# ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS, FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., was in charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police, from the beginning of the year to the 3rd December 1937, when he proceeded on leave. I assumed charge the same day and officiated as Inspector General of Police to

the end of the year.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :--

		From		То
In the Northern Range :				
Mr. A. S. Holland		1st January 1937	•••	9th April 1927.
Mr. H. E. Butler, O.B.E. addition to his own duty District Superintendent Police, Ahmedabad)	(in 7 as of 	10th April 1937	•••	21st April 1937.
Mr. J. W. Rowland		22nd April 1937		31st October 1937.
Mr. H. E. Butler, O.B.E. addition to his own duty District Superintendent Police, Ahmedabad)	(in as of 	1st November 1937		17th December 1937.
Mr. A. S. Holland		18th December 1937		31st December 1937.
In the Southern Range :				
Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M. B.E.		1st January 1937		26th April 1937.
Mr. W. L. K. Herapath	•••	27th April 1937		3rd November 1937.
Mr. J. W. Rowland	•••	4th November 1937	•••	31st December 1937.
In the Criminal Investigation Depa	ırtm	ent :		
Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, C I.E.	•••	1st January 1937		3rd December 1937.
Mr. F. E. Sharp	•••	4th December 1937	•••	31st December 1937.

2. (a) The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable Total reported crimecognizable and noncognizable. (a) The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 152,815 as against 142,925 in 1936—a net increase of 9,890 cases under all classes.

(b) The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police suo motu during the year was 29,225 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 10,119 giving a total of 39,344 as against a total of 36,882 in 1936—an increase of 2,462 cases.

(c) The total non-cognizable crime numbered 113,471 as against 106,043 in 1936--an increase of 7,42 cases.

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

(e) Cognizable crime reported to the Police has risen from 26,059 in 1936 to 29,225 in the year under report—an increase of 3,166 cases.

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(f) Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have fallen from 10,823 in 1936 to 10,119 in 1937—a decrease of 704 cases.

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

1936	•••		•••	•••	18,440
1937		•••	•••	•••	20,627

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

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1933	•••	•••	27,111
1934	•••	•••	26,993
1935	•••	•••	26,058
1936	•••	•••	26,059
1937	•••		29,225

(c) The figures for 1937 are the highest during the last five years, showing an increase of 3,166, as compared with those for the previous year. Of this increase, 2,187 cases were under Classes I to V which represent real crime under the Indian Penal Code. Class VI which mainly consists of minor offences under special or local laws showed an increase of 979 cases.

(d) The increase under classes I to V was shared by 14 districts and the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The most marked increases were Ahmedabad (988), Bombay Suburban District (299), West Khandesh (271), Poona (212), Dharwar (133), Panch Mahels (112), and Thana (108).

At first sight, the large increase of 2,187 appears alarming but on examination, a less disturbing state of affairs is revealed. As has been shown in paragraph 4 below, there has been comparatively little fluctuation in crimes of violence whether committed for gain or not. Thefts (1,244) and house-breakings (259) account for a very large proportion of the increase.

Various reasons have been ascribed for the upward tendency in crime, among which stricter registration, the bad economic conditions which prevailed in some parts of the Province and the greater readiness of the people to approach the Police as a result of changed political conditions, are the most important, and may be regarded at the same time, as the most convincing.

From several districts, notably Ahmedabad, Bombay Suburban District and West Khandesh, it is reported that registration has been stricter. In particular, in Ahmedabad where the increase of crime is as much as 988, or 70 per cent. of the previous year's total, the District Superintendent of Police remarks that, being dissatisfied with the manner in which crime was being registered, he tightened up the system considerably and insisted on attention being paid to any complaint, no matter how trivial. For example, there were 155 cases of cycle-theft registered, as compared with 31 in the previous year. It is probable that the number of cycles missing in 1936 was not much smaller than in 1937, but many of the cases may not have been registered on the ground that there was no proof of theft. Again, cases of malicious damage to crops were previously treated as mere mischief under Section 426, Indian Penal Code, whereas Section 447 is now properly added, thus making this very objectionable type of offence cognizable. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, is sceptical regarding the necessity of any change in the system such as has been introduced in Ahmedabad. He instances the futility of registering twelve separate cases where a man steals twelve street lamps at a time and remarks that it is impossible to register people into rectitude.

The system of crime registration has always been a very controversial subject as Section 154, Criminal Procedure Code, which makes it incumbent for a Police Station Officer to register a case when he receives information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, necessarily allows a wide discretion. It is very healthy that there should from time to time be an access of enthusiasm for registration as in Ahmedabad, but the increase of crime so far as it is the result of the stricter methods followed, need not be taken too seriously. Moreover, care is necessary to preserve a sense of proportion and to prevent the pendulum swinging too far in the opposite direction.

Scarcity and bad crops are, with reason, advanced as causes for the increase of crime in Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad and Dharwar Districts.

Another interesting but unusual cause, the reliability of which must be accepted, is that, under the changed conditions, people have lost much of their hesitation in approaching the Police. The Police, on their part, have been more responsive to public opinion and have been ready to register complaints even when of a very trivial kind.

In Bombay Suburban District, the influx of bad characters externed from Bombay under Sections 27 (1) and (2), Bombay City Police Act, is advanced as one of the chief reasons for the increase of crime. Proposals have now been made to Government to apply the Section to Bombay Suburban District. This will be a great help to Bombay Suburban District but may increase the difficulties of Thana which already suffers from the unwelcome attentions of the Bombay externees.

The development of suburban areas in Ahmedabad, Bombay Suburban District, and Poona, has been another important cause of increased crime. Unfortunately, there has been little or no corresponding addition to the strength of the Police in those areas, the pioneer residents of which suffer under many disabilities and deserve greater assistance than they receive. The reorganization of the Ahmedabad Police is a matter of urgent importance and proposals, sanction to which, it is hoped, will no longer be delayed, are at present under the consideration of Government. Bombay Suburban District and Poona also need attention. (e) There was a reduction in crime under classes I to V in six districts and one Railway-Nasik (99), G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (45), Surat (42), Broach (26), Kaira (25), Satara (20) and Kanara (3).

The variations are not important and call for no particular remarks.

(t) Taken by Ranges, the Northern Range showed an increase of 1,746 cases, and the Southern Range of 441, out of the total increase of 2,187 under classes I to V for the whole Province.

(g) In respect of class VI it is necessary to point out that in the year 1935, 1,010 cases under the Motor Vehicles Act were mistakenly included in the Ahmedabad and the total figures. The real increase of cases in the present year, therefore, is 979 + 1,010 =1.989. The districts chiefly responsible for the increase are Thana (476), Ahmedabad (428), Belgaum (384), Poona (170) and G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways (113). The rather large increase is attributed to greater activity on the part of the Police under the minor Acts and particularly the Public Conveyances Act. While theoretically this is a salutary feature, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, queries whether so much activity is really necessary and whether it would not be wiser for the Police to concentrate more on Indian Penal Code crimes. The District Magistrate, Thana, is also doubtful whether the zeal of the Police is always rightly applied. As is often the case, the answer seems to be to observe the happy mean.

Reported	serious	4. (a) The number under the more impo	r of cases reported
crime.		during 1936 and in t	

were :---

					<b>19</b> 36.	1937.	
Murders				•••	397	407	
Attempts at mu	der and culpat	le hcini	cides		150	138	
Dacoities		•••	•••		155	183	
Robberies	•••		•••	•••	486	503	
House-breakings	with intent to	commit	an offence,	etc	4,814	5,073	
Thefts (including	g cattle thefts)		•••	•••	6,853	8,097	
Receiving stolen	property	•••	***	•••	359	332	
			Tot	al	13,214	14,733	

These figures show an increase of 1,519 cases when compared with the figures for 1936.

Murlers and cognate offences taken together show a decrease of two cases and call for no remarks.

An increase of 45 cases, for which Ahmedabad and Poona Districts are mainly responsible, has occurred in offences against property with violence (dacoity and robbery). In the Ahmedabad District, there was an increase of 22 dacoities and 13 robberies, and in the Poona District of 16 dacoities and 7 robberies. 5

The increase in Ahmedabad has been attributed mainly to the method of registration prescribed in respect of a series of offences committed at one time. The Superintendent's remark explains itself :---

"In a single case of dacoity, houses of 11 different owners were locted and 11 cases of dacoity were registered. The gangs responsible for these offences have been rounded up."

The District Superintendent of Police, Poona, has reported that a gang of Gopals operating in the Eastern and Western Sub-Divisions was responsible for 17 dacoities out of a total of 22. The gang was rounded up and 16 of the dacoities detected.

In the remaining districts fluctuations were insignificant and call for no remarks.

House-breakings with intent to commit an offence and thefts, including cattle thefts, show an increase of 259 and 1,244 cases, respectively, when compared with the figures for the year 1936. The districts chiefly responsible for the increase are :--

		•		Rouse- breaking.	Thefts including cattle thefts.
Ahmedabad		•••	•••	116	466
Eombay Suburban District	•••		•••	109	184
Pcona	•••	•••	•••	71	114

The large number of house-breakings and thefts was chiefly responsible for the total increase of crime under classes I to V. The causes of this increase have been mentioned in paragraph 3 above and no further reference here is, therefore, necessary.

5. (a) The latest figures from other Provinces available for Incidence of (a) cognizable and (b) serious crime per thousand 1936. They are given heles are those of

of population. 1936. They are given below and compared with the figures of this Province.

(b) The incidence per thousand of population of cognizable crime reported in 1935 and 1936 under Classes I to V was :---

							1935.	1936.
1.	North-W	Vest Fronti	ier Provinc	e	•••	•••	3.12	3-31
2.	Central	Provinces :	and Berar		•••	•••	2.75	8.02
8.	Sind	•••	•••	•••		•••	2.52	2.80
4.	Punjab	•••	•••		•••	•••	1.81	1.78
5,	Assam	•••	•••	•••	•••		1.63	1.63
6.	United I	Provinces	•••	•••	•••	•	1.27	1.27
7.	Bihar		•••	•••	•••	•••	1.03*	1.11
8.	Bengal	•••	···· ·			•••	1.13	1.09
9.	Bombay	•••	•••	•••			1.10	1-09
10.	Madras	•••	<b></b> .	•••	•••	•	-94	-93
11.	Orisea	•••	•••		•••		1.05†	·82
		•	• In	cluding (	Orissa.			
			t In	cluding	Bihar.			

Burma has been excluded this year, as that Province no longer forms an integral part of India.

(c) The incidence of total serious crime per thousand of population reported in 1935 and 1936 was :—

						1935.	1936. ·
1.	Central Provinces	and Berar	•••			2.26	2.53
2.	North-West Front	ie <b>r Provinc</b> o	•••			1.96	2.14
3.	Sind				•••	1.89	1.81
4.	Punjab		•••	•••		1.27	1.24
5.	Assam					1.24	1.21
6.	United Provinces			•••		1.02	1.02
7.	Bengal		·•·	•••		·94	-92
8.	Bihar	•••	•••			·83*	•90
9.	Bombay	•••		•••		.78	.78
10.	Orissa		•••		•••	·83†	·67
11.	Madras		•••		•••	69	·66
				a .			

\* Including Orissa.

† Including Bihar.

(d) As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province where there are no different Branches in the Force), the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1936 per Policeman was :—

						1936.
1.	Assam	•••		•••	•••	4.37
2.	Sind	•••	***		•••	3.89
3.	Bihar	•••	•••	•	•••	3.40
4.	Central Provinces	and Berar		•••	•••	2.76
5.	Bengal	•••	•••	•••	•••	2.46
6.	United Provinces	•••	•••	•••	•••	2.12
7.	Orissa	•••	•••	•••	•••	1.97
8.	Madras	•••		•••	•••	1.89
9.	Bombay					1.58

(e) A statement showing the incidence per thousand of population of reported crime (classes I to V) and serious crime in the Province, district by district, during the year 1937 is attached to this Report as Appendix "A".

(1) The incidence of total crime and serious crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Province, including Railways, in 1937 works out to 1.22 and .87 per thousand of population, as against 1.09 and .78 respectively, in the preceding year. These increases were mainly due to rise in crime during 1937.

(g) Bombay Suburban District and Ratnagiri retain their reputation of being respectively the most and least criminal districts in the Province, their incidence of crime for 1937 being 5.64 and .27 per thousand of population. 5. (a) Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the Police cognizable cases numbers of cases for disposal during the for Disposal. year under report, and for the preceding year were :---

						<b>19</b> 36.	1937.
Indian Penal	Code	•••	•••	•••	•••	21,894	24,106
Class VI			•••	•••		8,358	9,326
				Total	101	30,252	33,432

(b) The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,262 as against 1,097 in 1936, leaving 32,170 cases for investigation against 29.155 in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under Section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, to total cases for disposal rose slightly from 3.62 in 1936 to 3.77 in the year under review.

7. (a) The numbers of cases excluded asExcluded cases.false or due to mistakes of law or fact were<br/>as under :---

Indian Pena	l Code (Cla	asses I to V)	•••	•••	•••	<i>1936</i> . ૪,654	1937. 8,857
Class VI	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	206	240
						<u> </u>	
				Total		3,860	4,097
					•		

(b) The percentages of cases excluded to cases for disposal under the two categories stood as under :---

							1936.	1937.
Indian Pena	l Code (Cla	sses I to V)	•••		•••	•••	16.68	16.00
Class VI		•••		,	•••	•••	2.46	2.57

Similar percentage in respect of the excluded cases under all classes works out to 12.25 during 1937 as against 12.75 in 1936. The variations are negligible.

(c) Of the 4,097 cases excluded during 1937, 889 were compounded as against 760 in 1936 giving a percentage of 21.69 against 19.69 in 1936.

No less than 543 of the 889 cases compounded were offences of hurt and grievous hurt as against 462 in 1936. The figures are disappointing and it would appear that the orders of Government in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P. 132-I of 30th September 1932, to the effect that Magistrates should beware of over readiness to encourage compromise have not been receiving proper attention. The waste of time and energy on the part of the Police and Magistracy due to this cause has frequently been the subject of adverse comment in Annual Administration Reports. 8. (a) Of the 3,857 excluded cases under the Indian Penal Maliciously false cases. Maliciously false as against 538 in 1:36—an increase of 21 cases. The percentage of these cases to the total number for disposal was 2:31 as against 2:45 in 1936.

(b) Prosecutions were ordered in 205 cases during the year under report as against 182 in 1936. Of these 205 cases, 66 ended in conviction and 116 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 36.67 against 33.82 in 1936 and 27.59 in 1935.

(c) The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 74.15, which is a satisfactory figure.

9. (a) The total number of cases, under all classes, pending at Pending cases. the close of the year under report stood at 4,945 as against 3,999 during 1936. According to classes they were :--

			Total		3,999	4,945
Class VI	•••	•••	•••	•••	684	880
Indian Penal Code (	Classes I to V)			•••	2,315	4,065
					1936.	1937.

The total number of cases pending with the Police was 1,022, and with the Magistracy 3,923, as against 803 and 3,196 respectively, in the preceding year.

The increase was 750 cases under Indian Penal Code and 196 under Class VI. Under Indian Penal Code, the increase was shared by both the Ranges (Northern Range-549 and Southern Range-201).

(b) The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last two years has been as under :--

#### Percentages.

Year.		With Police.	With Mogistrates.	Total.
1936	•••	2.65	10-56	13.21
1937		3.06	11.73	14.79

The Northern Range was chiefly responsible for the falling off in efficiency, the percentage of cases pending with Magistrates having risen from 10.35 in 1935 to 12.76 in the year under review.

The increase in pending cases with Magistrates was marked in Ahmedabad, East Khandesh and Thana :---

			1936.	1937.	Increase.
Abmedabad			<b>SSO</b>	643	263
East Khandesh		•••	192	312	120
Thana	•••		177	295	118

The Ahmedabad figures indicate a serious break down in the administrative machinery. Both the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate press for a larger number of Magistrates and Police Prosecutors and I have recently submitted proposals to Government for an extra Police Prosecutor. Another cause of the congestion is probably the large increase in crime both cognizable and non-cognizable. Cases under the District Police Act, for instance, increased from 3,781 (1936) to 10,383 (1937) and must have occupied much of the time of Courts.

Complaints of the inadequacy of Magistrates and Police Prosecutors have also been received from East Khandesh and other districts and the abolition of Bench Magistrates can hardly have improved the situation. The remarks of the District Magistrate, Nasik, where there is an increase of 62 pending cases, are interesting and are reproduced below :—

"Pending cases are still a serious blot on the administration of civil justice. The Magistrates are largely to blame. Too many cases are fixed on the same day. Adjournments are allowed on inadequate pretexts. Faw Magistrates understand that one unnecessary adjournment may give rise to a series. However, the Magistrates are not alone to blame. In some cases the Police Prosecutor professes to be unable to attend over long peri ds. Witnesses are not produced on the dates fixed for hearing. In a case which I tried myself I came to realize how difficult it is to proceed with a case in which one of the parties is bent on obstruction. Finally I would draw attention to Section 14 of the Bombay Pleaders' Act. Though I believe this Section is merely directory and not mandatory, it creates a wrong impression. I am convinced that unless the principle that the Court will accept no hard luck stories is established, civil justice will continue to be a Marathon event."

Delay in the disposal of cases has a very injurious effect on almost every branch of Magisterial and Police work and is not a matter which should be lightly regarded. It is hoped, therefore, that proposals for remedial measures will receive favourable consideration.

10. (a) Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 24,234 cases as against 22,317 in 1936, an increase cf 1,917 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the last three years is as under :--

	Year.		Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1935 1936 1937	···· ···		14,946 14,859 16,036	7,407 7,458 8,198	22,353 22,317 24,234

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

Undetected police cognizable cases.

11. (a) The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 6,610 as against 5,989 in 1936—an increase of 621 cases.

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(b) The total number of undetected cases according to the two Ranges was :---

							1936.	1937.	
	Northern Range	•••	•••	•••			3,942	4,480	
	Southern Range	•••	•••	•••			2,047	2,130	
(c)	The percentag	e o <b>f</b>	undetected	cases	to	true	cases	disposed	of

(all classes) was as under :---

				1936.	1937.
Northern Range	•••	 •••	•••	29.76	32.17
Southern Range	•••	 •••	•••	22.56	20.65
		r	otal	26.83	27.27
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If the Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases has gone up from 38.72 in 1936 to 39.75 in the year under review.

Ahmedabad and Bombay Suburban District which show increases of 425 and 185 respectively are responsible for practically the whole increase in undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code in the Northern Range. The percentages of undetected cases to true cases rose in these districts from 28:30 and 45:00 to 41:78 and 55:01 respectively and there can be little doubt but that these disappointing figures followed on the stricter registration of crime in those districts and that the inadequacy of Police personnel in the two urban areas was a contributory cause.

12. (a) Out of 16,362 cases decided by trial, 15,435 ended in Police cases decided by trial. 94.65 in 1936 under all classes, and 90.67 against 91.30 respectively under the Indian Penal Code. The variations are small and call for no remarks.

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

					1936.	1937.
Murders, hom	icides and a	tempts at 1	murder	•••	74.37	67-41
Dacoities		•••	•••	•••	8 <b>4</b> ·0 <b>0</b>	73-26
Robberies	•••	•••		•••	82·80	80-23
House-breakin (Serial No. 9				ce, etc.,	<b>91</b> .55	90-26
Thefts includi:	ng cattle the	ft <b>s</b>	•••		94·19	94.63
Receiving stol	en property	•••		•••	96.47	<b>95</b> ·56

These percentages though not quite so good as in 1936 are satisfactory.

(c) In respect of the true Police cognizable cases, under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) the percentages of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1937 and the year preceding are as under:----

Year.						Percentage.
1936			•••			49.26
1937	•••	***		•••	•••	47.53

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 803

sessions cases. as against 779 in 1936. Out of the 658 cases tried, 490 ended in conviction and 163 in acquittal or discharge as compared with 605, 461 and 144 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 74.46 in 1937 as against 76.19 in 1936. Out of the remaining cases, 4 were withdrawn and 141 were-pending at the close of the year 1937. Districts returning high percentages are Panch Mahals (96.15), Ratnagiri (95.45), Sholapur (88.09) and Nasik (86.27) while the lowest were Thana and Kanara (50.00) and Surat (60.00).

