



**Police Report of the Bombay
Presidency Including Sind and
Railways for the Year
1922
(1923)**



Government Document

POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS



FOR THE YEAR 1922

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1923

[Price—13 Annas. Copies obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing
& Stationery, Poona]

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF INDIAN OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

IN EUROPE.

CONSTABLE & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C., London.
GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W., London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., London.
P. S. KING & SON, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., London.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co., Ltd., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and 39, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.
B. QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W., London.
W. THACKER & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
LUZAC & Co., 48, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
B. H. BLACKWELL, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
DEIGHTON BELL & Co., Limited, Cambridge.
T. FISHER UNWIN, Limited, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
WHELDON & WESLEY, Limited, 2, 3 & 4, Arthur Street, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.
EAST & WEST, Ltd., 3, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.
ERNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague.
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, Leipzig.
FRIEDLANDER & SOHN, Berlin.

IN INDIA.

HUGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.
V. KALYANARAMA IYER & Co., Madras.
P. R. RAMA IYER & Co., Madras.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.
W. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.
B. K. LAHIRI & Co., Calcutta.
R. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.
THE ASSOCIATION PRESS, Calcutta.
THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay.
SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND STATIONERY, Poona.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co., Bombay.
GOPAL KARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, etc., Bombay.
Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, Bookseller, etc., Bombay.
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON, Booksellers, etc., Bombay.
BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, Bombay.
N. B. MATHUR, N. K. H. Press, Allahabad.
MANAGER, THE "HITAVADA," Nagpur.
MANAGER, NYAYASHRAYA PRESS, Poona.
RAMA KRISHNA & SONS, Lahore.
SUNDAR PANDURANG (RAMNATH SUNDAR, the Successor), Bombay.
MANAGER, NEW KITABKHANA, Poona.
KARSANDAS NARANDAS & SONS, Surat.
N. M. TRIPATHI & Co., Booksellers, etc., Bombay.
MANGALDAS HARKISANDAS, Bookseller, etc., Surat.
KING & Co., Bombay.
MANAGER, SHRI SANKAR KARNATAKA PUSTAKA BHANDARA, Dharwar.
MANAGER, BUTTERWORTH & Co., Ltd., Booksellers, Calcutta.
MANAGER, INDIAN BOOK DEPOT, Bombay.
THE OXFORD BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, Delhi.
THE STANDARD BOOKSTALL, Karachi.

For the sale of official Government publications in the Belgaum, Shimoga, Bijapur and Kanara districts.

CONTENTS

	Part	Page
Submission of the Report	1	1
Charge	2	1
Total reported crime—cognizable and non-cognizable	3	2
Police cognizable cases—reported (ordinary and serious)	4 and 5	2 to 3
Incidence of cognizable and serious crime per thousand of the population.	6	5
Police cognizable cases for disposal	7	6
Excluded cases	8	6
Maliciously false cases	9	6
Vexatious complaints	10	7
Pending cases	11	8
True police cognizable cases disposed of	12	8
Undetected police cognizable cases	13	9
Police cases decided by trial	14	11
Sessions cases	15	12
Offences under special and local laws	16	12
Cognizable crime—Direct cases	17	12
Persons in police cases	18	12
Non-cognizable crime—		
Cases	19	13
Persons	20	13
Property stolen and recovered	21	13
Preventive action	22	14
Criminal classes, wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies—		
The Presidency proper	23	14
Sind	23	15
Habitual offenders	24	15
Long cases	25	16
Criminal Investigation Department (Presidency proper and Sind)	26	16 to 26
Counterfeit coins and sweating	27	26
Finger Print Bureau (Presidency proper and Sind)	28	27
Miscellaneous duties performed	29	28
Personal visitation of serious crime	30	28
Strength of Police	31	29
Cost of Police	32	29
Proportion of Police to area and population and cognizable crime investigated	33	30
Distribution of Police Stations and Outposts	34	30
Inspector General's tour	34	31
Amement	35	32
Amements	36	33
Amements	37	33
Amements	38	33
Amements	39	33
Amements and Recruiting	40	33
Amements	41	34
Amements and Recaptures	42	35
Amements	43	35
Amements of arms and ammunition shops	44	35
Amements Staff and its work	45	35
Amements	46	35

II

	Paragraph	Page
Musketry	47	36
Police Buildings	48	36
Village Police	49	36
Incidents of note	50	37
The Police Training School	51	40
Administrative and other changes	52	40
Miscellaneous	53	40
Needs of the Department	54	41
Salient features	55	41
Concluding remarks	56	42
Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Presidency proper for 1922	..	1 to 1

APPENDICES.

Review of the Commissioner in Sind on the Sind Police Report	..	1 to
Statement A, Part I (Return of cognizable cases)	..	
Statement A, Part II (Return of persons in cognizable cases)	..	
Statement B, Part I (Return of non-cognizable cases)	..	
Statement B, Part II (Return of persons in non-cognizable cases)	..	
Statement C—(Return of property stolen and recovered)	..	
Statement D—(Return of sanctioned strength and cost of police)	..	
Statement E—(Return of equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force)	..	2

No. 12 of 1923.

From

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esq., C.S.I., O.B.E.,
Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

A. MONTGOMERIE, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Home Department, Bombay.

Office of the
Inspector General of Police,
Poona, 10th October 1923.

Subject.—Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for 1923.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1923, with the following accompaniments:—

Statement A, Parts I and II.
Statement B, Parts I and II.
Statements C, D and E.

The Railways and Divisional reports were received on the undermentioned dates:—

G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ..	18th April 1923.
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	7th May 1923.
Sind (the Deputy Inspector General's report and statements only) ..	7th May 1923.
Bombay Suburban District (without Magisterial statements) ..	19th May 1923.
Northern Division (advance copies of statements only) ..	21st May 1923.
Sind (Review) ..	21st May 1923.
Southern Division (advance copies of statements only) ..	23rd May 1923.
Central Division (advance copies of statements only) ..	26th May 1923.
Southern Division (Review) ..	29th May 1923.
Central Division (Review) ..	4th June 1923.
Northern Division (Review) ..	11th June 1923.
Bombay Suburban District (Magisterial statements) ..	29th June 1923.

2. I held charge of the office of the Inspector General of Police, in which appointment I was confirmed on 27th September 1922, throughout the year. The Deputy Inspectors General were:—

Criminal Investigation Department ..	Mr. K. C. Rushton from 1st January to 24th October.
	Mr. F. C. Griffith, C.S.I., O.B.E., from 25th to 26th October.
	Mr. R. L. McCulloch from 27th October to 31st December 1923.
	Mr. J. B. Jenkins.
	Mr. C. S. Wilson.
	Mr. D. G. Ommanney.

