



**Police Report of the Bombay  
Presidency Including Sind and  
Railways for the Year  
1913  
(1914)**



**Government Document**



# POLICE REPORT

OF THE

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

## SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1913.



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No. 11900-A of 1914.

From

MICHAEL KENNEDY, Esquire, C.S.I.,  
Inspector-General of Police,  
Bombay Presidency, Poona ;

To

L. ROBERTSON, Esquire, I. C. S.,  
Secretary to Government,  
Judicial Department, Bombay.

*Office of the Inspector-General of Police,  
Poona, 15th July 1914.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1913, together with the statements noted below :—

Statement A—Parts I and II.

Statement B—Parts I and II.

Statements C, D and E.

The Presidency proper contains 19 districts and two railway charges (three railways) : Sind consists of 7 districts and one railway charge.

The material for writing the report was not complete till the 28th May 1914, on which date the Commissioner's review on the Sind report was received.

In compliance with the orders contained in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 3908, dated the 23rd May 1912, I subjoin the dates on which the Divisional and Railway Reports reached my office :—

Northern Division, 26th May 1914 ; Central Division, 25th May 1914 ; Southern Division, 2nd May 1914 ; Sind Deputy Inspector-General's report with statistics, 25th May 1914 ; Sind Commissioner's review, 28th May 1914 ; the Railway Reports were received in March and April and have been separately reviewed and disposed of by me.

2. I was Inspector-General of Police and Mr. G. S. Wilson was my Assistant throughout the year. The Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of the Ranges and Sind were as under :—

In the *Northern Range*, Mr. L. H. Spence (for some 3½ months), Mr. H. R. Hume (for 8 months) and Mr. R. MacTier ; in the *Southern Range*, Mr. C. A. R. Beatty ; and in *Sind*, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E.

During the year 1913 the Nadiad-Kapadwanj Railway (27½ miles in length) was added to the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway. This small addition does not, however, materially affect the crime returns of the Presidency as a whole.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 115,136 as against 120,100 in 1912—a decrease of 4,964 cases. The drop is most noticeable in the Central Division (2,701 cases) and in Sind (2,651 cases) : in the Southern Division there was a fall of 1,095 cases. In the Northern Division there has been a rise of 2,306 cases, entirely under non-cognizable crime—there was a marked decline in cognizable cases. Out of 115,136 cases reported, 62,860 were under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 52,270 under class VI, as compared with 69,296 and 50,804 cases respectively in 1912.

Reported  
Crime,  
cognizable and  
non-cognizable.

4. The total number of cognizable complaints reported to the police or taken up *suo motu* was, under "all classes", 36,950 as against 41,312 in the previous year ; of the former number, 34,337 were Indian Penal Code cases in the first five classes and 2,613 fall under class VI, as compared with 38,361 and 2,978 respectively in 1912.

Statement A -  
Part I.  
Police  
cognizable  
cases.

Reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year of report and the three previous years was distributed as under :—

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Presidency Railways.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1913 ...	6,842	9,210	5,130	11,311	1,844
1912 ...	7,286	9,467	5,772	13,814	2,025
1911 ...	6,058	8,474	5,115	11,239	1,806
1910 ...	5,141	7,678	4,800	11,024	1,843

Reported crime under class VI shows a decline of 365 cases.

The following tabular statements supply interesting comparisons between the figures relating to reported cognizable crime dealt with by the police as a whole, and the more serious forms of offences in particular :—

*Reported cognizable crime of all kinds :*

1913—36,950 ; 1912—41,312 ; 1911—35,721 ; 1910—33,454.

*More serious offences :*

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
(1) Murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide ...	629	715	642	620
(2) Dacoity and preparation therefor ...	186	231	202	162
(3) Robbery ...	713	838	740	691
(4) Lurking house-trespass with intent to commit an offence ...	8,469	8,924	8,014	7,153
(5) Cattle theft ...	3,473	3,604	2,987	3,284
(6) Ordinary theft ...	12,669	15,503	12,274	11,365

The cases reported during 1913 in the above table are distributed between the Divisions and Railways in the Presidency as under :—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Northern Division (6 districts) ...	120	21	87	1,914	227	2,429
Central Division (7 districts) ...	149	80	336	2,269	363	3,798
Southern Division (6 districts) ...	148	70	170	1,395	138	1,808
Sind (7 districts and 1 railway) ...	207	13	115	2,799	2,787	3,055
Presidency railways (3) ...	5	2	5	92	3	1,579

The decrease in the volume of reported crime (4,392 cases) is shared by all territorial divisions including railways. Of this, Sind alone contributes no less than 2,550 cases and the Commissioner in Sind observes :—

“The figures of reported crime have fallen .... by 6 per cent .... Apart from the change in the system of registration of crime on the Sind Railways, which was explained in detail in the Commissioner's review of last year's report and which alone accounts for 85 per cent. of the total decrease, the Commissioner agrees that the improvement may be generally attributed to the better agricultural conditions which prevailed in the province in a year of comparatively good inundation and abundant and well distributed rainfall.”

The Commissioner, Northern Division, explains that various reasons have been assigned by local officers for the general decrease, “the chief being the favourable conditions of a normal year, strict supervision over bad characters and crime investigation”.

As further explaining the drop in crime he refers to the effects of the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act in Kaira, a change in the matter of registering cases under the Public Convoys Act in Ahmedabad, the additional police employed in Thana to look after the labourers on the railway works in progress, and the fact that in four districts the personnel of the Superintendents remained unchanged during the year.

In the Central Division the decrease is ascribed to a favourable crop and a prosperous cotton sale, absence of plague and famine and the advent of a better year in certain districts.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, accounts for the decline in reported crime as being due to more vigorous methods adopted against Criminal Tribes, the supervision exercised over resident and wandering gangs and bad characters in general, the organized campaign against Berad gangs undertaken in Belgaum, and better preventive action taken by the police under sections 107 and 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The fall in reported cases under class VI (offences under special and local laws) was general and is mainly due to offences under the Abkari Act being now dealt with by the Excise staff independently of the police.

On the railways in the Presidency proper the fluctuation of 144 cases is a normal one: though small, it is on the right side and can be ascribed to no particular cause.

The figures in this paragraph include false and mistaken complaints as well as those that proved to be true; judgment based thereon in respect of fluctuations in real crime during 1913 would, therefore, be misleading, so criticism on this point is reserved till the statistics relating to true cases are dealt with further on in this report. On the whole while it is beyond doubt that favourable seasonal conditions during 1913 have reduced criminality it is also certain that the decline in reported crime would have been more marked than it was, but for an over anxiety, which still exists, on the part of the police to register, as a crime, anything that is reported to them and the increased facilities for lodging complaints that were afforded to the public by the further opening of new police stations everywhere.

Every additional police station means of course more cases reported, dealt with and disposed of: and though the total number of such *stations* may be relatively small, in the aggregate the number of *cases* they return is appreciable.

5. Including cases pending from previous years, complaints for disposal totalled 43,074 as against 47,198 in 1912. The police refused investigation (section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code) in 3,040 complaints; so the balance remaining for investigation was 40,034 cases.

Police  
cognizable  
cases for  
disposal.

Forty thousand two hundred and sixty-eight of the 43,074 cases for disposal were Indian Penal Code cases falling under classes I to V inclusive; while 2,806 appear under class VI. There was thus a drop of 3,691 cases for disposal under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and of 433 under class VI, total 4,124 under "all classes." Comparing the figures under classes I to V with those for the preceding year a shrinkage is noticeable during 1913 in all territorial divisions. It is most marked in Sind which contributes no less than 2,331 cases to the general drop: the Southern Division follows with a decrease of 529 cases.

The ratio of petty, mistaken and obviously untrue complaints, investigation into which was refused under section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, to cases for disposal is as under:—

For 1913—7·05, for 1912—6, for 1911—4·98, and for 1910—5.

Resort to the provisions of section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, by officers in charge of police stations is *gradually* increasing and this is, in my opinion, as it should be: there is no reason to suppose that police station officers are making other than an intelligent use of their powers to refuse investigations and I regard a slow rise in the number of refusals as a more healthy sign than too liberal a use of the provisions of the law.

In Sind the discretion allowed is not so freely resorted to as in the Presidency proper.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, quotes the following remarks by the District Magistrate, Ratnagiri, who, in expressing his satisfaction at the action taken by the police in the district during the year, under section 157 (1) (b),

Criminal Procedure Code, has stated as a result of his experience in Ratnagiri that the "practice of making every petty quarrel an occasion for invoking the criminal law cannot be too rigorously discouraged."

The Commissioner in Sind makes the following observation :—

"Refusal to investigate under section 157 (1) (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code will not be favoured by the police so long as all cases thus disposed of are reckoned against them in the total of true cases."

I have not noticed any disinclination for such reasons on the part of the police in the Presidency proper to make use of the section in suitable cases.

Police  
cognizable  
cases struck off.

6. Cases struck off during the year under notice aggregated 11,193 as against 12,825 in 1912. Of the former number, 10,808 were complaints under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 385 under class VI as compared with 12,384 and 441 respectively in the preceding year. Except in the Northern Division where there is a small rise of 79 struck off complaints, there has been a drop, which is most noticeable in Sind (977 cases), in all other territorial divisions and on presidency railways.

Actually and proportionately fewer complaints have been excluded during the year of review, the percentage to cases for disposal having shrunk from 27.1 to 25.9. The following are the ratios for the three preceding years :—

1912—27.1; 1911—27; 1910—27.5.

The Commissioner in Sind draws attention to the fact that the proportion "is the lowest on record", but that "it must be remembered that the returns of the year 1912 were abnormally high owing to the exclusion of an enormous number of cases on the Sind Railways which were improperly registered."

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"A noticeable feature of the year is that in spite of a general decrease in reported crime, false cases and cases afterwards found to have never occurred at all etc., increased. \* \* \* These statistics go to prove an alacrity on the part of the police to register and investigate crime,"

in other words, a continued tendency to over-registration to which I have referred in paragraph 4 above.

As freer use of section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, is made, the number of cases struck off after investigation automatically drops and experience shows that where there is a noticeable shrinkage in reported crime the ratio of excluded cases also declines. On the subject of excluded cases the District Magistrate, Poona, remarks :—

"It is very satisfactory to note that the police have excluded a large number of cases where the complaint is based upon a disputed claim to property. The object of the complainant is to get a decision in his favour on which to ground his claim and so save himself the trouble, the expense and the delay of a civil suit. It would be well if Magistrates would show as much sense as the police in recognising this old and familiar trick \* \* \*"

Maliciously  
false cases.\*

7. Malicious complaints totalled 1,670 in the year under report, showing a decline, due to the general drop in reported crime, of 45 cases as compared with the previous year. The fall is not, however, quite proportionate to the decrease in the number of cases for disposal; the ratio of maliciously false complaints is highest in the Central Division, but Sind returns the largest number—577 as against 537 in 1912.

In 1912 there were 524 prosecutions for making false complaints. During the year under review in connection with 1,670 maliciously false complaints spread over the entire presidency, prosecutions were sanctioned in 432 cases. In 419 of these, the prosecutions were actually launched during the year, but only 153 ended in conviction as against 519 prosecutions and 179 convictions in the preceding year.

The Commissioner in Sind writes :—

"The comparatively small number of prosecutions is due to the fact that the standard of evidence required for the classification of a complaint as 'maliciously false' is not nearly so high as that required to obtain the conviction of the person who has made the maliciously false complaint."

The District Magistrate, Poona, writes :—

"I have had to comment most forcibly on the action of Magistrates who consider Rs. 100 fine or 15 days' imprisonment as ample punishment for some of the worst cases. \* \* \* \* \* Where such cases can be brought home they must be punished with the utmost severity so as to strike terror into the hearts of the scoundrels who indulge in false complaints and false charges. They are a gross violation of the liberty of the subject, they are a most serious contempt of lawful authority, and they are a most despicable form of revenge."

This is all very true. It is usually, however, extraordinarily difficult to prove a case against a man who makes a false complaint or gives false information with malicious intent and when conviction is secured, the sentences are generally inadequate. The result is that the fabrication of a false complaint in order to ruin an enemy is often regarded as quite a venial offence—more so than pilfering property—and well worth risking.

8. The number of cases in which the provisions of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code were made use of for checking frivolous and vexatious complaints has declined from 216 in 1912 to 199 in the year under report, and compensation aggregating Rs. 3,839 was awarded to aggrieved parties against Rs. 4,767 in the previous year. Among territorial divisions the Central Division with 80 cases against 62 in 1912 again leads the way and continues to show improvement over the figures for previous years: in Sind the number of cases and the amount of compensation awarded were only about half those during the previous year.

Application  
of section 250.  
Criminal Proce-  
dure Code.

The Commissioner in Sind :—

"Notices with regret that, in spite of continued admonitions, the subordinate magistracy are backward in the use of the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code", and "he agrees with Mr. Beyts, that nothing but 'continued harassment of the lower magistracy by the District Magistrate' is likely to have much effect in securing the proper use of this section."

The Commissioner, Central Division, says :—

" \* \* \* Repeated admonitions are having some effect but the need for a continuance of them is apparent."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Almost every District Magistrate reports that greater use was made of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the subordinate magistrates during the year but they and the District Superintendents of Police are of opinion, and no doubt rightly so, that there is room for a more extensive use of the section."

The Commissioner, Northern Division, quotes the opinions of the District Magistrates, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad, that :—

"Some of the subordinate magistrates are too chary of making use of this section" (Mr. Hudson) and "section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, has been more honoured in the breach than the observance: it is impossible to believe that dozens of cases do not occur annually in which its application would be salutary. If the subordinate magistracy could only be induced to steer their course by common sense and the text of the codes they would avoid many of the rocks which bring about shipwreck in the shape of reversal on appeal" (Mr. Painter).

The Commissioner, Southern Division, states that in his Division :—

"The majority of District Superintendents of Police and the District Magistrates of Dhárwār and Kolāba consider that a more extended use of this section should have been made by the magistracy."

On the whole it may be said that the small improvement that was noticed during 1911 and 1912 in the more extended use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, has not been maintained. A very large number of alleged offences are classed after trial as never to have occurred but in only a fraction of these is section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, made use of, though the police endeavour to get magistrates to act by reminding them of the section. As a rule though, the requests of the police are disregarded and the district and divisional reports continue to show that many of the subordinate magistrates, in spite of repeated instructions, are timid and negligent in the use of this section, and when they do employ it frequently award trifling compensation.



As pointed out by Government in paragraph 6 of their Resolution No. 6749, dated the 25th September 1913, on last year's police report, greater use of this useful section could with advantage be made by magistrates and it is to be hoped that the District Magistrates' continued efforts to impress on the subordinate magistracy the importance of the subject and their responsibility in the matter will in time bear fruit. At the same time I think that if the police used greater discretion under section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, there would be less need for the use of section 250.

Pending Police Cases.

9. With a drop of 4,124 cognizable cases for disposal the total number of cases pending at the close of the year, under investigation by the police or with magistrates, a great many of which occurred at the close of the year, declined from 5,804 in 1912 to 4,416 in 1913; in other words there were 1,388 fewer cases than in the previous year: nearly half of this deficit (647 cases) is returned by Sind.

The proportion of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last 4 years stands as under:—

1913—10.2; 1912—12.3; 1911—13.5; 1910—12.0.

The drop in cases pending at the close of the year is satisfactory provided always there has been no hasty sending up of undetected cases for final orders for the sake of removing them from the files of cases under investigation. At any rate there is no reason to suppose that investigations are unduly prolonged or allowed to drag and the magistracy have evidently been more prompt in the disposal of cases and the passing of final orders.

The Commissioner in Sind comments on the large number of cases pending with magistrates in Sind but points out there has been a considerable improvement in this respect over the figures for 1912. He adds that:—

"The matter is receiving the attention of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, and the District Magistrates also during their examination of the courts and scrutiny of the periodical returns take every opportunity of checking unnecessary delays in the disposal of cases."

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

10. Eliminating cases "struck off" and those "pending" at the close of the year, *real* cognizable crime under "all classes" amounted to 27,303 cases as compared with 28,447 in 1912: of these 25,033 were Indian Penal Code offences (classes I to V) and 2,270 under class VI as against 25,837 and 2,610 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of 1,144 cases of true crime disposed of by the police in the year under report—804 under Indian Penal Code and 340 under class VI. The drop runs through all the territorial divisions except the Central Division where true crime advanced by 224 cases. Nearly three-fourths of the decline (829 cases) occurred in Sind. The fall in true crime is distributed over class III (139) (serious offences against person and property, etc.), class V (862) (minor offences against property) and class VI (340) (other offences), while offences under all other classes show a small rise.

A detailed examination of the figures indicates that true murders declined from 359 in 1912 to 345 in 1913. Sind returns the largest number (121), but this is less by 33 than in the previous year. In the Central Division the number (69) has remained stationary; in the Southern Division and on railways true murders have noticeably increased from 69 and 1 to 92 and 4 respectively. In the Northern Division there were 7 fewer murders.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, in his review, quotes the District Magistrate, Dhárwár, who opines "that the very large increase in murders in that district is perhaps due to the small number of capital sentences passed and the still smaller number carried out".

True dacoities—159 against 147 in 1912—have been slightly more numerous during the year under report except in the Southern Division and Sind where they fell from 63 and 13 to 60 and 11 respectively. The rise is most marked in the Central Division (60 against 48).

Real robberies have declined from 387 in 1912 to 379 during 1913. The drop is distributed over all the territorial divisions except the Central Division where the number of robberies rose from 143 to 160.

True burglaries totalled 7,329 in 1913 as against 7,443 in 1912 or 114 fewer. There was a distinct shrinkage in the Northern and Southern Divisions (146 and 93 cases respectively). Elsewhere burglaries have been more frequent.

Next in importance come true thefts which numbered 12,332 cases as against 13,223 in 1912, a satisfactory decline of 891 cases. Except in the Central Division, where 172 more cases of theft occurred, this form of crime was less prevalent in all the other territorial divisions but particularly so in Sind where the drop amounted to 766 cases. On the Presidency railways, though thefts increased considerably on the B. B. & C. I. Railway there was a remarkable decline in similar offences on the M. & S. M. and G. I. P. Railways, the net result being a drop of 78 cases. The rise in the number of thefts on the B. B. & C. I. Railway I attribute entirely to the altered watch and ward arrangements since the police ceased to be responsible for this duty, coupled with heavier traffic and the greater opportunities and temptations this brought, and to 'missing goods' cases being reported to the police as thefts. As happened in Sind in 1912 when the watch and ward and law and order duties were separated, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway a proper working arrangement was not come to in respect of differentiating between losses and thefts and ensuring that only the latter are reported to the police. At the same time the watch and ward staff provided to replace the police is inadequate and lacks proper organization. On the G. I. P. and the M. & S. M. Railways, things were managed better and crime this year has dropped.

True cases of receiving stolen property have risen from 512 in 1912 to 551 in the year under report. The fluctuation, though small, is on the right side and may, for obvious reasons, be regarded with satisfaction. The Southern Division returns the largest increase (31 cases).

In regard to the more serious forms of crime dealt with above, the following remarks are recorded by the Commissioners and District Officers:—

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes:—

"Kaira is conspicuous, as the District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Turner) remarks, by the absence of a 'single case of highway robbery between sunset and sunrise.....which is unique in the annals of Kaira crime during the last 10 years'. Murders also diminished."

This speaks well for Mr. Turner's supervision and control and for the effects of the Police Reorganization Scheme which was introduced, so far as the strength of the force is concerned, during 1911 and 1912. Further improvement may be looked for when the extra police stations sanctioned in the Reform Scheme and recently notified are working, and the approved distribution of the force is given effect to.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes:—

".....There has been a fall in serious crime other than murder. The marked decrease in Kanara under both dacoities and robberies is the happy result of the efficient arrangements made for the patrolling of frontier passes and the successful prosecution last year of a number of Korchas and Kaikadis of outside districts who had been mainly responsible for the commission within the district of offences of violence."

The Commissioner in Sind, commenting on serious crime generally, remarks:—

"There is a satisfactory decrease under every head of serious crime in the total figures of the Province except as regards receiving stolen property. Though the number of murders and attempts to murder were much less than in the previous two years, the number of such cases is still admittedly high.