14. (a) Including pending cases, offences under special and Offences under local laws dealt with by the Police special and local numbered 9,088 in 1937 as against 8,124 in the laws. year before, an increase of 964 cases.

(b) Of the 9,088 cases dealt with, 7,831 were brought to trial, of which 7,692 ended in conviction as against 8,124, 7,079 and 6,972, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 98.22 as against 98.48 in the preceding year.

15. (a) The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates Cognizable crime: direct cases. convicted being 5,242 against 6,387 in the previous year.

(b) Out of the above the true cases under the Indian Penal Code numbered 6,094 (classes I to V) against 5,138 during the previous year. Of these, 1,599 ended in conviction as against 1,296 in 1936, giving a percentage of 26.23 in respect of convictions to cases tried against 25.22 in the year before. Corresponding percentages under all classes were 51.80 against 59.01 in the year before.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the Police was Statement "A" and "AA" Part II-Persons in Police cases. Inclusive of the persons concerned in umber of persons for disposal was 34,858 as against 32,180 in 1936. Persons released without being brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) numbered 598 as against 646 in 1936, giving a percentage of 3 11 of the total arrested as against 3 60 in the previous year. Of the 34,858 persons for disposal, those under the Indian Penal Code numbered 24,383 of whom 17,155 were tried during the year and 11,190 were convicted, giving a percentage of 65 22 of the total tried against 65 91 in 1936. The number of persons awaiting trial or investigation under the Indian Penal Code at the end of the year was 6,220 as against 5,224 in 1936. The variations under the various heads are small and need no comment.

17. (a) Reported non-cognizable crime rose from 106,043 in Statement "B" 1936 to 113,471 in the year under report— Part I—Non-cognian increase of 7,428. The increase is marked and the total crime reported is the highest during the last 11 years. The growing complexity of life under modern conditions lends itself to an increase in offences of this kind which is likely to continue.

(b) The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 119,524 as against 111,375 in 1936. Of the former 95,450 were tried and 84,376 ended in conviction against 88,793 and 77,305 cases respectively in the year before, giving a percentage of 88.39 of cases convicted to cases tried, as against 87.06 in 1936. The percentage of convictions to the cases for disposal was 70.59 against 69.40 in the year before.

18. 157,545 persons concerned in non-cognizable cases appeared Statement "B", before the Courts in 1937, as against 150,057 Part II—Persons in in the previous year. Persons discharged after non-cognizable appearance without trial numbered 8,968 as erime. against 8,717 in 1936; of the 126,995 persons tried 91,077 were convicted and 35,918 discharged or acquitted, as against 117,861, 84,316 and 33,545 respectively in the year preceding. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the Courts, showed slight improvements—71.71 and 57.81 in the year under report as against 71.53 and 56.19, respectively, in 1936.

19. The value of property stolen in 1937 in connection with Statement "C" cognizable cases was Rs. 7,95,492 against Property stolen & Rs. 7,74,099 in 1936, the corresponding figures recovered. of the value of property recovered being respectively Rs. 2,36,077 and Rs. 2,48,759. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 57.44 in 1937 against 44.10 in 1936. Similar percentages for the two Ranges separately were—

				1936.	1937.
Northern Range	•••			 37-38	30.48
Southern Range	•••	•••	•••	 53.61	48.53

The highest percentage of recovery was returned by Bijapur (74.70) followed by Ratnagiri (69.44), Dharwar (59.66), Surat (52.53), Satara (51.76) and Sholapur (50.97), while the lowest percentages returned were in the Northern Range, by Ahmedabad (16.26) and Bombay Suburban District (15.93), and in the Southern Range, by the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways-(24.35) and Kolaba (39.83).

The poor results in Ahmedabad and Bombay Suburban District are attributed, as in the case of total increase of crime and undetected cases, to stricter registration and inadequate personnel. 20. The • details of persons proceeded against under Preventive action. Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code and Regulation XII of 1827 will be found in Appendix "C" to this report. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections increased by 15 from 1,797 in 1936 to 1,812 in the year under report. Comparing the figures for the two Ranges separately, the Northern Range returned an increase of 110 persons, the Southern Range recording a decrease of 95 persons. The percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to those proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases) dropped very slightly, viz., from 74.70 in 1936 to 74.64 in 1937.

(b) As in 1936, instances of undue delay have occurred in the disposal of these cases. In one case five persons, sent up under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were pending trial from 1935. Finally, the case was withdrawn as the long duration of the trial had seriously affected the chance of its success. Another case was sent up in October 1936 and decided in December 1937. Before the decision of the case, four of the accused committed an offence of unlawful assembly and assaulted members of the other party. The need for prompt despatch in cases of this kind is obvious.

21. During the year under report, out of 20,161 persons convicted, 3,492 were identified as having been previously convicted and 913 were classed as "Habitual offenders" as against 19,178, 3,231

and 752 respectively in 1936. The highest numbers of "Habitual offenders" were returned by Poona (183), Ahmedabad (134) and East Khandesh (120).

Gang cases: G.R., 22. During the year under report no fresh J.D., No. 557, dated

25th January 1916. gang case was taken up.

23. Brief accounts of important and interesting cases Important cases investigated by the Police during the year and on railways. under report are given below :---

#### (1) Armed dacoity at Surkhej, North Daskroi Taluka, Ahmedabad District.

At about midnight on 12th July 1937, a gang of 12 dacoits armed with a gun, dharias and sticks was engaged in committing a dacoity at Surkhej. The dacoits had ransacked three shops without any opposition and when about to open the fourth, a Constable on his night rounds challenged them. The Constable who was armed with a Dharia was able to identify the leader of the gang. The leader, realising the situation at once, fired at the Constable and injured him severely in the right arm. The Constable was not deterred, but pursued the dacoits with the help of the villagers. The dacoits, however, escaped under cover of darkness and the Constable who had received further minor injuries had to be removed hurriedly to the hospital. The result of the Constable's plucky action was the prevention of further looting and his identification of the leader led subsequently to the arrest of all the dacoits. The case against them is now sub-judice. The capture of the gang was a great relief to the villagers and the Constable was awarded the King's Police medal for his conspicuous gallantry.

#### (2) Murder of a goldsmith, Broach City.

Harkisan Harjiwan Chenchwa, a notorious criminal, planned to win the confidence of Ranchhodlal Maganlal, a goldsmith of Broach City, by pretending to be a country doctor and gave him some pills which seemed to bring relief. Shortly afterwards he introduced his associate Jagjivan Parshotam who took various loans from Ranchhodlal. On the afternoon of 15th July 1937 Hiralal Dhanji, the third accused in this case, was seen locking the door of the goldsmith's house when the latter was away, by one Bhikhabhai who questioned Hiralal and was told that Ranchhodlal had sent him to close the windows of his shop. Not being satisfied, Bhikhabhai listened at the door and heard the sound of people inside the house. He then raised a hue and cry and Chenchwa and Jagjiwan were apprehended with some ornaments belonging to Ranchhodlal on their persons. On the house being opened, a bundle containing ornaments and cash valued at nearly Rs. 7,000 was found in a corner ready to be removed at some convenient time.

A search for the missing goldsmith was then started and information regarding a tongawala who had conveyed the three accused and a heavily loaded gunny bag from the house of Chenchwa to the river side about two miles away was received by the Sub-Inspector of Broach City.

On investigation this was found to be true though what was carried in the bag could not be ascertained as the river was in flood. The tonga driver only knew that a heavy sack, which the accused had made him believe contained account books which had to be destroyed to hoodwink the Incometax authorities, was carried by him in his tonga.

In the course of the investigation evidence was obtained of eye witnesses, who had seen the missing goldsmith locking and leaving his house on the afternoon of 14th July 1937 in the company of the said three accused and finally entering Chenchwa's house from which he was never subsequently seen to emerge.

Accused Hiralal who was absconding was arrested in Surat where he had made an extra-judicial confession to his host and relatives giving a full account of the murder of Ranchhodlal and he and the other two accused were sent up for trial under sections 302 and 454-380, Indian Penal Code. The case, which is particularly interesting by reason of the fact that the body of the missing man was never discovered, ended in conviction, the three accused being sentenced to transportation for life.

### (3) Riot with murder at Naringi, Virar Police Station, District Thana.

A serious riot was reported from Naringi village under the Virar Police Station, during the month of September 1937, as the result of a raid by Excise Officers for the detection of illicit distillation of liquor. The Excise Sub-Inspector raided the village with a posse of 10 Excise Constables, and arrested three persons who were carrying bottles of liquor from the village. The three persons arrested were left in the custody of three Excise Constables and with the remaining seven Constables the Excise Sub-Inspector entered the village and attached three houses. The day selected for the raid was the 12th of September 1937, i.e. "Gauri Ganpati" day when the villagers had indulged in an orgy of drink. The villagers resented the inroad of the Excise party and commenced pelting stones at them and while the Excise Sub-Inspector was busy writing a panchnuma by the light of a lamp, it was removed by some one. The Excise party took to their heels pursued by the rowdy villagers and received lathi blows in the retreat. While the Excise Sub-Inspector was attempting to extricate himself from the Railway fencing one of the villagers dealt him a blow with a scythe on the back. He was bleeding profusely and was thrown into a ditch by the road side. The Sub-Inspector and the men were taken to the Bassein Dispensary and on 13th September 1937 the Sub-Inspector was removed to the Charac Clinic, Bombay, by his father where he expired on 20th September 1937.

#### (4) Cheating by confidence trick in Hubli Town, District Dharwar.

On 16th March 1937, two unknown persons in the guise of "Bairagis" approached the complainant and offered to double gold. Being lured by this prospect of enriching himself, the complainant entrusted to the accused  $23\frac{1}{2}$  tolas of gold consisting of various ornaments. These were put into an earthern pot and placed over the fire in the complainant's house. The accused then made a show of reciting some incantation over the precious metal and departed with instructions to the complainant to open the pot next day. The next morning, the complainant discovered that he had been duped, the real pot having been replaced by another containing brass. The accused disappeared. Their description has been published in the Bombay Police Gazette.

#### (5) Murder of his own son by the accused at Chikhalgaon, District Ratnagiri.

The accused who was living at Chikhalgaon, a village under Dapoli Police Station, was in straitened circumstances and was unable to maintain his family consisting of a wife and four children, one of whom was a son, aged 22 years, by his first wife. With the intention of gaining a fortune the accused insured the life of this son for Rs. 2,000 and then killed him mercilessly by striking him with a thick stick on the head. He then sent for the Police Patil to make a *panchnama* saying that death had been caused by fall from a tree. The Police Patil, suspecting foul play on seeing the injuries on the dead body, informed the Police, who started investigation and sent up the accused under Section 302, Indian Penal Code. The case ended in conviction and the accused was sentenced to death.

24. (a) The permanent sanctioned strength of the Criminal Criminal Investition Department. Province of Bombay. 24. (a) The permanent sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department exclusive of the Finger Print Bureaux, Poona and Bombay, remained unchanged during the year under report, viz :--

- 1 Deputy Inspector General of Police.
- 2 Superintendents of Police (Assistants to Deputy Inspector General of Police).
- 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police.
- 12 Inspectors of Police.
- 27 Sub-Inspectors of Police.
- 2 Sergeants.
- 16 Head Constables.

One additional appointment of a steno-typist on a temporary basis was sanctioned during the year for the Intelligence Branch (Ministerial).

#### Investigation Branch.

(b) The number of criminal investigations undertaken during the year was 19 as compared with 12 in 1936 and 14 in 1935. Of these 4 were pending from the previous year.

Most of the cases were of a difficult and protracted nature.

The results of the cases were as follows :---

Convicted	•••		•••	•••	4
Acquitted			••••		1
Pending trial	•••		•••	•••	3
Undetected	• • •	•••	•••		9
Transferred to I	District				1
Investigation dr	opped		••••	•••	1
					19

In all 41 persons (including 16 of the previous year) were dealt with. 19 of these were convicted, 12 acquitted, 1 was released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, 1 was made an approver and 8 are pending trial. (c) Request for the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department was refused in four cases for the reasons mentioned against each :---

- 1. Misappropriation in Ratnagiri The matter was purely departmental. Local Board.
- 2. Breach of Motor Vehicles The matter was technical and the District Rules. Police were in a better position to deal with it.
- 3. Hirekerur Murder case. No suitable Criminal Investigation Department officer was available.
- 4. Forged Currency Notes of Rs. 100 denomination of WD/62 Series.

Enquiries had already been made by the Criminal Investigation Department about Notes of this series and full local enquiries had been made by the District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

#### Important cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department.

Details of some of the more important cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year are :---

#### (1) Poona City Criminal Conspiracy Case.

A case occurred at Ville-Parle on 9th July 1937 in which the complainant, a young married woman, was chloroformed and robbed of her ornaments. The District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, reported the case to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, as the modus operandi appeared similar to that reported in offences at Nasik and Ahmednagar. Two Deputy Superintendents of Police of the Criminal Investigation Department were sent to Ville-Parle to make enquiries as a result of which they came to the conclusion that all the offences had probably been committed by the same accused. As a whole time officer was necessary, an Inspector under the direct supervision of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, was entrusted with the enquiries on 13th July 1937.

During the investigation it was established that 12 youths hailing from Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara Districts had formed a criminal conspiracy in Poona City to commit offences of theft and robbery and in furtherance thereof some of them had purchased a revolver and an automatic pistol. Offences in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bombay Suburban District were planned in Poona City and perpetrated by the various conspirators according to directions issued from Poona. Some of the conspirators had also signed a pledge that they would sacrifice themselves to gain political freedom. An omnibus offence of conspiracy embracing the various concomitants mentioned above was registered in Poona City 'B' Division, under Section 120-B, Indian Penal Code, read SM Bk K 7-3

with Section 379, 380 or 392, Indian Penal Code, and Section 19(F) of the Arms Act and a charge sheet was preferred against the 12 youths on 7th August 1937 in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate, First Class, Poona. The District Magistrate subsequently transferred the case to the Court of the City Magistrate, First Class, Poona, who heard the case from 1st September 1937 and decided it on 29th November 1937. He convicted and sentenced 11 accused to various terms of imprisonment and fine and acquitted the remaining one.

Enquiries into the individual cases of robbery at Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Ville-Parle were simultaneously completed and further charge sheets in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Ville-Parle cases against 10 of these 12 youths were sent to the respective Courts. The hearing of these cases has been held over pending decision of the appeal lodged by some of the convicted accused in the conspiracy case.

#### (2) Misappropriation in the Bank of Messrs. Waikar & Co., Hubli.

Messrs. Waikar & Co., Hubli, started business as bankers in 1922 and went into voluntary liquidation on 16th October 1934. Finding that the liquidator was not doing his work properly, the creditors in their meeting in May 1936 resolved to take civil and criminal action against the Directors of the Company. Mr. Chaturbhai T. Dharmsey accordingly lodged a complaint in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, III Division, Dharwar, against the three Directors and the cashier of the Company, on behalf of three widows, who had opened accounts with the Company.

The complaint was referred to the Criminal Investigation Department by the District Magistrate, Dharwar, as a whole, time officer was required to make the enquiries. An Inspector assisted by a Sub-Inspector and a Head Constable of the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed for the investigation.

The auditor, Co-operative Societies, Dharwar, was also deputed by Government to assist in the investigation.

During the enquiry it transpired that one of the Directors, who was also Director of Geo. A. Hatland and Co. of Bombay, conspired with the other Directors to inflate their share capital in the bank by showing a bogus loan transaction of Rs. 40,000 from the above firm. The Directors also advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 30,000 to several persons without substantial security. Though these loans were bad debts, an accumulation of interest was shown and higher profits and consequently higher dividends were declared with proportionate remuneration to the Managing Director. In addition, the Directors withdrew Rs. 24,500 from the suspense account in the bank which they failed to repay, thereby in this and various other ways utilising the depositors' money for their own benefit. The three Directors, the Cashier and the Accountant of the Company were responsible for appropriating some Rs. 80,000 of the depositors' money. As sufficient evidence was forthcoming against them, a report to this effect was made and the District Magistrate has requested Government to appoint a Special Magistrate to try the case. Government orders are awaited.

#### Intelligence Branch.

(d) The Intelligence Branch continued to carry out satisfactorily its numerous and important duties during the year. The number of enquiries undertaken by the Branch in connection with political and confidential matters was 60 as compared with 88 in 1936. In addition, a great deal of ground work was done inconspicuously in office where a very large volume of correspondence has to be dealt with.

(e) The number of public meetings and conferences attended by the shorthand staff was 1,293 as compared with 1,117 in 1936, 748 in 1935 and 806 in 1934. Election propaganda on the part of various political parties and activities in the workers' and kisan movements swelled the number of public meetings and conferences.

(f) The officers of the Intelligence Branch staff were also utilized for confidential duties in connection with the tours of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

#### Crime Branch.

(g) (i) During the year, 12 crime records of Inter-Provincial and Inter-District cheats were prepared and published in the *Bombay Police Gazette*, the same number as in the previous year. The total of all such records published up to the end of 1937 is 454.

(ii) The main classifications under which these 454 crime records have been published are shown below :—

				Inter-Pr	ovincial.	Inter-District.		
	-		•	Number published during 1937.	Grand total up to the end of 1937.	Number published during 1937.	Grand total up to the end of 1937.	
 1.	Burglar				36		66	
2.	Thief		•••		106		141	
3.	Dacoit				- 3		4	
4.	Cheat			6	45	6	59	
5.	Forger		•••		1			
6.	Poisoner				3	•••	5	
7.	Utterer of	forged	Currency					
_	Notes	•••	•••	•••••	2			
8.	Coiner	•••			1		1*	
9.	Robber		•••				1	
				6	197	6	257	
						Total	454	

(iii) The Crime Records already published were kept up to date by the preparation of 70 addenda containing details of further criminal tendancies or convictions. 19 of these which referred to cheats and poisoners were published in the Bombay Police Gazette.

(iv) As in previous years, district Crime Reviews and the diaries of Sub-Divisional Officers were closely examined. This enabled the Criminal Investigation Department to keep a general watch on serious crime throughout the Province and to give assistance and information to District Superintendents of Police in cases where co-ordination of investigation was necessary.

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

#### CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

#### A. REGISTRATION.

(h) (i) The total number of registered members at the end of the year 1937 belonging to all tribes and mixed gangs declared as criminal tribes was 8,509 as compared with 8,174 at the end of 1936.

The increase by 335 in the total number of registrees at the end of 1937 as compared with the figure for 1936 is due not to a larger number of registrations but to the fact that a smaller number of registrees were expunged from the register.

Statements I, I-A, II and II-A give a complete synopsis of the working of this Act in all its phases throughout the year.

(ii) 3,643 registered members are subject to the provisions of Section 10 and 4,866 are restricted under Section 11 as compared with 3,288 and 4,886 respectively in 1936. 286 registered members were absconding and 284 were in jail at the end of the year as against 317 and 338 respectively in the previous year.

# Changes during the year owing to additions to, and removals from, the register.

(*iii*) During the year 1,178 members of different tribes and gangs were registered as compared with 1,255 in 1936. 26 members were received under Section 10 (3) and 97 died. The number removed from the register for improvement in character or other reasons was 425 as compared with 1,170 in the preceding year.

#### B. CONVICTIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.

(i) The details of convictions of criminal tribesmen both registered and unregistered are shown separately in statements II and II-A according to tribes and districts. The total number of

convictions under all Acts rose from 1,966 in the preceding year to 1,987. Similar offences under the Indian Penal Code rose from 1,240 to 1,296.

(ii) Instances of the wrong application of sub-sections of section 22 are now decreasing. Out of 21 persons liable to enhanced punishment under Section 23, 16 actually received enhanced punishments.

(*iii*) Ten registered members were convicted under Section 24 as against 8 in 1936.

C. NEW APPLICATIONS OR MODIFICATIONS OF THE ACT.

(i) During the year no new tribe, gang or mixed gang was brought under the operation of the Act.

(*ii*) Notifications in respect of the Vanjari Chamar, Mang Ramoshi and Thakar tribes residing in Nasik and Poona districts were cancelled, *vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9268/3, dated 25th June 1937.

(*iii*) A proposal for the cancellation of notifications in respect of the Kathodi Katkari tribe residing in Nasik and Poona districts received from the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, has been submitted to Government.

(iv) A proposal for the declaration of the Kathodi tribe residing in Thana and Kolaba districts was examined and has been abandoned for want of sufficient data to justify action under Section 3 of this Act.

