 1 |
| | | Total ... | 191 | 1,585 | 1,776 | 22 |

PART I.

Bombay Presidency Proper (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 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 74 | 255 | 56 | | | | |
| | 7 | 8 | 3 | | | | |
| 11 | 61 | 133 | 77 | | | | |
| 4 | 10 | 6 | 21 | | | | |
| | 20 | 67 | 15 | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 6 | | | | | |
| 13 | 86 | 723 | 57 | | | | |
| 69 | 259 | 1,197 | 229 | | | | |

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 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 12 | 370 | Buying or disposing of slaves. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12a | 376 | Rape by the husband | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| | | Total | ..... | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property. | | | | | | |
| 13 | 334 to 339 | Extortion | 13 | 56 | 69 | 11 |
| | | Total | 13 | 56 | 69 | 11 |
| CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person. | | | | | | |
| 14 | 345 | Wrongful confinement | 4 | 8 | 12 | ..... |
| 15 | 353, 355, 358 | Criminal force | 128 | 1,965 | 2,093 | 332 |
| 16 | 334 | Hurt on grave or sudden provocation. | 8 | 18 | 21 | 1 |
| 17 | 323 | Voluntarily causing hurt... | 1,110 | 11,333 | 12,443 | 1,459 |
| 18 | 374 | Compulsory labour | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total | 1,245 | 13,374 | 14,619 | 1,792 |
| CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property. | | | | | | |
| 19 | 417, 418 | Cheating | 27 | 250 | 277 | 41 |
| 20 | 403 to 405 | Criminal misappropriation of property. | 47 | 330 | 427 | 60 |
| 21 | 426, 427, 434 | Mischief (simple) | 253 | 2,254 | 2,517 | 303 |
| | | Total | 327 | 2,834 | 3,221 | 404 |
| CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above. | | | | | | |
| 22 | 298 | Offences against religion | 1 | 4 | 5 | ..... |
| 23 | 490 to 493 | Criminal breach of contract of service. | ..... | 8 | 8 | 1 |
| 24 | 493 to 498 | Offences relating to marriage. | 175 | 1,241 | 1,416 | 234 |
| 25 | 500 to 503 | Defamation | 50 | 337 | 387 | 48 |

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 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | | | | | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 8 | 25 | 15 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 8 | 25 | 15 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 6 | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 779 | 673 | 146 | 163 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 7 | 8 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 4,653 | 4,192 | 1,101 | 1,088 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| | | | | | | | |
| 5,445 | 4,875 | 1,256 | 1,251 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 87 | 101 | 15 | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 100 | 145 | 70 | 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 799 | 992 | 104 | 929 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 986 | 1,238 | 279 | 314 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| ..... | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 563 | 385 | 75 | 169 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 108 | 131 | 41 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |

STATEMENT B—

| I 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. | 327 | 3,985 | 4,312 | 631 |
| 27 | 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. | Public and local nuisances. | 13 | 736 | 754 | 17 |
| 28 | 294A ... | Keeping a lottery office ... | ..... | 32 | 32 | ..... |
| 29 | Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. F. C. | Security for keeping the peace on conviction. | 46 | 1,031 | 1,077 | 554 |
| 30 | Cases under Chapter X, C. F. C. | Public nuisances ... | 5 | 29 | 34 | 1 |
| 31 | Cases under Chapter XII, C. F. C. | Disputes as to immovable property. | 19 | 113 | 131 | 23 |
| 32 | Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. F. C. | Maintenance of wives and children. | 48 | 470 | 518 | 28 |
| Total ... | | | 658 | 7,966 | 8,674 | 1,527 |
| Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Polios. | | | 3,139 | 79,365 | 82,504 | 176 |
| Total ... | | | 3,139 | 79,365 | 82,504 | 176 |
| Grand Total ... | | | *5,613 | 105,254 | 110,867 | 3,933 |

* Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for Column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1933 ... 5,383 cases.
 Northern Range ... +304 cases—differences not explained.
 Southern Range ... -74 Do. do.
 Total ... +330 cases.
 i.e. 5,613 cases.