(6) United Provinces ..
(7) Bombay ..
(8) Punjab ..
(9) Madras ..
(10) North-West Frontier Province ..

found in the Divisional Commissioners' the Presidency proper has commented and in his Division which during the year

of report were comparatively fewer than in the preceding year. The Commissioner in Sind has, however, written as follows:—

"There were many changes in the district charges, but the Larkana, Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah Districts were fortunate in remaining under the charge of one officer throughout the year. The Commissioner would bring to notice the fact that in spite of the Government circular that transfers of officers should be reduced to a minimum, the Sukkur District had seven different District Superintendents of Police during the year."

In other districts in Sind changes in the personnel of Superintendents amounted to only 2 in each case and were due to readjustments necessitated by officers proceeding on, or returning from, leave.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 120,197 against 115,005 in 1921, an increase of 5,192 cases under all classes. Taking Indian Penal Code and class VI cases separately, both cognizable and non-cognizable, there was a decrease of 5,941 cases under the former and an increase of 11,133 cases under the latter as compared with the figures of the previous year. In 1921 there was an increase under cognizable and a decrease under non-cognizable crime. The position was reversed in the year of report, cognizable crime showing a decrease of 3,940, and non-cognizable crime an increase of 9,132 cases. The decrease under cognizable cases was distributed all over the Presidency, the Central Division returning a decrease of 1,988, Presidency Railways of 1,197, the Northern Division of 464, Sind of 165 and the Southern Division of 126. Likewise the entire Presidency contributed to the increase in the non-cognizable crime, viz., Sind 6,914, the Northern Division 952, Central Division 485, Southern Division 412 and the Railways 369 cases.

The total of cognizable and non-cognizable crime under all classes for the year under report and the preceding four years was:—

1918	109,867
1919	126,334
1920	121,804
1921	115,005
1922	120,197

The total number of offences during the year under report exceeded the quinquennial average (118,641 offences) by 1,556.

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

Year	Bombay Suburban District	Northern Division	Central Division	Southern Division	Sind	Presidency Railways	Total
1918	..	6,436	11,558	4,861	11,935	2,550	37,335
1919	..	6,987	13,863	5,984	13,011	4,753	44,628
1920	..	6,423	11,530	5,303	11,809	4,052	39,008
1921	858	5,708	11,534	5,053	12,537	4,086	39,778
1922	765	5,062	8,823	4,421	12,112	2,982	34,115

The totals of all reported cognizable crime (classes I to VI) were:—

1918	39,311
1919	47,069
1920	41,406
1921	44,017
1922	39,984

The year under report returned a substantial decrease of 4,033 cases in all classes as compared with the figure for 1921, and, excepting 1920, was the lowest during the quinquennium. The crime under class VI, which showed a decrease of 5,658 cases compared with the year, receded practically to its normal level. On the other hand, the increase of 1,625 cases under class VI, by districts for the first time in their report under the Conveyance Act; this fact fully explains the

The net decrease of 4,033 cases under all classes was shared by all the Divisions and Railways as shown under :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
Bombay Suburban District	— 90	Nil.	— 90
Northern Division	— 646	+ 494	— 152
Central Division	— 2,711	+ 414	— 2,297
Southern Division	— 632	+ 555	— 77
Sind	— 425	+ 142	— 283
Presidency Railways	— 1,154	+ 20	— 1,134
Total	— 5,658	+ 1,625	— 4,033

Except the Karachi, Hyderabad and Kanara Districts, which returned increases of 645, 125 and 13 cases, respectively, all Districts and Railways recorded decreases under the Indian Penal Code. The most notable reductions were on the G. I. P. Railway (926), in East Khandesh (664), Nasik (587), West Khandesh (331), Sholapur (313), Satara (310) and Belgaum (306). The reductions in other districts were Poona (276), Sukkur (263), Upper Sind Frontier (250), Ahmednagar (230), B. B. & C. I. Railway (228), Bijapur (218), Sind Railways (202), Nawabshah (184), Panch Mahals (162), Kaira (134), Broach (113), Thar and Parkar (108), Thana (96), Bombay Suburban District (90), Ahmedabad (77), Surat (64), Larkana and Dharwar (60 each), Ratnagiri (34), and Kolaba (27).

This general reduction has been attributed primarily to the good monsoon and to the prevalence of favourable agricultural conditions in the year of report. In certain charges other contributory causes also operated. On the G. I. P. Railway, for instance, the activities of a force of additional police, the despatch of armed escorts with goods trains, the provision of locks on wagons and closer co-operation with the District Police had an excellent effect. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the locking of wagons on the broad gauge, the rivetting of wagons on the meter gauge and the growth of the "watch and ward" system and on the Sind Railways, a decline in railway traffic, the rivetting of wagons and the tightening up of discipline in the Police themselves contributed to the decrease. In East Khandesh the diminution is partly attributed to the rounding up of two important criminal gangs comprising some 160 persons; in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Bombay Suburban, Kolaba and West Khandesh, to preventive measures such as prosecutions under Chapter VIII, intensive night rounds and in Ahmedabad and Kaira also to drastic operations against dacoits. In Satara, the imposition of additional police on certain villages and the conviction of certain members of Bajji's gang, referred to in the last report, led to good results. In Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah, the reduction in the number of Police Stations and Outposts resulting from the reorganization schemes is reported to have curtailed the facilities available to the public for reporting crime to such an extent that many crimes remain unreported.

I incline to the belief that the substantial reduction in the number of Police Stations and Outposts resulting from the Retrenchment Scheme has been partly responsible in all districts for the drop in the figures of reported crime. This result was anticipated. Time alone will show whether the facilities for reporting crime now afforded to the public are sufficiently easy to ensure the reporting of the bulk of serious crime. If petty crime is less freely reported, little harm is done; but if serious crime is not reported because the aggrieved parties cannot go to distant Police Stations it will be necessary to improve the facilities for reporting. The full effects of the Retrenchment Schemes introduced in 1923 will not be apparent till the figures of the current year are examined.

Coming to the Districts returning increases, the increase in the Kanara District (31) while the Commissioner in Sind has commented on the increases (4) Bombay, (5) Karachi Districts in the following terms :—

- (6) United Provinces in the Hyderabad District, it is noteworthy that Hyderabad
- (7) Bombay an increase of 130 against a net increase of 119 for the whole
- (8) Punjab may be explained that there has been a marked tendency to
- (9) Madras be of checked by increasing the strength of the
- (10) North-West Frontier Province reported cases of crime in the Karachi Town

has risen from 1,480 to 2,155. Considering that the Town Police was reorganized during the year the increase is contrary to expectations and is attributed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police to a more careful registration of crime. The Commissioner considers that the explanation must be received with some reservation and is personally inclined to the opinion that the figures indicate an increase in crime with which the Town Police as reorganized should be able to cope."