(v) A proposal for the declaration of 18 Gopals residing in Ahmednagar District was similarly abandoned.

(vi) A proposal from the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona, for a revised notification in respect of the Berad tribe on the lines of Bhils, Tadvis and Kolis was examined and supported. It has recently been submitted to Government.

(vii) The question of Kanjar Bhat Jodhapur Maratha gangs and others emigrating from the Madras Province which is under the consideration of Bombay and Madras Governments still remains undecided as mentioned in the last year's report.

During the year 1937, 11 fresh gangs consisting of 17 men, 20 women and 37 children migrated into Dharwar District as against 25 mentioned in the last year's report. After 17th August 1937 no fresh gangs were noticed from which it appears that action has been taken by the Madras Government to stop their migration into this Province. So far, however, no orders to that effect have been received. The Government of Bombay have, in their Home Department letter No. 4066/2/E, dated 5th February 1938, requested the Government of Madras to settle the question once for all. An early settlement of this vexed problem is desirable as 216 such gangs have been noticed during the year wandering in this Province.

# D. INTERNMENT AND TRANSFERS.

178=registered members of different tribes were sent to settlements under section 16. No registered member was transferred under section 13 to another Province nor was deported to any Indian State under Section 28.

#### E. Absconders.

286=registered members were absconding at the end of the year. 137 were apprehended during the year and 454 were prosecuted under Section 22 of the Act. The figures for 1936 were 317, 121 and 490 respectively.

#### F. WANDEEING GANGS.

(i) During the year 455 wandering gangs came to notice in this Province as against 383 last year.

(ii) 365 of the gangs belonged to notified criminal tribes, 8 to classes considered as non-criminal and the remaining 82 were Irani gangs.

(*iii*) The question of registering wandering gangs under the Criminal Tribes Act was taken up during the year and is under consideration.

#### G. GENERAL.

(i) The Criminal Tribes Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to exercise close supervision over the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and gave constant advice and instruction in the administration of the Act throughout the Province.

(ii) A detailed note on the history of the working of the Act in this Province was prepared in this branch for the use of the members of the Committee appointed by Government to investigate the working of the Act in this Province and has been sent to the Secretary of the Committee under No. C. T. 95-E, dated 18th January 1938. Other information required by the Committee was also supplied.

(*iii*) The Criminal Tribes Act Manual approved by Government and sent to the Press was carefully re-examined and was brought up to date by subsequent additions or alterations. It is hoped that it will be published shortly.

(iv) With the help of the Finger Print Bureau many absconders were traced and brought back either for prosecution or for registration under the Act.

#### H. INSPECTION.

During the year the Criminal Tribes Records of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thana, Bombay Suburban District, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts were inspected and instructions were given to the District Superintendents of Police on various points.

#### . I. CONCLUSION.

During the year, 1,390 members of criminal tribes were convicted in respect of cognizable offences and 125 under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code as against 1,358 and 106 during the previous year. Of these 907 members were convicted for offences against property and 21 were convicted for offences against coinage.

The slight increase in cognizable offences committed by both registered and unregistered members is not alarming but the figures indicate that the reformation of these tribes is slow.

Apart from those in settlements the number of persons registered in this Province under the Criminal Tribes Act is only just over 8,000, a figure which indicates the modest extent to which the Act is used. Moreover, the orders under the Act have been framed with constant regard to the convenience of the registrees in respect of obtaining employment and other facilities and they are applied in a liberal spirit.

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

(u. ).		Silver.		Nickel.		
Stations.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1937.	1936.	1935.
G. I. P. Railway	2,848	2,486	1,893	488	459	255
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad Gauge).	4,237	4,809	3,243	735	706	379
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Metre Gauge).	.914	985	720	232	226	188
M. & S. M. Railway	4,692	4,854	3,101	1,949	2,409	1,517
Total	12,191	13,134	8,957	3,404	3,800	2,339

(b) From the above it will be seen that there was a decrease in the circulation of counterfeit coins on the Railways compared with 1936. An officer of the Criminal Investigation Department was specially deputed to make enquiries on the B. B. & C. I. Railway with the assistance of the Railway Police. As a result he succeeded in arresting at Ahmedabad a gang of three Muhammadans from Agra with counterfeit rupees and a complete set of machinery for manufacturing the same. They were sent up for trial. One of them was discharged by the Committing Magistrate and two were committed to the Court of Sessions for trial. The Sessions Judge has since convicted the principal accused and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment and acquitted the other accused.

The figures supplied by Treasury Officers in the Province for the whole year show that 2,661 silver counterfeit coins and 796 nickel counterfeit coins were received at the Treasuries.

The figures of each District were communicated to Superintendents of Police and they were requested to pay special attention to the activities of goldsmiths who, it is thought, might have taken to counterfeiting during depression in their business caused by the high price of gold.

Reports received from the Districts show greater activity on the part of the District Police in tracing and prosecuting counterfeiters and utterers. 33 prosecutions involving 56 arrests for counterfeiting and possession of counterfeiting implements were undertaken as compared with 25 prosecutions and 57 arrests in the previous year. Of the 56 persons arrested 20 were convicted, 5 acquitted or discharged, 2 released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, and 29 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year.

#### Counterfeit Notes.

In the Province excluding Bombay City, two forged notes of Rs. 100 of WD/62 Series came to notice. None came to notice last year.

No forged notes of Rs. 50 denomination came to notice during 1937.

Sixty-one forgednotes of Rs. 10 of the marginally noted Series came to notice as against one in the ... 39 M/11 ••• previous year. The increase can be attributed to the appearance of M/11 ... 13 P/49 ••• ... 1 ... 4 ... 1 L/1... N/61 ... and P/49 Series of which the former first 1 K/76 ... ••• appeared at 2 Cawnpore in the month Q/12 ... ... 1 of November 1936 and the latter at J/73 ... • • • Rangoon on 13th October 1936.

Two forged notes of Rs. 5 of Uc/97 and N/4 Series came to notice as against the same number in the last year.

Finger print and 26. (a) The combined strength of the two handwriting Bureaux: Province of Bombay. Bureaux during the year under report was :---

#### Poona.

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

#### Bombay.

- 1 Manager.
- 2 First Experts.
- 2 Second Experts.
- 2 Senior Searchers.
- 4 Junior Searchers.

#### Poona Bureau.

(b) At the beginning of the year there were on record 128,918 slips. During the year 9,591 fresh finger impression slips were recorded and 7,181 eliminated, thus leaving 131,328 slips on record at the end of the year.

(c) The number of finger impression slips received for search of previous convictions was 32,165 as against 31,910 in 1936. Of these 4,411 were traced as against 4,283 in 1936.

(d) Previous convictions were proved in 2,033 cases against 2,117 in 1936 with the following effect :---

(1) Enhanced punishment		•••	•••	1,041
(2) Equal punishment		•••	•••	72
(3) Lesser punishment		•••	•••	277
(4) For Chapter VIII, C Criminal Tribes Act			Code, Police	
Act cases	•••		•••	643
•				2,033

(c) The number of finger impression slips of Criminal Tribes absconders recorded in the Bureau was 319 and the number of slips traced out of those recorded during the year was 233. Intimations in respect of other absconders were received in 315 cases, those traced being 373. This number includes absconders whose intimations were received in previous years.

(f) Intimations regarding Inter-District and Inter-Provincial Criminals were sent to the Criminal Intelligence Branch in respect of 229 cases.

(g) In 84 cases (61 Civil and 23 Criminal) written opinions on finger prints were furnished and the fees collected on account of the civil cases amounted to Rs. 730. On 42 occasions experts were

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deputed to give evidence in Courts as against 48 in 1936. The amount of fees collected for expert evidence in civil cases was Rs. 120 as against Rs. 45 in the previous year.

(h) 13 Policemen were trained as Chief Operators during the year under report.

(i) Experts were called on 24 occasions to visit scenes of crime as against 16 in the preceding year.

In 12 cases articles bearing chance prints suspected to be of the culprits were sent to the Finger Print Bureau for examination. The experts handled 36 such cases during the year under report, but were unsuccessful in detecting any cases by these methods.

#### Bombay Bureau.

(j) The number of finger impression slips on record at the beginning of the year was 36,681. 4,716 fresh finger impression slips were added during the year under report while 1,638 finger impression slips were eliminated thus leaving 39,759 slips on record at the end of the year.

(k) The total number of finger impression slips received for search of previous convictions was 22,011 as against 21,756. Of these 5,563 were traced as against 4,619 in 1936.

(1) Written opinions on finger prints were furnished in 51 cases as against 57 in 1936 and the amount of fees recovered was Rs. 510 as against Rs. 560 in the previous year. Experts attended Courts for giving evidence in 84 cases as against 89 cases in 1936. In one case Rs. 15 were recovered from the party concerned.

(m) The number of Policemen trained as operators was the same as in 1936, viz., 41.

(n) During the year under report, the Bombay Finger Print Burcau Experts attended to 225 calls for the visitation of crime as against 252 of the last year. In 60 cases as against 48 in 1936 articles from scenes of crime were received in the Bureau for examination of chance impressions. In all, therefore, the Bureau dealt with 285 chance print cases as againt 300 in the previous year. The number of crimes detected by this method was 26 as against 31 in 1936.

(o) At the beginning of the year there were 1,075 sets of Single Finger Print Cards (i.e., 10,750 single finger prints) on record. To these were added 175 fresh sets in the course of the year bringing the total to 1,250 or 12,500 single prints.

The supplementary or skeleton single digit record started in 1935 bas now 285 sets of cards on record as against 250 in the previous year.

# Handwriting Bureau.

(p) The work of the Handwriting Expert continued to develop rapidly. The following tables give an idea of the work done and the progress made :---

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Course Justike with			100	155
Cases dealt with	50	70	102	155
Documents examined	677	903	1,020	1,151
Number of appearances before Courts	52	69	96	116
Number of days absent from Head- quarters.	61	95	101	132

(a) Examination of documents and appearances in Courts.

Items.		1934	•	1935.		1936	•	193	7.
		Rs.	<b>a</b> .	Rs.	a.	Rs.	а.	Rs.	. a.
Fees received for giving opinions	•••	130	0	320	0	560	0	940	0
Fees received for Court attendance	•••	60	c	285	0	845	0	420	0
Photographic bills recovered Government Photo Zinco Office.	for	247	2	1,102	3	491	8	838	10
				<u> </u>				<u> </u>	
Total	•••	437	2	1,707	3	1,396	8	2,198	10

(b) Fees received.

It will thus be seen that the amount received by Government for the Expert's services rose from Rs. 905 in 1936 to Rs. 1,360 in the year under report.

During the year, the Expert was required to give evidence before various Courts in the Province in 53 cases. 44 of these cases ended in conviction and 8 in acquittal; the result of the remaining one is awaited.

Proposals have recently been submitted to Government in connexion with the reorganization of this Branch. In view of the rapid increase of the important work it performs, it is desirable that it should be placed on a basis more suitable to its present requirements.

In addition to their usual duties in connexion with the 27. licensing and supervision of Public Convey-Miscellaneous duties ances and the escort of prisoners and performed. treasure, the Police served 190.890 summonses and warrants; extinguished 942 fires; destroyed 79,177 stray dogs; investigated 1.213 cases referred to them by the Magistrates `as well as 50,181 petty offences under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances, Motor Vehicles and other Minor Acts; enquired into 1,112 cases of suicides, 4,648 accidents in districts and 864 on Railways and 526 suspicious deaths and apprehended eleven military deserters during the year.

A further decrease of 11,689 in the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police was noticeable during the year. This is mainly the result of the introduction of the system in certain districts of serving summonses in Criminal cases through the agency of the Police Patels instead of by the Police.

28. (a) Out of 827 cases of serious crime reported, the scenes of

(a) Personal visitation of serious crime. (b) fersonal investigation of important crime by Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Folice (not in independent charge of a district).

767 were visited by Superintendents and Sub-Divisional Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crime reported slightly improved from 92.40 in 1936 to 92.74 in the year under report. The cases in which scenes of offences were not visited numbered 60 as against 57 in the year before. Non-visitation was generally found to be

justified by sound reasons.

(b) The duty of personal investigation of six important crimes a year by directly recruited Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police (not in independent charge of a district), was also adequately performed in accordance with Rule 1075 (4) of the Police Manual, Volume III. In cases in which the provisions of the rule were not fully complied with, reasons for non-compliance were enquired into and found on the whole, to be satisfactory. In those cases, in which the reasons given were unconvincing, necessary action has been taken.

29. (a) Though Sind is now a separate Province, the Indian Statement "D"-Strength of Police. at the foot of Statement "D" annexed to this report. Imperial and Provincial Police Officers, of and above the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police, actually on duty on the 31st December 1937, in the Province numbered 58. The sanctioned strength of (a) officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and (b) men, stood at (a) 727 and (b) 17,488 respectively, as against (a) 725 and (b) 17,508 in the year before. The increase of two in the strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was due to the following reasons:--

- -2 Decrease of two Inspectors due to :--
  - (1) One appointment of an Inspector at the Police Training School reduced as it was replaced by a non-pensionable post filled by a language instructor.
  - (2) One appointment of an Indian Inspector reduced at the Police Training School as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8420/3, dated 16th November 1936 and 19th December 1936 and No. 8594/3, dated 12th December 1936, respectively, in order to make room for a Prosecutor.

- +1 Increase of one appointment of Prosecutor at the Police Training School as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8594/3, dated 12th December 1936, in lieu of one appointment of an Inspector reduced.
- +2 Increase of two appointments of Sub-Prosecutors in Poona to cope with the prosecution work as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4256/II, dated 10th December 1937.
- +1 Increase of one appointment of a Sub-Prosecutor in Satara to cope with the prosecution work as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8321/2-IV, dated 16th December 1937.

+2 Net increase.

The decrease of 20 in the strength of the constabulary was due to :--

- 5 Five Constables, Unarmed, Orderlies to the five Police Prosecutors (1 Ahmedabad, 1 Surat, 2 Poona and 1 Sholapur) abolished due to the substitution of five Sub-Prosecutors on a non-pensionable basis.
- -9 Two Head Constables and 7 Constables, Armed, forming the Sub-Treasury Guard at Godhra, Panch Mahals District, reduced as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 7953/3, dated 25th January 1937, and replaced by Chowkidars.
- -6 Six Armed Constables of the Treasury Guard of the Ahmednagar District reduced as per Government Resolution. Finance Department, No. 9368/3, dated 19th August 1937, due to certain structural alterations in the Treasury Strong room.
- -1 One Head Constable, Unarmed, of Sholapur District reduced on account of the conversion of Vairag Outpost into a Police Station and the abolition of Barsi Taluka Police Station as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9235/3, dated 24th July 1937.

+1 Increase of one Head Constable in the strength of the Police Training School due to the entertainment of one Head Constable as Assistant Drill Instructor as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 9570/3, dated 30th September 1937.

- 20 Net decrease.

(b) Temporary Police consisting of 65 officers and men were entertained during the year as against 73 in 1936. They were mainly employed in connection with the working of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935.

30. (a) The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police **Cost of the Police of the Province.** and the clerical establishment, for the financial year 1937-38 was Rs. 98,35,205 as against Rs. 98,51,195 in 1936-37—a net decrease of Rs. 15,990. The average cost per Policeman (exclusive of the clerical establishment) also slightly decreased from Rs. 514-14-1 in 1936-37 to Rs. 514-5-11 in the year 1937-38. The decrease was mainly due to reduction in the permanent strength as mentioned in the previous paragraph and to economy in expenditure under contingencies, allowances and pay.

<sup>-21</sup> Total decrease.

(b) The average cost per Policeman in other Provinces compared with that of Bombay in 1936-37 is given below :---

						Rs.	а.	p.	
(1)	Bengal	•••	•••	•••	•••	723	5	9	
(2)	Sind	•••	**1	•••		619	14	8	
(3)	Assam	•••		•••	•••	594	14	4	
(4)	Madras			•••	•••	577	11	1	
(5)	Orissa		•••		•••	569	2	4	
(6)	Bihar	•••	•••	•••	•••	564	1	3	
(7)	Punjab	•••	•••		•••	530	6	0	
(8)	Bombay	•••	•••	•••	•••	514			
(9)	North-W	est Frontie	r Province	•••		487	1	10	
(10)	Central I	Provinces ar	nd Berar			463	6	4	
(11)	United P	rovinces	•••		•••	440	10	1	

In 1935-36, Bombay stood 8th among eleven provinces, and in 1936-37 it has retained the same position.

31. In the year under report, the proportion of Police to area, Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated. Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated. Bailway miles, 921 persons and 1:48 cognizable crimes investigated, as against 4:51 square miles, 2:30 Railway miles, 920 persons

and 1.37 cognizable crimes investigated in the previous year. The above statistics are based on the permanent sanctioned strength of the Police Force. In England and Wales the proportion for the year ending September 1936 was one Policeman to 1.48 square miles and 818 persons.

32. Out of 349 Police Stations and 373 Outposts in the Districts Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts. and Railways, 345 Police Stations and 363 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant or Deputy Saperintendents of Police.

In addition to the inspection work done by the 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 the Superintendents of Police- (a) Correspondence Branch (b) Accounts Branch Offices of the Sub-Divisional Officers Offices of Sub-Inspectors, including Headquarters Police Outposts Total	7 9 3 10 	8 9 7 9  33	15 18 10, 19  62

During the year under report, Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., visited for inspection and other duties Bombay, Ahmedabad, Satara, Thana, Mahableshwar, Panchgani, Belgaum, Gokak, Dharwar, Bail-Hongal, Saundatti, Nasik, Police Training School, Nadiad, Broach, Surat and Sholapur and I myself Bombay, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Police Training School and Nasik.

Statement "E"— 33. There was no change in the armament Armament. of the Police Force during the year.

Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants are armed with 455 bore Webley Revolvers. As observed in the Report for 1936, the question of substituting a smaller and handier weapon (380) was referred to Government. The latter have replied that it is an All-India question and that it should be discussed in the next conference of Inspectors General.

34. (a) The total number of officers and men punished Punishments. 376 in 1936. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2·16 during the year as against 2·09 in 1936. Of the total punishments inflicted, 365 were departmental and 26 judicial as against 354 and 22 respectively in the year before. In the Northern Range, the total number of punishments inflicted was 255 while in the Southern Range it was 136. The Bombay Suburban District recorded the highest percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the district Force, viz., 5·23 whilst Ratnagiri returned the lowest percentage, viz., '17.

(b) Extra drill was awarded in 1,246 cases for minor breaches of discipline as against 1,279 in 1936. These punishments are not included in Statement "E".

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

#### C.I.E.

Mr. D. Healy, I.P., Inspector General of Police, Sind. Mr. W. R. G. Smith, I.P., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

#### O.B.E.

Mr. H. E. Butler, I.P., District Superintendent of Police.

# *I.S.O.*

Khan Bahadur I. K. Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

#### The King's Police Medal.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith, I.P., Central Intelligence Officer, Bombay. Late Constable Krishna Vishram Sawant, for gallantry. Late Constable Nathekhan Bhaikhan, for gallantry.

### The Indian Police Medal.

Mr. A. W. Pryde, I.P., Labour Officer, Bombay.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M.B.E., I.P., District Superintendent of Police.

Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar, Officiating District Superintendent of Police (Retired).

Mr. R. Y. Pradhan, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Sub-Inspector K. Y. Pradhan (Retired).

Sub-Inspector Mir Ghiyasuddin Isamuddin (Retired).

Sub-Inspector J. K. Gadhwi.

Sub-Inspector B. T. Lugade.

Sub-Inspector Shaikh Nizamuddin Dawalbhai.

Sub-Inspector J. B. Rana, for gallantry.

Sub-Inspector C. H. Vastrad, for gallantry.

Sergeant S. Symoods.

Sergeant G. R. Duncan (Resigned).

Head Constable Prabhudayal Raghbir Sahaya, for gallantry.

Constable Laxman Vithu Kamble, for gallantry.

Constable Amruta Ganuji Berad, for gallantry.

Constable Deoram Trimbak Wadje, for gallantry.

### Rao Bahadur.

Rao Saheb J. B. Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

#### Khan Saheb.

Sub-Inspector Muhammad Akbar Hussain.