\* \* \* \* \*

Most of the numerous murders that occurred in the Thar and Parkar District were as usual the work of that pestilent and fanatical sect, the Hurs.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Commissioner intends to address Government on the whole question of Hur lawlessness and outlawry.....The control of the Hurs and the lasting suppression of lawlessness and violent crime among them is by far the most important and difficult police problem now confronting the authorities in Sind."

In a few districts there has been a small rise in true crime owing to adverse seasonal conditions but, on the whole, criminality in the Presidency has appreciably diminished during the year under review and the contributory causes to this satisfactory state of things may be said to be favourable agricultural conditions of a normal year over most of the area, greater activity on the part of the police in dealing with criminal and wandering gangs, the deterrent effect of the Criminal Tribes Act and improved road patrolling and supervision over bad characters and wandering gangs. The drop would have been more marked still but for increased facilities offered to the public for the reporting of cases by the opening of fourteen more police stations towards completing the general scheme of Police Reorganization and to the fact that in one or two districts the first eight or nine months of the year 1913 were the period of most acute distress following on the failure of the 1912 rains.

In portions of the Presidency such as Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kaira and parts of Sind where murders and other serious crimes due to faction-feeling, fanatical outbreaks and contempt of the law are common, the most deterrent measures, in my opinion, are public executions at the scenes of brutal and cold-blooded murders, where possible; the use of section 62 of the Indian Penal Code and the imposition of strong additional police posts on villages where special police protection is necessary. Road dacoity and robbery can be reduced by improved patrolling but even so it is impossible for the police to efficiently patrol at night all the dark lonely stretches of road in the mofussil. But if the people were less confiding in the way they embark on long road journeys by night and if, when it is impossible for them to avoid doing so, they would keep together on the road for mutual protection and, when attacked, would show more pluck and resource, robbers and dacoits would not find looting a paying occupation. As it is, it is very seldom that travellers put up any kind of resistance when attacked even by inferior numbers no more formidably armed than with sticks and stones and it is the rare exception for them to make any attempt to identify their assailants.

During 1913, burglaries have been somewhat fewer but there is room for still further reduction.

Undetected  
police cogniz-  
able cases.

11. With the fall in true crime disposed of, the number of undetected cases under "all classes" declined from 12,056 to 11,073 during the year under review. Sind contributes the largest number (807) to this satisfactory decrease. The subjoined table shows, in round figures, the ratios of undetected crime under all classes to true cases disposed of for the year 1913 and the three preceding years:—

Year.	Presidency proper.				Sind.	Presidency proper as a whole.
	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Railways.		
1913	34	37	30	39	51	35
1912	32	38	31	43	55	35
1911	29	37	31	47	55	34
1910	30	37	30	48	54	35

Amalgamating the figures for Sind with those for the Presidency proper, the proportion of undetected cases to true crime disposed of in the entire Presidency during each of the past four years is as follows:—

1913—40; 1912—42; 1911—42 and 1910—42.

Among the most satisfactory features of the returns for 1913 are the drop in reported and true crime coupled with the fall in the ratio of undetected cases. Sind with a percentage of 51 against 55 in the previous year has improved noticeably but is still well behind the Presidency proper.



In respect of Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) cases only, the ratio of undetected to true cases disposed of was, during the year under report, 51·64 in Sind, the same percentage for the preceding year being 58·59. The percentage for the Presidency proper, exclusive of Sind, was 38·1 as against 39·2 in 1912.

Comparing the districts and railways of the Presidency proper and Sind separately, the ratios under 'all classes' as regards undetected to true cases disposed of are as under :—

Districts in the Presidency proper, 34·5 ; districts in Sind, 49·5.

Railways in the Presidency proper, 39·1 ; railways in Sind, 61·7.

Thus detective efficiency is best in the districts of the Presidency proper and worst on the Sind Railways. The best ratio of undetected cases in the Presidency is that on the M. & S. M. Railway where it stands for 1913 at 24·08.

In the matter of detection of the more serious forms of crime—homicide, dacoity, robbery and burglary—the statistics for the last few years show that there has been all round improvement and it is an encouraging fact that each succeeding year has yielded a smaller proportion of undetected offences.

The percentage of undetected thefts as compared with that for the previous year shows a satisfactory decline (42·3 as against 46).

The Commissioner in Sind notes with satisfaction the drop in the ratio of undetected cases in Sind.

The Kánarese version of "Notes on Criminal Tribes in the Bombay Presidency" referred to in my last year's report is, I regret to say, not yet ready but the proofs are under examination and it is hoped that in a few weeks' time the final proof will be ready.

12. Next as regards the results of police prosecutions before the courts ; out of 13,190 true cases disposed of by trial, 11,739 ended in conviction, giving a ratio of 89 as against 89·2 in 1912. These figures do not include complaints classed as mistaken or false after trial.

Police cases  
decided by  
trial.

Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) the proportion of convictions stands at 87·4 as against 87·5 in 1912. The fluctuations are slight and call for no comment but on the whole it may be said, I think, that the standard of police work has been high. With the one exception of cases under class IV (minor offences against the person), where the ratio has declined from 61·5 to 60·8 during the year of review, excellent results have been obtained under all classes and in all forms of crime, both serious and ordinary. Under class VI the proportion of convictions to cases tried is 96·9 as against 96·7 in 1912.

Out of 345 cases of true murder, 254 were brought to trial and 186 or 73·2 per cent. ended in conviction as compared with 71·4 in 1912. Among the territorial divisions the Central Division yields the largest ratio of convictions (80·4) and the Northern Division and Sind show some improvement, the percentages having advanced from 62 and 73·2 to 71·7 and 77·8 respectively in 1913. On railways out of 4 true murders tried, 3 ended in conviction. 80·9 per cent. of the true dacoity cases sent to trial ended in conviction against 76·3 in 1912. In the Northern Division the results are most satisfactory, the percentage being 92·8 as against 58·3 in 1912. In Sind dacoity prosecutions have not gone so well as in the preceding year while on the Presidency railways neither of the 2 true dacoities was detected.

Under robberies, 91 per cent. of the cases tried, during 1913, ended in conviction as against 79 in the preceding year. Everywhere the results may be regarded as very good, the percentages of convictions ranging between 82 in Sind and 100 on Railways.

Out of 1,708 cases of true burglary brought to trial, conviction followed in 1,490 or 87·2 per cent. of the cases against 89·3 in 1912. Here, too, the results are creditable especially in the Presidency proper where the percentages range

between 92 and 100. Though these results, so far as they go, are satisfactory it must be admitted that three-fourths of the number of true burglaries has remained undetected.

Burglary is a form of crime which the police find it specially difficult to prevent and particularly baffling to detect in the conditions which obtain in the mofussil where the roads in towns and villages are narrow, tortuous and badly lighted, if lighted at all, and the great majority of the houses and the receptacles in which valuables are kept are very insecure. Then again the people are too confiding with reference to strangers and are therefore easily preyed upon by the expert professional criminal, afraid to protect themselves or their property when they get the chance and are apathetic in the matter of assisting each other or the police during an investigation. In short the conditions are all favourable to the criminal and against the police, with the result that though detection is more frequent, only about 1 burglary in 4 is brought to conviction.

With respect to thefts—cattle and ordinary—the proportion of cases ending in conviction to cases tried has further slightly improved from 92·7 to 93·3 in 1913.

495 out of a total of 551 true cases of 'receiving stolen property' were placed before the courts, convictions being obtained in 450, the percentage of success being 90·9 as against 88·4 in the previous year. In dealing with cases of 'receiving' the police have done better in 1913 than in the preceding year, the number of cases detected having gone up and the proportion of convictions improved to a very high figure.

In respect of true police cognizable cases, the ratio of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of stands as under for 1913 and the three previous years :—

1913—43; 1912—42·4; 1911—44·2; and 1910—44·7.

Exclusive of Sind, the proportion for the Presidency proper stands at 46·2 against 47·1 in 1912, 49·9 in 1911 and 51·5 in 1910. Similar ratios for Sind are 36·43 in 1913, 33·68 for 1912, 33·04 in 1911 and 32·39 in 1910. The slight and progressive deterioration in the Presidency proper in this ratio is, in my opinion, due to a larger number of refusals each year to investigate under section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code. All complaints reported are of course registered and those in which investigation is refused are, for statistical purposes, treated as *true* though most are probably not real offences. The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, remarks that the tendency of the subordinate magistrates as a class "to regard their legal duties, even in administering the simple criminal law, as highly technical and bearing no relation to common sense, appears to be ineradicable". He also comments on the dilatoriness and undue leniency of the subordinate magistracy, and adds that "If the average Sub-Inspector or Jamadar is a better police officer than the average Mamlatdar or Aval Karkun is Magistrate (and I am inclined to think that this is so) it is probably because, from the nature of his duties, the former has to become practical".

The District Magistrate, Poona, observes :—

"There is one way in which magistrates could easily co-operate with the police and render their work lighter. In cases where real criminality is proved they should inflict real and substantial sentences, sentences that will deter others from committing such offences. It is most difficult to get magistrates to do this and the subordinate magistracy are not alone to blame. \* \* \* \* Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, is misunderstood by magistrates. They do not see in it anything else than the enunciation of an idea that crime is not to be punished and this view reacts on their sentences when they convict."

The District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, writes :—

"\* \* \* \* The majority of the Sub-Inspectors are, I consider, overworked and they do not get sufficient time to watch and supervise their cases when they are under trial, and as a consequence many cases are liable to be spoiled."

In this expression of opinion I entirely agree. The great drawback to mofussil police work is that the investigating officer is never a full-time officer for

any case, no matter how serious or difficult it may be. He always has several others on hand requiring his attention in different places, widely apart, and in different stages.

13. In all 991 cases as against 969 in 1912 were committed to the Sessions Courts and 820 against 806 were tried during the year under review, convictions being obtained in 631 as compared with 595 in 1912. The results before Sessions Courts were on the whole good, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried being 76·9 against 73·8 in 1912 and 72·5 in 1911.

Sessions cases.

From the Belgaum District the District Magistrate writes :—

"Jury cases have not added to the reputation of the jury as a useful ally of justice. In 18 cases (out of 46 tried by jury) a verdict of 'not guilty' was returned and of these 18 cases in 4, on reference to the High Court, 'guilty' was pronounced by the High Court."

14. In accordance with Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 2486, dated the 26th April 1907, the following information is furnished regarding infanticide cases. 21 cases of infanticide were reported during the year against 18 in 1912, \*1 from the Northern Division, †5 from the Central Division and ‡15 from the Southern Division.

Infanticide.  
 \* 1 in Broach.  
 † { 3 in Satara.  
   2 in Nasik.  
   7 in Dhawar.  
 ‡ { 4 in Bijapur.  
   3 in Kanara.  
   1 in Belgaum.

In the 1 case from Broach the body of a child was found in a well in an advanced stage of decomposition, and as identification was impossible, the case remained undetected. In the 5 cases from the Central Division the infants killed were illegitimate and the cases ended in conviction.

In 12 of the 15 cases reported from the Southern Division the infants were illegitimate and were murdered by their mothers to conceal their shame. Four women were convicted, 3 discharged, 2 acquitted and 1 died under trial, while cases against 2 were pending at the close of the year. Three of the 4 women convicted were sentenced to transportation for life, but in two cases the sentences passed were commuted by Government to rigorous imprisonment for shorter periods. The fourth woman was sentenced to undergo only 2 months' rigorous imprisonment. In the 3 remaining cases of the 15 reported from the Southern Division, the mothers having been chastised by their husbands threw themselves with their children into wells. In two cases the women were drowned while in the third she was saved, but in all cases the children perished. The woman saved was prosecuted under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life which sentence was however subsequently commuted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

15. Offences, including those pending from the previous year, dealt with by the police under special and local laws have sensibly decreased, from 2,935 to 2,484. 2,006 of the 2,484 offences were brought to trial and 1,952 ended in conviction as against 2,329 and 2,261 in 1912. The ratio of cases convicted to cases tried was 97·3 against 97 in the preceding year.

Offences under special and local laws.

16. The total number of true cases disposed of by magistrates without the intervention of the police, during the year under report, was 6,522 as against 6,796 in 1912. Of the cases so disposed of, 2,869 ended in conviction, the percentage of cases convicted to tried being 44 against 39·6 in 1912. The drop in the number of true direct cases is most marked in the Southern Division and the Northern Division (228 and 133 respectively). Elsewhere there was a slight rise.

Cognizable crime—Direct cases.

The District Magistrate, Kanara, says where most of the Magistrates "go wrong is more often in taking up cases that might well be dismissed at sight" and with this, I think, most experienced officers will agree.

17. The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* during the year of report decreased from 31,299 to 29,937. The drop of 1,362 is due of course to the fall in crime. Persons released without being brought to trial totalled 775 as against 814 in 1912, giving a percentage of 2·5 against 2·6 in the preceding year. Persons for disposal, including those pending at the commencement of the year, numbered 34,579 as against 35,500 in 1912. Of the former number, 29,098 were actually placed on trial, and 17,937 were convicted. The ratio of persons tried to persons for disposal stands at 84·1 as compared with 82·3 in 1912 and of persons convicted to tried at 61·6 as compared with 61 in 1912. The fluctuations are normal and call for no remarks.

STATEMENT  
 A—PART II.  
 Persons in  
 Police cases.



The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried in connection with cases under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) works out, for the whole presidency, to 58·6 against 57·6 in 1912. Under class VI it has further dropped from 84·3 to 83·8.

During the year under review, 917 persons were tried for murder and cognate offences against 934 in the previous year and 48·6 as against 52·8 per cent. of these were convicted.

The number of persons tried for dacoities was 532 as against 469 in 1912 and the ratio of convictions has jumped from 38·6 to 50·9.

443 persons, as compared with 464 in 1912, were tried for robberies, the ratio of persons convicted to tried having advanced from 48 per cent. in 1912 to 60·5. The highest ratio 87·5 is returned by the Presidency railways and in the Central Division considerable improvement is noticeable, the proportion having increased from 37·6 in 1912 to 68·6 in 1913.

On charges of 'burglary', 3,485 persons were tried and 2,358 or 67·6 per cent. were convicted as against 3,481 tried and 2,357 or 67·7 per cent. convicted in 1912. It is a curious coincidence that under this head the number tried and convicted is practically the same in 1913 as it was in 1912. On the railways the results are creditable, the ratio having gone up from 38·8 to 86·9.

9,775 persons as compared with 10,319 were tried for thefts of all kinds and 73·2 per cent. against 72 were convicted. No marked fluctuations are noticeable in the different divisions or on railways.

Altogether 955 persons were sent to trial for receiving stolen property as against 871 in 1912, convictions being secured against 626 or 65·5 per cent.; in the preceding year the proportion was 66.

So far as can be gathered from the district and divisional reports, 2,230 persons were committed to the Sessions Courts in the entire Presidency. Of these 1,786 were tried and 1,084 convicted, the percentage of convictions being 60·7 as against 55·6 in the preceding year.

The ratio of persons convicted to persons tried is always a reliable test of police working because there is no room here, as there is in the disposal of cases, for errors in classification and so on. Judged by this test the Police in the Presidency have on the whole done slightly better than in the preceding year, the proportion of convictions to tried being 61·6 per cent. against 61. Eliminating the figures for Sind, the same percentage works out to 65·5. The ratios for the preceding four years stood as under:—

	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
The Presidency including Sind ...	61	61·9	59·6	59,
The Presidency proper ...	65·3	67·1	65·2	64·6
Sind ... ..	51·98	50·3	47·4	45·9

At the end of the year under report there were 4,002 persons awaiting trial as against 4,716 at the close of 1912. Of the former number 1,430 persons were awaiting disposal in Sind and 2,572 in the Presidency proper.

STATEMENT  
B—PART I.  
Non-cogni-  
zable crime.

18. As compared with the previous year, non-cognizable reported crime dropped from 71,962 to 71,664 cases in 1913. The decline is most marked in the Central Division (2,356 cases), while in the Northern Division there has been a rise of 3,070 cases.

The total number of cases for disposal was 74,752 as against 74,812 in 1912: 34,873 cases or 46·6 per cent. ended in conviction as against 44·1 in the preceding year. Of the cases for disposal, 16,467 or more than one-fourth as compared with 18,214 during 1912, were cases of "voluntarily causing hurt".

19. Persons who appeared before courts in connection with non-cognizable cases numbered 121,529 as against 127,045 in 1912. Of these, 68,311 were tried and 62·4 per cent. as against 58·5 in the previous year convicted. 8,551 persons were discharged after appearance, without trial, as against 9,230 in 1912. The largest number (2,480) is returned by the Northern Division which is followed by Sind with 2,443 persons. 4,756 persons remained under trial at the close of the year as against 5,881 in the preceding year.

STATEMENT  
B—PART II.  
Persons in non-  
cognizable  
cases.

20. Although crime decreased the value of property stolen in cognizable offences during the year under review increased to Rs. 11,88,476 as compared with Rs. 11,61,396 in the previous year.

STATEMENT C.  
Property stolen  
and recovered.

It is only in the Southern Division and Sind that less property was stolen in 1913 than in 1912. Elsewhere there has been a rise, which is most marked in the Central Division, Rs. 57,028. On the Presidency railways the increase amounted to Rs. 16,699.

The value of property restored for the entire Presidency stood at Rs. 4,35,201, yielding a percentage of recoveries of 36·62 as against 34·7 in 1912. The Southern Division with 41·54 per cent. of recoveries shows the best results: next comes Sind with a ratio of 38·76. The percentage for Sind represents, in the opinion of the Commissioner in Sind, "a satisfactory maintenance of the improvement in the recoveries of stolen property noticed during past years."

The figures relating to the proportion of recoveries for previous years are contrasted with those for the year 1913, in the subjoined table:—

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Presidency including Sind ...	36·62	34·7	33·9	25·6	20·2
Presidency proper only ...	35·3	35·2	32·4	26·0	30·5
Sind alone ...	38·76	33·96	37·08	31·66	29·75

The Commissioner, Central Division, writing on the subject of this paragraph, says:—

"Every District Magistrate of experience will sympathise with the difficulties with which the police have to contend in this matter and it must be remembered that if results are bad in India they are still worse in the most civilized countries of the west."

And the District Magistrate, East Khândesh, writes:—

"The attitude of the public in this district is still extraordinarily lenient to receivers of stolen property, who in not a few cases are leaders of society, Municipal members, and so on. As long as the public tolerates receiving as a reputable means of earning a living and protects receivers by giving them places of honour, it is obvious that the police will remain seriously handicapped, whatever their detective ability may be."

Among the Presidency railways the percentage of recoveries on the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway (68 per cent.) is best. The low percentage of recoveries on the B. B. & C. I. Railway has been brought about entirely by faulty registration of missing goods cases as thefts. On the G. I. P. Railway more property was stolen in 1913 than in 1912 but actually and relatively more was restored.

Property valued at Rs. 13,900, which was stolen outside railway limits during the year of report, was intercepted on suspicion and recovered from criminals who were making off with it, by the police of the railways in the Presidency proper; and no less than Rs. 29,691 worth of property, of which, property valued at Rs. 11,751 was recovered, was stolen in cases of burglary and other offences which occurred in connection with the evacuation of houses on account of plague.

The District Magistrate, Poona, in his two last reviews on District Annual Police Administration Reports has put forward certain suggestions for striking the percentage of recovery of stolen property in a different, and, as he considers, in a less fallacious, manner. But the adoption of his method is not feasible so

long as the present Imperial Statement C, which is in use all over India, and the instructions for preparing it, remain in force.

Preventive  
action.

21. Altogether 4,710 bad characters were proceeded against under the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, during the year under report as against 4,783 in the previous year, and over 69 per cent. of these were called on to furnish security as against 71·2 per cent. in 1912. 1,463 furnished security, 269 were released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 and 1,532 went to jail in default. The quantity of the work done under Chapter VIII was, therefore, slightly less during the year under report and a small deterioration in its quality is noticeable but the fluctuations are quite normal.