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 |
| 1,617 | 1,323 | 488 | 354 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 10 | 103 | 576 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 1 | 2 | 26 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 110 | 63 | 303 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 1 | 4 | 18 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 6 | 38 | 93 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 143 | 174 | 110 | 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 2,561 | 2,128 | 1,663 | 735 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 3,942 | 4,374 | 70,638 | 3,313 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 Transferred. |
| 3,942 | 4,374 | 70,638 | 3,313 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 Transferred. |
| 13,011 | 12,900 | 75,109 | 5,913 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 Transferred. |

1933, and column 4 of this statement:—

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1934 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 information 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. | ..... | — | — |
| | 117 | ... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc. | ..... | — | — |
| | 118, 119 | ... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence. | ..... | — | — |
| | 120-B (1) and 120-B (2). | Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ... | ..... | — | — |
| Total ... |  |  | ..... | — | — |
| <i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc., etc.</i> | | | | | |
| 2 | 121 to 130, 505 | ... Offences against the State | ..... | — | — |
| 3 | 137 | ... Harbouring deserters by Master of ship. | ..... | — | — |
| 4 | 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229. | ... Offences against public justice | 94 | 474 | 33 |
| 5 | 161 to 169, 217 to 223 | ... Offences by public servants | 7 | 16 | 1 |
| 6 | 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424. | ... False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property. | 90 | 231 | 26 |
| 7 | 465 to 477A | ... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts. | 20 | 70 | — |
| 8 | 264 to 267 | ... Offences relating to weights and measures. | 9 | 89 | 3 |
| 9 | 482 to 489 | ... Making or using false trade-marks | 20 | 6 | — |
| 10 | 149, 153A to 156, 160 | ... Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray | 316 | 2,531 | 334 |
| Total ... | | | 556 | 3,487 | 402 |
| <i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i> | | | | | |
| 11 | 312 to 316 | ... Causing miscarriage | ..... | 8 | — |
| 12 | 370 | ... Buying or disposing of slaves | ..... | — | — |
| 12A | 376 | ... Rape by the husband | ..... | 1 | — |
| Total ... |  |  | ..... | 9 | — |
| <i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i> | | | | | |
| 13 | 384 to 389 | ... Extortion | 49 | 147 | 2 |
| Total ... | | | 49 | 147 | 2 |

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 | ..... | 91 | ... |
| 15 | 332, 355, 358 | ... Criminal force | 309 | 4,031 | 23 |
| 16 | 334 | ... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation. | 10 | 39 | ... |
| 17 | 323 | ... Voluntarily causing hurt | 3,234 | 26,069 | 136 |
| 18 | 374 | ... Compulsory labour | ..... | ... | ... |
| Total | | | 3,553 | 30,180 | 158 |
| CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property. | | | | | |
| 19 | 417, 418 | ... Cheating | 70 | 881 | ... |
| 20 | 403 to 405 | ... Criminal misappropriation of property | 54 | 535 | 1 |
| 21 | 426, 427, 434 | ... Mischief (simple) | 903 | 5,457 | 14 |
| Total | | | 1,043 | 6,373 | 15 |
| CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above. | | | | | |
| 22 | 295A, 299 | ... Offences against religion | 6 | 12 | ... |
| 23 | 490 to 492 | ... Criminal breach of contract of service. | ..... | 8 | ... |
| 24 | 493 to 498 | ... Offences relating to marriage | 527 | 2,539 | 21 |
| 25 | 500 to 502 | ... Defamation | 254 | 638 | 2 |
| 26 | 504, 506 to 510 | ... Intimidation, insult and annoyance | 771 | 7,734 | 27 |
| 27 | 271 to 276, 278, 284, 237, 288, 290. | ... Public and local nuisances | 41 | 850 | 52 |
| 28 | 294A | ... Keeping a lottery office | ..... | ... | 3 |
| 29 | Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. O. | ... Security for keeping the peace on conviction. | 219 | 1,949 | 195 |
| 30 | Cases under Chapter X, C. P. O. | ... Public nuisances | 19 | 63 | 2 |
| 31 | Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. | ... Disputes as to immoveable property | 91 | 446 | 42 |
| 32 | Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. | ... Maintenance of wives and children | 51 | 477 | 8 |
| Total | | | 1,965 | 14,716 | 352 |
| Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police. | | | 3,244 | 82,942 | 3,269 |
| Total | | | 3,244 | 82,942 | 3,269 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | *10,410 | 137,854 | 4,198 |

* Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B
 10,817 Total of figures in columns 7 and 13
 Northern Range + 48 persons—Difference not explained.
 Southern Range -- 455 Do. do.