# Rao Saheb.

Mr. N. G. Joshi, Officiating District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. V. D. Kawthalkar, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(b) The number of cases in which good work was recognized by rewards, Good Service Tickets or special promotions was 10,417 as against 9,301 in 1936.

(c) The total sum spent in rewards in the Province during 1937-38 was Rs. 27,849 as against Rs. 31,650 in 1935-37.

36. (a) Out of the total strength of 700 officers and 17,321 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police) the number of literate officers and men was

700 and 13,344 respectively against 658 and 13,131 in 1936. It is

gratifying to note that the percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose further from 76.66 to 77.93 in the year under report. There is a general consensus of opinion among officers that the existing ban on the recruitment of matriculates and men of higher education is unnecessary and should be removed. The educational standard of the public has now advanced so far that to have passed the matriculation can no longer be regarded as an unusual qualification. A large number of matriculate recruits whose physical fitness is not necessarily inferior to that of those less well educated are now available and there is no reason why such young men should not cope successfully with even the rougher duties of the constabulary. It is for obvious reasons desirable that the standard of education of the Police Force should advance pari passu with that of the public. Moreover, when so much unemployment exists it is anomalous that education should be a definite handicap to a prospective recruit.

(b) The primary schools established for the education of the children of Policemen at Kaira, Godhra, Thana, Poona and Ratnagiri continued to work satisfactorily. The cost of the schools is borne by the Police Department.

37. During the year under report, there was a further drop of 7 in the number of resignations which Resignations. decreased from 98 in 1936 to 91. The figures of resignations during the last three years were :--

3	1935	•••	•••			•••	117	
:	1936		•••		•••	•••	98	,
· 1	1937	•••		•••	•••	••• 、	91	. : 4

Vacancies and 'recruiting. 38. (a) The number of vacancies on 31st December 1937 was 194, as against 246 at the end of 1936.

Suitable recruits for the Unarmed Branch were plentiful in all Districts. In the Gujerath Districts there is a dearth of recruits of the right type for the Armed Branch. To meet this difficulty ex-Army men and reservists procured with the assistance of the Recruiting Officer, Poona, have been enlisted when good recruits are not obtainable locally. The procedure is still in an experimental stage.

(b) There were 841 enlistments during the year under report as against 861 in 1936. The number of casualties in the Force inclusive of deaths remained the same, viz., 847 as in 1936. Of these, 529 or a percentage of 62.45 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 502 or a percentage of 59.26 in 1936.

(c) In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L.C. 919, dated 11th April 1931, 41 men of the backward classes were enlisted during the year under report as compared with 24 in the preceding year.

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39. (a) It was recently noticed that in the past, health statistics were not worked out on uniform Health. basis. In certain districts, the percentages were struck on the number of in-door patients and, in others, on the in-door and out-door patients combined. The percentages were further confused, as some were based on the sanctioned strength and others on the actual strength. This confusion has now been rectified by the issue of orders that the percentages are to be calculated on the number of absentees both as in-door and out-door patients, including re-admissions, to the actual strength of the constabulary.

The healthier districts were :--

- 1. Kaira.
- 2. Nasik.
- 3. Panch Mahals.
- 4. Belgaum.
- 5. B. B. & C. I. Railway.
- 6. Poona.

The districts returning the largest percentages of sickness were:--

- 1. Kanara.
- 2. Ahmedabad.
- 3. Broach.
- 4. Kolaba.
- 5. Bijapur.
- 6. Bombay Suburban District.

(b) The main reason reported by Superintendents for the high percentages of sickness is want of suitable and healthy quarters, as already repeatedly emphasized in previous reports.

40. During the year under report 57 persons escaped from Escapes and custody—6 from Jails and lock-ups, 40 from Recaptures. Police custody and 11 from Village Police, as against a total of 53 in the year before. Of the 57 persons who escaped, 45 were recaptured and the remaining 12 were at large at the close of the year.

 41. A sum of Rs. 1,80,493 was spent during the financial year 1937-38 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Province as against Rs. 2,04,087 in the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 23,594.

42. During the year under report, out of a total of 254 shops Inspection of shops dealing in (1) arms and ammunition and (2) explosives. (3) explosives. (4) explosive (1) exp

were inspected by Gazetted Police Officers.

43. (a) The total number of cases conducted by Police Work of the Prosecuting Staff. 3,889 in 1936. Convictions were obtained in 3,272 cases as against 3,269 in the year before, giving a percentage of 84:32 as against 84:05 in 1936.

(b) In addition, Head Constables conducted 7,587 cases against 7,511 in 1936, and secured convictions in 6,762 cases or 89.12 per cent. against 6,688 or 89.04 per cent. in the previous year.

(c) The percentage of convictions secured by Police Prosecutors shows a slight improvement. The highest percentage was again returned by the Ahmednagar District (93.51), followed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway (92.26) and East Khandesh (89.23), the lowest being 72 in Kanara.

(d) The scheme of appointing prosecutors on a non-pensionable basis which was started in 1935 having worked satisfactorily in its experimental stage, has now been adopted permanently-(Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4256-II, dated 10th December 1937). A prosecutor appointed under this scheme costs approximately half as much as one in the permanent pensionable cadre. This undoubtedly is a great advantage and has made it possible without extra expense to Government to increase the number of prosecutors in response to representations from several districts where the existing number of these officers was inadequate. The system, however, is not without its defects, the chief of which is that it will be difficult to keep the best men for long periods, seeing that ordinarily a prosecutor will have little, if any, time for private practice. Consequently, in future, District Superintendents of Police may find themselves without any prosecutor whose reliability has been proved by long service or whose continuance in service is secured by the prospect of pension. This is a state of affairs which cannot be viewed with equanimity and it is for consideration whether a small cadre should not be constituted which would provide at least one permanent incumbent for each district.

44. The reports of both the Range Deputy Inspectors General indicate that the usual high standard of drill and parade was, with a few exceptions, maintained.

45. (a) In all, 354 men armed with rifles (including 30 Mounted Musketry. Police of Ahmedabad District) were put through the musketry course. Of these 348 completed all the seven classification practices prescribed for competition shooting and 173 qualified as marksmen as against the figures 371, 367 and 178 respectively of 1936. The percentage of marksmen rose from 47.57 in 1936 to 48.87 during the year under report. In the last year's report, it was remarked that the stock of low velocity ammunition had been exhausted and that modifications would have to be effected for the use of high velocity ammunition. This has now been found to be unnecessary as all the rifles on hand are sighted to fire high velocity ammunition. The best results were returned by Dharwar, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, in the order named.

(b) A Constable of Ahmedabad District was the best shot in the Province in 1937, having scored 146 out of a maximum of 155 and won the prize of Rs. 18 and a gold badge. The same Constable was bracketed first in 1936 with a score of 143 points.

(c) Out of 6,971 men armed with '410 muskets who were put through the Musketry course, 6,522 completed the full course and 4,127 qualified as marksmen as compared with the figures 6,989, 6,543 and 3,860 respectively of 1936. It is gratifying to note that the percentage of marksmen rose from 55.22 in 1936 to 59.20 during the year under review. The best returns were those of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, Poona and Surat, in the order named.

(d) A Head Constable of Poona District was the best shot among the Police armed with 410 muskets. He scored the highest possible marks viz., 120 and won the prize of Rs. 20 and a gold badge.

(c) Of the 656 officers armed with revolvers, 597 completed the full course of practices during the year under report, 178 qualifying as marksmen as against the figures 655, 590 and 161 respectively of 1936. Four officers secured the highest possible marks viz., 120 as against seven in 1936 and were awarded prizes of Rs. 20 each. The percentage of revolver marksmen rose from 24.58 in 1936 to 27.13 during the year under review.

46. (a) During the financial year 1937-38 the only allotment sanctioned under "Major Works" was Buildings. Rs. 17,700 for the work of rebuilding the Headquarters Police Lines at Thana, which was already in progress at the beginning of the year. As the result of personal inspection of the work by Mr. Shillidy, it has been decided to provide an additional room as a kitchen in the quarters, already constructed. It is hoped the new lines when constructed will remove the hardship experienced by the Thana Headquarters' Police for many years.

(b) The discretionary grant for minor works was Rs. 54,600—the same as for the previous year—an inadequate sum in view of the large number of minor works schemes held up on account of lack of funds.

The grant for petty construction and repairs was Rs. 20,000, as against Rs. 25,000 in the year 1936-37. As a result of the orders issued in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8590/2-II (a), dated 29th August 1936, a large number of the departmental buildings were transferred to the control of the Public Works Department for maintenance with effect from 1st April 1937. (c) The urgent need of providing suitable and sufficient quarters for the Police has frequently been stressed in the past but no headway has been made in this respect for want of funds. The situation is steadily deteriorating every year, as the old quarters collapse or become unfit for occupation. Besides, rent-bills are increasing and thus adding to the cost of administration.

47. During the year under report, the Village Police rendered village Police. 316 Village Police were rewarded by the grant of monetary rewards aggregating Rs. 1,627, 8 by the presentation of swords, or phetas and 175 by Good Service Tickets or certificates of merit. On the other hand 416 were reported for neglect of duty, of whom 406 were punished departmentally as against 424 and 409 respectively in 1936. 67 Village Police, concerned in the commission of cognizable crime, were prosecuted and of them 38 were convicted during the year.

48. (a) The School, as usual re-opened after the December Working of the vacation on 4th January 1937. Mr. C. H. Central Police Training School, Nasik. office throughout the year.

(b) During the year, the following probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police joined the School on the dates shown against their names :---

(1)	Mr. S. N. Hosali		3rd February 1937.
(2)	"J. D. Nagarvala	•••	2nd February 1937.
(3)	" K. H. Best		3rd December 1937.
(4)	"T. L. S. Gibson	•••	3rd December 1937.
(5)	"J. P. C. Coventry	•••	30th November 1937.

(c) No direct recruit for the Provincial Police Service was admitted to the School during the year.

(d) Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police Messrs. B. R. E. La Bouchardiere, V. D. C. Evans and A. M. MacDonald completed their course of training and left the School on 12th July, 15th October and 15th October 1937 respectively.

(e) Mr. Shaikh Khalifah bin Mahomed bin Isa of the Bahrain Government joined the School on 29th November 1937 for the Deputy Superintendent of Police's course.

(f) 33 students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1937 and 34 for the course in July 1937...

(g) All the 22 students who appeared at the Final Examination held in May 1937 passed out successfully, 10 of them with honours. Similarly in November 1937 there were no failures among the 28 students who appeared and 6 passed with honours.

(h) 50 Head Constables and Constables were put through the course of training for Head Constables which commenced in January 1937. Of these 46 were successful in the final examination and 4 failed. 50 Head Constables and Constables were also admitted to the next course in July of whom 49 passed the final examination.

(i) During the year, 6 Sergeants were put through the same course of training as the Head Constables—4 in the first and 2 in the second term. All of them passed the prescribed test.

(j) Despite the epidemic of small-pox and cholera prevailing in Nasik City, the general health of the School was good during the first term. In the second term, there were some persistent cases of malaria, but no cases of serious sickness occurred.

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

(1) Mr. G. A. Shillidy, C.I.E., the Inspector General of Police, visited and inspected the School at the end of the first term and distributed prizes on 3rd June 1937.

In December the prizes were distributed by Mr. J. W. Rowland, then Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range.

(m) Mr. J. N. Hildreth, M.B.E., of the Security Printing Press, Nasik Road, delivered an interesting lecture on "Counterfeiting" to the officers, staff and the students at the School.

CORONATION POLICE CONTINGENT.

49. Contingents from the Police of all the Provinces of India Incidents of Note. assembled in Poona in April and were dispatched from there to London to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor. The contingent from the Province of Bombay consisted of :---

- (1) Khan Saheb N. N. Sadri, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (2) Rao Saheb P. H. Rawal, Inspector of Police.
- (3) Khan Saheb Subhedar Muhammad Akbar Hussain, Headquarters Sub-Inspector of Police.
- (4) Head Constable Krishna Govind.
- (5) Constable Balaji Laxman Tarpe.
- (6) Constable Shaikh Amir Shaikh Muhammad.

On their return the members gave glowing accounts of their experiences and of the kindness with which they were treated in England.

#### COMMUNAL TENSION.

#### Satyagraha at the Sonya Maruti Temple, Poona City.

In 1936, serious rioting took place at Sonya Maruti Temple in Poona in connexion with the celebration of the Hanuman Jayanti festival in April. With a view to prevent similar trouble during the festival in 1937 the District Magistrate, Poona, issued an order under Section 42 of the District Police Act, prohibiting the playing

of music in, at, or near, the shrine from 24th April to 14th Mav. As a result of this, a section of the Hindus consisting mainly of members of the Democratic Swaraj Party and the Hindu Mahasabha decided to have recourse to passive resistance. A beginning was made on the morning of April 25th and thereafter a number of persons offered Satyagraha daily at the temple. On the morning of the 7th of May, a big procession was taken out, the members of which indulged in the singing of slogans and general rowdiness. When it reached Sonya Maruti Temple the procession had assumed such large proportions that the whole of the Laxmi Road was blocked and traffic was brought to a standstill. A cordon of Police was Persons desiring to offer therefore formed across the road. Satyagraha were asked to fall out and the others were directed to go back. The mob, however, refused to disperse and the District Superintendent of Police found it necessary to order a lathi charge in the course of which five persons were injured, four of them superficially. The Satyagraha was called off on the conclusion of the festival at midnight on the 13th May.

In all, 752 persons offered Satyagraha, of whom 108 only were proceeded against and convicted, the rest being let off with a warning.

100 Armed Police and 6 Sergeants were drafted to Poona City from other districts to assist the Poona Police in maintaining law and order during this anxious period.

Subsequently, four persons out of the 108 convicted preferred revision applications in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Poona, who, under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code, recommended to the High Court, Bombay, that their convictions and sentences be set aside and the fines, if recovered, be ordered to be refunded. The High Court agreeing with the Sessions Judge set aside the conviction and sentence.

Later in the year, a compromise in respect of the dispute about the playing of music was arrived at between the Hindus and Muhammadans on 1st October 1937 and approved by the Honourable the Home Minister in consultation with the District Magistrate.

#### Riot at village Satpati, Thana District.

A communal riot occurred between Hindus and Muslims at Satpati, a village under Palghar Police Station, in the Thana District on 13th August 1937, when the Hindus took out a Palki procession. When this procession came near to a new mosque under construction by which it had to pass, the Muhammadans called upon the Hindus to stop playing music. Feelings became exacerbated and rioting developed in which 9 Hindus, one of whom was stabbed, and 12 Muhammadans were injured. Both parties were afterwards prevailed upon to sink their differences and eventually amicable relations were brought about between them.

In some other places, tension prevailed between the Muhammadans and Hindus but no actual clash occurred due to the tactful handling of the situation by the authorities.

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#### LABOUR UNREST.

#### Strikes in Ahmedabad.

There were altogether 75 strikes in Ahmedabad as compared with 44 during the preceding year. The most important strike, which affected 39 mills and 35,000 operatives, took place in Ahmedabad City in November, the main cause being the failure to reach an agreement over the question of the standardization of wages. The strikers had the support of the Mill Kamdar Union and of communist leaders who arrived from Bombay and a Central Strike Committee was formed to direct operations.

To check mischievous propaganda and intimidation it was found necessary to issue orders under Section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act, prohibiting the carrying of swords, spears, knives, etc., and under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting processions, meetings or assemblies. Criminal intimidation (Section 506, Indian Penal Code) was also made cognizable and non-bailable when committed within the municipal limits of Ahmedabad City.

Despite these measures, propaganda continued but for want of funds, did not last long. Mr. V. J. Patel was called to Ahmedabad and as a result of his negotiations with the mill-owners and the Textile Labour Association, the former agreed to restore the 1935 rates of wages. The strike then terminated and all the mills resumed normal working on 1st December 1937.

As the Ahmedabad Police strength was insufficient, officers and men, as shown below, had to be drafted from other districts :---

- 1 Assistant Superintendent of Police.
- 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police.
- 10 Sub-Inspectors.
  - 6 Sergeants.
- 42 Head Constables.
- 258 Constables.

In this connexion the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, draws attention to the appreciation felt in Ahmedabad for the excellent Police arrangements during the strike and remarks that the tact and restraint of all concerned after a severe and continuous strain were admirable and reflect the greatest credit on the spirit of the Force.

#### Gokak Mill Strike.

The 2nd Gokak Mill strike which commenced at the close of 1936, continued throughout the major part of the year under report. It was eventually called off on 4th August 1937 when a settlement was reached between the Management and workers. A special party of three Head Constables and 22 Constables had to be kept at Gokak throughout the period of the strike.

#### Strikes in Sholapur.

Unsettled labour conditions prevailed in Sholapur throughout the year largely on account of the activities of the Red Flag leaders who stirred up agitation and created unrest on familiar communist lines. The female workers of the Narasinggirji Mills went on strike as the Mill-management discontinued the attendance bonus of one anna. The strike was a short-lived one, lasting for three days only, as the strikers did not get support from other workers.

There was also a strike in the Barsi Old Mill from 1st September 1937 to 16th September 1937, to secure an increase in wages and some other minor demands. The Assistant Labour Commissioner visited Barsi, enquired into the affair and a compromise was arrived at.

A strike among the female bidi workers of Sholapur for an increase in wages took place on 28th October 1937 and continued up to 30th November 1937 when the Congress intervened and an Arbitration Committee was appointed which ended the deadlock.

The labour leaders also carried on agitation among the members of the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Umedpur. A number of meetings was held near the Settlement in support of a bill of Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., for the cancellation of the Criminal Tribes Act and the result was a state of grave unrest and indiscipline among the settlers which culminated in a riot on 10th November 1937 in connexion with the transfer of three settlers as a disciplinary measure. For their part in this riot nine settlers were prosecuted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Government subsequently appointed a Committee to enquire into the working of the Criminal Tribes Act which is at present engaged in its investigation.

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(1) Abolition of Barsi Taluka Police Station and conversion of Vairag Outpost into a Police Station together with a redistribution of the strength and area of the Police Stations and Outposts in Barsi Taluka, District Sholapur.

(2) Ex post facto sanction was accorded to the Outpost at Khadkala under Vadgaon Mawal Police Station, District Poona, which had actually been opened from 1st January 1933.

(3) Conversion of Castle-Rock Subpost on the M. & S. M. Railway into an Outpost.

(4) Transfer of the Outpost from Deo-Dholera to Kesrandi, under Bavla Police Station, District Ahmedabad.

т Bk K 7-6

(5) Transfer of the Outpost from Waghera to Deorgaon, District Nasik.

(6) Opening of an Outpost at Goregaon; in Mangaon Taluka of the Kolaba District.

(7) Extension of the jurisdiction of the Sub-Divisional Inspector in the Bombay Suburban District to the whole of the District excluding the Headquarters Police Lines.

(8) Changes in the jurisdictions of the Police Sub-Divisions in the Satara District, consequent on the abolition of the post of a Deputy Superintendent of Police in that District.

(9) Abolition of the Mounted Police in the Ahmedabad, Poona and Surat Districts.

51. (a) During the year under report, pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 2,834 was afforded to Miscellaneous. 47 families of deceased members of the

Constabulary from the "Widows Fund for the Constabulary" as against Rs. 2,817 to 46 families in the previous year.

(b) 657 officers and men and 6 clerks j ined the General Provident Fund and 141 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies. 642 Policemen were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts as against 585 in 1936. The increase in indebtedness is disappointing and it would seem that disciplinary action is necessary in the case of men who live beyond their means without any valid excuse.

52. (a) The most urgent need of the Department is the provision Needs of the Department. and the adverse effect of this state of affairs on the health, contentment and general efficiency of the Force can well be imagined. It is most unfortunate that the new type designs which have been under consideration for over five years have still not received Government approval. It is hoped that this matter will no longer be delayed and that funds will be provided on a generous scale to enable some appreciable progress being made in remedying the very unsatisfactory conditions which exist at present.

(b) Among other needs of the Department, may be mentioned—

(i) The opening of regular schools at each District Headquarters for the training of the Constabulary. Proposals have already been submitted to Government and their orders are awaited.

(ii) Reorganization of the Police in large cities like Ahmedabad, Poona and Bandra owing to the rapid development of these urban areas. The case of Ahmedabad is particularly urgent and revised proposals for the division of the district into two charges and for increasing the strength of the Police have been recently submitted to Government, (*iii*) Provision of additional clerks to replace Head Constables and Constables at present temporarily withdrawn from the executive and employed on clerical work in Police offices. This is a retrograde step, as observed in the Report for the last year and requires to be set right as early as possible.