The subjoined table furnishes detailed information in respect of action taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

Divisions.		Number of persons proceeded against.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agreement under Regula- tion XII of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division	{ 1912 ...	1,421	1,322	613	411	298	93
	{ 1913 ...	1,842	1,128	733	242	153	84
Central Division	{ 1912 ...	879	577	252	2	323	65·6
	{ 1913 ...	851	627	288	15	324	73·6
Southern Division	{ 1912 ...	762	522	197	99	226	68·5
	{ 1913 ...	944	547	311	11	225	57·9
Sind	{ 1912 ...	1,634	905	248	6	653	55·3
	{ 1913 ...	1,438	851	106	1	744	59·1
Presidency Railways	{ 1912 ...	87	81	13	...	68	93·1
	{ 1913 ...	135	111	25	...	86	82·2
For the entire Presidency	{ 1912 ...	4,783	3,407	1,321	518	1,568	71·2
	{ 1913 ...	4,710	3,264	1,463	269	1,532	69·3

It will be seen from column 5 that the number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 dropped by nearly one-half.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

“Broach is the only district of the division in which the provisions of Regulation XII of 1827 were made use of. Out of 400 persons proceeded against 242 were ordered to sleep at the village chowra.”

The Commissioner, Central Division, remarks in connection with the campaign against Kaikadis :—

“Though there was a falling off in Sholapur a large number of Kaikadis were again brought under the operation of Chapter VIII.”

The number so dealt with was 69 and, in connection with an important gang case, 41 Kaikadis were committed to the Sessions.

As the District Magistrate, Sholapur, remarks :—

“The campaign against the Kaikadis is an excellent piece of police work which will, no doubt, have far-reaching results and reflects great credit on Mr. E. P. White, the then District Superintendent of Police, and the police working under him.”

And the Commissioner adds :—

“All credit is due to the officers and men concerned in this case, the results of which should have an excellent moral effect in the district.”

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

“No proceedings were instituted for the application of Regulation XII of 1827 to the criminal classes in Bijapur as apparently they are being dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911. This explains the decrease in the number released under the Regulation.”



On the G. I. P. and the Madras and Southern Maratha Railways much useful and judicious work was accomplished under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, but on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, where the circumstances appear to have called for better preventive measures, the work of the police in this direction deteriorated.

Proportionately as a Superintendent of Police and his Assistants pay personal attention to the preventive work of the police will the effect on crime reduction generally be marked. The matter is peculiarly one in which the subordinate police require sustained guidance and control from the superior officers.

22. The Commissioner, Northern Division, states that no influx of criminal classes or suspicious foreigners was noticed in any of the districts of the division. He refers to the advent of some Pathans and gangs of Chharas in the Ahmedabad District, 13 foreigners in the Kaira District and the Bhils and Talavias in the Broach District as requiring close attention during the harvest season on account of their propensity to cotton thieving. These criminal classes and suspicious foreigners were closely watched and suitably dealt with, when police action was possible, under the law. The Commissioner adds:—

Criminal classes  
and influx of  
suspicious  
foreigners.

"In Surat and Thána large numbers of labourers usually belonging to the criminal classes are employed on railway and quarry works and are said to be responsible for some of the crime of the district. In Thána additional police have been employed to supervise them and in Surat the matter is receiving the District Police Superintendent's attention."

The Commissioner, Central Division, remarks:—

"No suspicious foreigners were noticed in East Khándesh, Násik and Sátára. From West Khándesh the District Superintendent of Police reported through the Collector that the orders of His Highness the Nizám's Government, banishing all Máng Gárudis and Kanjarbhats from his territory had added to the numbers of these criminal tribes in the district and had considerably increased the difficulties of keeping them from thieving. \* \* \* As regards the Poona District a large number of offences in the Poona City and Cantonment were traced to a gang of Wághris from Gujaráth, and the District Superintendent of Police reports that the gang is being brought to book by a special officer of the Criminal Investigation Department."

He refers to the Bhámpta gang case referred to in paragraph 21 below which came to a successful conclusion, and adds:—

"The successful result of the case will no doubt be a check on the criminal tendencies of this class. Some Kolis on the gháts who were trying to form a gang surrendered, suitable rewards having been given to those instrumental in bringing them in. In Sholápur the gangs of Máng Gárudis and Kanjarbhats which came in 1912 from His Highness the Nizám's Dominions lingered in the city and taluka of Sholápur but eventually dispersed."

The Kaikadi gang case which has already been referred to above has, since the close of the year, been disposed of in the Sessions Court, 11 being sentenced to transportation for life, 6 to 14 years' transportation and 3 to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 400, Indian Penal Code. The remaining 10 accused were acquitted.

The Commissioner continues:—

"The District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, brings to notice the fact that the deportation of certain tribes from His Highness the Nizám's Dominions has given rise to the question of arriving at some inter-district or inter-state agreement regarding such (criminal) classes. As I have had occasion to point out as District Magistrate of Dhárwár the action of His Highness' Government has added considerably to the difficulties of police work in the border districts and the whole question merits the serious attention of Government."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writing on the subject of criminal tribes, says:—

"The registration under the Criminal Tribes Act of the Chapparbands, Haranshikaris and Ghantichors in Bijápur is practically complete, the number of each class registered being 832, 378 and 508 respectively. The working of the Act has been so far successful.

"The Criminal Tribes Act has also been extended to the criminal classes of the Belgaum and Dhárwár Districts; but pending disposal of Mr. Starte's proposals regarding the policy to be adopted in carrying out the provisions of the Act, the work of registration in those districts

has been held in abeyance. In the meanwhile, in both the districts the criminal gangs were vigorously dealt with and kept under check. In Belgaum especially the Berad gangs are being broken up, a number of crimes previously committed by them having been brought to light by a special party appointed for the purpose."

With reference to the influx of wandering gangs, etc., the Commissioner mentions a number of gangs of Gosavis, Bedars, Pathans, Ghantichors, Gujarathi Bhats, Rajputs, Kaikadis, Bhámptas, Mang Garudis, Iranis, Korchas, Dombars, Dhakalgirs, Gollars, Kalwaddars, Haranshikaris, Konchi Korwas, Kanjar Bhats, Lamanis, Pamlors, Kalkurwis as having passed through the districts in the division. These were either closely watched until they had passed out of the district or dealt with according to law. Besides these, a gang of Pamlor Korchas who came from the Nizám's Dominions were arrested and dealt with under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. They were all sent to jail as they could not furnish security. A gang of Berads committed a dacoity in a frontier village of Kánara and in Ratnágiri a gang of Gujarathi Thakurdas which was dealt with in 1912 under section 401, Indian Penal Code, was convicted during the year under report.

The Commissioner observes with reference to the wandering gangs in the Dhárwár District:—

"One more perennial source of serious crime is reported to be the Korchas and Ghantichors of the adjoining Bellary District in the Madras Presidency. Some hundreds of them live just over the border and gangs of them set out on regular raids into the district returning home when they have collected enough loot. The District Superintendent of Police complains that the Madras Police \* \* \* \* \* admit their inability to mitigate the evil. During the earlier part of the year several daring dacoities were committed by the Bellary Korchas and Ghantichors. After a great deal of trouble—caused partly by the difficulty experienced in obtaining effective help from the Bellary Police—the dacoities were detected, the dacoits convicted and a very dangerous gang of Korchas finally broken up. Its ringleader who was wanted for one murder and ten or eleven different dacoities committed in the Bombay territory during the past 3 or 4 years was at last run down in the middle of the Madras Presidency by the Dhárwár Police. Since the gang was broken up in March 1913 the southern part of the Dhárwár District has registered but a single dacoity. Even this dacoity has been attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to the Ghantichors of Bellary."

On the subject of settlement work among the criminal tribes in the Bijápur District, Mr. Starte, I.C.S., the Officer in charge, writes:—

"The most important feature of the settlement work during the year still remains, *viz.*, the fact that, as far as we can ascertain, none of the Chapparbands have renewed their coining during the year. The other important feature is the progress made by the Ghantichors in the industrial settlements of Bijápur, Bágalkot and Gadag during the year. From the point of view of the extension of the settlement work to other districts this is highly important and it is chiefly on these lines that I expect to make proposals to Government for the settlement of the Criminal Tribes in Sholápur, Dhárwár and Belgaum.

"The police have continued to give to us all possible assistance. This co-operation is of primal importance, and no small measure of the success so far attained in the settlement work is due to the steady support and aid which has been given from the commencement of the work by both the superior police officers and by the subordinate police. In return it has been our steady policy to give such aid and information as is possible in the investigation of offences committed by the Criminal Tribes."

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind says:—

"There was again evidence this year showing that members of that notorious, criminal tribe called Bauriahs were at work in Sind \* \* \* \* \* The Khosas of Viru Bund continued giving trouble in the Karáchi District and the Riverain charge. \* \* \* \* \* In the Sukkur District the most turbulent class of people are the Jagiranis. The members of the Dubar section have recently been brought under the Criminal Tribes Act\* \* \* \* \* On the Sind Railways the Shers, Turts, Jaghiranis, Ghariyanis, Jangijas and Chachars from Reti to Padidan, and the Shoras, Gaddas, Jakhiras, Zurdaris, Machis, Baroches, Jokhias, Palarics and Babars from Padidan to Kotri continued to give trouble."

With reference to the murders by the Hurs in the Thar and Párkár District, the Commissioner in Sind refers particularly to the three murders of a brutal and daring character, described in paragraph 49 below, and observes as follows:—

"The foregoing instances are typical of the reckless audacity and the supreme contempt for law and authority which the Hurs invariably display when committing crimes of

vengeance. These three crimes were committed during Mr. Lucas' absence on leave to Europe and shortly before his return to Sind. Immediately after his return a policy of the sternest repression was adopted towards the entire Ilur community both in the Thar and Párkar and the Nawábshah Districts, and the Commissioner has made good use of the powers vested in him under the Criminal Tribes Act. The Commissioner has also visited Sanghar and held a *darbár* there, at which police officers and loyal zamindárs were rewarded and the repressive measures decided upon were announced to the Ilurs. There has not been a single case of reported crime among the Ilurs either of the Thar and Párkar or the Nawábshah Districts since last October, and for the present all seems quiet; but Mr. Lucas knows, from long experience of these murderers and incorrigible fanatics, that, if there were the slightest indication that the present policy of repression was in any way going to be relaxed, the flame of lawlessness and crime would instantly be rekindled."

In the year under report the following criminally-disposed tribes and classes were notified under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 in the districts of Dhárwár and Belgaum in the Southern Division :—

Kaikádís or Kalkorvis including their sub-divisions; Haranshikáris including Advi Chanchars, Chigribetgars and Párdhis; Ghantichors, also known as Uchliás or Bhámptas; Waddars of all kinds; Máng Gárudís; Bauriahs or Badaks; Gujaráti Bhats, also known as Kanjars, Náts or Sansís; and Bedars or Berads.

With reference to my remarks last year on the subject of the administration of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Presidency and settlement work by Salvation Army agency, all that it is possible to say here is that, so far, no developments have matured. But the activities of Mr. Starte, I. O. S., Settlement Officer, among the criminal tribes in the Bijápur District have been extended by order of Government to the Sholápur, Dhárwár and Belgaum Districts. Mr. Starte has now submitted elaborate and far-reaching proposals, which are before Government, for the efficient working of the Criminal Tribes Act on uniform principles and along broad practical lines all over the Presidency and for the institution of criminal settlements managed by official and private agency. So far as I am aware the proposals of the Salvation Army to start criminal settlement work in this Presidency are still under consideration.

The district reports for the year under review show that the influx of criminal wandering gangs from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, due to the deportation orders in His Highness' territory, continued, but not to so great an extent as in 1912. The effect on crime and the trouble caused to the police in frontier districts by the advent into the British territory of these undesirables can well be imagined.

23. Among 17,937 persons convicted of cognizable offences during the year under report 3,053 were identified as having been previously convicted and 1,762 were classed as habitual offenders as compared with 1,261 during 1912. The Central Division returns the largest number (695) of habituals.

Habitual  
offenders.

24. The Criminal Investigation Department, including the Finger Print Bureau, is under the direct control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Criminal  
Investigation  
Department.

Mr. J. A. Guider, O.I.E., held the appointment of Deputy Inspector-General of Police throughout the year and Mr. P. A. Kelly held that of Personal Assistant throughout the year.

The Criminal Investigation staff, in the strength of which there was no change, besides being engaged in inquiries of a political nature was also employed in several lengthy and intricate criminal investigations undertaken either on information received direct or at the request of the local police. It further co-operated with the police of other provinces and Native States in watching the movements of political suspects and criminals of note, particularly during the period of His Excellency the Viceroy's tour through India from Pesháwar to Tinevelly and from Karáchi to Calcutta. Special attention was also paid to particularly serious crimes, the pursuit of special criminals, foreign professional criminals and members of local criminal gangs.

The number of inquiries undertaken during the year was 198; of these, 61 were in connection with criminal cases, the remainder being either of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature.

The following are some of the specially intricate or interesting cases dealt with:—

1. *Counterfeit Coins*.—One Kasam Khoja of Bombay was arrested at the weekly bazar at Lasalgaon in the Nasik District for uttering false coin and on his person being searched by the local police other counterfeits were found. The aid of the Criminal Investigation Department was sought, with the result that three accomplices were arrested with implements and counterfeit coins of various denominations. Enquiries showed that this gang had been operating in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and in the Central Provinces for some considerable time.

Three of the four were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each and the fourth to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

2. *Dhatara poisoning for purposes of theft*.—A case of *dhatara* poisoning accompanied by theft was reported to the Poona Cantonment Police, and the Criminal Investigation Department on taking up the enquiry, in which there was not the faintest clue as to the identity of the offender beyond a vague description given by the victim, succeeded after much patient and persistent effort in tracing the offence to one Pursshotam Narayan Falgune who was subsequently arrested and convicted. This Falgune though only 20 years of age was a criminal of a high order, being both intelligent and a good linguist. He is a native of Nasik and lost his parents at the age of 10. Having nobody to look after him he was admitted into an orphanage. Subsequently and after a few months he joined a dramatic company. Life in a settled occupation, however, had no charm for him. He deserted the company and committed a theft and since then his life has been one long record of crime. He travelled extensively over India, visiting Nepal, Bhutan, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, thieving wherever he went and living on the proceeds of crime. At first he confined himself to simple thefts but latterly in nearly every case he resorted to the use of poison to facilitate his operations, having learned of the potentialities of the drug from some *dhatara* poisoner with whom he had come in contact in jail. His sentence to transportation for life has rid society of a callous and dangerous criminal.

3. *Bogus Emigration Agency*.—In 1911-1912 the District Magistrate, Surat, was receiving numerous applications for certificates of identity from persons desirous of emigrating to America, and in consequence of references from him to Government the Criminal Investigation Department were directed to institute inquiries regarding the cause of the apparent craze for emigration. In the course of the enquiries it transpired that there was an agency at Ahmedabad called the "New Bharateshwari" for the recruitment of labourers and mechanics for America and Africa. The agency had branches in various parts of Gujerat. It advertised largely in the vernacular newspapers and undertook to secure comfortable employment at magnificent rates of pay.

The person who was running the agency was one Manecklal Kapadia. Inquiries proved that the agency was a huge swindle, designed to enrich Manecklal. It appeared that every applicant who wished to have his name registered for an appointment abroad had to pay a registration fee which varied in amount but was as high as Rs. 6 in many cases. It was conclusively established that Manecklal had not been authorized by any individual or company abroad to recruit labourers or any class of workmen and that not a single one of the hundreds from whom he had taken registration fees had ever actually secured employment abroad. He was arrested and prosecuted for cheating and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 500.

4. *Bhampas*.—Eighteen more arrests were made in the Bhampas gang case during the year under report in the case that was pending at the end of 1912, and further property amounting to about Rs. 10,000 was recovered, making a total of 61 accused persons and property valued at about Rs. 40,000.

Of the accused, 51 were convicted by the Court of Sessions specially appointed for the trial of this case and sentenced to terms ranging from 10 years' rigorous imprisonment to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. The case against 3 was withdrawn on medical grounds and 6 were discharged.

5. *Forgery cases in the Kaira District*.—Enquiries were continued in these cases. During the year under report 3 cases were tried and ended in conviction. Applications for sanction were made in 8 cases during the year; 7 of these were granted and 1 is still pending. Appeals against the grant of sanction in two of these cases have been made and these appeals are pending. Of the five remaining cases, one case has been disposed of, the accused being convicted; the others are pending the filing of complaints and trial. Seven fresh cases were under enquiry, of which two had to be dropped as the abettors have died.

6. *Foreign suspects*.—A Pathan named Rafi valad Kalandarkhan was arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department on suspicion. From enquiries made it was found that he was wanted in the Jhelum District for dacoity. He was sent to Jhelum where he was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. An absconder of the Mysore State, one Faridkhan Hayatkhan, wanted for offences under sections 395 (dacoity) and 302 (murder), Indian Penal Code, was traced and arrested in Bombay by the Criminal Investigation Department and made over to the Mysore State Police on extradition. He was convicted for the above offences and sentenced to transportation for life.

7. *Government Promissory Notes missing from a Native State.*—At the request of the Agent to the Governor in Káthiáwár and under the orders of the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, the Criminal Investigation Department was called upon in 1908 to assist the Jasdan State to unravel the mystery of the disappearance of certain Government Promissory Notes of a very considerable value from the State Treasury, at about the time of the death of the late Chief Alla Kachar.

Inquiries instituted at the time led to the discovery that certain Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of Alla Kachar had been negotiated after his death under forged endorsements by one of his sons. A report to this effect was submitted to Government, but the Jasdan authorities for reasons of their own failed to take any steps against the delinquent.

In October 1912 some Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 42,000 were presented to the Public Debt Office, Bombay, for renewal and payment of interest by one DeSouza. Enquiry was renewed by the Criminal Investigation Department at the request of the Jasdan State authorities under the orders of Government and resulted in the above notes being traced to the possession of another of the sons of the late Alla Kachar. After a prolonged and trying enquiry the Criminal Investigation Department was able to trace other Government Promissory Notes valued at about 8½ lakhs which had been negotiated by certain individuals related to the late Alla Kachar or by their agents and brokers in Bombay, and secured evidence to show how the notes had been negotiated. A comprehensive report on the whole enquiry has been submitted to Government in this connection.

8. *Márwári Bauriah Gang Case.*—A supplementary gang case against this criminal class was taken up in the East Khándesh District during the year. Thirty-four persons were arrested, of whom one died while under trial and seven were discharged by the Committing Magistrate. The cases against 2 were withdrawn and the remaining 24 are awaiting trial by the Court of Sessions.

The District Magistrate, Poona, writes :—

"I have as usual found the Criminal Investigation Department always ready to assist and of greatest value when any information was required. Their prosecution of the difficult Bhámpta case was an instance of a most difficult and intricate operation, carried out with characteristic thoroughness and skill."

25. The strength of the Finger Print Bureau staff remained the same during 1913 as in the preceding year.

Finger Print  
Bureau.  
Presidency  
proper.

At the beginning of 1913 there were on record 1,11,505 slips, and during the year 7,612 new slips were received for record, making a total of 1,19,117. Of these, 122 slips were destroyed owing to deaths among convicts and ex-convicts, leaving 1,18,995 slips on record at the close of the year 1913 as compared with 1,11,505 at the close of 1912.

The number of new slips received exceeds the previous receipts by 1,163.

Out of 7,612 slips received for record during 1913 one was of an ex-convict. There are still approximately 5,845 ex-convicts whose finger impressions are required for record. It is unlikely that many of these will be obtained.

Of the 7,612 new slips received for record 445 were from the city of Bombay, 6,463 from the districts and railways of this Presidency, 198 from Sind and 506 from other Presidencies, Native States, etc.

During the year 310 slips were received for record from Native States as against 407 in 1912.

During 1913, 1,504 slips were sent for record and 2,619 for search to the Central Bureau, Simla. The latter included slips of 402 Ghantichors, 327 Haranshikáris, 135 Chapparbands received from the Assistant Collector on Special Duty, Bijápur, and of 21 Patháns, and 31 Kanjars received from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.

There has been a decrease in the number of slips received for search, the number in 1913 being 16,737 as against 17,662 in 1912.

One thousand three hundred and forty-five slips were received for search from other provinces and Presidencies, 1,342 from Native States and 182 from Káthiáwár, Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha Agencies.



In 2,596 cases including 101 from other provinces and Presidencies and 170 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced as against 2,595 in the year 1912. There is thus an increase of one successful case over last year's figures. The percentage for 1913 is 15.5 against 14.6 for 1912.

In 1,101 cases previous convictions were proved, but enhanced punishment was awarded in only 868 against 803 in 1912. In 165 cases the accused received lighter punishment and in 68 the same punishment as previously awarded. All these cases were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

In 54 cases as against 73 in 1912 the accused were identified locally by the chief operators without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. Of this number 52 were traced before and 2 after the accused had been convicted.