The rise in the number of cases under class VI was, as already pointed out, due to the inclusion for the first time by certain districts in their reports of cases under the Public Conveyance Act.

5. The following comparative statement shows the number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1922 and in the preceding four years:—

Forms of crime:	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
1. Murders	477	490	499	574	545
2. Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	241	214	226	245	233
3. Dacoities	405	393	377	568	362
4. Robberies	699	617	755	818	750
5. House-breaking with intent to commit an offence	10,875	11,367	9,912	10,412	9,184
6. Thefts (including cattle thefts)	17,295	21,592	18,027	17,704	14,367
7. Receiving stolen property	919	1,280	1,311	1,235	1,012
Total	30,702	36,943	31,117	31,547	26,459

With the substantial fall in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code there was a corresponding drop in serious crime, the diminution being almost proportionate, viz., 16·5 per cent. under the former and 16·1 per cent. under the latter, as compared with the figures for the previous year. It is satisfactory to notice that the total serious crime, the number of house-breaking and thefts, and the number of thefts (including cattle thefts) for 1922 were the lowest during the quinquennium and that the number of dacoities and robberies together, was lower than the corresponding total in any one of the preceding three years and exceeded by 17 only the number for 1918, the lowest figure in the quinquennium. On the other hand, the number of serious offences against the person, though less by 42 than that in 1921, was the next highest in the quinquennium.

The cases reported during 1922 shown in the above table were distributed between the Divisions, Sind and Railways as under:—

Divisions.	Murders and attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
Bombay						
Saurashtra	1922.. 12	4	19	170	343	13
District	1921.. 6	3	12	214	345	9
	+6	-3	NIL	-44	-2	+4
Northern Division	1922.. 154	123	161	1,809	1,424	88
	1921.. 162	105	123	1,778	1,671	96
	-8	-23	+29	-369	-247	-8
Central Division	1922.. 145	124	272	2,712	2,495	215
	1921.. 180	200	258	2,415	4,821	268
	-35	-156	-25	-703	-1,326	-153
Southern Division	1922.. 142	70	165	1,390	1,490	84
	1921.. 165	82	179	1,490	1,761	82
	-12	-12	-14	-300	-271	+1
Sind	1922.. 216	24	120	3,374	4,110	311
	1921.. 207	27	129	3,377	4,004	294
	+9	-3	-9	-3	+106	+17
Railways	1922.. 9	7	12	129	2,905	12
	1921.. 10	7	8	128	2,905	12
	-1	NIL	+4	1	0	0
Total ..	1922.. 778	362	750	11,300	11,300	613
	1921.. 820	398	700	10,931	12,952	668
	-42	-36	+50	+369	-1,652	-55

Sind and the Bombay Suburban District returned increases of 9 and 6 respectively in the number of murders and cognate offences. The only other increases in serious crime were 29 in the Northern Division and 5 on the Railways in the number of robberies. The former however was more than counter-balanced by the decrease of 33 in the number of dacoities, while for the latter no explanation has been furnished.

As regards "receivers", the Central Division and Sind were chiefly responsible for the fall in the number of "receivers" proceeded against. The fall in the number of offences against property scarcely justifies this inactivity with regard to receivers.

6. A statement showing the incidence by districts, per thousand of the population, of cognizable crime reported under the Indian Penal Code and the principal classes of serious crime for 1922 is subjoined.

Statistics on this basis for other provinces for 1922 are not available, but taking the figures for the previous year (1921), the incidence per mille of the population of cognizable crime reported in the years 1920-21 under classes I to V in the Presidencies and Provinces of India stood as under :—

	1920	1921
(1) Burma	4.71	4.19
(2) Central Provinces	3.43	3.84
(3) North West Frontier Province	2.92	3.10
(4) Bombay	2.06	2.19
(5) Punjab	1.86	2.16
(6) United Provinces	1.90	2.01
(7) Bengal	1.90	1.71
(8) Assam	1.93	1.55
(9) Bihar and Orissa	1.36	1.25
(10) Madras	1.37	1.24

These figures show that there was an increase in crime in 1921 over the figures of 1920 in the North-West Frontier, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and in Bombay and a decrease elsewhere. Burma was the most criminal Province in India, as it was in 1918 and 1920, and Madras the least criminal as it was in 1919. Bombay maintained its position of 1920, viz., 4th on the list.

The following table shows the incidence of important offences per mille of the population :—

	Murders.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	Burglaries.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.	Total serious crime.
Bombay	0.081	0.013	0.081	0.045	0.574	0.977	0.087	1.76
Bengal	0.011	0.007	0.017	0.011	0.800	0.567	0.032	1.81
Madras	0.024	0.006	0.022	0.028	0.289	0.614	0.018	1.00
Central Provinces	0.022	0.007	0.018	0.028	1.427	1.859	0.014	3.28
Punjab	0.039	0.024	0.011	0.031	0.968	0.546	0.117	1.73
United Provinces	0.018	0.012	0.028	0.017	1.008	0.653	0.040	1.77
Burma	0.060	0.013	0.034	0.084	0.613	1.900	0.018	2.78
Bihar and Orissa	0.007	0.006	0.010	0.005	0.571	0.438	0.028	1.08
Assam	0.01	0.012	0.007	0.006	0.618	0.494	0.063	1.20
North-West Frontier	0.22	0.161	0.194	0.128	0.808	0.552	0.126	2.21

It will be noticed that Bombay stood 5th in respect of total serious crime and 8th in regard to the number of burglaries, as was the case in the previous year, while its position in respect of the other forms of serious crime varied from 3rd to 4th.

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the armed and mounted police whose ordinary duties are not concerned with the investigation of crime, the following table shows the number of the cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1921 per policeman :—

(1) Central Provinces	4.72
(2) Assam	3.71
(3) Burma	3.25
(4) Bengal	2.95
(5) Bihar and Orissa	2.94
(6) United Provinces	2.55
(7) Bombay	2.34
(8) Punjab	2.08
(9) Madras	1.92
(10) North-West Frontier Province	1.19

The Bombay Presidency has retained its position of 1920, viz., 7th on the list. If however the strength as reduced in the Retrenchment Schemes were taken, the proportion would have been 1 to 2·89 cases investigated and the position of Bombay would have been 6th.

Criminal statistics for England and Wales for 1919 onwards are not yet available, and no comparison can therefore be instituted.