(iv) The improvement of detection by the provision of a special investigation staff in each district. The ordinary Police Station Officer has so much work to do that he is unable to devote to important cases the sustained attention which they require.

In connexion with the needs of the Department the Commissioner, Northern Division, has remarked as under :---

"Two wants emerge from a study of the reports on the working of the Police. They are :—

(1) The necessity of augmenting the Force in Ahmedabad and providing the rural area with a separate District Superintendent of Police.

(2) The necessity of additional Police to be devoted exclusively to traffic control work and so make free the existing establishment for their more legitimate sphere of crime prevention and investigation."

I have already mentioned item No. 1 above. As regards item No. 2 necessary particulars have been collected but consideration of the matter has been held up on account of the small prospect of obtaining funds which will be required to the extent of over a lakh and a half per annum. The need for the extra men is becoming more and more pressing and the problem will have to be seriously faced in the near future.

53. (a) The outstanding event of the year was the introduction Salient Features. of the Constitutional Reforms in April followed by the assumption of office by the present Ministry in July.

The changed conditions resulting from the advent of democratic Government affected the Police perhaps more than any other Service and at the outset their position was not enviable. It is however satisfactory to be able to say that there has been great improvement in the relations between the Police and the public. It may indeed be safely said that the Province of Bombay' has surmounted its difficulties with no small measure of success and has maintained its reputation for sanity and for not allowing things to go to extremes, a welcome state of affairs on which Government, the public and the Police Service itself are to be congratulated.

One of the main lines of attack on the Police is in respect of corruption. Admittedly the Police have their shortcomings, but in this connection it should not be overlooked that they come more to public notice than in other Services, which are not necessarily less

blameworthy by reason of their comparative immunity from criticism. A sincere effort has been made during the year under report to give full effect to the policy of Government in respect of corruption and to enquire into and eradicate malpractices. In particular strict orders have been issued to discourage the whitewashing of wrong-doers. At the same time, the ease with which false and exaggerated charges can be made—a fact to which any one with practical experience of official life can testify-should not be ignored and it is essential for the preservation of the morale of the Service that care should be taken to avoid unjust condemnation. If exercised fairly and with discretion, supervision by the public is in every way salutary, but it is not always realised that reform in a matter of this kind must be gradual if it is to be permanent. The stamping out of corruption for which the public as much as the Services are to blame, amounts to nothing less than a social revolution and cannot be accomplished at a moment's notice.

In order that a Police Force should function efficiently in a democratic country it is essential that it should secure and deserve the support and confidence of the public. No opportunity is lost by superior officers of impressing this fact on their subordinates and of creating in them a proper sense of their position. On the other hand, it is incumbent on the public to recognise the many difficulties with which the Police have to contend and to give them a helping hand. Stress is often laid on the fact that the Police are servants of the public but even to servants credit should be given when it is due.

Another matter of importance to which reference is necessary is the inherent danger of weakening the powers and credit of the Police. Already a growing lack of respect for authority is reported in certain districts and to this may be ascribed in some degree the deterioration in the detection of crime which has occurred.

(b) A heavy rise cccurred in cognizable reported crime as compared with the figures of 1936. This rise was due to various causes which have been explained in detail in paragraph 3 of this report. There was also a pronounced rise in non-cognizable crime.

(c) There was agrarian trouble in the Ratnagiri District as a result of the agitation carried on by the supporters of the Independent Labour Party and others against the Khoti system. Tenants, who were mcstly Mahars and Kunbis, were encouraged not to perform their customary services or to pay their dues to the landlords and even resort to violence was advocated by some speakers. The result was an outbreak of mischief by fire, intimidation, stone throwing, assaults and other objectionable practices. It is satisfactory to know that for the present the situation has been brought under control by the district authorities.

(d) A number of gangs of dacoits and house-breakers were rounded up during the year in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Nasik and Poona Districts. The operations resulted, unfortunately, in the death of a Head Constable in the Kaira District and in the wounding of a Constable by a fire arm in Ahmedabad District while several other Police officers had narrow escapes from death.

54. (a) During the year, there were three casualties in the Concluding Remarks. Imperial Service, viz.:--

Mr. W. E. Sutton,

Khan Bahadur K. J. Pettigara, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O. and

Mr. T. Robinson,

all of whom retired during the year.

In the Provincial Police Service, there were six casualties due to the retirement of the following Deputy Superintendents of Police :--

- (1) Mr. J. Baldwin,
- (2) Rao Saheb M. K. Kakeri,
- (3) Mr. A. F. Clarke, M.B.E.,
- (4) Mr. D. S. Raje,
- (5) Rao Saheb R. S. Kate, and
- (6) Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar.

(b) Five recruits were appointed direct to the Imperial Service but no direct recruit was appointed to the Provincial Service.

Orders were received during the year, appointing Mr. C W. Condon, M.B.E., and Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, M.B.E. substantive Superintendents of Police in the Indian Police cadre.

I quote below a few of the comments made by Commissioners and District Magistrates in respect of the work of the Police during the year. Thus the District Magistrate, West Khandesh, remarks, "The essential character of the problems that face the magistracy and the police in the district remains the same. And it is no small tribute to a police force that notwithstanding the diversion of attention effected by changes in the machinery and personnel of Government, the force as a whole has remained true to its ideals of impartiality and public services." The Commissioner, Northern Division, says, "The level of competence and enterprise in all ranks continues to be deserving of the highest praise. The police never rest and have carried through a difficult year with great success," and the Commissioner, Central Division, considers that in a year which saw the introduction of Provincial Autonomy and involved the readjustment of many ideas on the subject of Administration the Police acquitted itself remarkably well.

For myself I feel that it may with justice be said that everything considered, the Police have had a successful year and that efficiency has been fully maintained.

In conclusion I take this opportunity on behalf of Mr. Shillidy who held charge for the greater part of the year and myself of bringing to the notice of Government the excellent work of Deputy Inspectors General, Superintendents and in fact of all ranks of the Force and the clerical establishment and of acknowledging with gratitude the unfailing readiness with which they have responded to the many calls made upon them.

#### A. C. J. BAILEY,

#### Inspector General of Police.

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## APPENDIX "A".

INCIDENCE OF CRIME PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

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

48

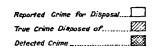
Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of population
of cognizable crime during 1937.

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	District		Cognizable crime reported. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	es Murders	Attempts at murder and culpable homi- cides	o. Dacoities	a Robberies	House-breakings with intent to commit an offence	Thefts(including cuttle & thefts)	Cases of receiving stolen property	5 Total serious orime	H Remarks
			8	<b>`</b>	1 1	<u> </u>		; <b>7</b>	8	9	) <sup>10</sup>	
1.	Ahmedahad	••• •••	2-39	-03	÷e	·03	·03	•30	•89	•04	1.15	
2.	Broach	••• •••	1.10	•02	-02	-009	·02	-28	•27	-008	•64	
3.	Kaira	••• •••	1.53	•04	-01	•02	•03	•43	•43	-02	1.005	
4.	Panch Mahals	••• •••	1.46	•01	-02	•01	•08	•40	•43	•04	1.07	
б.	Surat		•74	-0-2	·001	• <b>0</b> 01	·07S	•18	•26	•005	•49	
6.	Thana	··· ··	1.31	•03	•006	·004	-02	•37	•49	-01	•94	
7.	Bombay Suburbs	n District	5.64	•05	•005	-01	-07	1.40	2.66	•02	4.53	
8.	Ahmednagar		-90	•02	•006	-01	•04	-26	•30	•01	•67	
9.	East Khandesh	••• •••	1.21	.05	•004	•02	•04	-38 	•42	·03	•94	
10.	West Khandesh	••• •••	1.40	-03	-006	-01	•05	•38	•43	·005	·97	
11.	Nasik		1.63	•01	•009	•009	•04	•56	•61	·01	1.26	
Tot	al, Northern Rang B. B. & C. I. R	e, including ailway.	1.57	•02	•01	·01	•04	•41	·59	•02	1.13	
12.	Poona	*** ***	1.49	-0:2	•008	·01	•03	·33	·68	·03	1.13	
13.	Satara	••• •••	•62	·03	-004	• <b>0</b> 05	•01	-13	-91	•005	·40	
14.	Sholapur		1.19	-03	-003	-009	•04	•23	•53	-02	•87	
15,	Belgaum .	<b></b>	•79	-03	-01	·C03	•01	-17	·2 <b>3</b>	-01	•48	
16.	Bijapur		-69	•03	•003	·005	•01	-16	•19	-01	•41	
17.	Dharwar	••• •••	•90	•01	-008	·002	•01	·23	•36	•01	•67	
18.	Kanara		•68	·01	• <b>0</b> 04		-01	•26	·23	-01	•54	
19.	Kolaba		-56	01	•003	•••	•01	•16	·20	•007	· <b>4</b> 0	
20.	Batnagiri		-27	-003	<b>-0</b> 03	•••	·004	•06	•10	-0007	·18	
Tot G	al, Southern Rang , I. P. and M. & S. I	e, including 4. Railways.	•89	•03	-005	•005	•01	·19	•37		•6±	
Tot in	al, for the cluding Railways.	Province,	1.22	•02	·008	•01	•02	•30	•48	-01	-57	_

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Appendix 'B' referred to in paragraph 10. POLICE COGNIZABLE CRIME UNDER I.P.C. (CLASSES I TO V) FOR THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY. FROM 1923 TO 1937.



30,000

1928 1924

25,000 20,000 15,000 10,000 5,000 ٥

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

		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)
1		2	3	· 4	5	6	7	8
							:	
Northern Range	( <sup>1936</sup>	722	420	164	•••	256	172	76-36
Notthern Hange	<sup></sup> ] 1937	832	459	283		175	195	71.89
Southern Range	∫ <sup>1936</sup>	1,075	670	515		155	166	73.70
Donanciu Mango	] 1937	980	487	351	•	136	351	77-42
Total	{ 1936 1937	1,797 1,812	1,090 945	679 634	  -	411 311	338 546	74·70 74·64

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

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STATEMENT I.

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#### STATEMENT

		and discussion of the second s	at the	Nu	mber a	dded du	ring th	ie year l	1937.
Nama	of Tribe.		register ; year 1937.		Nu	ımber o eceived	of regist by trai	tered pe asfer un	rsons der
	1 <b>1</b> 1100.	8 4 5 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Number on the begiuning of the	By registration.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bagdi	-	••••	14						·
Bauria			6						
Berad	•••		320	79	1				50
Bhampta (Rajp			118	1					1
Bhampt <b>a (</b> Taka	ri)	•••	95	7					7
Bhil		•••	1,984	374	3		•••		377
Chhapparband		••••	2	•••	••••	•••			,
Dharala	•••	•••	2,033	234		•••	•••		234
Futgudi	•••	•••	46	Ő	•••	•••	•••		5
Kaikadi	•••	•••	117	21	4	•••	•••	•••	25
Kammi	•••	••• '	11	1	•••	•••	•••		1
Katbu Kathcdi	•••		37	1	•••	•••	•••		1
Koli	•••	•••	30 314	6 50		•••	•••		6 53
Lamani	•••	•••	245	102	อ บ	•••	•••		107
Mang	•••	•••	461	32	U	•••	•••	•••	32
Mang-garudi		•••	324	26			•••	•••	31
Marwar Baori			59	11	-	ī			12
Pardhi (Haransh			392	20					20
Pasi			8		1		•••		1
Ramoshi	•••	•••!	625	70					70
Sansi	•••	••••	123	19	2		•••	•••	21
ladvi	•••	•••	154	37			•••		37
hakar	•••	•••	35				•••		
anjari	•••	••••	62	5			•••	•••	5
Vaddar	•••	•••	154	24	3		•••		27
Waghri	•••	••••	303	51					51
Mixed gang	•••	••••	102	2			•••		2
	Total	•••	*8,174	1,178	26	2			1,206

Statement showing statistics referring to registered

• In Statement I for 1936, the registered population at the end of that year was carried out during 1937, revealed, however, that the total number was 8,174. This

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## 1 (referred to in paragraph 24).

members of criminal tribes for the year 1937.

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Number re beg	moved from inning of th	the register e year 1937	since the	Number of transf	registered p erred under	ersons
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Total of columns 2 and 8.	Owing to death.	For improved character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13,
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9,380 97 425 152 674 17 2	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 400\\ 119\\ 102\\ 2,361\\ 2\\ 2,267\\ 51\\ 142\\ 12\\ 38\\ 36\\ 367\\ 352\\ 493\\ 355\\ 71\\ 412\\ 9\\ 695\\ 144\\ 191\\ 35\\ 67\\ 181\\ 354\\ 104 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & &$	8 19 82  3 4 5 12 1 32 24 50 60 7 20  38 8 1  9	2 1 3  20   5 9 24  29  29  29  29  29  29  20  3 7 	$ \begin{array}{c} 10\\ 22\\ 115\\ \dots\\ 33\\ 8\\ 6\\ 5\\ 13\\ 1\\ 41\\ 32\\ 60\\ 85\\ 7\\ 52\\ \dots\\ 61\\ 12\\ 1\\ 26\\ 1\\ 14\\ 12\\ 1\\ 14\\ 12\\ 11\\ \end{array} $	···· 2 1 ···· ···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	

shown as 8,165. The actual inspection of the Registers of the various districts accounts for the difference between the figure reported last year and the present figure.

#### STATEMENT

			pers	ber of re ons tran ider—ce	egistered isferred ontd.		Resulta	nt register end of f
Name o	f Tribe.		Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.	Total of columns 13 and 19.	Subject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.
1			17	18	19	20	21	22
Bagdi								14
Bauria	•••			••••	•••			6
Berad					2 .	53	347	
Bhampta (Rajp	ut)		10		10	20		
Bhampta (Takai		••••	5		8	30		72
Bhil	·	'	10		11	126	2,228	7
Chhapparband	•••							2
Dharala	•••	•••	12	•••	12	45		2,222
Futgudi	•••	•••		•••	•••	3		48
Kaikadi	•••	•••;	3	•••	3	9 -	7	126
Kammi	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5		7
Katbu		•••	•••	•••	•••	13	 24	25
Kathodi Koli	•••	•••		•••		1	321	11
Lamani		•••	÷	•••	2 + 9	43	311	3
Mang				•••	2	62		431
Mang-garudi			16		17	102		253
Marwar Baori			10		10	17		54
Pardhi (Haransh		•••	27		27	79	2	331
Pasi	′	••••	1		2	2	7	•••
Ramoshi		· · · !	4		4	65		630
Sansi		····)	68		68	80	4	60
Tadvi	•••	••••	2		2	3	188	•••
Thakar	• • •	•••		•••	•••	26	•••	9
Vanjari	•••	•••;		•••	••• ,	1	105	66
Waddar	••	•••	7		1	15	165	995
Waghri Mixed gang	•••	••••		•••	7	19 11	 39	335 54
TATAON BAILS	····		i-				<u> </u>	
	Total	•••	178	•••	197	871	3,643	4,866

56

I-continued.

population at the year 1937.	the last day of	last day of	g the year	Number i of	n jail on th the ye <b>a</b> r 193	e last day 87.
& Total of columns 21 and 23.	Absent on pass on the la the year 1937.	Absent without pass on the last day the year 1937.	S Number apprehended during the year 1937.	S For offences under I. P. C.	& For offences under the C. T. Act.	S For other offences.
$\begin{array}{c} 14\\ 6\\ 347\\ 99\\ 72\\ 2,235\\ 2\\ 2,222\\ 48\\ 133\\ 7\\ 25\\ 35\\ 324\\ 311\\ 431\\ 253\\ 54\\ 333\\ 7\\ 630\\ 64\\ 188\\ 9\\ 66\\ 166\\ 335\\ 93\\ \end{array}$	··· 1 ··· 2 9 ··· 1 ··· 4 ··· 2 9 ··· 1 ··· 4 ··· 3 6 ··· 3 7 ··· 3 7 ··· 3 7 ··· 2 4 1 ··· 1	$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 72 \\ 12 \\ 36 \\ \dots \\ 18 \\ 4 \\ 17 \\ \dots \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 16 \\ 9 \\ 21 \\ \dots \\ 5 \\ 26 \\ \dots \\ 11 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ & & & \\ & &$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	4  9  1  1  1  3  
8,509	48	286	137	190	74	20

#### STATEMENT

		at the	Nu	mber ad	lded dui	ring th	e year 19	37.
		register year 1937		Numbe receiv	r of regi ed by tr	istered ansfer	persons under	3 to 7.
Name of Dist	rict.	Number on the beginning of the	By registration.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	•	. 187	16		1			17
Kaira		2,332	285	•••		•••	•••	285
Thana		. 108	13	1		•••		14
Abmednagar		550	59	5		•••		64
East Khandesh		. 915	113	1		•••		114
West Khandesh		. 880	218	3	• •••			221
Nasik	, <b></b>	. 654	123	2	1	•••	•••	126
Poona		. 262	17			•••		17
Satara		. 1,088	105			•••	•••	105
Sholapur		. 366	13	1		•••		14
Belgaum		. 202	60			•••		6 <b>0</b>
Bijapur		. 162	55	1	•••	•••		56
Dharwar		. 402	100	11		•••		111
Kanara		. 8	•••		•••		•••	•••
Kolaba		. 46				•••	!	•••
Bombay Suburban I	District	. 17	1	1		•••		2
	Total	8,174*	1,178	26	2		····	1,206

Statement showing statistics referring to

• Vide remarks on Statement I.

## I-A (referred to in paragraph 24).

registered members of criminal tribes for the year 1937.