The following table summarises progress in the work of the Bureau:—

Year.	Cards or number of slips received for record.	No. of cards or slips received for trace.	No. of cases traced.	Remarks.
1909	7,851	14,115	1,682	
1910	7,037	12,333	1,710	
1911	5,292	14,031	1,751	
1912	6,449	17,662	2,595	
1913	7,612	16,737	2,596	

Inspector W. Y. Austin was the Officer, in charge, Finger Print Bureau, during the whole of the year and he and the staff deserve credit for the satisfactory and efficient way in which the work of the Bureau has been carried on.

Sind.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind writes:—

"The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind, at Karachi, during the year under report was 3,561 as against 3,352 in the previous year. The grand total of slips now recorded in the Bureau is 42,132. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1913 numbered 593 as against 525 in 1912. The number of slips received for search was 7,845 as against 6,699 in 1912. Of these, 1,759 were traced as against 1,670 in the preceding year. Four hundred and fifty-four slips of foreigners were also sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, for record."

Miscellaneous work.

26. In addition to the work connected with the prevention, detection and disposal of crime accounted for in the accompanying statements, many duties of a miscellaneous nature devolve on the police, of which the statements contain no record. The following information gathered from the district reports will perhaps prove of interest. The police served 3,31,438 summonses and warrants, assisted in extinguishing 1,361 fires and destroyed 1,10,490 stray and ownerless dogs. On the Presidency railways 821 accidents were enquired into. Further, the police enquired into 1,001 cognizable and 462 non-cognizable offences referred to them by Magistrates, 16,481 minor offences under the Cantonment and Police Acts, 546 suicides, 5,625 accidents of all kinds, 609 suspicious and unnatural deaths, and served thousands of distress warrants; Sind and four districts of the Presidency proper return figures relating to the recovery of fines amounting to Rs. 37,021, to which Sind contributes Rs. 17,517. Over and above all this, the police licensed and supervised public conveyances everywhere in the mofussil and were required to escort a large number of prisoners and lakhs of treasure within the Presidency and beyond. In Sind the railway police enquired into 2,724 missing goods cases during 1913 against 3,040 in 1912. In the Presidency proper the railway police, under the directions in paragraph 80 of the Government of India resolution on the Police Commission's Report, no longer enquire into shortages and losses.

I cannot help thinking that much of the time and energies of the police are wasted by Magistrates who send doubtful and non-cognizable complaints

to them for investigation. Not one in ten of these has any useful or practical result whatever and much annoyance to innocent persons and witnesses would be saved if, in such cases, magistrates would properly test complaints before acting on them. The whole effect of these abortive investigations is essentially bad.

27. Out of a total of 1,019 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 684 were visited by gazetted police officers; the scenes of the remainder, for one good reason or another, were not visited.

Personal investigation of serious crimes

The Commissioner, Northern Division, states :—

"The importance of gazetted police officers being on spot at the earlier stages of investigation into serious crime is generally admitted and the omission to visit the scenes of nearly one-third of such crimes has generally been satisfactorily explained."

The Commissioner, Central Division, commenting on "Sessions cases" and the decline in convictions obtained in the Sholapur District, says :—

"The largest falling off occurred in Sholapur where the percentage of unvisited scenes of crime was smaller than in any other district except Poona. At the same time West Khândesh, where that percentage was the largest in the division shows a remarkable improvement in convictions. \* \* \* These rather interesting facts show the necessity for extreme caution in theorising as to cause and effect in connection with crime statistics."

In the opinion of the Commissioner, Southern Division, there is a decided improvement in the year of report over the last year in the matter of visitation of scenes of serious crime.

In Sind and in the Southern Division the number of serious crimes unvisited was respectively 133 out of 330 and 85 out of 227.

The Commissioner in Sind commenting on the gazetted officers leaving 133 scenes of serious crimes and 22 police stations and 130 outposts unvisited remarks :—

"While these figures cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory, it must be admitted that Superintendents are fully alive to the importance of personal investigation and inspection, and that the size of the district charges, the fierce heat in almost all parts of the Province between April and September, and the difficulty of getting about during the inundation season make it extremely difficult for more to be done by the present staff of gazetted officers."

On the whole, as much as was possible and necessary seems to have been done by superior officers of the police in the matter of personal visitation of the scenes of serious crime; where visits were not possible the reasons appear to have been substantial.

28. The sanctioned strength of the entire police force of the Presidency inclusive of railways and Sind, stood at 24,235 officers and men against 24,124 in the preceding year. The principal additions to and reductions from the strength are as follows :—

Statement D.  
Strength of police.

73 units sanctioned for the Nawabshah District including 1 Deputy Superintendent and 3 Sub-Inspectors,

91 units including 7 Inspectors, 37 Sub-Inspectors and 1 Sergeant added to the district and railway cadres in the Presidency proper as a result of further measures of reorganization,

11 units sanctioned for the Nadiad-Kapadvanj Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway,

67 units—rank and file—reduced on the M. & S. M. Railway as a result of reorganization.

In addition to the sanctioned strength, temporary additions aggregating, so far as I can gather from the divisional and railway police Superintendents' reports, 476 officers and men, were entertained during the year under review for plague duty, as additional police on account of the misconduct of villagers or for other extra duties. The additional police force consisting of 2 head

constables and 23 constables which was maintained at Anand during the year at the expense of the inhabitants of villages bordering on the B. B. & C. I. Railway in the Kaira District was disbanded on the 31st December 1913.

**Cost of police.**

29. The cost of the police rose from Rs. 68,21,326 in 1912 to Rs. 68,38,016 in the year under report—an advance of Rs. 16,690 for which Sind is entirely responsible. The increased cost in Sind is, perhaps, mainly due to the creation during the last quarter of 1912 of a new district—Nawabshah.

**Proportion of police to area and population.**

30. One policeman to every 5.52 square miles and 2.16 railway miles as against 5.55 and 2.09, respectively, was the proportion of police to area. As regards population, there was one policeman for every 772 persons against 1 to 776 in 1912.

**Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to police force.**

31. The proportion of cognizable crime investigated to police is, for the entire Presidency, 1 policeman to 1.51 crimes during the year under review as against 1.64 in 1912. This ratio does not, however, present a correct picture of the state of things for reasons already explained in the corresponding paragraph of my annual report for the year 1909.

**Inspection of police stations and outposts.**

32. During the year under report the number of police stations and outposts was 467 and 1,115, respectively, as against 453 and 1,167 (which includes 31 sub-posts since abolished) in 1912, giving an increase of 14 police stations (all in the Presidency proper) and a net decrease of 21 outposts, arrived at as under:—

28 outposts withdrawn in the Presidency proper minus 7 added in Sind.

In the Presidency proper the difference in the number of police stations and outposts is due to the gradual introduction of measures of reorganization.

In all, 418 police stations and 892 outposts were visited and inspected by gazetted police officers. 49 police stations and 223 outposts (of which Sind shares 22 and 130, respectively), remained uninspected, the ratio of police stations and outposts uninspected to the total number of police stations and outposts being

in the Presidency proper—7.84 and 12.5 per cent. respectively,  
and

in the Province of Sind—17.8 and 34.5 per cent. respectively.

There has been, on the whole, some improvement in the amount of inspection work done both in Sind and the Presidency proper.

In the opinion of the Commissioner, Central Division, the amount of the inspection work in nearly all districts in the division was satisfactory.

The reviews of the Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions, do not comment on the sufficiency or otherwise of the inspection work done by Superintendents and their Assistants. On the whole, I think, inspections by district officers were adequate.

Apart from the ordinary inspection work performed by local officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors-General made extended tours and inspected most Superintendents' offices, some police stations and outposts and headquarters both in districts and on railways.

**Statement E. Armament.**

33. There was no change in the armament of the force during the year of review. A further partial supply of 130 revolvers to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency proper was made.

**Punishments.**

34. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially further declined from 3,234 in 1912 to 2,967 in the year under review. Thus 12.5 per cent. of the actual force were punished as against 13.6 in 1912 and 14.1 in 1911.

Of the total number (2,967) of officers and men punished, 2,738 were punished for departmental and 229 for judicial offences as compared with 2,980 and 254 respectively in the preceding year. Of the judicial punishments

(229) Sind again returns the largest number (63), the smallest number (24) occurred on the railways.

Ninety-seven judicial punishments as compared with 117 in 1912 were under the Police Act for breach or neglect of duties, etc.; 16 against 3 in 1912 under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code; 113 as compared with 121 during 1912 under other offences and 3 against 13 in 1912 appear in column 17 of Statement E. There were 181 dismissals as against 238 in 1912. Sátára, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Násik return the highest number of dismissals, *viz.*, 18, 13 and 12 respectively.

In a large force there will always be some black sheep, and many of the men are young and inexperienced: then, scattered over a wide area as the police are, all cannot in the nature of things always be adequately supervised. At the same time the work is trying and the hours long, while temptations and opportunities are frequent. Nevertheless punishments have continued to drop during the year under review though supervision becomes more strict each year, and on the whole the statistics prove that there has been distinct and continued improvement in the conduct of the force.

35. Rewards by promotion, good conduct tickets and money grants numbered 9,635 as against 9,088 officers and men in 1912. Of these 68, as compared with 48 in the preceding year, were rewards by promotion. Owing to the diminution of crime fewer money rewards were granted, and the sum disbursed on this account in the Presidency proper fell to Rs. 24,000 as against Rs. 27,961 in the preceding year.

Rewards.

The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the actual force stood, during the year of report, at 40·6 against 38·4 in the preceding year.

The Commissioner, Central Division, observes:—

“Concurrently with a decline in the number of men punished it is satisfactory to note that there was an increase in the number of those rewarded for good work.”

Titles were conferred as personal distinctions on the following officers for long and meritorious service:—

Ráo Bahádur—Mr. Bhimaji Balaji Gudi, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Ráo Sáheb ... { Inspector Keshav Vithal Kokje of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Khán Sáheb... { Inspector Panah Ali Shah Himayat Ali Shah—since retired—of Sind.

The King's Police Medal was awarded, on the 1st January 1914, to the following officers of the force in this Presidency in recognition of meritorious services:—

Mr. Charles Arthur Berkeley Beatty, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Robert MacTier, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. John Arnold Wallinger, District Superintendent of Police.

Inspector Ratanji Rustomji Mirza of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police.

Inspector Ráo Sáheb Keshav Vithal Kokje of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Inspector Dwarkaprasad Manbodh of Kaira.

Retired Inspector Gopalsing Achalsing of Ahmednagar.

Head Constable Shaikh Hasan Shaikh Bagan of Ahmednagar.

One Constable named Dhondu Shambhu of the Surat District was awarded a testimonial on vellum by the Royal Humane Society for saving a boy from drowning in the Tapti river.

It is gratifying to note that during the year under review punishments have decreased while rewards have increased. I should like to see good work

still more frequently rewarded by promotion and fewer men dragged through the Courts under the Police Act for minor departmental offences instead of being dealt with departmentally.

In connection with the excellent work done by the officers engaged on the Kaikadi gang case at Sholapur the following remarks are recorded by the Additional Sessions Judge who tried the case :—

“ Much praise is due to all the officers concerned in bringing this gang of criminals to justice. The success of the police was largely due to the personal interest shown by Messrs. Kelly and White (E. P.) at the beginning of the investigation. Inspectors (Khán Sáheb ?) Ali Miya and Metkar conducted the investigation with the most unremitting care and energy and their services call for special recognition. \* \* \* \* \* Inspector Metkar and Velankar (Prosecuting Inspector) gave valuable assistance to the Public Prosecutor in conducting the case. \* \* \* \* \*

#### Education.

36. Out of a total force of 974 officers and 22,746 men, 961 officers and 12,148 men can read and write as against 911 and 11,862 in the previous year. The proportion of educated officers and men to the total actual force has increased from 53·98 in 1912 to 55·2 in the year under review. The same ratio for the Presidency proper excluding Sind stands at 61·8 against 60·5 in 1912. The ratio for Sind in 1913 was 33·8 against 32·8 in 1912.

The figures indicate continued improvement in the literacy of the force which, though slight, is welcome.

The educated men are mostly in the unarmed branch as it is for the duties of this branch that literate men are particularly required: the duties of the armed police are more mechanical and educational qualifications are not so necessary.

Among districts, Ratnágiri with a ratio of 85·22 of literates is the best educated force: in Sukkur (Sind) the proportion of educated men is the smallest (26·04). Among railways, the M. and S. M. Railway is the best educated force with a ratio of 89·06. The proportion on the Sind Railways is 49·02. In *Gujerát* the best educated force is that employed on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

#### Resignations.

37. Resignations increased slightly from 1,101 to 1,240 during the year of report, the proportion of resignations to the actual strength being 5·2 as compared with 4·6 in 1912, 4·5 in 1911, 5·1 in 1910 and 4·5 in 1909. The ratios for the Presidency proper only for these years stand as under :—

4·2 in 1913, 3·8 in 1912, 3·5 in 1911, 3·9 in 1910 and 3·2 in 1909.

Resignations were most frequent in Sind and were least numerous in the Southern Division and on railways.

Most of the men who resigned were men of short service, who left the force for the fields owing to the favourable monsoon in most of the districts during 1913. Another contributory cause was the transfer, in connection with reorganization, of a number of railway policemen in the Presidency proper from railways to districts. Many of the men so transferred disliked the change which was inevitable owing to the reduction of the railway forces and therefore resigned.

#### Vacancies and recruiting.

38. Actually and proportionately vacancies were slightly more numerous at the close of the year under report, namely, 424 against 374 in 1912. Of the 424 vacancies, 221 were in the nineteen districts and three railways of the Presidency proper, giving an average of 10 vacancies for each charge, and 203 in the seven Sind districts and one railway with an average of 25 vacancies for each charge, as against 11 and 17 respectively in the preceding year. The proportion of vacancies at the end of the year to the sanctioned strength for the Presidency as a whole, stood at 1·75 against 1·5 in 1912, 1·2 in 1911, 2·7 in 1910 and 2·6 in 1909. Exclusive of Sind figures, the same ratios work out at 1·2, 1·3, 1, 2·2 and 1·98, respectively.

There were 2,533 enlistments during the year under report as against 2,286 in 1912. Of these 2,488 were constables.



The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"The difficulty of obtaining men of the requisite qualifications was experienced in all districts."

The Commissioner, Central Division, observes :—

"The difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits is experienced in almost every district and is only one of the thousand indications of the economic advance of the country. Considering the wages earned by unskilled labour, the pay given to the police and the arduous work exacted from them, the wonder is, not that satisfactory recruits are hard to get but that they are forthcoming at all."

The following remarks of the District Magistrate, Poona, are quoted by the Commissioner :—

"As regards recruits, if we are to get a satisfactory stamp of men for Poona, we must pay him more as local allowance. It is also of paramount necessity to make our men comfortable and keep them healthy; yet we are still very far from housing them properly. It is time that the question of building quarters was taken up with both hands and worked up as a working plan to rapid completion. Some of the towns where the police have to house themselves provide miserable and unhealthy hovels, detrimental to smartness, morals, discipline and health. When the police are scattered all over a town in casual quarters it is utterly impossible to get them together in case of sudden emergency."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

"There was no difficulty in securing recruits except in Kolába where the only recruits available are the Sávant and Sávi Maráthás from the Ratnágiri District, though some of the District Superintendents complain that it has become hard to obtain the right stamp of men."

The Commissioner in Sind says :—

"In spite of the improved pay there is a general complaint that the right stamp of recruit is not forthcoming. Police service, particularly in the armed branch, continues to be unpopular with the Sindhi Muhammadan, and recruiting officers have to be sent to the Punjab to enlist men, but as the Police Department of that province finds difficulty in obtaining local recruits, it is hardly likely that Sind will secure a good type of recruit there."

I entirely endorse the opinions quoted above, more especially that of the District Magistrate, Poona, on the inadequacy of police accommodation. No improvement can be expected, however, till very much larger annual grants are made for police buildings; indeed, the situation will steadily go from bad to worse as re-organization proceeds and new quarters, station houses and offices are required, unless something special is done to provide additional funds.

On the subject of recruiting I have nothing new to add to the remarks I made last year. It is the old story.—cost of living going up, wages on the increase and shortage in the labour market: for the police, irksome discipline, stricter supervision, hard, exacting work and exposure, little leisure and greater risks. To improve and make recruiting easier, local allowances at district headquarters and in notoriously expensive areas and a sufficiency of sanitary and comfortable quarters are the more obvious and in the long run less costly remedies.

39. Taking the health statistics as they appear in columns 37 and 38 of Statement E the health of the force as a whole during the year under review shows improvement.

Health.

Nawábshah in Sind and Sholápur return the smallest amount of sickness among the police, while Kánara, West Khándesh, Surat, Thína and Kolába return the largest. Karáchi, Ahmednagar, all the railways except the G. I. P., Kaira and Násik compare favourably with other charges in the Presidency so far as the health of the police is concerned.

The Commissioner, Central Division, says that the improvement in the health of the police is noticed in all districts except West Khándesh and Poona and that fever and ague were generally the prevailing diseases.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

" . . . . The health of the force was as usual the worst in the Kánara District where most of the illness was due to malaria and its effects. But it is satisfactory to note that the free and regular use of quinine has succeeded in maintaining the slight improvement noticed in the preceding year."

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"There has been a further alarming deterioration in the health of the force, the percentage of admissions into hospital having again risen to 51·60 per cent. in the year under report, while the figures for the two previous years were 43·16 (1912) and 35·53 (1911). After making due allowance for an unusually malarious season, the Commissioner can only repeat what he said last year, that the statistics are another grave warning of the necessity of providing the constabulary with adequate and sanitary quarters."

I need hardly say that I entirely endorse the Commissioners' opinions on the subject of adequate and healthy Government accommodation for the police. If we had lines to the standard design in sanitary surroundings everywhere, the health, efficiency and recruitment of the police would improve 50 per cent.

Everything that is possible is done to keep the force fit by quinine and other simple prophylactics and remedies distributed to the men at Government expense. But the duties of the police require them to live and work night and day among the people, no matter what the local conditions, and a great many of the men are posted at places out of reach of medical aid in the early stages of sickness. The work of the force is arduous and much of it involves night exposure. A certain amount of sickness which at first sight might appear preventable to those unacquainted with the conditions in which the police have to live and work is therefore really unavoidable, but there is no doubt that sanitary quarters, especially in unhealthy areas, would go far towards improving the general health of the police and their families.

Casualties in the police force numbered 254 as against 315 in 1912, giving a percentage on actual strength of 1·07 against 1·33 in the preceding year. So far as information can be gathered from the divisional and district reports in the Presidency proper, there were 11 deaths from plague and 8 from cholera. During the year under review 2,021 men were inoculated as against 452 men in 1912. This is a large rise, to which the Poona, Sátára, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts, where the Superintendents specially interested themselves in encouraging inoculation, chiefly contribute. No ill-effects from inoculation have been reported.

Escapes and  
Re-captures.

40. Escapes numbered 139 as against 141 in 1912—twenty-three from jails and lock-ups, 106 from the custody of the district police and 10 from that of the village police. The 10 escapes from the custody of the village police occurred in the Presidency proper. Of the 139 escapes Sind alone is responsible for 56. Having regard to the fact that in mofussil villages there are no facilities for the safe accommodation of persons in custody, that no less than 34,579 persons passed through the hands of the police in connection with cognizable crime, that many of these belonged to wild criminal tribes and that in the mofussil, prisoners and their escorts have to make a good many long road journeys, the number of escapes from police custody is certainly not large.

There were in all 101 re-captures including 2 of the previous year's escapes from the Southern Division as compared with 108 in 1912. The percentage of re-captures to escapes works out to 71·2 as against 71·6 in the preceding year. All policemen who negligently permitted escapes were suitably punished either departmentally or judicially.

Inspector-  
General's Tour.

41. During the year under review I visited, on inspection and other duty, all districts in the Northern Division, all the districts except Ratnágiri in the Southern Division and Násik in the Central Division and during my tours from one district to another I inspected the railway police in the Presidency proper. I also travelled all over the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railway systems to check in detail and supervise the police arrangements in connection with the Viceregal journeys.

Supply.