Total .. -- 407 persons.
 i.e. 10,410 persons.

PART II—concluded.

| 7 | Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year. | 8 | Persons who appeared before the Courts. | 9 | PERSONS TRIED. | | 12 | 13 | REMARKS. | | | |
|-------|---|-------|---|--------|----------------|-------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|-----|
| | | | | | 10 | 11 | | | 14(a) | 14(b) | 14(c) | 15 |
| 27 | 4,335 | 346 | 15 | 4 | 19-04 | 58-72 | 465 | 1,355 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| ..... | 49 | .. | 24 | 10 | 25-64 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 923 | 99,336 | 2,694 | 15,459 | 2,258 | 8-61 | .. | 2,821 | 6,022 | .. | .. | 1 | 42 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 250 | 33,641 | 2,980 | 17,589 | 2,510 | 8-27 | .. | 3,326 | 7,394 | .. | .. | 1 | 42 |
| 2 | 449 | 32 | 218 | 18 | 4-72 | .. | 22 | 139 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 598 | 67 | 299 | 86 | 16-04 | .. | 91 | 65 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 6,378 | 562 | 3,565 | 406 | 7-42 | .. | 671 | 1,172 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 6 | 7,425 | 661 | 4,072 | 510 | 7-98 | .. | 804 | 1,376 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| ..... | 18 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 8-33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| ..... | 8 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 3,079 | 281 | 1,469 | 122 | 5-00 | .. | 433 | 763 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 |
| 2 | 892 | 64 | 427 | 58 | 9-06 | .. | 144 | 198 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 37 | 8,495 | 848 | 4,005 | 715 | 9-21 | .. | 850 | 2,048 | .. | .. | .. | 29 |
| ..... | 943 | 1 | 201 | 662 | 72-28 | .. | 59 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ..... | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 66-66 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 2,355 | 766 | 436 | 714 | 33-30 | .. | 206 | 230 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| ..... | 77 | 3 | 10 | 49 | 75-38 | .. | 11 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 577 | 80 | 214 | 82 | 18-08 | .. | 182 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 532 | 52 | 211 | 119 | 24-53 | .. | 67 | 82 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 54 | 16,979 | 2,098 | 6,990 | 2,526 | 16-76 | .. | 1,953 | 3,372 | .. | .. | 1 | 40 |
| 544 | 88,911 | 589 | 8,913 | 72,368 | 83-94 | .. | 3,812 | 3,160 | .. | .. | 1 | 69 |
| 544 | 88,911 | 589 | 8,913 | 72,368 | 83-94 | .. | 3,812 | 3,160 | .. | .. | 1 | 69 |
| 866 | 151,596 | 6,599 | 38,382 | 31,144 | 57-12 | .. | 10,259 | 15,250 | .. | .. | 3 | 162 |

—Part II, for the year 1933 and column 4 of this Statement:—
of Statement B—Part II for 1933.

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the Bombay Presidency proper, including Railways, for the year 1934.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|--|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 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. |
| A.—Cognizable. | | | | | | |
| 1. Theft— | | | | Rs. | Rs. | |
| (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. | 3,247 | 1,674 | 51.55 | 4,88,447 | 1,37,110 | 27.50 |
| (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property. | ... | 294 | ... | ..... | 24,428 | ... |
| (c) Other thefts | 5,071 | 3,119 | 61.50 | 8,11,951 | 1,56,078 | 50.95 |
| 2. Robbery— | | | | | | |
| (a) Dacoity | 87 | 49 | 56.32 | 44,058 | 12,313 | 20.54 |
| (b) Other Robbery | 235 | 111 | 47.23 | 26,367 | 9,250 | 39.60 |
| 3. Criminal breach of trust | 281 | 220 | 78.29 | 82,640 | 31,708 | 66.05 |
| 4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent. | 38 | 15 | 39.47 | 68,532 | 3,907 | 39.59 |
| Total | 8,969 | 5,482 | 61.18 | 10,21,300 | 3,74,689 | 43.53 |
| B.—Non-Cognizable. | | | | | | |
| 5. Extortion | 7 | 5 | 71.42 | 1,854 | 364 | 19.63 |
| 6. Criminal misappropriation | 55 | 28 | 50.00 | 5,932 | 2,345 | 39.53 |
| Total | 62 | 33 | 53.22 | 7,786 | 2,709 | 34.79 |

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

- Rs. 2,20,732 Rs. 1,52,592 Percentage. 69.13
- (2) Rs. 11,154 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.
- (3) Rs. 55,418 worth of property was recovered by the District and 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 1934 in 598 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1934 is Rs. 93,607.
- (5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1934 in 1,478 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 2,95,412.
- (6) Value of property recovered in 1934 in 964 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 68,437.