	Numbe since th	er removed f 19 beginnin	rom the reg g of the yea	ister r 1937.	Number of trans	registered p ferred unde	ersons r
Total of columns 2 and 8.	Owing to death.	For improved character.	For other reasons.	Total of columns 10 to 12.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
204	5	8	•••	13	1		
2,617	18	•••	26	44		•••	•••
117	3	5		8	1		
614	2	52		54		•••	
1,029	12	15	•••	27	•••	1	
1,101	14	42	1	57		•••	
780	11	- 78	30	114			
279	2	49	, <b>41</b>	92		•••	
1,193	10	90	10	110		•••	
380	3		31	34	•••	•••	
262	5	28	1	34	12	•••	•••
218	1	32	6	39			***
513	10	31	-5	46	2	1	•••
8	•••		•••	•••			
46	1		•••	1		•••	
19		•••	1	1	1		
9,380	97	425	152	674	17	2	•••

#### STATEMENT

			perso	er of ran derco	egistered sferred <i>ntd.</i>		Resultan th	t registered e end of the
Name of I	Distriot.	Section 16. Section 28. Total of columns 14 to 18. Total of columns 13 and 19		Total of columns 13 and 19.	Bubject to section 10.	Subject to section 11.		
1			17	18	19	20	21	23
<u> </u>								
Ahmedabad	•••		78	•••	79	92	27	85
Kaira	•••		18	•••	18	62	•••	2,555
Thana	•••				1	9	56	52
Ahmednagar			22		22	76	348	190
East Khandesh			13		14	41	777	211
West Khandesh			3		3	60	959	82
Nasik	•••		7		7	121	603	51
Poona			2		2	94	28	157
Satara	•••		6		6	116		1,077
Sholapur	•••		29	•••	· 28	62	72	246
Belgaum	•••			•••	12	46	185	31
Bijapur	•••		•••			89	135	44
Dharwar	•••				9	49	439	25
Kanara		••••			•••	•••	•••	8
Kolaba					•••	1	•••	45
Bombay Suburbs	n District		1	•••	2	3	9	7
	Tota)		178	••••	197	871	8,643	4,866

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## I-A-continued.

population at year 1937.	st day of	ast day o:	g the yea	Number i of	n jail on the the year 195	e last day 17.
Total of columns 21 and 22.	Absent on pass on the last day the year 1937.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year 1937.	Number apprehended during the year 1937.	For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under the C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	-					
112		36	17	11	. 4	***
2,555	1	20	44	17	20	1
108		6	•••	5		•••
538	2	84	1	40	10	9
988	7	13	5	8	2	1
1,041	12	14	23	18	8	1
659	2	24	8	28	7	3
185	6	26	•••	9	4	•••
1,077	7	13	11	13	10	1
318	2	20	20	4	2	•••
216		1	• 3	18	6	3
179	1	11	1	3	3	
464	7	13	· 4	14	3	1
8		•••	•••	•••		***
45	[ ]	•••		2		•••
16	1	5				····
8,509	48	286	137	190	74	20

## STATEMENT

# Statement showing convictions of

•		nces inst age.	Offer agai prop	inst	cogni offe un	her izable nces der ?. C.	offer under	
Name of Tribe.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unrogistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bagdi Bauria Berad Bhampta (Rajput) Bhampta (Takari) Bhil Chhapparband Dharala Futgudi Kathou Kathodi Kathodi Mang Mang garudi Marwar Baori Pardhi (Haranshikari) Pasi Ramoshi Sansi Tadvi Waddar Waghri Mixed gang	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	······································	1 14 1 6 30 13 1 10 2 1 1 4 13 6 21 21 7 9 15 1 4 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1  68 2 7 156  9 1 15  9 1 20 72 31 16 47  35  32 18 36 5 266 19 	 3  1 3  16  2 5  4  2 2 2 2	 62  1 70 6 125  1 2 23 1 1 4 4 5  2  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  9 	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	···· 9  22  34  2  3 1  4  1  1  1  1 8 
Total	 8	13	191	716	50	318	14	80

## II (referred to in paragraph 24).

# members of criminal tribes for the year 1937.

Offer und C. P	ler	o	ffences Ti	under ( ribes Ac	Crimina et.	1	t Columns 2 16.	Section the C	cation of on 23 of . T. Act.	
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Col- umns 12 to 14.	Section 21.	Grand Total of ( to 11, 15 and 16.	Persons liable for enhanced punishments.	Persons actually dealt with under Sec- tion 28 of O. T. Act.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
 3 1 3   4  1 5  2 1      	 20  1 21  4  6 8 1 4  8  22 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2  3  3  3 	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	 11 2 1 61  81  2  4 19 6 11 2  13 1 8 2  8 11 2  8 11 2  8 11 2  8 11 2  8 11 2  8 1 1 2  8 8 1 2  8 8 1 2  8 8 1 2  8 8 1 2  8 8 1 2  8 8 1 2  8 8 1 2  8 8 1 2  8 8  8 8  8 8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8  8   8   	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 1\\ 193\\ 18\\ 41\\ 99\\ 6\\ 30\\ 141\\ 61\\ 47\\ 120\\ 17\\ 112\\ 1\\ 99\\ 42\\ 56\\ 8\\ 48\\ 63\\ 7\\ \end{array}$	···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····	···· ···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
21	104	207	247	10	464	8	1,987	21	16	

#### STATEMENT

# Statement showing convictions of

		aga	nces inst age.		ences inst erty.			offer	other
Name of Dis	rict. '	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	•••	6	8	4	2	1		•••	
Kaira			3	22	133	18	132	· 6	37
Panch Mahala				1					•••
Thana		•••		4	19				
Ahmednagar				1	18	9	6		1
East Khandesh		1		89	89	5	6		
West Khandesh				17	102	2	33	1	13
Nasik	•···	•••		10	103	2	53	2	15
Poona			5	9	28	1	1		
Satara	•••		1	12	49	2	12	3	1
Sholapur		1	•••	19	45	1	2	2	2
Belgaum	•••	•••	•••	17	94	8	18		4
Bijapur				10	17	2	32		1
Dharwar		•••		20	74	4	22		6
Kanara				1	•••				
Kolab <b>a</b>	·			2					•••
Bombay Suburban	Distriot .		1	2	3		1		
B. B. & C. I. Rly.				1					•••
	Total	8	13	191	716	50	318	14	89

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## II-A (referred to in paragraph 24).

## members of criminal tribes for the year 1937.

Offer unc C. P	der	C		under ribes A	Crimins et.	al	of Columns 2 d 16.	Secti	cation of on 23 of . T. Act.	
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total of Col- umns 12 to 14.	Section 21.	Grand Total of ( to 11, 15 and 16.	Persons liable for enhanced punishments.	Persons actual- ly dealt with under Seo- tion 23 of the C. T. Aot.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		11 37	2 90		13 127		29 481		1	
***				,			1			
		4	3		7		30			
4	3	12	15		27	•••	69	4		
1	15	1	24	2	27	1	184			
2	3	16	24	3	43		216	5	5	
2	13	•••	24	2	26		226	2	2	
7	8	23	2		25	1	85			
2	26	16	18		34	4	146	2	1	
	1	35	19	•••	54		127			
3	18	17	5		22	•••	119	•••		
		12	9	•••	21		83			
	13	21	10	3	34	•••	173	2		
		1		•••	1	•••	2			
	•••	•••	•••			•••	2			
	3	1	2		3	•••	13			
				•••			1	•••		
21	10 <del>4</del>	207	247	10	464	8	1,997	21	16	4

# 145

STATEMENT A-PART I.

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#### STATEMENT A-

	Law.		Offence.	Number pending from previous yeur.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number romaining for investi- gation. (Cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	proved or declared to 3.
Serial No.		Annangerorde en formanger traditioner		Number   yeur.	Number	Number in wh was refused	Number 1 gation.	Number proved be false.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indi Penal Code.	an	•	لر ا	.			
1	115, 117, 118, 119	•••	Abetment of cognizable offence.					
	120-B (1)		Cognizable Criminal con-		2		2	
1	CLASS I.—Offence Trangwill	es a ity,	spiracy. gainst the State, Public Safety and Justice.					
2	131 to 136, 128	•••	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	•••		•••		
3 4 5	231 to 254 255 to 263.4 467 and 471	•••• ••••	Offences relating to Coin Offences relating to Stamps. Offences relating to Govern-	25 1 3	42 27 4	••• ••• •••	67 28 7	2 
6	489A to 489D		ment Promissory Notes. Offences relating to Currency	2	1		3	
7	212, 216, 218A		Notes and Bank Notes. Harbouring an offender	2	5		7	··· .
8	225B & 226.	225, 169	justice.	18	67 394	 2	85 528	1
9 10	143 to 153, 157, 159.	105,	Rioting, or unlawful assembly.	136 6	-394 -20		26	14
	140, 170, 171 235, 296, 297		Personating public servant or soldier. Offences against religion	2	20 18	•••	20	
IUA	233, 230, 231	••••	Total	195	580		773	
C	LASS II.—Serious	0.J	ences against the Person.					
11 12	302, 303 307	•••	Murder	163 7	407 31		570 38	2
13 13 14	304, 308 376	 	Attempts at murder Culpable homicide Rape by a person other than the husband.	6.1 30	107 82	 	170 113	
15 16	377 317, 318		Unnatural offence Exposure of infants or con-		20 119	 	20 133	4
17	305, 306, 309	•••	cealment of birth. Attempt at, and abetment	25	239		261	
18	325, 326, 329, 331,	 333.	of, suicide. Grievous hurt	257	895	8	1,144	5
19	335. 328		Administering stupefying	7	23		29	2
20	324, 327, 330	•••	drugs to cause hurt. Hurt	226	898	7	1,117	39
21	363 to 369 & 371, 373.	372,	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitu- tion and dealing in slaves.	41	132	2	171	4
22	346 to 348	•••	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	9	12		14	
22A	332, 353		Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	41	139		180	4
23	354, 356, 357	•••	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully	28	166	1	193	15
24	304A, 338	•**	confine. Rash or negligent act caus- ing death or grievous hurt.	75	237	8	\$10	
			Total	979	3,506	20	4,465	81

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1937 for the

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## PART I.

n law pon-	i of		Tru	e Cases.		868.	end-	cusos	:		Rema	arks.	
Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non- cognizable.	o Number pending at end year.	11 Convicted.	5 Discharged or acquitted.	. Not dotected or appre- bended.	<ul> <li>Total true cases (Cols. 6+</li> <li>11+12+13).</li> </ul>	5 Total Magistrutos' true cases.	5 Total Magistrates' cases end- ing in conviction.	Grand total of true (Cols. 14+16).	Death, Escape, Lungey, Dormant, Struck off, ede	S Transferred.	S Compounded.	(p. Withdrawn.	(9) Non-cognizable.
			.			1							
 1	 		••••	••• •••		1 		1				 1	
			•••		•••		 						
13 3 1	16 7 	33 13 4	3  2	3 	36 16 6	3 5 5	3 4 	39 21 11	 	2	 	3  5	 
1	1	1	••••		1	•••	•••	1					-••
1 10	2 11	3 19	<sub>1</sub>	1 12	4 62	 14	<sub>9</sub>	4 76	<sub>1</sub>		<sub>1</sub>	4	
146	216	102	40	8	152	196	41	348		2	12	27	68
3	6	15		2	17	3	2	10	•		1		
3	5	5		6	19	15	2	27			1		···
182	<u>264</u>	226	47	32		242	61	549	1	4	15		
63 8 32 21	191 14 44 33	134 6 69 43	79 3 19 3	6 6 5	309 15 94 51	5 2 2 2		314 17 96 53	3	5	 	3  	4 15 8
4 16	3 19	7 46		2 49	9 98	1 5		10 103				,1	1
\$3	30	178	5	8	191	36	31	227	7	3		4	
358	260	398	61	58	525	240	56	765	2	4	234	6	53
10	6	4	1	6	11	•••	•	11				1	
477 40	199 41	303 64	46 9	46 9	402 84	256 52	81 12	658 136	1 	6 4	309 2	<sub>3</sub>	86 9
5	3	4	8		6	18	4	24			1		1
20	44	100	7	4	111	49	24	160	1	•	1	1	7
37	44	55	9	3	98	104	41	<u>9</u> 22			2	1	11
53	69	154	23	9	188	<b>5</b> 3	14	221		2	9	2	4
1,174	1,000	1,595	270	307	2,192	£25	297	3,017	14	24	559	22	20.2

Province of Bombay (including Railways).

				914	TEN	LENI	: A
Serial No.	I.aw.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investi- gation. (Cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS III.—Serious Property. or a	Offences against Person and gainst Property only.			, ,		
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399,	Dacoity and preparation and	59	183	2	240	8
26	402. 392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	assembly for dacoity. Robbery	341	503	8	636	63
27	270, 291, 282, 430 to	Serious mischief and	56	335	11	350	14
29	433, 435 to 440. 428, 429	cognate offences. Mischief by killing, poison-	14	137	3	148	1
29	419 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	ind, or maining any sininal. 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	697	5,073	24	5.746	159
30	<b>311, 400, 4</b> 01	offence, or having made preparation for hurt. Belonging to gangs of thugs. dacoits. robbers and thieves.		•=-			***
	1	Total	967	6,231	18	7,150	245
	CLASS IV Minor (	Offences against the Person.					
81	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and	35	224	8	251	8
32	336, 337	confinement. Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	38	190	1	227	1
		Total	73	414	9	478	9
	CLASS V Minor	Offences against Property.					
	1	fof cattle	94	718	8	604	15
53	379 to 382	Theft ordinary	737	7,379	1,104	7,012	159
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	162	589	1,101	736	10
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	74	332	10	407	9
36	419, 420	Chesting	122	421	: 1 . 1	539	6
87	417, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass	73	450	43	480	14
38	461, 462	or house-breaking. Breaking closed receptacle.	1	7	1	7	
	}	Total	1,265	9,896	1,176	9,985	207

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#### STATEMENT A-

PART I-continued.

-iu ?	VORT.		True	Cases.		es.	ding	CLBOB		B	emark	.s.	
runnor and or declared non-ocsni- suble.	Number pending at and of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or appre- hended.	'l'otal true cases (Cols. 5+ 11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' ossos ending in conviction.	Grand total of true ( (Cols. 14+15).	Death, Escape, Lunacy. Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10,	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(đ)	(e)
1					1					:			
13	96	36	10	75	123	15	1	138	482	2		5	2
91	145	134	33	164	339	41	12	380		6		10	18
70	88	18	20	170	219	21	1	240	:		1		6
40	44	38	9	16	66	34	8	100		•••	1	1	7
385	649	1,196	129	3,022	4,371	319	97	4,690	5	1	92	13	41
						1							
													-
				•									
•••	•••				**	6	•••	6					•••
				I									
599	1,222	1,423	201	3,447	5,118	436 	119	5,554	5	9	94		74
115	67	41	12	8	69	370	40	439			62	2	9
57	45	113	5	6	125	20	12	145			20	1	8
173	112	154	17	14	191	390	52	584			83	3	17
·					! — — i	1							
84	134	375	- 95	156	567	220	٤7	787	1	11		1	3
654	889	2,903	158	2,194	6,359	854	471	7,213	3	52	4	21	54
108	1:0	344	16	98	473	377	98	850	•••	11	; 1	22	5
34	48	302	14	3	320	76	28	596		4	•••	5	4
116	128	156	24	69	283	502	51	785	1	7	50	12	· 6
174	117	112	9	53	217	2,169	333	2,386		1	82	3	24
1	1	3		. 2	6	3	2	9					•••
1,171	1,467	4,225	249	2,575	8,225	4,201	1,070	12,426	5	86	137	64	96
3,298	4,065	7,622	784	6,375	16,036	6,094	1,599	23,130	25	123	887	156	457

Part I. for 1936 :--

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C. M. S. YATES, for Inspector General of Police.

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STATEMENT AA-

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

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investi- gation. (Cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	i
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	CLASS VL-Other O Statemen 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C., Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nut- sances punishablo under local laws.		40	198	6	232	1	
2		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	537	7,808	1	8,344	4	
3		Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	151	532		743		
		Total	•728	8,598	7	9,319	5	

Notes.-(1) Column 4.-This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders. (2) Column 8.-Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false. (3) Column 15.-Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates. (4) Cases entered against serial No. 3 are not all cognizable under Section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in Statement AA.-Part I-for the sake of convenience. • Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A,

. . . . .... \_

Column IV of Billement AA, Part 1 for 1930	***	•••		•••
Undetected cases of previous years retaken for investigation	***	•••	•••	+83)
Cases transferred from Statement A, Part I to this Statement	•••			+13
Cases transferred from this statement to Statement A, Part I		•••		-17=
Cases under the Motor Vehicles Act included in the last year's	s States	nent, omitt	ed	-50 J

## PART I

for the year 193	7 for the	Province of	Bombay	(including	Railways).
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-ingo	l of		True	Cases.		308.	end-	COLEGB		R	emark	s.	
or fact or declared non-cogni- zable.	Number pending at end year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or appre- hended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+ 11+12+19).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ing in conviction.	Grand total of true c (Cols. 14+16).	Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	No <b>n-c</b> ognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(đ)	(e)
41	37	121	4	27	158	23	13	181	<b></b>	1	1	2	6
151	776	7,160	130	98	7,409	3,675	3,341	11,034	3	12	1	85	
43	67	512	9	11;	631	327	289	958	1	1	<b>-</b> 1 <b>-</b>	29	
235	 E80	7,513	143	 235	8,198	4,025	3,643	12,223	4			116	 5

Part I, for 1936 :--

684

+ 44

728

C. M. S. YATES, for Inspector General of Police.

#### STATEMENT A-

r Bertal No.	Law 2	Offence.	<ul> <li>Persons in custody pending trial or investisation or on bail, under Sec- tion 170. Criminal Procedure Code.</li> <li>at backinning of year as concerned in ouese reported to. or in cases taken up by the Police.</li> </ul>	e. Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order - before trial.	8 Number of persons tried.	6 Number convicted.
	Sections of Indian Penal Cods.			1				İ
1	-	Abetment of cognizable offence					1	1
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy		26				- 11
	CLASS I.—Offence Tranquillit	s against the State, Public y, Safety and Justice.		20	-			
8	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the			i			
3	231 to 254	Army and Navy Offences relating to Coin.	51		<u>1</u>	 		<sup></sup> 54
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps	1	23			13	13
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Gov- ernment Promissory Notes	3	4			7	4
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and					3	1
7	212, 216, 216A	Bank Notes Harbouring an offender.	3 2	<sup></sup> 5			5	3
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	public justice	11	68			66	50
9	158, 159.	assembly	951	3,173	8	u	1,590	758
10 10A	140, 170, 171 295, 296, 297	Personating public servant or soldier Offences against religion.	5	30 9	3	 	19 10	17
104	230, 230, 201	Total	1,009	2,398	16	11	1,813	899
		l						 !
	CLASS ILSe	rious Offences against he Person.					-	
11	302, 303	Murder	276	609	38	10	495	813
12	307	Attempts at murder	5	40			23	10
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	144	231	6		213	103
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	30	73	7		60	4S
15	377	Unnatural offence		14	3	1	9	8
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	13	63			63	. 54
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abet- ment of, suicide Grievous hurt	21	210	3	2	192	178 606
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.		512	1,390	37	7	1,239	000
19	328	Administering stupefy- ing drugs to cause hurt.	9	10			13	6

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1937 for the Province of

## PART II.

jđ.	rest at	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
5 Number acquitted or discharged.	H Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.		ដ Number arrested.	Number convicted. Number acquitted	n Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Q Transferred.	S Non-cognizable.	D. Compounded.	S Withdrawn.	S Pardoned.
			1		1	•••					
11						•••	•••			10	
<sub>25</sub>			4	4	•••	··· 1				<sub>6</sub>	
		11	5	4		•••					
3			16		16			•**	•••	3	
1		1 2									
16	 3	12	 67	 9	 57	 1		•••	· 4	 4	••••••
852	8	1,398	1,268	162	918	3		93	69	291	1
2 2	1	13 1	5 41	3 1	1 26	•			2		
914	12	1,469	1,407	183	1,019	5		93	76	314	1
283	12	320	16		3	10	5	7		14	3
12	1	23	10		1						
110	3	120	3		3		•••	36	2		
12 1	 	36 2	6		9 1	 	 			 	•••••
8	***	14	9	6	1					1	<i></i>
14 683	8	24 499	37 569	33 164	4 295	10 5			 390	3 12	·····
7		6								13	

# Bombay (including Railways).

ым Bk K 7—10

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## STATEMENT A-

1 Serial No.	Law. 2	Offence. 3	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on built under Se- tion 170, Criminal Procedure Oods at beijtning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	e. Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	<ul> <li>Roleased by Magistrate's order</li> <li>bofore trial.</li> </ul>	a. Number of persons tried.	s Numbor convicted.
		ous Offences against the son—contd.						
20 31	324, 327, 330	Hurt Kidnapping or abduction,	843	1,125	52	1	1,072	419
31 22	371, 372, 373. 346 to 348	selling, etc., for prosti- tution and dealing in slaves	76	172	12	5	173	117
22A	332, 353	or for the purpose of extortion Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from	5	13	1		14	10
23	354, 356, 357	duty Criminal force to woman, or an	74	208	1		184	146
24	- 304A, 338	attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine Rash or negligent act	43	173	3		162	119
		causing death or griev- ous hurt	74	236	5	1	227	167
		Total	1,625	4,567	167	27	4,187	2,203
	Person and	erious Offences against Property, or against roperty only.						
25	399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	292	629	25	2	405	154
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 598.		172	40 <del>5</del>	19	7	357	215
97	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	cognate offences	27	87	8	2	69	21
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	14	128	10	1	75	47
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				-		
30	311, 400 401	thugs, dacoits, robbers	609	2,784	100	7	2,560	1,807
		and thieves				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
		· Total	1,114	4,031	162	19	3,466	2,247

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## PART II-continued.

ed.	rest at	end of	PERSON	S CONCE	BNED IN CASES.			I	Remarks			
Number sequitted or discharged.	4	Number in custody pending trial investigation or on bail at end year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunutics, Dormant, Etruck off, etc.	Trunsferrød.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	. Pardoned.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(đ)	(e)	(f)	
653	2	310	560	109	369	1	3	29	480			
56	1	54	191	35	114	1	2	1	3	5		
4		3	51	23	20				2			
38	1	91	60	23	37	1		5	2	2		
43		50	277	72	148			1	6	1		
60		72	32	14	12			5	8	2		
1,984		1,624	1,820	477	1,010		10	149	<u></u>	43	3	
251 139	16 4	478 158	104 163	3 34	76 111	42	3	·	 	29 21	6	
48	2	35	46	1	38			• •••				
23	•••	47	79		39			4	1	•••		
753	14	691	933	• 168	661	22		13	190	49	••••	
	<u></u>		19								<u> </u>	_
1,219	36	1,439	1,344	213	944	28	3	18	191	99	6	