Turning to the incidence of crime for the year under report in the Presidency inclusive of Sind, the incidence of total reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code per mille of the population was 1·883 for the whole Presidency, that for Sind being considerably more than double that for the Presidency proper, viz., 3·693 as compared with 1·483. The same proportion prevailed in regard to total serious crime also, the incidence being 2·89 for Sind and 1·14 for the Presidency proper. The Bombay Suburban District (5·005) in the Presidency proper and Karachi (5·386) in Sind continued to be the most, and Ratnagiri (·276) and Thar and Parkar (2·026) the least, criminal districts in the year of report.

7. Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, cases for disposal numbered :—

Police Cognizable Cases for disposal.		Indian Penal Code, Class VI.		Total.
1921	.. ..	46,789	4,502	51,291
1922	.. ..	41,412	6,278	47,690

The number of cases in which the Police refused investigation under section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,240 against 2,539 in 1921, leaving 45,450 cases for investigation as against 48,752 in the previous year. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, dropped from 4·96 in 1921 to 4·67 in 1922. This deterioration, which has been brought about by the Northern Division, Central Division and Railways, is most noticeable in the Northern Division and on the Presidency Railways, where the percentage of refusals has fallen by about 1½ per cent. in each case. No explanation has been furnished by the Commissioner, Northern Division, or the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, while the Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, attributes it largely to the reduction in reported crime. The improvement in this respect was well marked in the Bombay Suburban District where the percentage rose from 8·7 in 1921 to 11·62 in 1922.

8. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 8,217 against 8,992 in 1921. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal was the lowest in the quinquennium, the percentages being 17·23 in 1922, 17·53 in 1921, 19·38 in 1920, 17·57 in 1919 and 19·00 in 1918, and is satisfactory. The improvement has been shared by all the Divisions in the Presidency proper, especially the Northern Division and Southern Division where the percentage has dropped from 17·49 and 25·34 in 1921 to 14·68 and 22·53 respectively in the year of report, an improvement by 2·81 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The falling off in Sind and on the Railways was negligible.

9. Of the excluded cases mentioned above, 1,264 cases were classed as being maliciously false as against 1,313 in the preceding year—a decrease of 49 cases.

The number of such cases and their percentages to cases for disposal for the five years 1918 to 1922 were :—

Year.			Number of cases.	Percentage.
1918	..	..	1,496	3·37
1919	..	..	1,784	3·31
1920	..	..	1,587	3·23
1921	..	..	1,313	2·56
1922	..	..	1,264	2·65

The slight increase is due mainly to the Bombay Suburban District where the number of such cases rose from 21 in 1921 to 44 in 1922 an increase of 2·52 per cent. In the Northern Division, Central Division and Southern Division, such cases were fewer than in 1921; while the fluctuations in Sind and on the Railways was negligible, viz., ·18 and ·7 per cent, respectively.

Prosecutions were undertaken in 268 cases during the year, of which 83 ended in conviction and 114 remained pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 21·20 against 23·30 in 1921 and 19·91 in 1920. The percentages of convictions to false cases tried during the last quinquennium were :—

1918	..	..	..	54·50
1919	..	..	..	63·60
1920	..	..	..	50·48
1921	..	..	..	58·91
1922	..	..	..	53·89

The reduction in the number of prosecutions launched and the deterioration in the percentage of convictions secured, as compared with the figures of 1921, are to be regretted. The Northern Division and Central Division were responsible for the former and the Central Division and the Southern Division for the latter. Sind and the Railways showed an improvement, both in regard to the number of prosecutions and of convictions and the Southern Division in regard to the former, and the Northern Division in regard to the latter, only. None of the Divisional Commissioners has commented on the falling off recorded in their Divisions.

10. The provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, under which compensation may be awarded by the Magistracy to persons against whom frivolous or vexatious complaints have been laid, was applied in 228 cases against 208 in 1921 and 244 in 1920. The total amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 6,713 against Rs. 7,023 in 1921 and Rs. 7,950 in 1920. Sind recorded a considerable improvement over the results for the year before, the number of cases and the amount awarded being 119 and Rs. 3,617 in 1922, against 81 cases and Rs. 3,196 in 1921, and continued to head the roll in respect of both the number of cases and the amount paid; the Northern Division and Railways deteriorated in regard to both, the Central Division in regard to the former and the Southern Division and Bombay Suburban District in regard to the latter. The Commissioner, Central Division in commenting on the action taken in his Division under this section, has quoted the following remarks of the District Magistrate, Poona :—

"It is an easy thing for the District Magistrate to ensure a great increase in the number of such cases—in Sind I raised the figures of one district to equal the total for all other districts in that province—but great caution is necessary, otherwise people are fined who have only failed to prove their cases."

and has added—

"As pointed out by Mr. Mackie, a District Magistrate who methodically examines the work of the subordinate Magistrates cannot fail to get to know whether the section is used adequately or not; such examination is in my opinion the only effective method of enforcing the proper use of section 250."

The Commissioner in Sind, in noticing the improvement in that Province, has expressed himself as follows :—

"It is for District Magistrates to find a remedy by careful scrutiny of returns and by instruction of Magistrates when examining their records of cases at the time of inspection. District Magistrates cannot fetter the discretion and judgment of the subordinate magistracy but they can guide them. While circulars are of less importance than personal instruction, there is no harm, and possibly great advantage, in informing all their subordinate magistrates that a correct application of section 250 will save the public from being victimised by false complaints and that magistrates in acquitting or discharging an accused should record whether the case is vexatious or frivolous."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, on the other hand, has remarked that there is less scope for the use of this section in police cases which are sent up to Magistrates after investigation has disclosed a *prima facie* case and expresses his agreement with the opinion of the District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, that the best way to deal with the obviously false cases is to refuse to deal with them at the outset by free use of section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code.

I commented in the last report on the disadvantages under which the Police labour in their investigations into such cases. The District Superintendent of Police, Kanara's suggestion is feasible only when the complaint is palpably false on the face of it, which is, unfortunately, seldom the case. In my opinion the measures suggested by the District Magistrate, Poona, and acquiesced in by the

Commissioners, Central Division and Sind, are best calculated to ensure the proper and adequate use of this important section.

11. There were 6,266 cases pending at the close of the year as against 7,247 in the year before—a decrease of 981 cases. Of these 6,266 cases, 2,068 were pending with the Police and 4,198 with the magistracy. The percentages of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last five years stand as under :—

1918	..	..	..	14.54
1919	..	..	..	13.44
1920	..	..	..	13.80
1921	..	..	..	14.12
1922	..	..	..	13.13

The decrease was shared by the whole Presidency, more particularly by the Bombay Suburban District and Sind, where the percentages dropped from 14.52 and 17.45 in 1921 to 7.75 and 15.52, respectively, in 1922.