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the Bombay

| District. | | Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General. | Number of Superintendents. | Number of Assistant Superintendents. | Number of Deputy Superintendents. | Number of Police Prosecutors. | Number of Police Inspectors. |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Northern Range. | 1. Ahmedabad | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| | 2. Broach | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| | 3. Kaira | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| | 4. Panch Mahals | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| | 5. Surat | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 6. Thana | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| | 7. Bombay Suburban District | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| | 8. Ahmednagar | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | 9. East Khandesh | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 |
| | 10. West Khandesh | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | 11. Nasik | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | 12. B. B. & C. I. Railway | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 5 |
| | Total N. R. | ... | 12 | 5 | 7 | 30 | 34 |
| Southern Range. | 13. Poona | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| | 14. Satara | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 15. Sholapur | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | 16. Belgaum | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | 17. Bijapur | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 |
| | 18. Dharwar | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| | 19. Kanara | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 |
| | 20. Kolaba | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 |
| | 21. Ratnagiri | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| | 22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 6 |
| | Total S. R. | ... | 10 | 6 | 9 | 24 | 36 |

D.

Presidency proper (including Railways) for the year 1934.

| 7 | 8 | Number of Head Constables. | | | Number of Constables. | | | 15 |
|-----|-----|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| | | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| 38 | 4 | 340 | ... | 5 | 1,215 | ... | 25 | 1,639 |
| 11 | ... | 101 | ... | ... | 390 | ... | ... | 507 |
| 27 | ... | 210 | ... | ... | 752 | ... | ... | 998 |
| 11 | ... | 109 | ... | ... | 451 | ... | ... | 576 |
| 15 | ... | 135 | ... | 2 | 590 | ... | 8 | 757 |
| 20 | ... | 184 | .. | ... | 509 | ... | ... | 720 |
| 13 | 1 | 114 | ... | ... | 312 | ... | ... | 445 |
| 25 | 1 | 164 | ... | ... | 616 | ... | ... | 812 |
| 32 | ... | 215 | ... | ... | 702 | ... | ... | 958 |
| 21 | ... | 168 | ... | ... | 551 | ... | ... | 741 |
| 34 | 1 | 227 | .. | ... | 841 | ... | ... | 1,112 |
| 18 | 2 | 149 | ... | ... | 396 | ... | ... | 573 |
| 255 | 9 | 3,111 | ... | 7 | 7,325 | ... | 33 | 9,838 |
| 40 | 18 | 381 | ... | 1 | 1,149 | ... | 6 | 1,609 |
| 30 | ... | 201 | ... | ... | 687 | ... | ... | 926 |
| 24 | 2 | 188 | ... | ... | 751 | ... | ... | 974 |
| 26 | 1 | 155 | ... | ... | 573 | ... | ... | 764 |
| 22 | ... | 166 | ... | ... | 537 | ... | ... | 731 |
| 35 | ... | 197 | ... | ... | 769 | ... | ... | 1,010 |
| 15 | ... | 144 | ... | ... | 407 | ... | ... | 572 |
| 13 | ... | 101 | ... | ... | 347 | ... | ... | 467 |
| 14 | ... | 132 | ... | ... | 437 | ... | ... | 588 |
| 24 | 11 | 177 | ... | ... | 586 | ... | ... | 810 |
| 243 | 32 | 1,542 | ... | 1 | 6,243 | ... | 6 | 8,451 |