### STATEMENT A-

L Serial No.	Law. 2	Of	fence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Sec- tion 1%. Criminal Procedure Goda, a the bailming of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Folice.	er Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code,	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	α Number of persons tried.	e Number convicted.
	CLASS IV	-Minor Offenc	es against					1	<u> </u>
31	941 to 344	the Person. Wrongful confinem	restraint and ent	64	320	2	•••	252	54
32	336, 337	Rash act c endanger	ausing hurt on ing life	47	180	16	•••	161	123
			Total	. 111	500	18	••••	413	176
	CLASS V	Minor Offence Property.	es against				5		
83	379 to 382	Theft	of cattle ordinary	110 727	73 <b>8</b> 4,990	10 126	5 9	683 4,756	531 3,929
84	406 to 409	Criminal t	reach of trust.	140	471	3	2	454	365
85	411 to 414	Receiving property	stolen	93	468	5	•••	493	398
36	419, 420	Chesting	••• •••	144	432	9	4	379	220
87	447, 448, 453 ar 456.	d Criminal pass and trespass breaking	or house-tres- lurking house- or house- 	131	590	5	•••	502	913
38	461, 462	Breaking receptacl	elosed 	3	6			9	9
				1.040	7,690	158	20	7,276	5,665
			Total	1,348	1,000				

Norm.-Columns 13 to 15-Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates. \*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Column 12 of Statement A, Part II for 1936 Persons concerned in cases transferred to Statement AA, Part I ... +1 Erroneous inclusions and omissions adjusted ... ... +11

## PART II-concluded.

eđ.	rest at	rial or end of	PERSON MAGIST	S CONCE: TRATES'	BNED IN CASES.			R	emarks.	_	
8 Number acquitted or discharged.	H Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	55 Number arrested.	😽 Number convicted.	H Number acquitted or discharged.	Dormant, Struck off, etc.	G Trensferred.	S Non-cognizable.	(p) Compounded.	S Withdrawn.	C Pardoned.
										` <u> </u>	
198		125	992	86	810	1		4	153	2	
39	'	49	35	17	12			1	21	5	*** .**
237		174	1,027	103	822	1		5	174	7	
152	3	144	264	106	121	1				3	******
827	19	795	1,916	- 801	<b>880</b>	14	3	14	7	70	
89	20	146	491	115	289	1	2	3	2	36	
95	2	58	116	38	69		1	4	640	5	******
159	5	168	961	92	601	4	2	10	62	15	
289	•••	203	6,020	760	4,649	1	•••	10	208	6	******
•••			7	5	1	•••					******
1,611	49	1,514	9,775	1,937	6,610	21	8	41	279	135	
5,965	125	6,220	15,373	2,913	10,405	83	21	306	1,613	598	10

Part II, for 1936 :---

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

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Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending triut or investitation or on ball, under Sec- tion 170, Uriminal Procedure Coda 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.	Beleased under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
. 1	2	3	4	. 5	6	7	6	9
l	CLASS VI. specifi 269, 277, 279, 290, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 of I. P. C. Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nu i s an c e s punish a b i e under local laws.	-Other Offences not ed in Statement A, Part II. Public nuisances Offences under special	43	164	4	1	153	133
8		and local laws declared to be cognizable	670	8,978	44		8,702	8,315
3		Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act. 1911 (III of 1911)	50	571	2		564	523
		Total	*762	9,713	50	1	9,419	8,971

Notes.—(1) Column 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates. (2) Persons entered against serial No. 3 are not all concerned in cognizable offences under Section 4 (7) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement AA—Part 11—for the sake of convenience. • Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement AA,

Column 12 of Statement AA, Part II, for 1936 ••• ••• 785 ••• •••

Persons concerned in cases under the Motor Vehicles Act excluded Persons concerned in cases transferred from Statement A, Part I Persons concerned in cases transferred to Statement A, Part I Erroneous inclusions and omissions adjusted	$\begin{pmatrix} -50 \\ +29 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} =$	-23

### PART II.

for the year 1937 for the Province of Bombay (including Railways).

ged.	rrest at	end of	Persons Magist	CONCEP BATES'				Rei	narks.		•
"Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending triul investigation or on bail at end year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizabie.	Compounded.	Witidrawn.	Pardoned.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(đ)	(8)	(f)
20	•••	46		23	9		•••	2	2	2	<b></b>
387	1	898	4,222	3,698	404	. 4				93	
41	51	54	349	304	33	1			*4*	30	
448	52	998	4,608	4,024	446	5		2	2	125	

Part II, for 1936 :--

C. M. S. YATES, for Inspector General of Police.

### STATEMENT B-

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending sti begin- ning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columas 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Secti	ions of I. P. Code.				
[	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not commit- ted, etc.	••••	•••••		
1-	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.		•••••		<b></b>
ί	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.		•••••		****
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	••••••	2	2	•••••
		Total		8	8	
		fences against the State, Franquillity, etc., etc.				
2	121 to 130, 505 .	Offences against the State.		•••••		
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	1	\$2×++4	1	•
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	95	331 •	416	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public ser- vants.	1	18	19	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	plaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and dis-	67	198	265	9
7	465 to 477A	position of property. Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and	9	15	24	4
8	264 to 267	falsifying accounts. Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	55	56	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks.	1	4	5	1
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assem- bly, affray.	43	854	896	
		Total	217	1,465	1,682	23

## Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1937 for the

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## PART I.

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Province	of	Bombay	(including	Railways)	•

Cases in which accused died, escaped	Number tried conclusi endir	to a on and	den en e				
or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandon- ed, com- pounded or with- drawn (Sections 347, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Con- viction.	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 Courts held that a cogniz- able offence was com- mitted.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarķs.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			<u> </u>				
۶ 					•••••	· • • • • • •	*****
	•	•	5 6 7				
	•••••	******					
			3 	· · · · · · ·	•		
	·····	2	*****	•	•••••		· · · · <del>6 . ·</del>
		2					
			1	1	t		
		******					******
•••••	1	•••••	******	•••••	······		
30	75	236	73			1	
1	7	7	3	••••••	•••••		••••••
16	56	116	68		*****	1	*****
1	8	4	7			1	
•••••	3	<del>4</del> 9	4		******		
•••••	,	1	3	••••••			******
5	63	778	<b>4</b> 5			1	
53		1,191	203		•••••	'	

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#### STATEMENT B-

	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at begin- ning of ycar.	Cases reported in the ycar.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Numbe dismisse wibon trial.
– Serial No.				- - - - -		: ] :
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS II	Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1		1	
12	370	Buying or disposing of	••••	Б	5	1
123	376	slaves. Rape by the husband	•••••	1	1	
		Total	1	6	7	1
	CLASS III	-Serious Offences against Property.				
13	384 to 389	Extortion	12	59	71	91
		Total	12	59	71	21
	CLASS IV	-Minor Offences against the Person.				
14	845	Wrongful confinement	2	0	11	4
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1:28	1,593	1,715	234
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	4	61	65	. 12 
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,276	11,120	12,396	1,260
18	374	Compulsory labour	••••	*****		• •••••
		Total	1,405	13,782	14,187	1,510
	CLASS V	-Minor Offences against Property.				
19	417, 418	Cheating	97	202	239	59
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropria- tion of property.	31	-289	320	48
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	194	2,095	2,289	358
		Total	252	2,586	2,838	463
	CLASS VI	Other Offences not specified above.				
22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	1	1	2	
23	490 to 493	Criminal breach of con- tract of service.	•	1	1	1
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to mar-	193	1,089	1,276	267
25	500 to 502	Defamation	56	274	330	32

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Cases in which accused	tried conclus	ion and		-           			-
died. escaped or became	endir	ng in					
insane during trial or in which charges were abandon- ed, com- pounded or with- drawn (Sections 247, 248, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Con- viction.	Number pending at close of year.	have occurred	Number in which the Court held that a cogniz- able offence was com- mitted.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	13	13	14	15
				ş			
•••	1					•••••	
		3	1	,	******	•••••	******
	1						
			1				
9	19	9	13		·····		
9	19	9	13	·····			
1	4	2					
671	541	121	147		•••••	1	1 Transferred.
34	16	- 2	1	•	*****	*****	·····
5,058	3,629	1.190	1,256	5	•••••	9	3 Transferred.
	·						••••••
5,764	4,190	1,315	1,404	5		3	4 Transferred,
	•				4 •		
67	61	15	27	•	•••••		•••••
67	113	41	53		, <b></b>		
776	803	160	191			1	1 Transferred.
910	976	216	270			1	1 Transferred.
	1	1	1				
	1	•••••	1				
*****						•••••	* *****
414	380	58	157	·		•	•••••
95	122	26	55				
	132	20	. 20				

<u></u>					1	
r Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at begin- ning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number disruissed without trial.
Lies 1	2	, S	4	ōį	i 6	7
	CLASS VI	Other Offences not specified above—contd.				
26	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	365	3,496	3,861	580
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisan- ces.	31	170	501	1
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office	••••	δ	5	
2 <b>9</b>	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	65	633	698	376
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuísances	7	17	24	6
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immove- able property.	53	139	194	8
82	Chapter XXXVI, C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	81	345	426	42
	P. C.	Total	854	6,464	7.318	1,813
	Offences und Laws not cog	er other Special or Local nizable by the Police.	8,312	90,107	93,419	148
		Total	9,312	90,107	93,419	148
		Grand Total	*6,053	115,471	119,524	3,480

\* The figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1936, was 6,214. The difference

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#### PART I-concluded.

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					to a on and	Number tried conclusi endin	Cases in which accused died, escaped
Remarks.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Number in which the Court held that a cogniz- able offence was com- mitted.	Number declared by the Court never to bave occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number pending at close of year.	Con- viction.	Discharge or acquittal.	or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandon- ed, com- pounded or with- drawn (Sections 247, 246, 259, 338, 345 and 494,
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	C, P. C.). 8
1 : .				<u> </u>			
2 Transferred.		••••••	<b>.</b>	432	256	1,211	1,350
	) 	•••••		40	352	53	25
•••••	•••••			1	4		••••
1 Transferred.	· ·····		•••••	68	166	. 50	37
•••••		·		3	5	4	7
•••••	•••••	1	<b></b>	42	52	81	11
••••	1	•	••	59	71	147	107
3 Transferred.	1	1		857	1,050	2,049	2,046
8 Transferred.	6		••••••	4,508	80,590	3,625	4,540
8 Transferred.	6	— <u> </u>		4,508	80,590	3,625	4,540
	15	1	5	7,256	84,376	11,074	13,322

between this figure and the one in column 4, viz.-161 cases has not been explained.

C. M. S. YATES, for Inspector General of Police.

## STATEMENT B-

			cases pend- of the year, or against issued.	PERS AGAI WHO PROCI	NST M ESS
	Law	Offence.	Persous concerned in c ing at beginning of viz., under trial o whom process had is:	On complaint.	Ou Magistrate's own motion or informa-
<b>i</b>	2	3	4	5	6
	Sé	ctions of I. P. Code.		-	
ſ	115'	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	•		•••
1-	117	Abetting commission of non-cog- nizable offence by public, etc.	•••••	•••	•
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non- cognizable offence.			••••
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	•••••	3	•••
		Total		3	
	CLASS IOff	ences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.			
	121 to 130, 505 137	Offences against the State Harbouring deserters by Master of	3	 	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 235A, 227 to 239.	ship. Offences against public justice	102	382	6
5		Offeneus by public sorvants	1	28	. :
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False ovidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and	71	218	1
7	465 to 477A	disposition of property. Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying	17	32	•
8	264 to 267	accounts. Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	56	•••
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	1	4	•••
0	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	143	2,376	
!		Total	338	3,096	29
. 1		ious Offences against the Person.	-	1	
12 1	370	Causing miscarriage Buying or disposing of slaves			•••
24	876	Rape by the husband Total		6	
	CLASS IIISer	ious Offences against Property.			ŗ
8		Extortion	91	117	,
ł		, in the second s	······································		

## Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1937 for

																				Davie		~	
	-1			18	æ				1		ω					•			-1	Persons not arrested becau absconded, or evaded on to comply with sur during the year, and F against whom processe outstanding at end of the	failed nmons ersons s were	the Province	Part II.
138	138	. 00	10 <b>4</b> 10	8,715	2,718	57	57	51	307	32	542	;	ĒIJ	ω	:	ł	:		<b>8</b>	Persons who appeared bef Courts.	ore the	ince of	•
13	12	-	ii	87	ß	щ	:	10	18	ьs	នេ	::	•:	:	:	:	:		9	Persons discharged after a ance without trial.	ppear-	Bon	
43	49	-	244	506	287	н	#	18	69	ដ	111	<u>س</u>	 i	:	:	:	:		10	Acquitted or discharged.	PERSONS TRIED	ıbay	
17	15	ω	- <sup>2</sup> 01	2,651	2,189	μ	49	44	123	13	272	::	 ట	ω	:	:	:			Convicted.		(inc	
13-70	13-70	50-08	50-00 000	78-22	84-71	25-00	87-50	11-76	68·11	41.93	61-39	::	100	100	:	:	:		12	Percentage of number co to number against process issued (Column 6).	whom	3	×
<b>4</b> 5	\$0	:		426	204	N	*	19	8	¥2.	110	::	· 1	:	I.	:	:		13	Persons under trial at c the year.	lose of		XXIII
n	E			45	13	:	:	:	6	:	26	::	1	:	:	:	:		14 (4)	Number concerned in cas abandoned, compound or withdrawn, and numb who died, escaped or b came insane during tria	er er	Railways).	
:	:	:	111	:	1:	;	:	:	:	:	:	::	:	:	ł	:	;		14(b)	Number of those in Colun 11 convicted of cognizab offences.	le		
:	:	:	:::	:	:	:		1	:	:	:	::	:	:	:	:	:		14(c)	Persons who died, escap or were transferred befo appearance.	REMARKS		
1						-					1	•							15	Committed to Sessions.	I		
	1	1	1	1	1									•				•			· ·		

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#### STATEMENT B-

		•	cases pend- of the year, or against issued.	PER AGA WH PRO ISST	om Dess
Sorial No.	Law.	Offence.	. Persous concerned in co ing at beginning of viz., under trial or whom process had iss	On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or informa- tion from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CLASS IVM	inor Offences against the Person.			
14 15	345 353, 355, 358	Wrongful confinement Criminal force	3 304	3,175	1 28
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	•••••	35	
17 18	323 374	Voluntarily causing hurt Compulsory labour	3,607	25,163	267
		Total	3,913	28,389	295
	CLASS VM	inor Offences against Property.			
19 20 21	403 to 405	Cheating Criminal misappropriation of property Mischief (simple)	40 46 623	254 497 4,313	3 18 34
		Total	709	5,064	55
	CLASS VIOt	her Offences not specified above.			
23 23 24 25	490 to 492 493 to 498	Offences against religion Criminal breach of contract of service. Offences relating to marriage Defamation	1 3 432 212	2 2,384 656	 
26 27	504, 506 to 510 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287,	Intimidation, insult and annoyance Public and local nuisances	880 31	6,692 559	30 59
28 29	258, 290. 294A Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Keeping a lottery office Security for keeping the peace on conviction.		14 1,363	 24
30	Cases under Chapter X. O. P. C.	Public nuisances	16	28	
31		Disputes as to immoveable property	156	616	_ 3
82		Maintenance of wives and children	19	343	5
		Total	2,008	12,656	139
ļ	Offences under o nizable by the l	ther Special or Local Laws not cog-	3,609	92,067	5,884
	HIZEDIE DY 6DE I	Total	3,609	92,067	5,884
i		GRAND TOTAL	*10,600	141,398	6,673

\*The total number of persons shown in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1936 was pot been explained.

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#### XXV

## PART II-continued.

niled rons sons were uur.	e the	pear-	PER	SONS ED.	whom 6 2nd	Be of	1	RI	EMARKS.	
absconded or evaded or failed to cominy with summons during the year, and persons against wrom processes were outstanding at eud of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons c ance wi	Acquitted or discharged.	E Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trisl at close the year.	Number concerned in cases abundoned, controunded or withdrawn, and number who died, escered of to- came insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	c Committed to Bessions.
7	8	9	10		12	13	14 (a)	14(b)	14 (c)	
	18 3,503	<b>7</b> 572	9 1,806	2 195	12·50 6·08	 849		 		•••••
	35	13	18	2	57.14	2		•~		••••
67	28,970	4,191	14,278	2,323	9·13	3,432	4,746	•••	58 	
	32,526	4,783	 16,111	2,522	8.79	3,783	5,327			
5 1 91	293 560 <b>4</b> ,879	34 59 494	157 246 2,849	17 60 349	6·61 11•65 8·02	44 92 641	40 103 546	 		*** *>\$ 98* *>*
97	5,731	587	3,252	426	8.32	777	689	***	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
 	3 3 2,792 875	450	1 3 1,359	 • <b>•</b> 96	 4·01	<b>2</b> 396	  491	•••		
31 4	2,792	450 114	416	90 35	5-24	210	100	***	1	******
	7,569 649	1,059 21	3,826 276	459 287	6·82 46·44	989 46	1,236 19	····	17	· ·····
8	14 1,577	797	242	10 356	71·42 25·66	4 180	2	•••		
	44	. 9	11	16	57·14	3	5			
	775	15	276	194	31-34	254	36	•••		
•••••	42 5	29	179	83	23-91	63	72	<b>, 45</b>		*****
76	14,727	2,494	6,589	1,536	12.00	2,147	1,961		44	*****
863	100,697	995	9,407	83,919	85.67	4,909	1,467	<b>_</b>		
863	100,697	995	9,407	83,919	85.67	4,909	1,467			*** ***
1,126	157,545	8,963	35,918	91,077	61.20	12,082	9,500	<b></b>	102	

11,278. The difference between this figure and that shown in column 4, viz. -678 persons has

C. M. S. YATES, for Inspector General of Police.

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#### STATEMENT C.

	Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which pro- perty was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percontage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
	1	2	8	4	5	6	7
1.	A.—Cognizable. Theft—				Rs.	Rs.	
	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house- breaking.	8,212	1,707	53-14	4,23,915	92,572	27.67
	<ul> <li>(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.</li> <li>(c) Other thefts</li> </ul>	 6,192	269 3,457	 55-83	2,68,320	12,756 1,03,414	 45 <sup>.</sup> 36
2.	Robbery-						
	(a) Dacoity	88	42	47.72	<b>31.9</b> 65	4,242	17.69
	(b) Other Robbery	259	113	43-62	19,988	6,557	27.77
5.	Criminal breach of trust	303	197	65-01	50,973	15,165	51-77
<b>4</b> .	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, mer- chant or agent.	60	28	35.00	20,331	1,371	14.86
	Total	10,134	5.812	5 <b>7</b> ·35	7,95,492	8,36,077	37-44
	BNon-Cognizable.						1
5,	Extortion	10	1	10.00	1,568	97	6.18
6.	Criminal misappropriation	<u>81</u>	15	71-43	2,457	1,799	73-31
	Total	91	16	51-61	4,025	1,896	47-10

#### Property stolen and recovered for the Province of Bombay including Railways, for the year 1937.

 Figures supplied by District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :--Column 5. Column 6. Column 7. Column 7. Percentage. 68.74

Rs. 1.00,954 Rs. 69,405 (2) Rs. 33,169 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in

Rs. 33,163 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.
Rs. 39,183 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.
Value of property reported as stolen in 1937 in 604 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1937 is Rs. 81,677.
Value of property reported as stolen in 1937 in 1,875 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 2,59,323.
Value of property recovered in 1937 in 1,140 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 93,349. (8)

(4) (5)

(6)

C. M. S. YATES,

for Inspector General of Police, .

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STATEMENT D.