12. Eliminating 'excluded' and 'pending cases', real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 32,934 cases against 34,827 in 1921—a decrease of 1,893 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the three years ending with the year under report follows :—

	Indian Penal Code	Class VI	Total
1920	30,452	2,082	32,534
1921	31,041	3,786	34,827
1922	27,445	5,489	32,934

The Central Division, Railways and the Northern Division returned decreases of 1,282, 974 and 92 and Sind, Southern Division and Bombay Suburban District increases of 204, 199 and 52 respectively. An examination of the variations of crime under the several classes shows that the reduction under 'class V' (Minor offences against property) and under 'class III' (serious offences against person and property or property only) was substantial. This improvement is specially welcome since these forms of crime touch the life of the people most closely. The remaining classes returned increases, the most marked being under 'class VI' (1,703).

The details of true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of under the more important heads of crime for the three years ending with the year of report are given below :—

Year.	Murders.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1920	377	284	436	5,849	14,842	1,001
1921	419	451	469	9,273	14,329	1,021
1922	443	381	490	8,436	12,009	837

Taking the figures by Divisions, there was an increase of 45 cases of murder in Sind, nine in the Southern Division and one in the Bombay Suburban District, and a decrease of 21 in the Northern Division, seven in the Central Division and three on the Railways as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The increase was most noticeable in the Upper Sind Frontier District (18), Sukkur (16), Hyderabad (11) in Sind, and Bijapur (11) in the Southern Division and the decrease in Kaira (10) in the Northern Division, and Poona (9) in the Central Division.

True dacoities decreased from 451 in 1921 to 381 in 1922. The reduction was confined to the Central Division (61 cases), Northern Division (17) and Sind (3), the other Divisions and Railways having recorded slight increases. The decrease was most marked in East Khandesh (28) and Thana (14).

True robberies, on the other hand, rose from 469 in 1921 to 490 in 1922—an increase of 21 cases, which was shared by the Northern Division (38 cases), Southern Division (22) and Sind (1). The Central Division returned a decrease of 36, and the Bombay Suburban District of four. The number on the Railways remained

stationary. The districts recording noticeable increases were Karachi (22), Thane (16), Belgaum (13) and Bijapur (10).

The number of true dacoities and robberies taken together, however, was less by 49 in the year of report than in the preceding year, the Central Division, Sind and Bombay Suburban District showing falls of 97, 2 and 1 and the Southern Division, Northern Division and Railways rises of 28, 21 and 2, respectively.

True burglaries dropped from 9,273 in 1921 to 8,436 in 1922—a decrease of 837 cases. The divisions responsible for the reduction were the Central Division (580 cases), Northern Division (276) and Southern Division (143). Sind recorded an increase of 142, Bombay Suburban District, 12 and the Railways, 8 cases. The districts recording prominent decrease were East Khandesh (161), Nasik (131) and West Khandesh (108), while the Karachi District returned the largest increase, viz., 196 cases.

There was a substantial fall of 2,320 cases in true thefts (including cattle thefts) which was shared by all the divisions except the Bombay Suburban District which returned an increase of 126 cases. The reduction was most marked in the Central Division (857) and Railways (782) and less so in the Northern Division (306), Sind (310) and the Southern Division (200). The districts recording noticeable decreases were the G. I. P. Railway (592 cases), East Khandesh (202), B. B. & C. I. Railway (199) and Nasik (196).

True cases of receiving stolen property numbered 837 against 1,021 in 1921. The Central Division, Southern Division, Sind and Railways returned decreases, the most prominent being the Central Division (147 cases). The increase in the Northern Division and Bombay Suburban District was insignificant.

13. Concurrently with the decrease in the number of reported cases and cases for disposal, there was a decrease of 1,661 in the number of undetected cases. The figures, compared with those of the preceding two years, are as under :—

1920	..	..	..	14,762
1921	..	..	..	15,362
1922	..	..	..	13,701
Average				14,608

The figure for the year under report was the smallest during the triennium, both numerically and proportionately, and was nearly 1,000 below the average annual figure. The decrease was most marked on the Railways, viz., 706 cases, which was followed by the Central Division with 589 cases, the Northern Division with 314 cases and the Southern Division with 121 cases. There was an increase of 56 cases in the Bombay Suburban District and of 13 in Sind.

The following tabular statement indicates the percentages of undetected cases to real cases disposed of, according to the several divisions of the Presidency :—

Division.	Real cases disposed of in 1922.	Undetected cases in 1922.	Percentages.				
			1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Bombay Suburban District ..	615	300	..	..	..	41.50	47.15
Northern Division ..	5,525	1,798	32.55	32.54	32.75	32.90	32.37
Central Division ..	9,583	3,775	40.04	43.25	43.05	40.16	39.29
Southern Division ..	3,968	1,111	28.01	28.08	28.10	28.08	28.00
Sind ..	10,205	4,957	48.54	53.50	53.23	48.43	48.57
Railways ..	2,328	1,775	77.23	60.00	55.55	58.90	54.81
Total ..	22,984	13,701	64.19	64.55	65.27	64.19	61.89

An examination of these statistics shows that the percentage for the whole Presidency was the lowest during the quinquennium. This very gratifying improvement is due entirely, however, to the inclusion in the statistics of the figures relating to cases under class VI. If Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, a very different story is revealed, for the percentage of undetected cases has risen from 46.58 in 1918, 46.92 in 1919, 47.92 in 1920 and 48.69 in 1921 to 49.27 in the year

of report. This slow yet steady deterioration has been a disquieting factor in Police Administration of late years.

Taking the several divisions of the Presidency separately, and confining attention to the two years—1921 and 1922, the percentages of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code were as follows :—

			1921.	1922.
Bombay Suburban District	..	..	42.54	47.93
Northern Division	..	..	44.13	43.50
Central Division	..	..	49.51	53.51
Southern Division	..	..	35.34	34.86
Sind	..	..	50.59	50.50
Railways	..	..	62.33	59.24
Total			48.89	49.27

The Railways improved to the standard of 1920, wiping out the deterioration that occurred in 1921; in the Northern Division, Southern Division and Sind the fluctuations, though showing a slight improvement, are negligible, while the rise in the Bombay Suburban District and Central Division was considerable about 5 per cent. in the former and 4 per cent. in the latter. The Southern Division, once again, returned the smallest, and the Railways the largest, number of undetected cases.