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 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Northern Range. | 1. Ahmedabad | ... | ... | ... | 3,846 |
| | 2. Broach | ... | ... | ... | 1,469 |
| | 3. Kaira | ... | ... | ... | 1,620 |
| | 4. Panch Mahals | ... | ... | ... | 1,608 |
| | 5. Surat | ... | ... | ... | 1,651 |
| | 6. Thana | ... | ... | ... | 3,422 |
| | 7. Bombay Suburban District | ... | ... | ... | 154 |
| | 8. Ahmednagar | ... | ... | ... | 6,611 |
| | 9. East Khandesh | ... | ... | ... | 4,551 |
| | 10. West Khandesh | ... | ... | ... | 6,401 |
| | 11. Nasik | ... | ... | ... | 5,882 |
| | 12. B. B. & C. I. Railway | ... | ... | ... | 1,348 |
| | Total N. R. | | ... | ... | ... |
| Southern Range. | 13. Poone | ... | ... | ... | 5,332 |
| | 14. Satara | ... | ... | ... | 5,063 |
| | 15. Sholapur | ... | ... | ... | 4,569 |
| | 16. Belgaum | ... | ... | ... | 4,612 |
| | 17. Bijapur | ... | ... | ... | 5,710 |
| | 18. Dharwar | ... | ... | ... | 4,606 |
| | 19. Kanars | ... | ... | ... | 3,946 |
| | 20. Kolaba | ... | ... | ... | 2,166 |
| | 21. Ratnagiri | ... | ... | ... | 3,969 |
| | 22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways | ... | ... | ... | 1,876 |
| Total S. R. | | ... | ... | ... | 39,983 Sqr. miles 1,876 Ry. miles. |

D—continued.

| 20 Population of District. | 21 Urban Population of District. | 22 Number of Police Stations. | 23 Number of Outposts. | 24 Proportion of Police. | | 26 Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., Column 7 minus Column 10 of Statement A—Part I. | 27 Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------------|--|--|
| | | | | To area. | To population. | | |
| 999,768 | 396,734 | 20 | 12 | 2-34 | 609 | 2,717 | 1-65 |
| 334,170 | 68,806 | 9 | 11 | 2-89 | 659 | 637 | 1-25 |
| 741,650 | 149,135 | 17 | 13 | 1-63 | 743 | 1,435 | 1-43 |
| 454,526 | 54,758 | 8 | 18 | 2-75 | 769 | 667 | 1-15 |
| 693,613 | 98,936 | 10 | 9 | 2-18 | 916 | 1,049 | 1-38 |
| 836,625 | 119,001 | 16 | 26 | 4-75 | 1,161 | 1,855 | 2-59 |
| 179,524 | 70,377 | 6 | 7 | 3-34 | 403 | 781 | 1-75 |
| 988,206 | 98,660 | 17 | 15 | 8-14 | 1,217 | 1,179 | 1-45 |
| 1,206,035 | 168,854 | 25 | 20 | 4-75 | 1,258 | 1,641 | 1-60 |
| 771,794 | 76,856 | 14 | 22 | 8-63 | 1,041 | 769 | 1-03 |
| 1,000,048 | 156,408 | 29 | 20 | 5-28 | 899 | 1,741 | 1-56 |
| ..... | ..... | 11 | 12 | 2-35 | ..... | 705 | 1-23 |
| 8,205,959 | 1,457,525 | 182 | 185 | 3-78 Sq. miles. 2-35 Railway miles. | 834 | 15,066 | 1-53 |
| 1,169,798 | 256,003 | 25 | 33 | 3-31 | 727 | 2,448 | 1-52 |
| 1,179,712 | 112,305 | 20 | 17 | 5-45 | 1,273 | 905 | 97 |
| 877,520 | 135,632 | 16 | 15 | 4-69 | 900 | 1,922 | 1-97 |
| 1,076,701 | 104,589 | 18 | 14 | 6-03 | 1,409 | 1,088 | 1-43 |
| 869,220 | 101,194 | 16 | 22 | 7-31 | 1,189 | 741 | 1-01 |
| 1,102,677 | 217,165 | 25 | 17 | 4-56 | 1,091 | 1,595 | 1-57 |
| 417,835 | 36,377 | 19 | 16 | 6-89 | 780 | 352 | 61 |
| 628,721 | 45,353 | 10 | 14 | 4-63 | 1,346 | 492 | 1-05 |
| 1,302,527 | 77,247 | 12 | 14 | 6-78 | 2,215 | 478 | 81 |
| ..... | ..... | 13 | 22 | 2-31 | ..... | 1,108 | 1-33 |
| 8,624,811 | 1,085,866 | 167 | 184 | 4-73 Sq. miles. 2-31 Railway miles | 1,020 | 11,129 | 1-31 |