42. On the purchase of clothing, arms, equipments and other supplies for the police of the districts and the railways of the Presidency proper Rs. 1,53,034 were expended during the year under report against Rs. 1,81,606 in 1912. The supplies were obtained as usual from the sources and in the manner mentioned in my last year's report.

A sum of Rs. 4,000 was placed at my disposal by Government towards the close of the year as a grant-in-aid to the mounted police funds which are mostly insolvent. With this grant and from mounted police funds, 20 remounts were purchased for the mounted police during the year of report at a total cost of Rs. 8,606 and two remounts for European Sergeants at a cost of Rs. 937.

The equipment and armament of the force were maintained in an efficient condition. The M.-H. Smooth Bores with which the police are armed are wearing out and many of them no longer shoot ball accurately.

43. Shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition are returned at 381 as against 355 in 1912. Of these, 261, as against 214 in the preceding year, were inspected by gazetted police officers. In the Central Division there was a noticeable increase (27) in the number of shops during the year of report.

Thirteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six licenses were issued for arms, including fire-arms, against 13,037 in 1912—an increase of 259.

The Commissioner, Central Division, commenting on the inspection of shops by Superintendents and Assistants, remarks that "there is much room for improvement in this part of police work."

So far as the information can be culled from the district reports (that given in the supplementary statement No. II being incomplete) prosecutions under the Arms Act during the year under report numbered 142 as against 117 in 1912. Of the 142, eighty-two against 84 ended in conviction.

44. During the year of report the M. & S. M. Railway was provided with a qualified prosecuting Inspector and the G. I. P. with a qualified prosecuting Sub-inspector in addition to the Inspector.

Further substantial progress towards giving effect to the scheme of providing law graduates or qualified pleaders as prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-inspectors in the Presidency proper was made during the year under report, and I hope to complete the recruiting of the prosecuting staff sanctioned in the re-organization schemes from among suitable law graduates and members of the mofussil Bar by the end of 1914-1915.

The prosecutions in 3,980—as compared with 3,536 in 1912—of the more important and difficult cases in the entire Presidency were conducted by Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-inspectors, 2,672 ending in conviction. The ratio of convictions to cases conducted is 67.1 as against 65 in 1912.

In 6,284—against 6,318 in 1912—of the less important and easier cases head constables prosecuted, 4,462 or 72.6 per cent. ending in conviction as against 72.7 per cent. in the preceding year, but these officers were not employed exclusively on prosecution work. On the whole the prosecuting staff including head constables employed on prosecution work have secured a creditable measure of success.

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"It is remarkable that the percentage of convictions obtained by Jamádárs was better this year, as in the preceding year, than that obtained by the Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in whose ranks there are now a number of law graduates and trained prosecutors. Here again it is best to refrain from theorising."

The explanation is simple. The law graduates and pleaders on the prosecuting staff prosecute in the more important and difficult cases: the Jamádárs appear in those that are more or less simple and straightforward.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind says that "the work of prosecuting officers seems to have been satisfactory, though the percentage of convictions to cases tried has fallen."

Now that, under the re-organization, provision for a certain number of qualified prosecutors has been made and the advantages of the step have been recognized, there is a consensus of opinion among magisterial and police officers that the system should be extended and still more prosecuting officers appointed. I entirely agree as to the need for some extension, but it is a question of funds, and I fear that the matter must stand over, till the entire scheme of police reform is taken to completion.

Inspection of  
Arms and  
Ammunition  
Shops.  
(Supplementary  
Statement  
No. II.)

Prosecuting  
Staff.

## Drill.

45. In the Presidency proper the drill efficiency of the force has been on the whole well maintained. I consider that the standard attained and the training generally is sufficient for all practical purposes. In most districts the men at head-quarters drill very well indeed. Away from head-quarters, where the men are in small detachments at taluka head-quarters and in smaller bodies at outposts, the men of course get rusty in their drills, and it is not so easy owing to want of supervision and multifarious duties to drill the men sufficiently and keep them up to the mark.

During 1913, considerable advance was made in the matter of providing riding schools at district head-quarters and as a result the drill of the mounted police shows marked improvement.

Not long ago a body of 100 of the armed police of the Ahmedabad District and a double company of the 7th D. C. O. Rájputs at Ahmedabad had a field day together with 'general' and 'special ideas' drawn up by Lieutenant-Colonel Parr, 7th D. C. O. Rájputs.

At the conclusion of an interesting and detailed account of the manœuvres, which shows that the police acquitted themselves very well when working with the military, Lieutenant-Colonel Parr, 7th D. C. O. Rájputs, recorded the following remark:—

"The police worked very well and showed great interest and keenness in the operation. It was a useful day's work and both sides learnt a good deal."

It is gratifying to learn on such good authority that the police were able to acquit themselves so creditably and hold their own when called on, without any special preparation, to work with the military in military operations during a field day.

On another occasion the head-quarters armed police of the Panch Maháls District were required at short notice to send a detachment to the Sunth State in support of the Commissioner, Northern Division, and the District Magistrate and Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, to suppress a Bhil rising there. The duty was arduous and by no means devoid of danger. The District Magistrate, writing on the subject, says:—

"The District Magistrate cannot speak too highly of the work of the police in Sunth State, which is outside their beat. They did a very creditable forced march under Mr. Rege to Sunth Rámpur, where their presence was needed to restore confidence, and afterwards took a hand under Mr. Longley in bringing to a successful end the military operations on Mangadh Hill. Inspector Jiwanlal made himself particularly useful to us. He very nearly succeeded, under instructions, in getting into touch with Govind Gar from Sunth Rámpur. As pointed out by Mr. Longley our work there was full of danger, and we never quite knew where we were till the hill had been cleared."

During 1913 forty-two policemen were attached to Native Infantry Regiments and instructed in drill in order to qualify as Drill Instructors, and 7 policemen were sent to the Kirkee Arsenal to be trained as Armourers. Six policemen were sent to the Physical Training Class, Poona, out of whom four qualified as Instructors.

The following were the successful districts at the 1913 Inter-District Athletic Competition:—

Challenge Cup for the Best man-at-arms	...	Belgaum.
Challenge Cup for Athletics	...	Belgaum.
Challenge Cup for Team-shooting	...	Ahmedabad.
Challenge Cup or Tug-of-war	...	Ahmednagar.
Challenge Cup for Cross-country running	...	West Khándesh.
Challenge Cup for Hockey (Senior)	...	West Khándesh.
Challenge Cup for Hockey (Junior)	...	Central Police Training School, Násik.
Challenge Shield	...	A tie between Belgaum and West Khándesh.

On the subject of drill the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind remarks:—

"The drill of the armed police of most districts is satisfactory \* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \* The general state of the mounted police still leaves much to be desired. But no great improvement can be hoped for till the horse and camel allowances have been raised to meet the cost of feeding these animals."

A Police Drill Manual prepared under my supervision by Inspector Robinson, the Head Drill Instructor at the Central Police Training School, Násik, has been approved by Government and is in the Press. This manual will supply a long felt want in the Department.

46. There has been during 1913 still further improvement in the musketry efficiency of the armed police, but actually and relatively slightly fewer men were put through the complete course and the top scores, except in the case of the police armed with Smooth Bores, were not quite so good as in the two preceding years. The ratio of marksmen to total armed strength is, however, greater and there has been still further improvement in the shooting efficiency of the mounted police, though a slight decline in that of the rifle squads is noticeable.

Musketry.  
Presidency  
proper.

5,863 head constables and constables—mounted and foot—or 91·36 of the total armed force (6,213) completed the full musketry course as compared with 5,887 units, out of a total armed force 6,235 or 94·42 per cent. in 1912. 3,413 or 54·93 per cent. qualified as marksmen and 1,509 or 24·23 per cent. as second class shots. With the annual grant of Rs. 1,000, sanctioned by Government for Presidency prizes I awarded 65 money prizes as against 62 in 1912. The marksmen in the entire force are classified as under:—

Foot police armed with S. B. M. H. muskets	...	...	2,872
Foot police armed with M. H. rifles	...	...	358
Mounted police armed with carbines (M. H.)	...	...	183
Total			3,413

Judged by the best test of efficiency, *viz.*, percentage of marksmen to total armed strength Broach once again ranks as the best shooting force in the Presidency with 89·10 per cent. marksmen and Sholápur comes next. Kánars, Kolába, Sátára and G. I. P. Railway are the worst shooting forces.

In respect of prizes, East Khándesh secured the first prize and gold badge for mounted police, and Broach for rifle armed foot police and for foot police armed with the M. H. Smooth Bores. Improvement in the musketry efficiency of the armed and mounted branches of the service continues.

In concluding my annual review of the musketry returns of the police of the Presidency proper, I was pleased to be able to record the following:—

"The Inspector-General of Police desires to express his appreciation of the time and trouble taken by officers whose districts have gone up in order of merit or have contributed to the all-round improvement in the musketry efficiency of the armed police. Credit is also due to the Headquarters Sub-Inspectors in these districts, to the subordinate instructional staff and to the men themselves who have turned the training imparted to good account."

As regards the musketry efficiency of the Sind Police, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind writes:—

Sind.

"The number of marksmen rose from 246 in 1912 to 284 for the year under report \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

In the annual inter-district competition shooting, the prizes were secured by the following districts:—

Prizes.	Smooth Bore Weapons.		Rifled Weapons.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
1st prize	Upper Sind Frontier	Hyderabad	Larkána	Sukkur.
2nd "	Sukkur and Larkána	Nawabshah	Upper Sind Frontier	Do.
3rd "	.....	Upper Sind Frontier.	Upper Sind Frontier and Karáchl.	Karáchl.
4th "	Karáchl	.....	.....	.....
5th "	Larkána	.....	.....	.....



47. During the year of report the grant for renting accommodation for Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency proper in localities where the absence of Government quarters is a special hardship was slightly increased from Rs. 14,100 to Rs. 14,500. For minor works Rs. 91,685 were allotted. This sum was utilized in erecting accommodation for the police, 'chowkies' in towns, station houses for new police stations, in carrying out urgent additions and improvements to police buildings of all kinds and in improving the water-supply and sanitary arrangements at police lines.

Among the more important major works which were in progress during the year, the following may be mentioned :—

A new office for the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira; new lines for headquarters Police, Broach; quarters for city and headquarters police, Surat; buildings for headquarters police, Thána; city police lines, Sholápur; offices and quarters for headquarters police, Sátára; police lines at Chiplun and police lines and Sub-Inspector's quarters in Belgaum Cantonment.

No new major works were provided for in the Provincial Public Works Budget during the year under review but the Government of India sanctioned an extra allotment of Rs. 2,36,102 for certain major works from the Provincial balance: of this amount Rs. 1,36,300 were for the needs of the Presidency proper and Rs. 99,802 for Sind. The assistance rendered by the Government of India has enabled the Public Works Department to make beginning or get on with, some 20 important major works mentioned below :—

1. Police lines and officers' quarters at Bándra, Borsad, Jambusar, Sholápur, Dhadgaon, Amalner, Bodwad, Karjat, Bágalkot, Navalgund and Bijápur (in the Presidency proper) and at Matiari, Karáchi, Mahrabpur, Shahdádpur and Kandhkot (in Sind);

2. Police station buildings at Virsad (in the Presidency proper) and at Umarkot, Sanghar and Jakhrao (in Sind);

and if this useful innovation is continued for some years with rather larger contributions, much can be accomplished in a few years to meet the requirements of the police in respect of buildings, residential or otherwise which, as reorganization progresses, are increasing.

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"The difficulty experienced by Government in providing funds for buildings urgently required, in connection with reorganization and otherwise, is a serious feature of the police administration throughout the presidency and a definite programme of construction spread over a strictly limited number of years is greatly needed."

My remarks in the corresponding paragraph of previous years' Annual Reports and the correspondence I have carried on for some time now with Government on the subject of police buildings will show that I have long advocated the adoption of the proposal which the Commissioner, Central Division, here puts forward. We are very seriously behind hand, for want of sufficient annual allotments, with the execution of major projects which were urgently required even before reorganization was sanctioned and these still remain to be worked off. There are also numerous other major works to be financed, the outcome of the police reorganization scheme with its large increase to the force, and many extra police stations. At this moment plans and estimates for major works in the Presidency proper administratively approved by Government aggregating roughly 30 lakhs and for minor works totalling about 4 lakhs of rupees are awaiting provision of funds: these do not by any means meet all the present or prospective requirements of the department and unless some special measures are adopted to make substantial progress each year towards reducing the number of outstanding projects, the health, recruitment, morale and efficiency of the force must seriously suffer.

The work of police stations cannot be carried out as efficiently as it should be in temples and 'chavdis' occupied on sufferance, and in unsuitable private houses rented as station houses: and it is hard to expect men to work and live decently or the service to be attractive as it should be when suitable accommodation of all kinds is so seriously inadequate as it is just now.

More liberal allotments—each year and for several years to come—for major works, together with a larger discretionary grant for the Inspector-General of Police for minor works is the only way out of the difficulty which looms larger each year as reorganization progresses.

If the hutting allowance, inadequate though it is to present day requirements, paid to policemen for very inferior and insanitary accommodation scattered about in the towns and villages of the mofussil and for police station houses, etc., were capitalized, I think Government would be surprised at the figure they would represent.

48. In the Presidency proper the village police rendered assistance to the district police in the detection and investigation of crimes in 593 cases as against 484 in 1912. In all 704 of them were rewarded either by money or in other ways. 243 were reported for negligence and 233 were punished either by dismissal, fine, suspension or reprimand. In the Northern Division, 2 were judicially punished. In Sind there are no village police.

Village Police.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes:—

"In Ahmedabad the practice of presenting swords and other articles at the Collector's Durbār was followed in 13 exceptional cases and is reported to have been much appreciated by the recipients."

Beyond this, the district and divisional reports contain nothing of any interest on the subject of the village police.

As an efficient auxiliary force to the regular police it must be admitted that the village police leave much to be desired, but no one can deny that they are useful and deserve encouragement on every suitable occasion by the grant of rewards and other tokens of recognition. But better organization and remuneration are essential before anything more can be expected of men of the classes from which the village police are drawn, in the conditions in which they have to earn their livelihood and serve.

49. The most noteworthy and interesting incidents and cases, apart from those mentioned in paragraph 24 above, which the district, railway and divisional reports allude to were:—

Concluding Remarks.

(1) The discovery, in Ahmedabad, of an extensive traffic in minor girls between Gujerāt and Sind.

In Sind the Hurs committed 9 murders in the Sānghar Tāluka of Thar and Pārkar. The details of three of these, described by the Commissioner in Sind as being "of a particularly brutal and daring character", are as follows:—

(2) "In August 1913 Wadero Karimdad Junejo, a leading Zamindār of the Thar and Pārkar District, who had rendered great assistance to the authorities by giving evidence against Hur 'badmashes', was foully murdered in broad daylight just outside the headquarters town of the Sānghar Tāluka and almost within sight of the Hur settlement and his body was mutilated in an almost incredibly barbarous fashion."

(3) "On the 25th September last, on his way from Saughar to Mithrao, on duty, connected with the Hurs, a police sowar named Hamidullah was attacked by 3 Hurs in a dense part of the Makhi jungle. They pulled him off his horse, cut his throat with his own sword, and then frightfully mutilated his body with heavy axes."

\* \* \* \* \*

(4) "A third most atrocious and daring crime perpetrated by Hurs, also in September last, was the carefully planned murder of two men and a woman by a gang of five Hurs who had travelled a long distance from the adjoining Sinjhora Tāluka for the express purpose of committing this crime. The murders were committed at dusk in a hamlet actually adjoining the Mukhtiyārkar's office and police station at Sānghar."

(5) A lingayet priest in Dhārwar accidentally lost his 'Lingum'. This so preyed upon his mind that he determined to commit suicide. In the circumstances his wife also thought death the better part and asked him to kill her. Accordingly he chopped off her head and then cut his own throat. He failed however to kill himself outright and lived in hospital nearly three months, finally succumbing to deliberate starvation.

(6) In Belgaum 3 gangs—the Gajminhal, Hogarhi and Marihal—consisting of 60 Berads assisted by 53 others, making a total of 113 men, were captured and dealt with. They

were responsible for 24 offences, the majority 3 or 4 years old, which were proved against them and property of the value of about Rs. 15,000 was recovered from them or on their information from receivers to whom it had been sold. After a well organized campaign against these Berads the whole number was eventually accounted for and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Great credit is due to Mr. Priestley and his officers and men for this most excellent piece of work. The campaign against these gangs has been going on (it is not yet complete) for some time and has necessarily been a slow and tedious affair but the police have prosecuted it with praiseworthy persistence and in a most methodical manner and the effect of their successful work is bound to be productive of—indeed, it has produced—excellent and far reaching results.

In the months of October and November 1913 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India journeyed over portions of the G. I. P. and the M. and S. M. Railways in this Presidency a distance of 817 miles and visited Bijápúr where, during His Excellency's halt extending over four hours, he attended a public function and went all over Bijápúr. His Excellency also visited the Gersappa Falls in Kánara. The journeys and visits threw a good deal of extra work and responsibility on the District and Railway Superintendents and their forces but their labours were rewarded by the complete success of the police arrangements, the journeys and visits passing off without a hitch.

The Railway Strike in May and June 1913, partial and half-hearted though it was, gave the Railway Police some trouble and anxiety for a short time, but the Superintendents of Police were equal to the occasion, drafts of police were moved about to meet anticipated trouble where their services were most required and did valuable work in the preservation of law and order. The best testimony to the efficiency of the police precautions adopted is that no strike crime beyond a little mild intimidation, which could not be prevented, occurred.

The following important administrative changes were given effect to during the year under review :—

*In the Presidency proper.*

(1) At the end of the year the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the reorganization schemes of the subordinate district and railway police was received and action was taken thereon.

(2) Introduction of the reorganization scheme, the main feature of which was the separation of ' Watch and Ward ' from ' Law and order ' duties, on to the M. and S. M. Railway.

(3) Sanction was accorded to a rise in the starting and maximum pay of Sergeants from Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 and Rs. 100 to Rs. 120, respectively.

(4) Sanction was accorded to the creation of 17 new police stations 14 of which were opened before the close of the year.

(5) The conveyance allowance to all Station Sub-Inspectors in districts and to some headquarters Sub-Inspectors was increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

(6) The allowances to nominated candidates at the Police Training School, Násik, were increased to Rs. 75, Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 per mensem according as the candidates are for appointment to the ranks of Deputy Superintendent, Inspector and Sub-Inspector.

(7) Grant of a permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem to Sub-Inspectors on Railways.

*In Sind.*

(1) The introduction with effect from December 1913 of the reorganization scheme.

(2) The creation of a Criminal Investigation Department.

(3) The revision of the pay of European Sergeants.

(4) The publication of a separate *Police Gazette*.

(5) The grant of higher rates of hutting allowance for the rank and file.

During the year under report 2 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors, 47 Sub-inspectors, 3 Sergeants, 120 head constables, 185 constables and 19 clerks in the Presidency proper joined the General Provident Fund for Government servants as an addition to the number who had previously become subscribers to the fund. The records show that quite a number of the force is on the books of the fund and that this number is gradually increasing.

In the Ratnágiri District the police are desirous of establishing a Co-operative Credit Society among themselves and the proposal is under examination. In this connection Mr. V. H. Gonchalli, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Konkan Division, Ratnágiri, in a letter addressed to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, Poona, writes:—

“The police constable is one of those officials who has much to do with our rural populations. Despite all that is said against him in certain quarters, the police constable is as good a friend of sober, industrious and well behaved rayats as any one possibly is or can be. . . . If the same official who gets the evil-doers punished has also the capacity to bring to the notice of villagers the principles and benefits of co-operation, during his leisure hours, great moral and material results may be expected to follow.”

During the year under report His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Honourable Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I. C. S., Member of Council, on separate occasions honoured the Central Police Training School, Násik, by visiting and inspecting it: they were pleased to express their entire satisfaction at all they saw and the progress and efficient working of the school, and at the same time made valuable suggestions which have since been acted on.

Proposals for a re-organization of the district ministerial establishments foreshadowed in my Annual Report for 1912 have been formulated and submitted to Government since the close of 1913.

The Commissioners, in concluding their reviews of the district reports have recorded the following general observations:—

The Commissioner, Northern Division, commenting on the general efficiency of the police in his division, writes:—

“On the whole ‘there can be no doubt,’ to quote the District Magistrate, Surat (Mr. Anderson), ‘that the police force generally is considerably better than it was, let us say, 10 years ago.’ The normal nature of the year made work easier than the year preceding. . . . The moral standard of the force has improved appreciably, but not its detective ability apparently.”