An examination of the returns of cases under the Indian Penal Code by districts shows that there was a decrease of undetected cases in the year of report in the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Panch Mahals, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana and Thar and Parkar, while the reverse was the case in the remaining charges. The reduction was most noticeable in Broach, Kanara, Kolaba and Thar and Parkar, where the percentages have dropped by from 6 to 10 per cent. The increase was most prominent in West Khandesh, Surat, Poona, Bijapur, Bandra and Upper Sind Frontier where the percentages rose from 46.83, 37.43, 53.35, 30.05, 42.46, 33.03 in 1921 to 56.58, 45.07, 60.11, 37.95, 48.00 and 39.37 respectively.

As regards the Presidency Railways, there was improvement on both the Railways. On the G. I. P. Railway the percentage dropped from 58.62 in 1921 to 52.34 in 1922, mainly owing to the reduction in thefts from running goods trains, thanks to the special measures adopted in the preceding year. As pointed out in the last report, these thefts are very difficult of detection. A considerable improvement on the Railways may be expected when the recommendations of the Railway Committee are given effect to.

Turning to the Divisions, the Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"Of the total 1,793 undetected cases, those of house-breakings and ordinary thefts numbered 1,305, i.e., in every 4 cases that remained undetected, 3 were of house-breakings and ordinary thefts. Though Ahmedabad heads the list the percentage of undetected cases to true cases in this district shows a decided and satisfactory decline in the year under report. The districts where the fall is most pronounced is Broach, the figures being 14.7 as compared with 42.72 in the last year. Thana shows no change and Surat and Kaira slight increases."

The Commissioner, Central Division, observes :—

"The number of undetected cases fell from 4,364 to 3,775, but the decrease is not proportionate to the decrease in total crime. * * * It will be seen that the decrease is shared by all districts except Poona, where the increase—in spite of the general decrease in crime—is disappointing."

and endorses the following observations of the Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range, adding "This is a useful suggestion, with which the Inspector General of Police will, no doubt, deal."

"The continued rise in the number of undetected cases is more or less due to the ingress into the district of foreign criminals whose work generally remains undetected for a considerable period till they either make a blunder or their disguise is penetrated. * * * The only solution of the problem is to have a small detective force headed by a Sub-Inspector whose sole duty should be to visit all different police stations in the district in disguise and look for foreign criminals."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

"The number of undetected cases was 1,111 against 1,232. * * * The percentage of undetected cases under class III (serious offences against property and person or property only) continues to be disappointing, i.e., 65·00 against 63·00 and all districts are responsible more or less for this. * * *

"The most common crime after all is house-breaking and thefts, and the fact that a large number of these go undetected leaves the public rather dissatisfied. The only way to stop such crime is to arrange with the District Criminal Investigation Department or Intelligence Department. This organization has not received the attention it should."

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"The percentage of undetected cases was 50·51 and represents a slight improvement over the previous year's figures besides being the best on record for the past five years. It was only in the Karachi and the Nawabshah Districts, where in the latter district the District Superintendent of Police was in charge all the year, that the figures of undetected crime increased. It is hoped that the District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, will pay extra attention to the detective work of his Sub-Inspectors. It is gratifying to note an improvement in the Sind Railways."

As regards the suggestion that in local Intelligence Departments would be found the panacea for reducing the figures of undetected crime, such special Branches exist in Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat, but financial considerations prevent the extension of the system to other districts or the expansion of the existing agencies so as to enable them to interest themselves in something more than purely local matters.

A far more crying need is the expansion and reorganization of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department and the establishment of a Detective Training School. That money spent in this connection would be money well spent, has been proved over and over again. As I wrote last year, the detection and suppression of organized crime can only be accomplished by a specially trained agency and this agency cannot be established and trained unless funds are made available. Meanwhile the unequal struggle between organized gangs of criminals and un-coordinated police units, already overburdened with routine work, must continue. There can be no improvement until the problem is tackled in a systematic manner by an agency scientifically trained and organized. That no such agency now exists is a reproach to the Presidency that claims to lead India.

14. Of 16,993 cases decided by trial, 14,614 ended in conviction compared with 14,348 out of 16,926 cases tried in 1921. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 86 against 84·76 in the previous year under all classes, and 81·40 against 81·97 under the Indian Penal Code.

The following table of percentages indicates the success obtained by the Police in the Courts under the most important heads of crime :—

Year.	Murders, etc.	Deception.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1920	73·69	81·98	85·88	88·19	92·88	98·27
1921	76·61	80·00	87·68	88·16	90·77	98·94
1922	77·10	78·94	88·44	87·73	98·12	98·18

In respect of true police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true stands as under for 1922 and the preceding four years :—

1918	39·24
1919	41·56
1920	39·67
1921	41·19
1922	44·27

The results in the year of report were the best during the quinquennium. The improvement was shared by the entire Presidency. The highest percentage of convictions was once more returned by the Central Division (63·20) and the lowest

once again by Sind (32·29). The Northern Division showed a percentage of 52, Southern Division of 51·16, Railways of 37·77 and Bombay Suburban District of 35·33.

The percentage for the Presidency exclusive of Sind stood at 49·88 against 45·45 in 1921 and 43·35 in 1920.

15. A total of 1,170 cases, inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, was committed to the Sessions Courts against 1,183 cases in 1921. Out of 952 trials concluded, 691 ended in conviction as compared with 973 trials concluded in 1921 with 706 convictions. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was practically stationary—72·58 against 72·55 in 1921. Of the remaining cases, 261 ended in acquittal or discharge, and 203 remained pending at the close of the year. The highest percentage of convictions to cases tried was returned by the Presidency Railways, viz., 89·28 against 70·59 in 1921. Similar percentages for the Northern Division, Central Division, Southern Division and Sind were 72·52, 75·77, 74·49 and 67·30 against 75·5, 80·82, 71·07 and 64·16, respectively, in 1921. The percentage for the Presidency exclusive of Sind was 75·15 against 76·17 in 1921 and 75·31 in 1920.

16. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police totalled 5,815 in 1922 against 4,136 in 1921—an increase of 1,679 cases. This increase, as explained in paragraph 4, was due to the inclusion by certain districts for the first time in their reports for this year of cases under the Public Conveyance Act. Of the 5,815 cases, 5,085 were brought to trial and 4,899 ended in conviction against 3,424 and 3,281, respectively, in 1921. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried stood at 96·34 against 95·82 in 1921 and 96·96 in 1920.

17. The number of true cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the police in 1922 was 8,354 against 7,481 in 1921 and 7,781 in 1920. 4,082 or 48·86 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction against 3,539 or 47·30 in 1921 and 3,876 or 49·81 in 1920.

18. The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 34,340 against 37,464 in 1921 and 33,703 in 1920. The decrease in the number of persons arrested corresponded with the decrease in crime in the year of report.