STATEMENT

| District. | | Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General. | Number of Superintendents. | Number of Assistant Superintendents. | Number of Deputy Superintendents. | Number of Police Prosecutors. | Number of Police Inspectors. |
|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6a |
| 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 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 10 |
| | 27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik. | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| | Total ... | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 14 |
| Grand Total ... | | *4 | *25 | *14 | *20 | 56 | 84 |
| Temporary and additional Police. | Ahmedabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kaira ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Surat ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bombay Suburban District ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ahmednagar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dharwar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Criminal Investigation Department ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

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

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

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 63 officers serving in the Presidency proper; besides Gujarat States Agency, 1 in Aden, 11 on leave, deputation, etc., and 8 permanent vacancies strength of Gazetted Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, viz., increased from 112 in 1933 to 118 in 1934 due to the addition of one superior post (Superintendent of

There has been a net increase of 194 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of the text of the Report (Paragraph 84, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D—continued.

| 7 | 8 | Number of Head Constables. | | | Number of Constables. | | | 15 |
|-----|----|----------------------------|----|----|-----------------------|----|----|----------|
| | | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 29 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 |
| 2 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| 35 | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73 |
| 533 | 41 | 3,969 | .. | 8 | 13,569 | .. | 89 | 1,29,364 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | 23 |
| 1 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 34 |
| 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 5 |
| .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| 2 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 55 | .. | .. | 79 |

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

these, there are 21 officers serving in Sind, 5 in Bombay City, 4 in Western India States and among Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police, which make up the total sanctioned 113 for the Bombay Presidency as a whole. The sanctioned strength of the I. P. Cadre, has been Police, Aden) and one inferior post to the Cadre.

and below the rank of Inspectors, and more over that of last year. The increase is explained in

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 |
| Administrative Officers. | 23. Inspector-General of Police ... | Rs. ... | Rs. ... | Rs. ... | ... |
| | 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. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total ... | | 93,14,499 | 6,770 | *93,20,269 | 77,197 sq. miles 3,224 Ry. miles |
| Temporary and additional Police. | Ahmedabad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kaira ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Surat ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bombay Suburban District ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ahmednagar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Dharwar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Criminal Investigation Department ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1934-35 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,35,883 Police entertained in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

STATEMENT

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

| Range. | District. | Total strength. | | | | Armament of the Force. | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Sanctioned. | | Actual. | | Number of rifles. | Number of amoph-bores. | Number of revolvers. |
| | | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | | | |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| Northern Range. | 1. Ahmedabad | 51 | 1,585 | 46 | 1,538 | 73 | 427 | 47 |
| | 2. Broach | 15 | 491 | 14 | 457 | ... | 294 | 13 |
| | 3. Kaira | 34 | 962 | 32 | 951 | 40 | 1,179 | 30 |
| | 4. Panch Mahals | 15 | 560 | 14 | 540 | 40 | 275 | 13 |
| | 5. Surat | 20 | 735 | 19 | 721 | 11 | 362 | 19 |
| | 6. Thana | 24 | 603 | 19 | 575 | ... | 396 | 22 |
| | 7. Bombay Suburban District | 18 | 426 | 16 | 424 | ... | 108 | 17 |
| | 8. Ahmednager | 30 | 780 | 31 | 774 | ... | 440 | 28 |
| | 9. East Khandesh | 39 | 917 | 35 | 899 | ... | 455 | 35 |
| | 10. West Khandesh | 25 | 714 | 23 | 685 | 40 | 361 | 23 |
| | 11. Nasik | 41 | 1,068 | 35 | 1,063 | 40 | 412 | 38 |
| | 12. B. B. & C. I. Railway | 27 | 545 | 23 | 538 | ... | 170 | 25 |
| | | Total, N. R. ... | 338 | 9,476 | 307 | 9,264 | 244 | 4,782 | 310 |
| Southern Range. | 13. Poona | 66 | 1,537 | 56 | 1,521 | 8 | 606 | 61 |
| | 14. Satara | 35 | 888 | 28 | 864 | 40 | 365 | 33 |
| | 15. Sholapur | 32 | 939 | 30 | 931 | 40 | 419 | 30 |
| | 16. Belgaum | 33 | 723 | 27 | 717 | ... | 358 | 30 |
| | 17. Bijapur | 27 | 703 | 26 | 700 | ... | 356 | 25 |
| | 18. Dharwar | 41 | 966 | 38 | 953 | 40 | 404 | 33 |
| | 19. Kanara | 20 | 551 | 20 | 544 | ... | 322 | 18 |
| | 20. Kolaba | 18 | 448 | 13 | 441 | ... | 253 | 16 |
| | 21. Ratnagiri | 18 | 569 | 17 | 558 | 40 | 277 | 17 |
| | 22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways | 45 | 763 | 41 | 754 | ... | 150 | 41 |
| | Total, S. R. ... | 335 | 8,092 | 293 | 7,983 | 168 | 3,500 | 309 |