He further adds:—

“On the whole there is no reason for dissatisfaction with the year’s work as is evidenced by the remarks of the District Magistrates.”

The Acting Commissioner, Central Division, says:—

“It is apparent from the reports that the year’s work was satisfactory throughout and in some districts most satisfactory.”

He singles out Messrs. Hayter, Ingle and Fellowes for mention and adds:—

“I would desire to commend the example set by the District Magistrates of Poona, Ahmednagar and East Khándesh in the matter of forwarding *memoranda*, as contrasted with certain other colourless and perfunctory performances. Unless a District Magistrate identifies himself with the work and interests of his police, sets himself to understand their difficulties and helps them to deal with them and, finally, keeps his magistrates up to the mark and exacts a high standard of work from them, he must very largely share the responsibility for disappointing police work.”

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes:—

“It is satisfactory to be able to report that the improvement in criminal statistics which was anticipated last year has actually taken place. For this I think the agricultural results

must be held mainly responsible as providing both food and work for the lower grades of the general population, and it is interesting to point to the Bijapur District as the only exception, because in that district alone were the seasonal conditions unsatisfactory. At the same time the special efforts of the police to restore the public peace to something more normal must not be overlooked. . . . "

"The police officers throughout the division have worked with energy and intelligence and may be congratulated on the results of the year."

I concur with the opinion expressed by the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, in his report that "the feeling of disgrace that once attached to a convicted felon is diminishing and people who at one time would not have thought of risking the possibilities of capture are now not averse to take the risk," and he instances the case of a Bráhmín Pleader, a B.A., LL.B., convicted of house-breaking and theft in Poona City.

On this the District Magistrate, Poona, observes:—

"There is something to be said for Mr. Ingle's proposition that the stigma of a felon is losing its force. Under the Press and Sedition Acts men of education and culture have gone to jail, and it is quite possible that the reproach of incarceration in a criminal jail is not felt as keenly as before."

Another reason for this is, I think, to be found in the fact that prison life is now easier and less unpleasant than it was some years ago; jails are more comfortable and a sentence of imprisonment is therefore less feared.

The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, remarks:—

"I believe that, having regard to the peculiar difficulties which police work encounters in this country, a high standard in these matters has been attained and is being maintained in Ahmedabad, and I am of opinion that the standard in prevention of crime, a more difficult matter to judge, is as high as could reasonably be expected."

and the District Magistrate, East Khándesh, observes in regard to the work of police and magistrates in his district:—

"The First Class Magistrates and a very few Second Class Magistrates do their work well and with sense, though even in their case greater assistance to the police in investigation and visits to scenes of offence when they are within reasonable distance might be looked for. But the work of the rest of the magistrates in this district in regard to cases is very distinctly inferior to the work of the police in regard to offences."

The Commissioner in Sind commenting on the salient features of the year's work says:—

"There is a slight but welcome improvement in the detection of crime: better results have been obtained by the police before the Courts and a higher proportion of convictions is noticeable in Sessions cases. Remarkable success has attended the system of armed patrols adopted last year under the orders of the Commissioner in order to check the grave scandal of running-train thefts, and lessons have been taught these train-thieves and their accomplices which are not likely to be forgotten. The offenders in the majority of the more important murders and dacoities have been brought to justice. All these features, when viewed collectively, indicate substantial progress in the work of the police."

The outstanding features of the year's crime returns are a decided fall in crime, serious and ordinary, reported and true, especially in Sind. Then, although relatively fewer cases were struck off during the year under report than in the preceding year and considerably fewer cases were left pending at the end of the year of report, the ratio of undetected offences was smaller and police working generally improved. More property was stolen than in the preceding year; nevertheless, the ratio of recoveries has advanced. In connection with cases and persons disposed of by trial, the results have, on the whole, been satisfactory; there has been an insignificant drop in the percentage of convictions to cases tried, but a slight improvement in the ratio of persons convicted. Thus the crime statistics of the year indicate that not only has the work of the police both in the Presidency proper and Sind improved but that in all important respects the standards of efficiency attained are satisfactory. Side by side with this we find that the proportion of literates in the force has advanced, that more rewards have been earned by the men, and that punishments, both judicial and departmental, have been fewer. The agricultural conditions during the year 1913 were more favourable in Sind and over most, though not all, of the districts of the Presidency proper than they



were in 1912, and this, no doubt, reduced crime. The activities of the police, especially in the patrolling of frontiers, in taking up gang cases against export and professional criminals and supervising wandering gangs, have also contributed to the satisfactory state of affairs.

In my last two years' Administration Reports I have referred to the extraordinarily difficult and discouraging conditions under which the mofussil police have to work and to the facts that the department is still being gradually re-organized and reformed and is passing through a stage of transition from old methods and traditions to better and more approved standards. I need say no more therefore on this subject now. The reports this year are, however, distinctly appreciative of the fact that the moral standard of the force and the quality of their work continue to improve. District Magistrates and Commissioners testify to this, and from experienced District Judges I have heard the same thing, namely, that there has been a very marked improvement in these respects during the last few years. The only exception to the consensus of opinion that the police are progressing all round comes from the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, who, however, had but two months' experience of the Surat Police when he submitted his annual report. The District Magistrate, Surat (Mr. Anderson, I.C.S.), also grumbles, but is obliged to admit that "there is improvement in the figures in almost every particular," that "the district has been free from gang crime," that "there have been remarkably few complaints of anything like serious misconduct on the part of the police of any grade during the year and there have been some very good pieces of work at times accomplished in connection with crimes," that "the public do not seem to distrust the police quite as much as they used to" and that "there can be no doubt that the police force generally is considerably better than it was, let us say, 10 years ago." He also quotes public opinion that the police "are very much better in every way" than they were 10 years ago and, in support of his own conviction of their improved efficiency, he cites several directions in which progress and advance are obvious.

But although the police have improved and are improving I regret to say that I have been unable to discover any corresponding advance on the part of the public towards a greater disposition to further the ends of justice by assisting the police. The villager still adopts an attitude of more or less complete detachment towards the suppression and detection of crime, not, I think, from lack of confidence in the police, for there is plenty of evidence that this is not wanting, but because he cannot overcome his dislike for our inconvenient—from his point of view—system of criminal procedure. He would be more ready to assist the police if the doing of it did not involve so much trouble, sacrifice of time and risk of reprisals.

In this connection the District Magistrate, Poona, observes:—

"I have examined undetected cases at the head-quarters of each taluka, and I agree with Mr. Ingle that in many cases the criminals are known, not necessarily to the whole village, but to a good number. Information is not given, not because of any want of confidence, for I fully believe the public has every confidence in the police, witness the number of petty cases which are reported and which we have to exclude. We do not have to *excite* complaints. They flow in readily enough. The Indian cultivator is averse to taking any steps in the public interest which will cause the slightest trouble and inconvenience to himself, even though such action would help one of his own caste. I could give dozens of such instances. In other words, he is not by nature a very obliging individual, and so long as he is not directly concerned himself, his withers remain unwrung."

I am very strongly of opinion that in the interests of good and efficient police work there is great need for increasing the number of Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil. Another urgent necessity from a police point of view is the establishment of a Sessions Court in every district instead of, as in some cases at present, two districts sharing one Court. Much of the difficulty experienced by the police in obtaining evidence is, I believe, due to the tax and hardship imposed on witnesses required by the police to attend distant Courts where their detention is prolonged owing to the Courts being overworked and the usual law's delays. It is not surprising that complainants and witnesses, especially poor persons, should be desirous of steering clear of police investigations and be reticent with the police in the matter of information and evidence

when they know the long journeys, absences from home and the pecuniary loss, not to mention other risks and hardships, their breaking silence and aiding the cause of justice will entail.

The Commissioner in Sind in acknowledging the invaluable assistance that Mr. Souter, C.I.E., has rendered him on all occasions observes that "he has done an immense amount of good work for the police force in all parts of the province and has left his stamp in quite a remarkable way upon all branches of police administration in Sind," and endorses the commendations bestowed on Messrs. Ommanney, O'Brien, Shillidy, Stewart and Curry by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the concluding paragraph of his report.

It gives me satisfaction to bring to the notice of Government the good work of the district and railway police officers in the Presidency proper during the year that has passed: among them I would name the following Superintendents—Messrs. E. H. Ingle, C. S. Marston, W. C. Holman, E. Priestley, S. K. Bapat, E. E. Turner, O. O. G. Hayter and E. F. Green; Assistant Superintendents—Messrs. A. S. Holland, H. M. Haslehust, F. W. Gerrard, J. T. Tanner, E. P. White and W. B. Manley; and Deputy Superintendents—Ráo Bahádur Damodardas Vrijbhukandas, Mr. Abdul Rashid-khan, Ráo Bahádur B. B. Gudi and Mr. V. N. Barve, as deserving of special mention.

The Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police have been active in the discharge of their duties of touring and inspection and have not spared themselves in supervising the work of their charges. The Northern Range has been in charge of three officers for broken periods. Mr. Beatty's administration of the Southern Range throughout the year has been specially good and I have always found his experienced and sound advice of great assistance in managing the affairs of the Department.

The work of the Criminal Investigation Department was in the capable hands of Mr. Guider, C.I.E., during the whole year and much of the success that attended the activities of the staff was due to his expert guidance and control.

Once again I acknowledge with pleasure the able and cordial assistance of my Personal Assistant, Mr. Wilson, who worked indefatigably throughout the year with his accustomed zeal and devotion to duty.

A word of appreciation is also due to my capable and hard-worked office staff for the assiduity with which they have worked throughout the year and the valuable help they have at all times afforded me. All have been unremitting in the careful discharge of their duties, but my thanks are specially due to

Mr. Arthur Dennis	...	...	Office Superintendent,
Mr. R. B. Rajadhyaksha, the Head Clerk	...	...	} Heads of Branches,
Mr. M. V. Rege	...	...	
Mr. C. P. Killawala	...	...	
Mr. V. S. Pendse	...	...	

and to Mr. M. C. De Souza and Mr. D. S. Sthalekar, to whose guidance and supervision or special knowledge much of the success and smooth and efficient working in the office are due.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. KENNEDY,

Inspector-General of Police.

REVIEW BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLICE  
DEPARTMENT IN SIND FOR THE YEAR 1913.

No. 295 OF 1914.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (POLICE).

*Office of the Commissioner in Sind,  
Government House, Karachi, 22nd May 1914.*

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1913, copies of which have been forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

2. The office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. Souter throughout the year. The Upper Sind Frontier District was the only charge which suffered to any extent from changes of Superintendents, but these were unavoidable.

3. The figures of reported crime have fallen to 11,902, or by 6 per cent., the average of the three previous years being 12,612. Apart from the change in the system of registration of crime on the Sind Railways, which was explained in detail in the Commissioner's review of last year's report and which alone accounts for 85 per cent. of the total decrease, the Commissioner agrees that the improvement may be generally attributed to the better agricultural conditions which prevailed in the Province in a year of comparatively good inundation and abundant and well distributed rainfall. The decrease is shared by all districts except Karachi and Hyderabad and the adjacent Riverain charge. The rise in the figures for Hyderabad and the Riverain charge is trifling, but in Karachi the increase amounts to 328 cases of reported crime, or 15 per cent., on the figures of last year. The bulk of the increase occurs under the heads of burglaries, robberies and offences of receiving stolen property in Karachi City where 229 more cases were reported than last year. With the rapid growth and expansion of the City and Port of Karachi, an increase of crime was only to be expected, and the Commissioner considers that the force available for work in Karachi has for some years past been quite inadequate. The recent creation of a Criminal Investigation Department for Sind will prove a very useful measure of relief in Karachi City, because it has now set free for ordinary duty there a considerable number of men belonging to the town force whose services were being utilized for criminal investigation work pending the receipt of sanction to the proposals framed by the Commissioner in 1911. The vital question of placing the urban force on a really efficient basis for purposes of watch and ward is now receiving attention.

4. There is a satisfactory decrease under every head of serious crime in the total figures of the Province except as regards receiving stolen property. Though the number of murders and attempts to murder were much less than in the previous two years, the number of such cases is still admittedly high. In the Larkana District there was a regular epidemic of homicidal cases during the hot weather, half the total reported murders of the whole year in the district occurring within the space of one month. No explanation can be suggested for this strange and sudden outbreak, but the majority of the cases were as usual due to quarrels and intrigues about women. It may at least be hoped that the fact that capital punishment was inflicted in no less than 10 of these cases will have a strong deterrent effect in the Larkana District. Most of the numerous murders that occurred in the Thar and Parkar District were as usual the work of that pestilent and fanatical sect, the Hurs. In the years 1912 and 1913

there was a serious increase in the number of crimes committed by the members of this criminal tribe in the Sanghar and Sinjhora Tálukas, and in the former táluka alone no fewer than nine murders were committed by Hurs last year. Three of these were of a particularly brutal and daring character. In August 1913 Wadero Karimdad Junejo, a leading zamindár of the Thar and Párkar District, who had rendered great assistance to the authorities by giving evidence against Hur *badmdashes*, was foully murdered in broad daylight just outside the head-quarter town of the Sanghar Táluka and almost within sight of the Hur settlement, and his body was mutilated in an almost incredibly barbarous fashion. Shortly after this, on the 25th September last, on his way from Sanghar to Mithrao, on duty connected with the Hurs, a police sowár named Hamidullah was attacked by three Hurs in a dense part of the Makhi jungle. They pulled him off his horse, cut his throat with his own sword, and then frightfully mutilated his body with heavy axes. The murderers in the former case were convicted by the Sessions Court, and orders have been issued by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner for the public execution of two of them at the scene of the crime. In the latter case the Sessions Court convicted two of the murderers and sentenced them to death, but although the case was considered to be an exceptionally strong one, the murderers have just been acquitted by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. The murder of the sowár Hamidullah has had a terrifying effect on the police serving at outposts in the Sanghar Táluka, many of whom remember the great slaughter of policemen by Bachu's gang of outlaws nearly 20 years ago. A third most atrocious and daring crime perpetrated by Hurs, also in September last, was the carefully planned murder of two men and a woman by a gang of 5 Hurs who had travelled a long distance from the adjoining Sinjhora Táluka for the express purpose of committing this crime. The murders were committed at dusk in a hamlet actually adjoining the Mukhtiarkar's office and police station at Sanghar. The foregoing instances are typical of the reckless audacity and the supreme contempt for law and authority which the Hurs invariably display when committing crimes of vengeance. These three crimes were committed during Mr. Lucas' absence on leave to Europe and shortly before his return to Sind. Immediately after his return a policy of the sternest repression was adopted towards the entire Hur community, both in the Thar and Párkar and the Nawábshah Districts, and the Commissioner has made good use of the powers vested in him under the Criminal Tribes Act. The Commissioner has also visited Sanghar and held a *durbár* there, at which police officers and loyal zamindárs were rewarded and the repressive measures decided upon were announced to the Hurs. There has not been a single case of reported crime among the Hurs either of the Thar and Párkar or the Nawábshah District since last October, and for the present all seems quiet; but Mr. Lucas knows, from long experience of these murderous and incorrigible fanatics, that, if there were the slightest indication that the present policy of repression was in any way going to be relaxed, the flame of lawlessness and crime would instantly be rekindled. The Commissioner intends to address Government on the whole question of Hur lawlessness and outlawry, but he feels that the foregoing remarks on this question are not out of place in his review of the Police Administration Report, seeing that the control of the Hurs and the lasting suppression of lawlessness and violent crime among them is by far the most important and difficult police problem now confronting the authorities in Sind.

5. Cases struck off during the year under report numbered 3,529 as compared with 4,506 for the previous year. As the Deputy Inspector-General remarks, the percentage is the lowest on record, but in considering these figures it must be remembered that the returns of the year 1912 were abnormally high owing to the exclusion of an enormous number of cases on the Sind railways which were improperly registered. Refusal to investigate under section 157 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code will not be favoured by the police so long as all cases thus disposed of are reckoned against them in the total of true cases, and it is not surprising to find that, in spite of repeated injunctions to them to make free use of the power to refuse investigation, the total number of cases in which this power was actually used in Sind during 1913 was only 293, or about 2 per cent.

of the total reported crime. The remarks of the District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, about the classification of cases of stray cattle are not understood. In accordance with the standing orders on the subject all such cases must be registered and investigated as thefts, but there is nothing against the final classification of a case as "C," i.e., "neither true nor maliciously false," when it is proved that the animal did in fact stray. Of excluded cases (3,529) the number of cases investigated and classed as maliciously false was 577, a slightly higher figure than last year. In 59 cases only as against 52 in the previous year were prosecutions instituted. As the District Magistrate, Hyderabad, remarks, the comparatively small number of prosecutions is due to the fact that the standard of evidence required for the classification of a complaint as "B," i.e., "maliciously false," is not nearly so high as that required to obtain the conviction of the person who has made the maliciously false complaint. The Commissioner notices with regret that, in spite of continued admonitions, the subordinate magistracy are backward in the use of the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, the number of cases having fallen to 38 from 67 in the previous year, and he agrees with Mr. Beyts that nothing but "continued harassment of the lower magistracy by the District Magistrate" is likely to have much effect in securing the proper use of this section.

6. The total offences under "all classes" remaining undetected at the close of the year is 4,681 as compared with 5,483 of last year. The ratio of undetected crime to true cases reported during the year is 51·6 per cent., and represents a slight improvement over that of 1912, when it was 55·4 per cent. The figures as regards Indian Penal Code cases classes I and IV are 4,653 undetected to 8,515 real cases disposed of, i.e., 54·64 per cent., whereas it was 58·59 per cent. for the preceding year. The improvement here may also be regarded as satisfactory. In viewing these figures allowance must be made for 1,249 undetected cattle thefts out of 2,116 reported cases. An examination of the statistics given in the Police Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency and Sind for last year reveals the following interesting figures. Out of a total number of 2,484 true cattle thefts Sind was responsible for 1,993. Out of the 1,241 undetected cases of cattle thefts no fewer than 1,118 belonged to Sind. This fact fully supports the view expressed in the preceding paragraph that many cases which should be treated as cases of straying cattle, and as such should be excluded, are treated as true cases. It will thus be seen that no useful comparison is possible between the figures for Sind and those for the Presidency proper.

7. It is satisfactory that the improvement noticed last year in the proportion of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial was maintained in the year under report, the figures rising from 51·98 to 52·86. The value of property stolen was Rs. 4,44,367, out of which property worth Rs. 1,72,250 was recovered, or 38·76 per cent., against 33·96 per cent. in the previous year. The figures represent a satisfactory maintenance of the improvement in the recoveries of stolen property noticed during past years.

8. The number of police cases pending with Magistrates at the end of the year was 1,226, which, though an improvement on last year's figures (1,050), is still very high when it is remembered that the figures of pending non-police cases must be added to the number. The matter is receiving the attention of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, and the District Magistrates also during their examination of the Courts and scrutiny of the periodical returns take every opportunity of checking unnecessary delays in the disposal of cases. The Commissioner has shown his disapproval of such delays by the suspension of a Resident Magistrate who was notorious for his dilatory methods, for the lack of decision he displayed, and for his inability to control authoritatively the proceedings of his Court. The creation of three additional Resident Magistrates at Kandhkot, Hala and Nawabshah will facilitate the disposal of cases in those parts, and the need for a Resident Magistrate at Kotri, particularly for the trial of railway cases, is also receiving attention. The appointment of three Assistant Public Prosecutors for the Karachi District and of a separate Public Prosecutor for each district of the Province are measures which should

obviate some of the delays which have occurred in the past in cases conducted by the law officer of the Crown.

9. The Commissioner felt sure that when Mr. Souter got to know Sind better and became more familiar with the peculiar conditions of the Province, his views in regard to the use of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code would undergo a radical change, and he is very glad to find that this is now the case. It has always been recognized that the preparation of Chapter VIII cases requires the closest supervision of Inspectors and superior police officers and that proceedings under this chapter must for the most part be initiated by the police. It was no doubt a certain laxity on the part of the police officers in this respect that led the Deputy Inspector-General to form the erroneous impressions he previously recorded. The whole subject is forming the subject of a separate report and therefore need not be further discussed here. After giving very careful consideration to the matter, Mr. Lucas decided to declare the Dubar section of the Jághiráni tribe in the Páno Akil Táluka of the Sukkur District a criminal tribe under Act III of 1911, and they were notified accordingly. The question of restricting the movements of the tribe to a prescribed area is now being considered.