Inclusive of the number of persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 41,900 as compared with 44,431 in 1921 and 41,296 in 1920. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 934 against 975 in 1921 and 733 in 1920—a percentage of 2·72 of the total arrested as compared with 2·60 in 1921 and 2·17 in 1920. Of the 41,900 persons for disposal, 33,410 were tried during the year, of whom 20,793 were convicted, giving a percentage of 62·23 on the total tried against 61·05 in 1921 and 60·23 in 1920. This improvement was shared by all the divisions and Railways except the Central Division where the percentage remained practically stationary—73·99 in 1921 and 73·65 in 1922.

Confining attention to persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 26,963 were tried of whom 14,926 were convicted, giving a percentage of 55·36 against 56·98 in 1921 and 57·80 in 1920. The percentages under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper and Sind, respectively, were 59·89 and 46·39 against 60·89 and 47·36 in 1921. At the end of the year 6,574 persons were awaiting trial against 7,427 in 1921 and 6,845 in 1920, giving a percentage of 16·04 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 17·09 in 1921 and 16·87 in 1920.

As explained in the last report, the causes which lead to a rise in the number of undetected cases are equally responsible for the deterioration in the percentage of convictions under the Indian Penal Code.

19. Non-cognizable crime increased from 63,507 to 72,639 in the year under report—a net increase of 9,132 cases. All the Divisions and Railways contributed to the increase, the highest being Sind 6,914 followed by Northern Division with 952, Central Division with 485, Southern Division with 412 and the Railways with 369. The total number of cases for disposal was 76,401 against 67,886 in 1921. Of these 76,401, 52,733 were tried and 41,154 ended in conviction against 42,786 and 33,092 respectively, in 1921. The percentage of conviction to the number for disposal rose from 48·74 in 1921 to 53·86 in 1922—an appreciable improvement. Of the cases for disposal, 12,216 were of “voluntarily causing hurt” as against 12,124 in 1921.

The Commissioner, Central Division, in regard to cases under section 323, Indian Penal Code, which were either compounded, dismissed, etc., observes :—

“ As usual section 323 (voluntarily causing hurt) contributed the largest quota—3,095 cases—to the volume of non-cognizable crime. Of these 409 (about 13th) were dismissed without trial, and 1,511 or about one-half were apparently compounded. From these figures it is clear that sufficient care was not taken in verifying complaints before admitting them.”

20. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts during 1922 was 116,802 against 105,378 in 1921. Six thousand seven hundred and twenty were discharged after appearance without trial, 76,948 were tried, 48,424 were convicted and 28,524 were discharged or acquitted against 6,256, 63,983, 39,315 and 24,668 respectively in the preceding year. The percentages of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts were 62·93 and 41·45 against 61·44 and 37·30 respectively, in 1921.

21. The value of property stolen during 1922 in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 25,63,766 against Rs. 29,12,879 in 1921 and Rs. 25,28,384 in 1920. The value of property recovered was Rs. 7,63,626 as compared with Rs. 9,00,259 in 1921 and Rs. 5,65,124 in 1920. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen as worked out by the new method of calculation adopted in recent years dropped considerably, viz., to 28·69 from 36·67 in 1921 and 40·03 in 1920.

The following table shows similar percentages for 1921 and 1922 for Divisions, Sind and Railways :—

	1921.	1922.
Bombay Suburban District	29·66	29·36
Northern Division	21·76	22·14
Central Division	36·65	24·19
Southern Division	69·58	33·58
Sind	34·60	31·34
Railways	40·03	28·74

Except in the Northern Division where the percentage of recovery rose by about 11 per cent. and in the Bombay Suburban District where it was stationary, there was deterioration in all the divisions and on the Railways, especially in the Southern Division, where the recoveries dropped by no less than 26 per cent. None of the Commissioners has explained the falling off. As regards the Presidency Railways, both Railways were responsible for the deterioration. The Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, is silent on the subject while the Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and M and S. M. Railways, has offered the following explanation :—

“ The reduction in the percentage of property recovered as compared with last year is largely due to the fact that in one case in 1921, the Pay Clerk's Murder Case, Rs. 22,759-1-0 were stolen and Rs. 32,641 recovered. No such statistical good fortune was experienced in 1922.”

As observed in the last report, causes which operate to swell the number of undetected cases operate with equal force on the proportion of property recovered. No substantial improvement in this respect can be expected until the number of undetected crimes decreases.

22. The following comparative statement furnishes detailed information in respect of proceedings taken under Chapter VIII, Preventive action. 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 Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding pending cases).
Bombay Suburban District.	1921.. 18 1922.. 121	.. 34	.. 18	.. ..	.. 16	.. 66	61·81
Northern Division	1921.. 1,025 1922.. 1,101	796 853	614 581	.. ..	172 272	147 144	87·72 88·81
Central Division	1921.. 918 1922.. 692	678 494	261 277	.. ..	417 217	79 67	80·81 79·04
Southern Division	1921.. 850 1922.. 902	442 326	370 228	.. 16	72 98	219 349	70·04 58·95
Sind	1921.. 1,220 1922.. 1,189	652 663	163 141	.. ..	489 521	262 272	68·05 72·30
Railways	1921.. 80 1922.. 140	54 113	22 41	.. ..	32 77	9 8	76·06 90·00
Total	1921.. 4,111 1922.. 4,145	2,612 2,488	1,430 1,286	.. 16	1,182 1,201	716 908	76·93 76·81

The figures show that there was an increase of 34 cases over the previous year's total of persons proceeded against. The Divisions which returned increases were the Northern Division (1,101 against 1,025), Bombay Suburban District (121 against 18), Southern Division (902 against 850), Presidency Railways (140 against 80). The decrease was most marked in the Central Division, 692 cases against 918. The increase was most marked in the Bombay Suburban District (103 cases), Nawabshah (95), Hyderabad (95) and Ahmedabad (73) while the most pronounced decrease was in Larkana (234 cases), East Khandesh (65) and Ahmednagar (61).

The Commissioner, Central Division, in commenting on the decrease in his Division, remarks :—

"In this connection I would remark that with the more extended working of the Criminal Tribes Act, we may expect to see a decrease in the number of cases under Chapter VIII; and such a decrease should be a matter for congratulations so long as it is not accompanied by an increase in crime against property."

As regards the results in the Courts, for the whole Presidency they were almost the same as in the year before, the percentage of convictions obtained being 76·81 in 1922 and 76·93 in 1921. Considering the Divisions and Railways individually, the Police in the Northern Division, Sind and on the Railways were more, and in the Central Division and Southern Division less, successful in the year of report than in the preceding year. The falling off in the Central Division was slight, 79·04 per cent. convictions against 80·81, but in the Southern Division it was pronounced, 58·95 per cent. against 70·04 in 1921. In regard to this the Commissioner, Southern Division, has stated :—

"More than 50 per cent. of the cases failed in Belgaum and Bijapur. This shows lack of care in their preparation. Failure in securing cases always aggravates the situation and causes hardship to the witnesses and special care ought to be taken in these cases."