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### STATEMENT

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••• •	District.			Number of Inspector o General and Devuty Inspectors General.	w Number of Superinten- dents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Mumber of Police Prose- cutors.	9 Number of Police
	f 1. Ahmedabad	•••	•••		1	3	1	4	3
	2. Broach			•••	1			2	2
	3. Kaira				1		2	-	3
	4. Panch Mahala	•••	•••	-44	1			2	2
1080	5. Sarat	•••			1		•••		3
1 128	6. Thene		•••		1		-2	2	2
0.400 .	7. Bombay Suburban Di	istrict	•••		1			2	2
Northern Kange.	8. Ahmednagar	•••		•••	1		1	2	2
Z,	9. East Khandesh	•••	***	<b>4</b> -1	1		1	3	3
	10. West Khandesh	•••	**	•••	1	1	•••	2	2
	11. Nasik	•••			1		3	3	3
	(12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	<b></b>	•••	<b>.</b>	1			2	5
	Tota	al, N. R.	•••		12	8	9	30	34
	· .								
	13. Poona	ەئد.	•••	•**	1	1	3	5	5
	14. Satara	***	<b></b> .	•••	1		1	3	3
<b>.</b>	15. Sholapur	1.01	•**		. 1		1	2	4
sourcern Kunge.	16. Belgaum	**.	•••		1		•••	3	3
	17. Bijapur 18. Dharwar	•••			1		•••	3	3
3036	19. Kanara	**.	e		1		1	9 2	3
ğ	20. Kolaba	•••	<b>.</b>		1		•••	2 2	3
	21. Ratnagiri	***	•••	•••	1		•••	9 1	3
14	are venerabilt		**'		1		1	3	6
~	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M.	. Railways	***	•••	1			-	1 -

Return showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the

## D.

		Number	of Head Co	nstables.	Numb	er of Const	tables;	
Number of Sub-Inspec- tors.	Number of Sergeants.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
38	4	345			1,236			1,636
11		101	•••		368	•••		505
27	•••	207	•••		740	•••		984
11		107			444	•••		567
15	!	137		***	592	•••		750
20	•••	184		•••	509			720
15	1	114	•••		315	•••		450
25	1	164	•••		610	•••		806
33		215	•••		699			955
21		161 225	***		537	-94		725
34 17	1 2	225 146	•••	346	828 396			1,097 569
	2	140			350	***		509
26 <b>7</b>	9	2,106	•••		7,294			9,764
			,					
40	18	382			1,149			1,604
30		201			678	•••		917
24	8	187	•••		746	•••		967
26	1	155	•••		573	•••		762
22		166	•••		534	•••		728
<b>3</b> 5		199			776	•••		1,018
15	•••	144	•••		400	•••		565
13	•••	101	•••	•	342	•••		462
14		132	•••		433	•••		584
63	11	177	•••		568			810
242	32	1,844			6,219	,	•••	8,417
			•					
	-,	<u> </u>		1	<u> </u>		J	1

## Province of Bombay (including Railways) for the year 1937.

### STATEMENT

Northern Range.	District. 1 1. Ahmedabad 2. Broach 3. Kaira 4. Panch Mahals 5. Surat 6. Thana 7. Bombay Suburban 8. Ahmednagar 9. East Khandesh 10. West Khandesh 11. Nasik 12. B. B. & C. I. Railwa	 		Total cost payable from 	Total cost payable from other sources than 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	H 30 31 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32
· Southern Range.	<ul> <li>[13. Poona</li> <li>[14. Satara</li> <li>15. Sholapur</li> <li>16. Belgaum</li> <li>17. Bijapur</li> <li>18. Dharwar</li> <li>19. Kanara</li> <li>20. Kolaba</li> <li>21. Ratnagiri</li> <li>22. G. I. P. and M. &amp; S.</li> </ul>	    M. Railways Yotal, S. R.	•••	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	5,347 4,601 4,572 4,497 5,670 4,582 3,965 9,212 4,069 1,906:85 8q. miles 1,906:85 Ry. miles.

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## xxxi

## D-continued.

tict.	o u	Police	ġ	Proportion	of Police.	cogniz- tigated, minus State- Part I.	izable ed to
Population of District.	Urban Population District.	Number of ] Stations.	Number of Outposts.	To area.	To population.	Total amount of cognis- able crime investigated, i.e. column 7 mirus colum 29 of State- ments A and AA, Part 1.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
999,768	395,734	20	13	2.37	611	2,651	1.63
<b>334,170</b>	68,806	9	11	3.13	661	699	1.38
741,650	149,135	17	13	1.64	753	1,461	'1·48
454,526	54,758	8	18	2.85	801	750	1.32
693,613	98,936	10	9	2.26	924	913	1-21
836,625	119,001	16	27	4.88	1,161	1,836	2.55
179,524	70,377	6	7	0.36	396	1,092	2.43
988,206	<b>9</b> 8,66Ó	17	16	8.94	1,226	959	1.18
1,206,035	168,854	25	20	4.81	1,262	1,560	1.63
771,794	76,856	14	22	7.23	1,064	1,070	1.47
1,000,048	156,408	29	21	5.39	911	2,147	1.95
••••	•••••	. 11	11	2.24		833	1.46
8,205,959	1,457,525	183	188	3.97 Sq. miles.	840	15,971	1.63
				2·24 Railway miles.			
	·						
1,169,798	256,003	25	33	3.33	729	2,250	1.40
1,179,712	112,306	20	17	5-33	1,286	822	0.89
877,520	135,632	16	14	4.72	907	1,999	2.06
3,076,701	104,589	18	14	5.90	1,412	1,321	1.73
869,220	101,194	16	22	7.78	1,193	863	1.18
1,102,677	217,165	25	17	4.50	1,083	1,553	1.52
417,835	36,377	12	16	7.01	739	267	0.41
628,721	45,353	10	15	4.78	1,361	478	1.03
1,302,527	77,247	12	14	6.96	2,230	368	0.63
		13	23	2•35	·····.	1,333	2.35
8,624,711	1,085,866	167	185	5·23 sq. miles.	1,024	11,254	1.33
				2·35 Ry. miles.			
				ł			

#### STATEMENT

	Distr	rict.		Number of Inspector- General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Numher of Superinten- dents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Police Prose- cutors.	Number of Police Inspectors,
		1		2	3	4	5	6	6a
cers.	24. Deputy I	eneral of Po nspector Ge rthern Rang	aeral of	1	1		***		
Administrative Officers.	25. Deputy 1	Inspector Ge athern Rang	neral of	1					
dminist		nspector Gen riminal In at.	neral of vestigation	1	ę	•••	•••		12
¥	27. Principal, F Nasik.	olice Traini	ng Scheel,		1	7	1	4	4
	C RUBIE.					-			
			Total	4		7	1		16
		Grand 2		4	4	7	1		16 †56
Temporary and additional Police.	Ahmedabad Broach Kaira Panch Mahals Surab Theoa Bombay Suburt Abmednagar East Khandesh Nasik Poona Satara Sholapur Belgaum Bijapur Dharwar Kanara Kalaba	Grand '	<b>.</b>					+50	

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.

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• The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 58 officers serving in this Province; besides Gujerat States Agency, 1 in Aden, 19 officers on leave and deputation and 10 permanent vacancies strength of Gazetted Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Sufferintendents of Police, viz. 1986 to (09 in 1937, due to the creation of one additional post. n the Deputation Reserve.

† There has been a net decrease of 13 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of the text of the Report (Paragraph 29, Statement D, Strength (Police),

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#### D-continued.

spec-	ė	Number	of Head Co	onstables.	Num	ber of Cons	tables.	1
Number of Sub-Inspec- tors.	æ Number of Sergeants.	to Foot.		11 Mounted.		13 Water,	7 Mounted.	15 Total.
	1	1		1	1	, 		1
•			•••			••••		2
			•••		·			1
			•••					1
27	9	16	•••			•••		60
8		9				•••		28
29	2	25						92
t538	+43	<del>†</del> 3,975			+13.513			18,273
1		1         3           2         3           3         2           3         2           3         3           1         3           3         3           1         3           3         3           3         3           3         3           3         3           3         3			···· 2 ··· 3 ··· 2 ··· 2 ··· 2 ··· 2 ··· 2 1			41513626338434385888
		·	••• •••					·
1		52	•••		12	•••		65

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

these there are 11 officers serving in Sind, 6 in Bombay City, 4 in the Western India States and amongst District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, which make up the total sanctioned 109. The total sanctioned strength of the I. P. and B. P. cadres has been increased from 108 in

and below the rank of Inspectors and men over that of last year. This decrease is explained in

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## STATEMENT

	Distric	k.		Total cost payable from Imperial and Provin- cial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperal and Provin- oial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1			16	17	18	19
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	23. Inspector Ger	ieral of Police					
Officers.	24. Deputy In: Police, North	spector Genera hern Range.	al of			•••	•
trative(	25. Deputy In Police, Sout	apector Genera hern Range.	to fa				
Administrative Officers.	26. Deputy Inc Police, Cri Department	spector Generation minal Invest	al of ligation				
-	-	lice Training	School,			•···	
		Tot	al				
		Grand Tot	sl	93,78,812	20,268	* 93,99,080	76,3 sq. mil 3,185 Ry. mil
	(Ahmedabad						
	Broach		•••	•••	•		•••
	Kaira Panch Mahals		•••	•••			····
	Surat	··· ···		•••			
				•••			•••
_ <u>ø</u>	Thana	····					•-•
nd lice.	Bombay Suburba	n District	•••				
7 and Police.	Bombay Suburba Ahmsdnagar	District		•••			
ary and   Police.	Bombay Suburba Ahmednagar East Khandesh	District	•••			 	
orary and aal Police.	Bombay Suburba Ahmednagar East Khandesh West Khandesh Nasik	District	····	*** ***		 	
iporary and ional Police.	Bombay Suburba Ahmednagar East Khandesh Weet Khandesh Nasik Poona	n District	•••• ••• ••• •••	••• ••• •••		••• ••• •••	
emporary and litional Police.	Bombay Suburba Ahmednagar East Khandesh West Khandesh Nasik Poona Satara	n District	••• ••• •••	••• ••• •••		••• ••• ••• •••	
Temporary and dditional Police.	Bombay Suburba Ahmednagar East Khandesh West Khandesh Nasik Poona Satara Sho'apur	n District	••• ••• •••	••• ••• •••		••• ••• •••	
Temporary and additional Police.	Bombay Suburba Ahmednagar East Khandesh West Khandesh Nasik Poona Satara Sho'apur Belgaum	n District	••• ••• •••	•••• ••• ••• •••		···· ··· ··· ···	
Temporary and additional Police.	Bombay Suburba Ahmednagar East Khandesh West Khandesh Nasik Poona Satara Sho'apur Belgaum Bijapur Dharwar	n District				···· ··· ··· ··· ···	
Temporary and additional Police.	Bombay Suburbs Ahmednagar East Khandesh Nasik Poona Satara Sho'apur Belgaum Bijapur Dharwar Kanara	District				····	
Temporary and additional Police.	Bombay Suburba Ahmednagar East Khandesh Weet Khandesh Nasik Poona Satara Sho'apur Belgaum Bijapur Dharwar Kanasa Kolaba	District					
Temporary and additional Police.	Bombay Suburbs Ahmednagar East Khandesh Nasik Poona Satara Sho'apur Belgaum Bijapur Dharwar Kanara	District				····	

\*This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1937-38 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,36,125

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rict.	n of	Police	ta.	Proportion	a of Police.	cogniz- tigated, minus Btate- Part I.	izable ied to
Population of District.	Urban Population District.	Number of Stations.	Number of Outposts.	To area.	To population.	Total amount of able crime invest able. column 7 column 10 of ments A and A4,	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
. 20	21	. 22	23	24	25	26	27
			• •			•	
			***				
	e>#		***				
	<b></b> 		•••		•••		••••
			***			•••	812
	•••		••• .			•••	
16,830,670	2,543,391	349	873	4·51 Sq. miles. 2·30 Rly, miles.	921	27,225	1-48
							•••
	•		•••				
	•••		•••			•••	
	•••		•••			•••	•••
	•••						
	•••		•••			•••	•••
	•••		***			•••	•••
	••• ···		•••				•••
			***			•••	
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			•••				•••
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			•••				
		•••			 		

on account of the Scriptory Staff.

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C. M. S. YATES, for Inspector General of Police.

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#### STATEMENT

			Total at	rength.		Arma	ment of Force.	the
	District.	Sancti	oned.	Acti	asl.	rifies.	Number of smooth-bores.	revolvers.
н Range.	3	s Officers.	+ Mon.	o Officers.	ca Men.	- Number of rifles.	& Number of	. Number of revolvers.
ſ	1. Ahmedabad	51	1,581		1,572	73	501	49
	2. Broach	15	489	15	481		204	13
1	3. Kaira	34	947	32	935	40	501	30
	4. Panch Mahals	15	551	10	544	40	266	13
1ge.	5. Surat	20	729	20	720	11	282	18
Rai	6. Thana	24	693	24	689		337	22
EL I	7. Bombay Suburban District	20	429	20	419		105	17
Northern Range.	8. Abmednager	30	774	30	767		431	28
ž	9. East Khandesh	39	914	39	895		435	35
	10. West Khandesh	25	699	25	650	40	326	23
	11. Nasik	41	1,053	41	1,050	40	466	38
l	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	26	542	25	534		157	25
	Total, N. R	340	9,400	<b>3</b> 29	9,286	214	4,014	311
	13. Poons	68	1,531	62	1,521	8	560	63
	14. Satara	36	879	36	873	40	352	33
	15. Sholapur	32	933	32	928	38	412	30
68	16. Belgaum	83	728	33	724		416	30
Southern Range.	17. Bijapur	27	700	24	698		353	25
E-	18. Dharwar	1	97ā	41	974	40	370	38
uth	19. Kanara	00	544	19	528	•••	295	18
ŝ	20. Kolaba	18	443	17	443		251	16
	21. Ratnagiri	18	565	16	558	40	277	17
l	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Bailways.	43	765	43	764		150	41
	Total, S. R	336	8,063	822	8,011	166	3,456	311

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

1	re.	
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					Punish	ments.							
•		Punis departme otherwis by dism	e than		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.								
Dismi		exclusi Extra l and punis in whic proceedin heid	ve of Drill hments h no gs were	Un Police	der Act.	Uno section 331, 348, Penal	ns 330, Indian	Un Chapi of In Penal	ter IX. dian	Oti Offer			
Officers.	Men.	Officera.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
	2	1	33					•••			2		
	1		6	***									
	1		29										
		1	6										
			6		1.								
	4		16		1					•••	3		
			23	•••				•••					
	•••		39	•••	•••				1		•••		
	1		19	•••	•••				2				
		·	11	•••							1		
	2	2	27	•••		1							
	1		9	••••									
	12	4	224		2	1			2		10		
	•										_		
•••		3	35							•••	1		
		1	6						···		1		
1	8		28								3		
•••	1		15					•••					
•••		1	9	•••			•••	•••					
•••			4					•••	•••		1		
			8	•••									
•••	•••		4					••		•••	3		
	····		 7	•••			•••	 		1	 1		
		-			<u> </u>		l		<u> </u>				
1	9	5	110							1	10		

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# Management of the Force for the Province of Bombay for the year 1937.

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#### STATEMENT

		Re	wards.	Educs	tion.	•	Num	iber of
		dur	warded ing the year.	Number who ca and v	n read	during the	3 years	0 years.
Range	District.	By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, of money rewards.	ОШоетв.	Men.	Number snlisted dur year.	Of 1 year and under service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26 .	27	28
ſ	1. Ahmedabad		1,891	48	1,067	46	165	327
	2. Broach		387	15	838	48	84	163
	3. Kaira		508	32	448	45	64	327
	4. Panch Mahais		311	10	234	29	53	176
- g	5. Surat		\$58	20	549	19	108	321
Rai	6. Thans		294	24	504	52	91	194
	7. Bombay Suburban District		283	20	351	11	32	153
Northern Range.	8. Ahmednagar		326	30	626	26	43	230
Ž	9. East Khandesh		337	39	701	50	89	237
	10. West Khandesh		436	25	574	46	49	221
	11. Nasik		567	41	963	62	85	283
l	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway		344	25	514	35	53	225
	Total, N. B		5,542	329	6,878	469	916	2,857
						•		
ſ	13. Poons		1,056	62	1,158	69	135	673
	14. Satara		485	36	725	42	71	131
	15. Sholapur		<b>3</b> 85	32	701	49	73	397
nge.	16. Belgaum		414	52	582	<b>S</b> 8	85	163
thern Range.	17. Bijapur		162	24	587	49	36	68
lera	18. Dharwar		650	41	765	43	81	<b>2</b> 86
	19. Kanara		194	19	441	17	54	157
Bou	20. Kolaba		342	17	271	17	40	53
	21. Batnagiri		345	16	472	17	56	158
Į	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.		792	43	750	37	75	314
	Total, S. R		4,835	322	6,447	372	706	2,319

## E-continued.

•	total h of	ntage on al strengt	Perce actu	Ð	he Forc	ive left t le year.	who hauring th	Numbei d		les.	Constab
Vacancies.	Deaths.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Admissions into hospital.	By death.	By desertion.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By dismissal.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	On pension or gratuity.	Of 17 years and over.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.
40	<b>39</b> ′	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29
12		-11	040-0F								
8	•49 1·20	-14	248·85 240·74	8 6	2	7 3	2	9 8	31 15	446 74	251 111
14	1.03	1.41	55.40	10		3	1	8	28	96	198
19	-54	•16	61.76	3		2		5	19	52	127
9	·13	•49	181.25	1		3		3	14	50	87
4	•70	•44	161·10	5		2	4	7	.26	61	107
10	-45	2.11	183·53	2		2		2	11	101	122
7	-50	3-90	183-05	4		3		1	27	17	120
19	·32	•43	157-31	3		5	1	6	25	186	130
18	·56	•50	180-14	4		4		1	60	89	114
3	•54	•33	55·61	6		4	2	7	43	127	268
9	•71	1.31	89·70	4		5	5	11	9	18	62
125				56	2	42	17	68	308	1,474	1,697
16	-82	·25	101.51	13		15	•••	8	40	102	290
16	•44	-03	147-53	4		1		2	14	282	147
5	·31	•46	175-43	3		4	9	4	23	73	153
5	1.05	1.17	63-67	8		6	1	2	21	179	104
5	•41	•49	184.52	3		4		2	29	158	95
1	-59	-27	104.00	6		1	1	1	21	222	143
17	1.27	•86	311.55	7			•••		22	115	52
1	•43	•52	<b>1</b> 89·39	2			3	2	8	141	91
9	1.04	•33	- 123-29	6		1		2	12	97	98
1	-99	-27	101-83	8		3	1		29	37	124
66				60		35	15	23	219	1,406	1,297

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STATEMENT

			Total st	rength	•	Arm	ament of Force.	the
	District.	District. Sanctioned. Actu				f rifles.	Number of amooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
Range.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles	Number o	Number o
1	3	9	4	5	6	7	8	9
ſ	23. Inspector General of Police	•••		***				
ive	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range	•••		•••	<b>.</b>			•••
Administrative Officers.	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Kange	•••						
Adun	26. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investiga- tion Department	41	16	40	15			29
l	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.	10	9	9	9	2	105	18
	Total, Administrative Officers	51	25	49		8	105	47
	Grand Total	727	17,488	700	17,321	•419	7,575	669

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

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## E-continued.

		Puni departn otherwi	nentally !		Pw	nished ju	hished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.						
Dism	issed.	by dist (exclus	nissal ive of Drill . shments ch no dings	Under Police Act.		Under Police Act. 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		
	••••		***								•••		
						·							
		12 12 00 mile	***										
•					· ···								
		·				N) 							
1	21	9	331		2	1			2	1			

2 rifles short (\*22'-R. F. mark III) at the Police Training School, Nasik.

### STATEMENT

		Re	wards.	Educ	ation.		Num	ber o
		du	warded ring the year.	Number who ca and y	during the	3 yours'	IO YUMB.	
Rango.	Distric <b>t.</b>	By promotion.	Isy khillata, presenta, good conduct stripus, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted dur year.	Of 1 year and under gervice.	Of 3 years and under 10
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
ſ	23. Inspector General of Police					***	•••	•••
rative rs.	24. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range				•	••••		
Administrative Officers.	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range					•••	•••	
Ÿ	25. Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investiga- tion Department.		50	40	15	•••	•••	•••
l	27. Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.		•••	9	9		•••	
	Total, Administrative Officers		50	· 49	24			•••
	Grand Total		10,417	700	13,344	841	1,622	5,1

Note .- This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendent

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#### E-concluded.

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			
an	199	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pon- sion or gratuity.	By diemissel.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	IJy desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Number of vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
				•••							
				•••			•••				
			•••	***	<b>***</b>	•••				•••	
		2									2
		•••	•					•••			1
		2									3
2,994	2,680	529	91	32	77	2	116				194

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

C. M. S. YATES, for Inspector General of Police.