10. Of 330 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 197 cases were visited by gazetted officers, leaving 133 not visited. Twenty-two police stations and 130 outposts also remained unvisited during the year. While these figures cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory, it must be admitted that Superintendents are fully alive to the importance of personal investigation and inspection, and that the size of the district charges, the fierce heat in almost all parts of the Province between April and September, and the difficulty of getting about during the inundation season make it extremely difficult for more to be done by the present staff of gazetted officers. The Commissioner has just urged upon Government the necessity for increasing by two the number of gazetted police officers to be permanently allotted to Sind.

11. The number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially fell from 598 to 540. The ratio of punishment to the actual strength of the force is 9.67 as compared with 10.70 of the previous year. One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four men were rewarded for good work during the year as compared with 1,701 during the year 1912. On the other hand, the number of resignations has risen, and at the close of the year there were 197 vacancies in the Sind police compared with 121 in 1912 and 109 in 1911. In spite of the improved pay there is a general complaint that the right stamp of recruit is not forthcoming. Police service, particularly in the armed branch, continues to be unpopular with the Sindhi Muhammadan, and recruiting officers have to be sent to the Punjab to enlist men, but as the Police Department of that Province finds difficulty in obtaining local recruits, it is hardly likely that Sind will secure a good type of recruit there. There has been a further alarming deterioration in the health of the force, the percentage of admissions into hospital having again risen to 51.60 per cent. in the year under report, while the figures for the two previous years were 43.16 (1912) and 35.53 (1911). After making due allowance for an unusually malarious season the Commissioner can only repeat what he said last year, that the statistics are another grave warning of the necessity of providing the constabulary with adequate and sanitary quarters. He ventures to hope that the liberal allotments for the purpose which Government have made this year will be regularly maintained in the future, for it is in this way alone that it will be possible to proceed upon any well ordered scheme of providing accommodation for the police.

12. A further improvement is recorded in the work of the Riverain police under the superintendence of Mr. Curry. The good results of the year's work in this charge are largely to be attributed to energetic supervision by Mr. Curry, who purchased a motor-boat in December 1912, thereby providing himself with the rapid means of locomotion, which is essential for the effective control of the Riverain charge.



13. The salient features of the year's work have been briefly summarized by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. There is a slight but welcome improvement in the detection of crime: better results have been obtained by the police before the Courts and a higher proportion of convictions is noticeable in Sessions cases. Remarkable success has attended the system of armed patrols adopted last year under the orders of the Commissioner in order to check the grave scandal of running train thefts, and lessons have been taught these train thieves and their accomplices which are not likely to be forgotten. The offenders in the majority of the more important murders and dacoities have been brought to justice. All these features, when viewed collectively, indicate substantial progress in the work of the police. At the same time the year was one of quite unusual activity in the inception and execution of the many reforms necessary for the well-being and efficiency of the force, such as housing and improved hutting and horse allowances. Among the measures already accomplished are the introduction, with effect from December last, of the long-delayed re-organization scheme, which includes the creation of the much-needed Criminal Investigation Department for Sind and the revision of the pay of the European Sergeants, the recurring provision of three lakhs of rupees annually for expenditure on residential accommodation for the police, the grant of higher rates of hutting allowance for the rank and file, and the publication of a separate *Police Gazette* for Sind. The sanction of the Government of India is also awaited to the proposals submitted by the Commissioner in July last for the enhancement of the rates of horse and camel allowances.

14. In addition to the reforms foreshadowed in paragraph 49 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report, the Commissioner would include amongst the pressing needs of the Department the organization of concerted action for the effective suppression of cattle-thieving, a saving of the excessive amount of time now wasted by the police in the serving of summonses and warrants, and the reservation of sites required for police purposes in head-quarter towns.

15. The Commissioner endorses the commendation bestowed on certain police officers by the Deputy Inspector-General in the concluding paragraph of his report and desires again to add his own acknowledgment of the invaluable assistance which Mr. Souter has rendered him on all occasions. During the time that Mr. Souter has been Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, he has done an immense amount of good work for the police force in all parts of the Province and has left his stamp in quite a remarkable way upon all branches of police administration in Sind.

W. H. LUCAS,  
Commissioner in Sind.

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# APPENDICES.

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## STATEMENT

## RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1913

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</i>							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 251 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	7	45	...	52	2	22
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	1	10	...	11	...	3
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	2	...	2	...	1
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	3	13	...	16	...	2
8	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	48	156	...	204	4	19
9	143 to 163, 167, 168, 169.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	142	553	14	678	35	340
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	27	1	27	...	3
	Total ...		202	803	15	990	41	390
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>							
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ...	162	467	...	629	9	121
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	13	53	...	66	4	21
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	54	109	...	163	3	31
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	24	117	1	140	30	53
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	6	46	...	52	4	16
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	20	134	1	153	1	23
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	30	217	5	242	2	79
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	207	1,149	5	1,351	12	681
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	12	55	1	66	4	28
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	161	606	11	1,046	54	470
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	51	243	8	291	19	122
22	340 to 343 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	5	8	2	11	...	7
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	81	411	5	487	32	187
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	25	92	...	117	...	48
	Total ...		851	4,002	39	4,814	174	1,867
	<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	85	186	10	261	27	36
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery ...	166	713	46	827	153	225
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	102	562	41	630	28	225
28	429, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	50	287	14	323	9	173

## A—PART I.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	21	...	3	24	1	1	25	
1	4	1	2	7	5	...	12	
...	1	...	...	1	8	1	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	8	1	1	10	5	2	15	
29	117	5	28	150	18	15	163	1 lunatic; 1 transferred; 1 withdrawn.
105	130	53	15	212	485	52	607	45 compounded; 53 non-cognizable.
1	23	...	...	24	8	4	32	
144	304	60	49	428	525	75	953	1 lunatic; 1 transferred; 40 compounded and withdrawn; 53 non-cognizable.
141	186	68	91	345	...	...	345	7 died; 6 transferred; 11 compounded; 7 non-cognizable.
15	18	2	5	25	1	...	26	1 transferred; 4 withdrawn.
37	63	10	13	86	...	...	86	2 died; 4 transferred; 5 non-cognizable.
21	25	5	5	36	6	...	42	1 died; 4 non-cognizable.
2	24	2	4	30	1	1	31	
20	49	...	59	109	3	2	112	1 transferred.
17	126	2	11	144	7	7	151	5 died.
164	275	174	89	438	147	35	640	1 escaped; 4 transferred; 330 compounded and withdrawn; 53 non-cognizable; 1 proceedings stopped.
10	16	2	6	25	1	...	26	1 non-cognizable.
112	203	164	37	415	148	20	563	3 died; 3 transferred; 312 compounded and withdrawn; 31 non-cognizable.
69	57	8	15	88	60	5	143	1 transferred; 5 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.
3	...	1	...	3	12	1	15	1 compounded.
57	167	24	18	214	179	59	393	2 died; 7 compounded; 12 non-cognizable.
15	41	11	2	54	7	1	61	9 compounded; 4 non-cognizable.
683	1,250	473	305	2,067	572	131	2,639	21 died, escaped; 20 transferred; 679 compounded and withdrawn; 150 non-cognizable; 1 proceedings stopped.
47	51	12	86	159	5	...	164	2 transferred; 1 compounded; 1 non-cognizable.
105	163	16	154	379	31	5	410	5 transferred; 23 non-cognizable.
90	28	22	234	325	61	15	386	3 died; 1 transferred; 7 compounded; 5 non-cognizable.
37	55	11	88	118	67	13	185	3 compounded; 9 non-cognizable.

## STATEMENT A—PART I (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.</b>							
29	419 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,831	8,469	1,054	8,746	377	1,006
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	10	8	...	13	...	...
	Total ...		1,738	10,227	1,165	10,800	600	1,665
	<b>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</b>							
81	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	48	318	48	318	24	172
82	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	8	164	4	168	5	67
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Total ...		56	478	47	487	29	239
	<b>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</b>							
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	682 1,909	3,473 12,669	72 1,474	4,083 13,104	170 557	858 3,110
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	166	755	44	877	43	306
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	155	812	6	961	11	280
37	410, 420 ...	Cheating ...	102	427	19	510	10	143
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	65	658	140	583	21	268
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles...	5	33	4	34	1	6
	Total ...		3,084	18,827	1,759	20,152	812	4,971
	Total of Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V) ...		5,931	34,337	3,025	37,243	1,656	9,152
	<b>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</b>							
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	28	1	23	...	13
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	19	279	7	291	1	106
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	173	2,311	7	2,477	13	252
	Total ...		193	2,618	15	2,791	14	371
	GRAND TOTAL ...		6,124	36,950	3,040	40,034	1,670	9,523

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.

\* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A—Part I—for 1912:—

G. I. P. Railway { + 2 cases of the previous years again taken up this year.

B. B. & C. I. Railway { - 1 case of last year erroneously shown at two places omitted this year.

Northern Division + 1

Central Division + 63 cases of the previous years again taken up this year.

Southern Division + 48 do. do. do.

Bind + 70 do. do. do.

+ 133 cases difference not explained.

Total ... + 330

## INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—continued.

Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,073	1,490	218	4,567	7,329	86	30	7,415	4 died; 10 transferred; 17 compounded; 16 non-cognizable; 1 extradition refused.
6	6	1	...	7	...	...	7	
1,858	1,793	280	5,079	8,317	250	63	8,567	6 died; 16 transferred; 28 compounded; 54 non-cognizable; 1 extradition refused.
28	57	29	7	136	255	42	391	1 transferred; 62 compounded; 6 non-cognizable.
9	47	37	3	91	20	6	111	40 compounded; 1 non-cognizable.
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1 compounded.
87	104	67	10	228	275	48	503	1 transferred; 103 compounded; 7 non-cognizable.
476	1,010	150	1,385	2,617	182	51	2,749	2 escaped; 81 transferred; 1 compounded; 9 non-cognizable; 1 extradition refused.
1,168	4,188	218	8,835	9,715	494	200	10,209	4 died; 24 transferred; 5 compounded; 35 non-cognizable; 1 case of last year erroneously shown at 2 places.
133	249	14	127	434	410	95	844	2 died; 4 transferred; 4 non-cognizable.
109	450	45	50	551	61	87	613	16 transferred; 2 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.
108	180	12	55	266	203	27	469	2 transferred; 3 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.
50	181	65	48	384	1,128	184	1,512	124 compounded; 9 non-cognizable.
5	9	1	12	26	...	...	28	
2,049	6,217	505	5,512	13,993	2,428	594	16,421	8 died, escaped; 77 transferred; 135 compounded; 63 non-cognizable; 1 extradition refused.
4,271	9,668	1,385	10,955	25,033	4,050	911	29,083	36 died, escaped, became lunatic; 117 transferred; 991 compounded and withdrawn; 829 non-cognizable; 3 extradition refused; 1 proceedings stopped.
...	6	1	3	11	11	1	22	1 compounded; 1 non-cognizable.
26	113	11	84	165	119	91	284	7 compounded.
119	1,952	54	81	2,094	2,342	1,808	4,436	4 died; 1 transferred; 12 compounded; 1 proceedings stopped.
145	2,071	66	118	2,270	2,472	1,958	4,712	4 died; 1 transferred; 20 compounded; 1 non-cognizable; 1 proceedings stopped.
4,416	11,739	1,451	11,073	27,303	6,522	2,869	33,825	40 died, escaped, became lunatic; 118 transferred; 1,011 compounded and withdrawn; 330 non-cognizable; 3 extradition refused; 2 proceedings stopped.

R. L. McCULLOCH,  
for Inspector-General of Police.



## STATEMENT

## RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1913

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 189, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>								
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>								
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 251	Offences relating to Coin	4	40	3	...	37	24	13
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to Stamps	1	8	...	...	8	4	4
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	2	...	...	1	1	...
6	489A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A	Harbouring an offender	2	82	6	...	19	17	2
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	39	237	2	...	224	169	55
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	781	2,508	96	...	2,491	950	1,541
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	28	1	...	27	25	2
	Total		827	2,813	108	...	2,807	1,190	1,617
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>								
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	221	708	37	2	638	310	328
12	307	Attempts at murder	6	66	1	...	49	21	28
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	70	257	2	...	230	115	115
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	7	108	1	...	91	80	61
15	377	Unnatural offence	6	39	4	...	41	28	13
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	10	74	3	...	68	56	12
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	22	172	10	...	168	131	32
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	351	1,925	32	...	1,782	541	1,241
19	329	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	5	35	5	...	27	16	11
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Hurt	223	1,366	35	...	1,303	343	960
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	90	322	16	...	269	105	164
22	340 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	3	12	...	...	13	...	13
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	122	626	13	...	531	254	277
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	27	86	5	...	85	46	39
	Total		1,163	5,696	164	2	5,290	1,996	3,294
	<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>								
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	299	451	20	...	532	271	261
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	116	493	30	11	443	295	148
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	34	120	9	...	116	33	83
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	23	171	7	...	167	92	75

## A.—PART II.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	1	1	...	
...	1	4	...	4	
...	...	12	2	9	1 transferred.
...	...	...	...	...	
...	9	10	3	7	
20	39	35	20	15	9 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 2 died, etc.; 1 compounded.
28	542	2,852	333	2,416	152 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 6 died, etc.; 343 compounded and withdrawn.
...	...	14	4	9	
43	595	2,928	306	2,400	162 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 8 died, etc.; 343 compounded and withdrawn.
14	224	...	...	...	16 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 12 died, etc.; 10 compounded and withdrawn; 1 pardoned; 7 approved.
1	19	3	...	8	3 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 5 compounded and withdrawn.
1	83	...	...	...	10 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 2 died, etc.
8	21	15	2	10	1 transferred; 1 died.
...	...	...	...	...	
2	13	3	2	1	
1	13	7	7	...	8 died, etc.
7	860	401	63	334	98 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offence; 3 died, etc.; 700 compounded and withdrawn; 1 proceedings stopped.
...	8	5	...	5	
13	181	399	43	347	64 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 6 died, etc.; 633 compounded and withdrawn.
28	115	227	16	211	11 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 1 died; 20 compounded and withdrawn.
...	2	43	1	42	1 compounded.
10	87	338	100	206	14 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 3 died, etc.; 8 compounded and withdrawn.
...	16	13	1	12	7 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 11 compounded and withdrawn.
80	1,142	1,504	240	1,231	224 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 36 died, etc.; 1,453 compounded and withdrawn; 1 pardoned; 7 approved; 1 proceedings stopped.
11	181	30	...	30	14 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 3 died, etc.; 23 compounded and withdrawn; 5 approved.
9	104	77	11	65	20 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 1 died.
2	25	194	41	151	1 transferred; 3 died, etc.; 8 compounded and withdrawn.
4	24	127	30	91	1 transferred; 3 compounded and withdrawn.

## STATEMENT A—PART II—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1913

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.</b>									
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ... ..	498	3,632	67	2	3,485	2,358	1,127
30	811, 400, 401 ... ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ... ..	126	125	...	...	141	95	46
Total ...			1,071	4,992	133	13	4,884	3,144	1,740
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</b>									
31	341 to 344 ... ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ... ..	50	800	11	...	366	121	245
32	330, 337 ... ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ... ..	6	158	17	...	135	51	84
33	374 ... ..	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...			56	519	28	...	502	172	330
<b>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</b>									
34	379 to 382 ... ..	Theft { of cattle ... .. ordinary ... ..	813 713	2,012 7,823	26 169	5 3	2,060 7,715	1,403 5,762	657 1,953
35	406 to 409 ... ..	Criminal breach of trust ... ..	42	453	9	...	423	287	136
36	411 to 414 ... ..	Receiving stolen property ... ..	139	1,005	50	...	955	626	329
37	419, 420 ... ..	Cheating ... ..	69	434	6	...	370	247	123
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 .	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ... ..	66	607	8	...	604	194	410
39	461, 463 ... ..	Breaking closed receptacle ... ..	8	52	1	...	42	23	14
Total ...			1,345	12,391	269	8	12,169	8,547	3,622
Total of persons in Indian Penal Code Cases, Classes I to V ...			4,462	28,451	708	23	25,652	15,049	10,603
<b>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</b>									
40	295 to 297 ... ..	Offences against religion ... ..	3	26	1	...	28	8	20
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ... ..	11	190	4	...	180	125	55
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	108	3,270	43	3	3,238	2,755	483
Total ...			180	3,486	47	3	3,446	2,888	558
GRAND TOTAL ...			*4,642	29,937	749	26	29,098	17,937	11,161

Note.—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, Part II, for 1912,—  
Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1912 ... .. 4,716  
In Sind difference of 74 persons is not explained ... .. —74

Total ... 4,642

## FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—concluded.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			REMARKS.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
47	474	227	47	178	60 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 12 died, etc.; 43 compounded and withdrawn.
8	101	...	...	...	9 died, etc.; 9 compounded and withdrawn; 1 approved.
76	909	655	129	515	98 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 23 died, etc.; 68 compounded and withdrawn; 6 approved.
3	28	687	114	536	5 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 150 compounded and withdrawn.
...	8	35	8	26	4 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offence; 42 compounded and withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	1 compounded.
8	36	722	122	562	9 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 193 compounded and withdrawn.
97	197	254	69	159	27 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 10 died, etc.; 8 compounded and withdrawn.
82	603	1,239	831	869	36 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 11 died, etc.; 11 compounded and withdrawn.
25	63	641	114	503	2 transferred; 8 died, etc.; 7 compounded and withdrawn.
31	125	69	39	23	12 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 2 died, etc.; 3 compounded and withdrawn.
10	114	868	87	808	12 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 1 died; 10 compounded and withdrawn.
3	49	2,885	315	2,514	12 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 231 compounded and withdrawn.
...	12	...	...	...	
248	1,161	5,456	905	4,376	101 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 27 died, etc.; 270 compounded and withdrawn.
455	3,844	11,265	1,762	9,144	592 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 99 died, etc.; 2,347 compounded and withdrawn; 1 pardoned; 13 approved; 1 proceedings stopped.
...	...	26	3	20	2 compounded and withdrawn.
1	16	197	142	53	1 transferred; 9 compounded and withdrawn.
10	142	3,443	2,466	949	6 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 4 died, etc.; 16 compounded and withdrawn; 2 proceedings stopped.
11	158	3,666	2,611	1,022	6 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 4 died, etc.; 27 compounded and withdrawn; 2 proceedings stopped.
466	4,002	14,931	4,373	10,166	598 transferred and concerned in non-cognizable offences; 103 died, etc.; 2,374 compounded and withdrawn; 1 pardoned; 13 approved; 8 proceedings stopped.

R. L. McCULLOCH,  
for Inspector-General of Police.

## STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1913 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 249, 253, 245 & 401, C.P.C.).	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND ENDING IN		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>													
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing designs to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &amp;c., &amp;c.</i>													
2	121 to 130, 805	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 180, 801 to 204, 212 to 218, 220a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	55	612	667	9	21	239	350	48	...	1	3
5	181 to 189, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	18	73	86	2	2	84	89	9	...	...	1
6	193 to 200, 208 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	137	741	873	41	32	371	328	103	...	...	6; 3 dormant.
7	405 to 477a	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	16	50	66	4	2	31	14	6	...	...	9 committed to Sessions.
8	261 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	17	97	114	1	25	31	53	4	...	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	15	15	...	...	4	9	2	...	...	
10	149, 185a to 190, 190.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	20	615	635	3	24	131	464	13	...	1	2 dormant.
	Total	...	218	2,204	2,402	61	106	841	1,285	188	...	3	10; 5 dormant; 9 committed to Sessions.
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage...	...	3	3	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	3	3	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	10	79	89	19	2	40	11	11	...	...	1
	Total	...	10	79	89	19	2	40	11	11	...	...	1
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	1	13	16	3	10	2	1	...	...	1	
15	362, 365, 368	Criminal force	93	2,828	2,921	506	1,605	617	141	63	2	...	3
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	623	15,839	16,467	2,645	9,065	3,189	1,058	504	4	2	23; 6 dormant.
	Total	...	723	18,663	19,405	3,154	10,770	3,708	1,201	566	6	3	31; 6 dormant.
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>													
18	417, 418	Cheating	11	181	192	43	9	99	24	17	...	...	
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	30	501	531	124	21	233	106	38	1	3	4
20	420, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	66	2,823	2,889	613	1,546	825	213	91	...	...	3; 1 dormant.
	Total	...	107	3,505	3,613	680	1,580	826	343	146	1	3	7; 1 dormant.