E.

*Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency proper
for the year 1934.*

| Punishments. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|---|------|--|------|--|------|--|------|-----------------|------|
| Dismissed. | | Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.) | | 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 |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| ... | 6 | 1 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | 5 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| ... | 2 | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 4 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 | ... | 24 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 2 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 27 | 5 | 196 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| ... | 4 | 2 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | 23 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| ... | 3 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| ... | 9 | 4 | 154 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 |

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 8 years service. | Of 8 years and under 10 years. |
| | | By promotion. | By khilats, presents, goodconduct stripes, or money rewards. | Officers. | Men. | | | |
| 2 | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Northern Range. | 1. Ahmedabad | | 752 | 46 | 923 | 313 | 350 | 300 |
| | 2. Broach | | 143 | 14 | 394 | 40 | 46 | 109 |
| | 3. Kaira | 86 | 418 | 33 | 437 | 76 | 57 | 207 |
| | 4. Panch Mahals | | 425 | 14 | 198 | 23 | 64 | 115 |
| | 5. Surat | | 497 | 19 | 494 | 64 | 171 | 233 |
| | 6. Thana | | 324 | 19 | 491 | 39 | 73 | 210 |
| | 7. Bombay Suburban District | | 307 | 16 | 373 | 19 | 38 | 148 |
| | 8. Ahmednagar | 1 | 330 | 31 | 639 | 31 | 40 | 262 |
| | 9. East Khandesh | | 961 | 35 | 626 | 23 | 8 | 230 |
| | 10. West Khandesh | | 297 | 23 | 525 | 29 | 53 | 214 |
| | 11. Nasik | | 467 | 35 | 926 | 44 | 77 | 199 |
| | 12. B. B. & C. I. Railway | | 251 | 23 | 491 | 31 | 97 | 181 |
| | | Total, N. R. | 87 | 4,473 | 307 | 6,507 | 731 | 1,077 | 2,339 |
| Southern Range. | 13. Poona | | 913 | 56 | 1,118 | 69 | 218 | 490 |
| | 14. Satara | | 566 | 28 | 637 | 51 | 76 | 239 |
| | 15. Sholapur | | 548 | 30 | 649 | 50 | 122 | 415 |
| | 16. Belgaum | | 136 | 27 | 585 | 31 | 67 | 155 |
| | 17. Bijapur | | 916 | 26 | 566 | 35 | 100 | 168 |
| | 18. Dharwar | | 445 | 38 | 737 | 32 | 93 | 285 |
| | 19. Kanara | | 183 | 20 | 401 | 41 | 52 | 136 |
| | 20. Kolaba | | 265 | 13 | 254 | 16 | 19 | 145 |
| | 21. Ratnagiri | | 234 | 17 | 475 | 19 | 68 | 147 |
| | 22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways | | 756 | 41 | 742 | 75 | 29 | 359 |
| | Total, S. R. | | 4,402 | 206 | 6,214 | 429 | 843 | 2,533 |

E—continued.

| Constables. | | Number who have left the Force during the year. | | | | | | Percentage on Total actual strength of | | | Number of vacancies. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|---------------|--|---------------|-----------|--|--|---------|----------------------|
| 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 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. | |
| 189 | 851 | 43 | 90 | 2 | 48 | .. | 15 | 37-90 | ·10 | ·94 | 53 |
| 65 | 122 | 32 | 16 | 6 | 5 | .. | 1 | 73-15 | ·20 | ·21 | 35 |
| 140 | 268 | 37 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 58-85 | ·16 | 1-22 | 13 |
| 70 | 163 | 42 | 10 | 6 | 8 | .. | .. | 54-78 | ·82 | ·18 | 21 |
| 73 | 43 | 24 | 19 | 2 | 13 | .. | 2 | 39-97 | 2-71 | ·28 | 15 |
| 120 | 49 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 6 | .. | 9 | 157-81 | ·43 | 1-29 | 23 |
| 158 | 65 | 7 | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | 21-60 | 1-49 | ·22 | 4 |
| 128 | 144 | 14 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 3 | 23-64 | 3-21 | ·39 | 5 |
| 175 | 238 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 8 | .. | 7 | 21-70 | ·31 | ·74 | 21 |
| 131 | 101 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 9 | .. | 6 | 17-66 | 2-98 | ·84 | 31 |
| 94 | 421 | 35 | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | 6 | 83-24 | ·23 | ·54 | 12 |
| 47 | 35 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 6 | .. | 4 | 88-66 | 1-31 | ·71 | 11 |
| 1,980 | 2,000 | 306 | 96 | 30 | 111 | 1 | 66 | .. | .. | .. | 243 |
| 235 | 134 | 42 | 14 | 4 | 11 | .. | 8 | 20-23 | ·82 | ·60 | 25 |
| 179 | 127 | 34 | 3 | 2 | 6 | .. | 6 | 10-44 | ·02 | ·67 | 31 |
| 118 | 88 | 22 | 9 | 3 | 10 | .. | 4 | 163-06 | ·45 | ·41 | 10 |
| 97 | 212 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 5 | .. | 10 | 75-98 | ·21 | 1-33 | 17 |
| 98 | 169 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 13-75 | ·41 | ·82 | 4 |
| 205 | 179 | 39 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 11 | 101-13 | ·27 | 1-10 | 16 |
| 85 | 115 | 32 | 1 | .. | 8 | .. | 4 | 292-73 | ·80 | ·70 | 7 |
| 94 | 69 | 13 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 126-46 | ·35 | ·22 | 12 |
| 86 | 237 | 11 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 126-52 | ·85 | ·17 | 12 |
| 64 | 46 | 21 | 7 | 1 | 1 | .. | 4 | 75-47 | 1-57 | ·50 | 13 |
| 1,261 | 1,366 | 253 | 40 | 11 | 46 | .. | 55 | .. | .. | .. | 148 |

STATEMENT

| 1 Range. | District. | Total strength. | | | | Armament of the Force. | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Sanctioned. | | Actual. | | Number of rifles. | Number of smooth-bore. | Number of revolvers. |
| | | Officers. | Men. | Officers. | Men. | | | |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | |
| 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 ... | 33 | 10 | 39 | 9 | ... | ... | 35 |
| | 27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik. | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 118 | 18 |
| | Total, Administrative Officers ... | 41 | 16 | 40 | 15 | 2 | 118 | 53 |
| | Grand Total ... | 714 | 17,584 | 643 | 17,262 | 414 | 8,400 | 672 |

E—continued.

| Punishments. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|---|------|--|------|--|------|--|------|-----------------|------|
| Dismissed. | | Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill). | | 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 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 36 | 9 | 350 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 8 |

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 khilats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards. | Officers. | Men. | | | |
| | | | | | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 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. | ... | 65 | 39 | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik. | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total, Administrative Officers ... | ... | 65 | 40 | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total ... | ... | 57 | 8,939 | 648 | 12,730 | 1,160 | 1,920 | 4,538 |

Notes.—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 | | | 40 Number of vacancies. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|--|--|---------------|----------------------------|
| 29 Of 10 years and under 17 years. | 30 Of 17 years and over. | 31 On pension or gratuity. | 32 By resignation, without pension or gratuity. | 33 By dismissal. | 34 By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns. | 35 By desertion. | 36 By death. | 37 Admissions into hospital. | 38 Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness. | 39 Deaths. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 2,641 | 3,386 | 562 | 136 | 41 | 167 | 1 | 121 | .. | .. | .. | 393 |

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

W. L. K. HERAPATH,
for Inspector-General of Police.