## STATEMENT B—PART I—Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 267, 268, 269, 313, 345 & 404, C.P.C.).	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND RECORDED IN		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.													
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	8	8	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	12	13	6	6	2	...	...	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	103	1,605	1,708	407	699	411	54	141	1	...	4; 1 dormant.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	86	260	346	78	93	91	24	13	...	...	1
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	185	5,402	5,587	1,003	2,707	1,230	433	152	1	1	6
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	7	701	708	2	21	101	666	16	...	...	2
27	294c ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	29	439	467	10	8	110	211	29	...	...	2
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	9	43	46	6	...	23	10	2	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	6	48	54	6	9	12	19	6	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	39	366	435	61	102	112	97	23	...	...	
Total ...			408	9,004	9,472	1,052	2,695	2,161	1,563	420	2	1	12; 1 dormant.
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			1,522	28,181	29,703	681	2,047	2,523	20,409	1,031	...	...	20; 22 dormant.
Total ...			1,522	28,181	29,703	681	2,047	2,523	20,409	1,031	...	...	20; 22 dormant.
GRAND TOTAL ...			*2,039	71,664	74,712	6,247	19,206	11,441	24,678	2,939	2	2	24; 26 dormant, 6 committed to Special B.

Note.—The total in Column 6 should correspond with the total of Columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

\* Explanation of difference between Column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1912 and Column 6 of the same statement for 1912.

8,065 Figure in Column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1912.

+ 1 case wrongly omitted in the Northern Division in 1912 but included in 1913.

+ 25 cases in Sind, difference not explained.

+ 1 case struck off in the Southern Division in 1912 but again brought on the register in 1913.

+ 4 cases wrongly shown as pending in the Southern Division in 1912 but omitted in 1913.

0,088

R. L. McCULLOCH,  
for Inspector-General of Police.



## STATEMENT B—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1913 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, or under trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>															
116	...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &amp;c., &amp;c.</i>															
2	191 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	179 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 219, 220a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	74	882	80	17	909	17	882	403	54	60	17	5	...
5	101 to 109, 217 to 219.	Offences by public servants ...	19	130	4	1	153	...	74	64	47.7	13	1	...	...
6	103 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	163	787	33	17	966	26	434	357	43.8	117	12	...	1 3 dormant.
7	405 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	33	99	4	1	138	33	64	16	15.5	13	4	...	15 committed to Sessions.
8	304 to 307 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	17	106	3	...	125	...	34	59	64.8	5	27	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	28	...	...	28	...	6	20	71.4	2	...	...	...
10	140, 163a to 165, 166.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	118	2,332	39	5	2,494	13	701	1,063	70	53	65	3	5 dormant.
		Total ...	424	4,363	113	41	4,859	79	1,095	2,071	57.4	263	130	8	1 8 dormant; 15 committed to Sessions.
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>															
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	7	1	...	8	...	7	1	12.5	...	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	370 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	7	1	...	8	...	7	1	12.5	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.</i>															
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	23	174	...	1	195	36	116	28	16	18	...	...	...
		Total ...	23	174	...	1	195	36	116	28	16	18	...	...	...
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>															
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	2	21	...	...	23	...	9	...	...	...	14	2	...
16	362, 365, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	256	5,790	2	35	6,013	593	1,416	231	3.9	103	3,514	1	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,101	34,692	13	333	36,472	4,160	2,000	1,984	5.7	1,271	20,098	2	12 dormant.
		Total ...	2,359	40,506	15	370	42,509	5,439	10,395	2,215	5.4	1,434	23,426	5	13 dormant.
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>															
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	21	261	4	...	265	49	161	29	10.9	44	13	...	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	51	607	4	7	658	63	3.2	129	20.9	54	48	...	...
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	210	6,009	...	26	6,623	430	1,676	421	6.3	257	4,139	...	1 dormant.
		Total ...	212	7,477	8	33	7,763	543	2,089	578	7.9	355	4,199	...	1 dormant.

## STATEMENT B—PART II—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	PERSONS AGAINST WHOM PROCESS ISSUED.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom process was outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Court.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED.		Percentage of number committed to number against whom process issued (Columns 9 and 10).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Persons committed in cases abandoned, committal or withdrawn, and number who died, evaded or because in some degree trial.		Persons who died or were transferred before appearance.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's order or information from the Police.				Absconded or discharged.	Convicted.			Number committed in cases abandoned, committal or withdrawn, and number who died, evaded or because in some degree trial.	Number of those committed in cases abandoned, committal or withdrawn, and number who died, evaded or because in some degree trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 a)	14 b)	14 c)
<b>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</b>															
21	298	Offences against religion	15	15	—	15	15	—	1	—	—	1	13	—	—
23	400 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	5	21	—	3	23	14	3	—	—	—	6	—	—
23	403 to 408	Offences relating to marriage.	612	3,524	—	61	4,378	453	1,353	1,000	2.8	467	2,071	—	2 3 dormant.
24	500 to 502	Defamation	53	500	—	2	620	127	237	32	6.6	37	197	—	—
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	477	10,016	—	23	10,493	1,143	2,584	687	6.8	314	5,753	1	—
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	11	804	63	1	877	5	143	60	6.8	20	10	—	—
27	294a	Keeping a lottery office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	112	1,044	231	16	1,401	6	530	79	60.6	73	10	—	—
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	3	53	—	—	61	—	40	12	27.6	8	—	—	—
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	23	176	27	25	210	25	60	70	37.4	29	14	—	—
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	41	350	—	—	430	03	147	100	23.7	38	89	—	—
Total			1,316	16,916	351	136	18,507	1,841	5,093	2,506	14.4	973	8,094	1	3 3 dormant.
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.			2,369	45,437	260	378	47,057	1,017	6,284	34,632	75.7	1,716	4,039	2	1 36 dormant.
Total			2,369	45,437	260	378	47,057	1,017	6,284	34,632	75.7	1,716	4,038	2	1 36 dormant.
GRAND TOTAL			6,532*	114,908	748	939	121,529	8,554	25,880	43,631	36.8	4,765	39,603	16	4 18 committed to process, 62 dormant

\* Explanation of difference between the total of columns 7 and 18 of Statement B, Part II, for 1912 and column 4 of the same statement for 1912.  
7,308 Total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B—Part II for 1912.  
— 470 persons in Sind, difference not explained.  
+ 1 person omitted last year in column 13 in the Central Division but included in 1913.  
— 2 persons erroneously shown last year in column 13 in the Central Division, omitted in 1913.  
+ 7 persons wrongly shown as pending last year in the Southern Division, omitted in 1913.  
+ 3 persons struck off last year in the Southern Division again brought on the register in 1913.  
— 1 person erroneously shown as pending on G. I. P. Railway last year omitted in 1913.

Total ... 6,532

R. L. McCULLOCH,  
for Inspector-General of Police.

## STATEMENT C.

*Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1913.*

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>				Rs.   a.   p.	Rs.   a.   p.	
1. Theft...						
(a). In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4,698	2,095	44.5	5,54,494 0 0	1,22,886 0 0	22.1
(b). In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	456	...	.....	30,147 0 0	...
(c) Other thefts ...	10,007	5,019	53.7	5,22,028 0 0	2,40,604 0 0	47.8
2. Robbery.						
(a). Dacoity ...	99	50	50.5	43,030 0 0	9,985 0 0	23.2
(b). Other robbery ...	279	160	57.3	84,632 0 0	11,630 0 0	83.5
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	273	138	50.5	25,529 0 0	8,626 0 0	33.7
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	79	33	41.7	8,617 0 0	2,208 0 0	25.5
(A) Rioting ...	1	...	...	1 0 0	.....	...
(B) Kidnapping ...	1	1	100.	100 0 0	100 0 0	100.
(C) Forest Act ...	5	5	100.	15 0 0	15 0 0	100.
Total ...	15,502	8,867	57.1	11,88,476 0 0	4,35,201 0 0	36.6
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>						
5. Extortion ...	11	7	63.6	313 0 0	170 0 0	54.3
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	69	46	51.6	7,369 0 0	5,086 0 0	69.
Total ...	100	53	53.	7,682 0 0	5,256 0 0	69.4

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.  
Rs. 40,700

Column 6.  
Rs. 21,454

Column 7.  
52.7

(2) Rs. 44,297 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 47,886 worth of property stolen outside the districts and Railways in the Presidency was recovered during the year.

(4) Value of property stolen in 8,291 cases pending at the beginning of the year Rs. 4,04,630.

(5) Value of property stolen in 2,526 cases pending at the close of the year Rs. 3,83,811.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1,277 cases pending at the close of the year Rs. 95,960.

R. L. McCULLOCH,  
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT **D.**

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police, in the Bombay

District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad ...	...	1	1	1	5	80	242	...	3	1,072	...	23	1,387
	2. Broach ...	...	1	...	1	8	16	91	...	1	401	...	7	521
	3. Kalra ...	...	1	1	2	8	24	121	...	1	627	...	10	790
	4. Paneh Mahals ...	...	1	...	1	4	28	144	...	5	664	...	27	872
	5. Surat ...	...	1	...	1	8	22	158	...	2	692	...	16	895
	6. Thana ...	...	1	1	2	6	23	166	...	...	765	...	...	970
	Total ...	...	6	3	8	24	152	922	...	12	4,221	...	83	5,435
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar ...	...	1	1	1	6	80	160	...	1	702	...	9	912
	8. East Khândesh ...	...	1	1	1	6	89	190	...	5	763	...	88	1,046
	9. West Khândesh ...	...	1	...	1	5	27	165	...	4	684	...	29	916
	10. Nasik ...	...	1	1	1	5	86	167	...	1	730	...	9	951
	11. Poona ...	...	1	1	1	7	85	232	...	6	1,208	...	27	1,530
	12. Satara ...	...	1	1	1	5	81	199	...	1	797	...	10	1,016
	13. Sholapur ...	...	1	1	1	5	23	108	...	1	529	...	7	676
	Total ...	...	7	6	7	39	221	1,221	...	19	5,415	...	129	7,077
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum ...	...	1	1	1	5	80	148	...	2	634	...	11	834
	15. Bijapur ...	...	1	1	1	5	23	142	...	1	522	...	6	702
	16. Dhawar ...	...	1	2	1	6	33	191	...	1	711	...	10	956
	17. Kanara ...	...	1	...	1	4	23	137	...	...	496	...	...	662
	18. Kolaba ...	...	1	...	1	3	23	91	...	...	393	...	...	522
	19. Ratnagiri ...	...	1	...	1	4	25	135	...	...	538	...	...	704
	Total ...	...	6	4	6	27	157	844	...	4	3,294	...	27	4,370
Sind.	20. Riverain ...	...	...	1	...	1	4	5	8	3	44	6	2	69
	21. Kardihi ...	...	1	2	1	9	39	130	15	57	1,021	...	124	1,413
	22. Hyderabad ...	...	1	...	1	4	25	104	...	41	606	...	98	878
	23. Sukkur ...	...	1	...	1	6	29	105	...	23	608	...	93	865
	24. Jarkana ...	...	1	1	1	5	28	110	...	41	511	...	104	862
	25. Thar and Parkar ...	...	1	...	1	4	22	54	...	60	193	...	27	662
	26. Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	...	1	3	15	53	...	10	292	...	115	460
	27. Nawabshah ...	...	1	...	1	2	20	46	...	40	243	...	85	437
	Total ...	...	7	4	7	34	181	613	18	275	3,427	6	586	5,466
Railways.	28. G. I. P. Railway ...	...	1	1	...	4	19	76	...	...	406	...	...	512
	29. M. & S. M. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	3	12	46	...	...	252	...	...	314
	30. B. R. & C. I. Railway ...	...	1	...	...	5	21	99	...	...	431	...	...	561
	31. Sind Railways ...	...	1	...	...	3	13	62	...	...	261	...	...	343
	Total ...	...	3	1	...	13	65	283	...	...	1,350	...	...	1,730
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department ...	1	1	...	2	13	28	25	...	...	44	...	...	114
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	37. Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	1	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	13	...	...	86
	Total ...	5	3	6	2	13	35	31	...	...	57	...	...	157
Grand Total ...		5	32	24	30	157†	811	3,914	19	310	17,764	6	1,175	24,235
Temporary and additional Police.	Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	78	...	...	98
	Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	...	100	...	...	131
	Southern Division ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	...	...	163	...	...	194
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	47	...	...	53
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	80	...	...	393	...	...	476

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned force but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which  
 (2) The total cost shown in column 15 should include contingencies.  
 \* The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, hold charge of the M. and S. M. Railway also.  
 † This number is exclusive of 1 appointment of Inspector kept vacant in the Central Police Training School, Nasik.





## STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bore.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.								Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 343, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
									Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad...	44	1,340	41	1,321	64	437	8	...	7	8	130	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	1
	2. Broach ...	19	500	19	407	27	219	10	...	2	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3. Kaira ...	27	759	27	738	38	311	27	...	10	...	172	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
	4. Panch Mahals ...	30	810	30	835	64	591	4	...	6	...	51	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5
	5. Surat ...	25	808	24	857	47	282	3	1	1	...	28	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Thana ...	35	931	35	892	37	438	85	...	1	3	95	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	190	5,239	179	5,140	297	2,279	96	1	27	6	579	...	16	...	...	1	7	...	12
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar ...	37	872	37	871	47	390	6	...	6	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	8. East Khandesh ...	45	908	45	903	76	392	45	...	...	1	77	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3
	9. West Khandesh ...	33	882	31	870	65	417	32	...	5	...	61	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
	10. Nasik ...	41	907	41	905	43	370	5	...	12	4	290	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
	11. Poona ...	64	1,473	64	1,448	80	455	53	...	13	...	265	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	6
	12. Satara ...	36	1,007	36	997	55	400	4	...	13	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	13. Sholapur ...	28	615	27	615	29	236	23	...	4	...	37	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	273	6,784	271	6,719	306	2,770	173	...	61	5	578	...	23	...	...	...	6	...	30
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum ...	36	705	36	700	46	335	36	...	11	1	57	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4
	15. Bijapur ...	29	671	23	669	33	205	4	...	4	5	85	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	16. Dhule ...	30	613	30	599	53	382	39	...	9	1	240	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	6
	17. Kanara ...	27	633	26	633	28	334	4	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
	18. Kolaba ...	20	484	25	484	31	211	3	...	2	...	22	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
	19. Ratnagiri ...	29	673	28	669	29	287	4	...	3	1	44	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	185	4,109	182	4,143	203	1,041	90	...	29	8	431	...	24	...	1	...	2	...	21
Sind.	20. Riverain ...	5	63	5	61	...	5	4	...	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	21. Karachi ...	56	1,263	47	1,260	40	199	56	1	8	2	154	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	5
	22. Hyderabad ...	29	847	27	839	40	476	30	...	5	...	16	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	6
	23. Sukkur ...	31	829	31	807	40	430	34	...	9	...	63	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6
	24. Larkana ...	33	700	28	746	40	391	33	...	4	2	35	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6
	25. Thar and Parkar ...	26	574	25	515	360	198	26	...	4	2	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Upper Sind Frontier ...	18	350	18	330	20	244	13	...	5	2	23	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
	27. Nawabshah ...	22	413	23	390	31	219	17	...	6	...	35	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	233	5,223	206	5,054	571	2,561	218	1	41	8	397	1	26	...	2	...	...	...	34
Railways.	28. G. I. P. Railway ...	24	482	25	473	...	20	4	...	2	...	66	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	29. M. & S. M. Railway ...	10	208	13	208	...	34	2	...	2	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	30. B. R. & C. I. Railway ...	30	530	27	523	...	37	3	...	13	2	51	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	6
	31. Sind Railways ...	19	323	19	316	...	55	19	1	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Total ...	83	1,633	84	1,603	...	153	28	1	20	2	195	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	16
Administrative offices.	32. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department ...	41	69	40	60	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34. Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik ...	10	19	10	18	...	150	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	53	88	52	78	...	153	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,007	23,137	974	22,743	1,472	9,852	686	8	178	29	9,528	1	96	...	3	1	15	...	113

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

\* This figure is exclusive of 53 smooth-bore in hands of temporary or additional police at Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Poona, Sholapur and Ratnagiri.

E.

*the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1913.*

REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES.					NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.					PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF			
By promotion.	Rewarded during the year by Khilats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years service.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, with or without gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding categories.	By desertion.	By death.	Asumptions into local police.	Total average number of men in force during the year.	Total.
		Others.	Men.														
23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
4	661	44	743	198	120	419	209	134	40	101	7	35	3	19	45.04	113	134
5	324	19	264	63	87	164	69	23	18	27	2	14	2	4	74.43	70	77
...	377	27	442	92	156	180	110	69	8	42	10	4	1	3	35.03	110	122
...	150	30	377	81	101	218	149	108	23	43	6	1	1	8	56.41	131	151
6	341	24	417	43	101	206	163	100	17	84	2	2	1	8	106.11	129	141
...	560	25	519	83	129	284	137	90	22	61	1	4	3	8	101.74	124	138
13	2,378	179	2,708	564	693	1,659	870	533	134	341	24	60	11	41	69.63	119	163
...	300	87	608	53	141	220	103	100	23	17	8	9	...	2	27.03	104	111
1	223	48	600	78	130	207	118	137	27	32	6	8	...	6	84.97	123	141
...	809	31	438	100	119	230	159	98	27	38	5	9	...	7	127.04	131	173
3	642	41	596	77	103	208	107	85	16	25	12	10	...	4	40.44	105	143
1	612	64	574	143	353	415	208	144	35	60	13	8	1	22	64.23	133	166
18	413	36	654	75	90	327	183	116	18	25	18	5	...	8	64.23	116	158
...	169	27	493	67	105	160	104	100	11	36	4	14	...	8	20.61	104	111
21	2,787	271	3,933	592	1,071	1,947	1,329	790	189	346	61	63	1	67	63.84	174	208
6	389	36	564	73	107	164	202	96	16	37	11	1	...	11	51.67	115	143
2	528	29	429	45	73	219	79	99	17	9	4	4	...	9	60	119	129
...	223	39	563	60	138	307	90	2	16	41	9	10	...	10	67.97	113	146
1	253	28	290	64	76	191	118	60	23	31	...	...	...	9	109.00	141	153
...	201	25	299	38	18	141	68	108	21	4	2	8	...	4	93.04	123	129
1	216	28	563	69	94	127	80	105	43	12	3	3	...	3	67.17	121	143
10	1,600	162	2,040	363	503	1,249	654	520	134	147	29	23	...	46	60.72	122	149
2	81	4	11	9	17	16	8	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	16.67	103	...
6	531	46	379	253	137	463	157	82	19	152	9	85	4	16	26.04	106	121
1	302	22	219	131	149	207	79	68	7	81	7	33	3	12	73.16	112	139
1	128	33	186	94	163	236	75	47	8	47	9	31	...	23	75.03	111	123
...	273	23	258	66	121	294	69	25	16	62	4	26	5	10	43.54	112	129
...	80	22	207	49	69	102	84	40	12	26	4	7	1	7	62.98	116	123
...	164	15	119	24	49	164	49	30	4	8	3	4	...	2	28.44	124	125
3	165	22	145	95	27	126	44	20	4	68	8	19	8	6	18.07	104	116
18	1,784	192	1,524	715	766	1,777	523	312	72	412	44	212	16	76	...	...	144
1	203	25	379	33	73	64	179	31	11	20	2	5	...	5	7.7	123	104
5	244	14	263	24	31	103	23	42	1	8	2	4	...	5	27.56	123	140
...	121	27	378	90	104	203	81	31	16	26	12	12	...	16	23.61	106	129
3	168	19	131	54	63	97	10	2	10	24	4	19	...	3	27.29	106	102
9	735	65	1,171	216	249	484	314	104	34	112	22	40	...	22	...	...	171
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18	42	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	2	2	2	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	42.1	111	122
...	18	53	59	2	2	2	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	16
23	9,567	661	12,149	2,478	3,329	7,064	3,291	2,254	637	1,240	147	294	30	254	...	...	1,977

R. L. McCULLOCH,  
for Inspector-General of Police.