23. In the Ahmedabad District two gangs of Muzaffarnagar Bauriahs and Chharas were arrested and successfully dealt with under Chapter VIII. In the Ahmednagar District some wandering gangs of Mang Garudis and Phanse Pardhis, etc., were responsible for the commission of petty thefts. In Poona a gang of five Mahomedans from Sholapur and a gang of Bowrie Badaks from Bhopal State were arrested and were being dealt with at the end of the year. In Bijapur two gangs of Iranis, from adjoining States, were noticed, watched and escorted out of the district. In Dharwar gangs of Gosavis, Iranis, Haranshikaris, etc., were

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

noticed and watched by the police. In Kolaba a gang of Phanse Pardhis was arrested and convicted in connection with the commission of two dacoities.

The Deputy Inspector General for Sind, in this connection, has stated :—

“We have again escaped trouble from the Hurs and steps are now being taken to release a number of the better behaved men in this tribe. This is an experiment, and will have to be very carefully watched, and I hope that the Hurs have now learnt that they cannot continually fight against law and order.”

“The Machis in the Hala Taluka have been giving trouble in this area, and I think it is time that the Criminal Tribes Act was applied to this tribe. Dubar Jagirania have on the whole been behaving themselves better than in the past, and with sympathetic treatment I think it is possible that we may be able to wean them from their old bad habits.”

On the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways a gang of Iranis came to notice and was dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

A review on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act is appended.

24. During the year of report 4,344 of the 20,793 persons who were convicted were identified as having had previous convictions and 1,147 were classed as ‘habitual offenders’ against 4,073, 21,475 and 1,386 respectively, in 1921. The highest contributions were from the Northern Division (368) and the Central Division (361) followed by Sind with (238), by the Southern Division with (104) and by the Railways with (12). The number of habituals was most marked in East Khandesh (136), Thana (127), Kaira (95) and Poona (90).

Many instances came to notice in which the Magistrates failed to inflict enhanced punishments on habitual offenders, in spite of the fact of the previous convictions being brought to notice. The following are a few concrete instances :—

G. I. P. Railway—at Bombay.

An accused, Bhawani Shankar Gouri Shankar, was sent up for trial before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on a charge of having stolen at Wadi Bunder a bundle of gunny bags worth Rs. 200. The evidence was complete and the accused pleaded guilty. In spite of the fact that he had eleven previous convictions, he was sentenced only to six months’ imprisonment.

(2) An accused, Pandu Satwa Takari, was arrested by the Railway Police in the act of picking the pocket of a passenger; he was sent up for trial before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, and pleaded guilty. Although he had eight previous convictions, he was sentenced only to six months’ imprisonment.

(3) An accused, Mahananda Jagjivan, was seen running away with a purse which he had stolen from a passenger. He threw away the purse but was caught and was duly sent up for trial before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar. He pleaded guilty and, although he had four previous convictions, he was sentenced only to six months’ imprisonment.

Satara District.

Three members of a gang of Javeri Komtis were sent up for the commission of several petty thefts in Wai and were tried by the Third Class Magistrate, Wai. Two of them were awarded 51 days’ and 57 days’ rigorous imprisonment only, respectively, for three separate offences under section 379, Indian Penal Code, although it was proved that they had 15 and 4 previous convictions, respectively.

The three cases from the G. I. P. Railway were referred by me to Government who were pleased to refer two of them to the High Court. The High Court enhanced the punishment in one case from six months to two years’ rigorous imprisonment and refused to interfere with the second case, though the punishment was considered to be inadequate.

In the Satara case, a representation was submitted by the District Magistrate to the High Court who, though they agreed with the District Magistrate regarding the inadequacy of the punishment, did not interfere in consideration of the triviality of offences and of the fact that the sentences awarded had expired.

Leniency of this nature to hardened criminals is sadly misplaced, for it only serves to increase the contempt that habitual offenders already have for the Law. The protection from such offenders, to which the public is entitled, is reduced to

negligible proportions, while the task of the Police in checking the activities of habitual criminals becomes impossible.

25. In the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, the District Police and the Criminal Investigation Department took up eight gang cases. Including those pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was 16; of these 5 were pending at the close of the year and one was declared to be non-cognizable. Seven cases ended in conviction against three in the year before. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 292 of whom 131 were awaiting trial at the close of the year, 12 were released without being brought to trial, 5 died, 2 were concerned in cases declared to be non-cognizable and 141 were tried, of whom 89 were convicted, giving a percentage of 63·12 of the number tried as against 65·11 in 1921. These results are satisfactory.

Gang cases—Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated the 26th January 1916.

26. The permanent sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Presidency was unchanged, viz., 1 Deputy Inspector General, 1 Superintendent, 10 Inspectors, 27 Sub-Inspectors (inclusive of shorthand Sub-Inspectors) and 23 Head Constables. Of the 27 Sub-Inspector posts, 3 shorthand Sub-Inspectors' appointments were not filled as a measure of economy, as in 1921, and one shorthand Sub-Inspector was under training in Urdu shorthand at Lucknow. The actual strength of Sub-Inspectors was thus 23, of whom 17 were at Poona, 3 (Gujarathi shorthand Sub-Inspectors) at Ahmedabad and 3 (Kanarese shorthand Sub-Inspectors) at Belgaum.

In addition, one Inspector—the Marathi Teacher at the Police Training School—was temporarily attached to the Criminal Investigation Department from 12th June 1922 on the closure of the School; he was mainly employed in teaching Marathi to Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police stationed at Poona.

The permanent establishment of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department also continued as in 1921—1 Superintendent, 2 Deputy Superintendents, 4 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head Constables and 20 Constables—divided into two branches, Criminal and Political, each under a Deputy Superintendent.

The reorganization of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department still continues to be held in abeyance for want of funds. When commenting on this subject last year, I wrote:—

“The experiences of the year have confirmed me in the opinion expressed in the report for 1920 that an efficient organization for studying and sterilising the professional criminal is a crying need. It is difficult to fathom the prejudice of those who will not admit that it is sound finance, even in a year of acute financial stringency, to spend Rs. 50,000 on an organization that must substantially reduce the enormous figure of unrecovered stolen property which in 1921 amounted to no less than Rs. 20,00,000. That the scientific study of the professional criminal and his methods is essential to successful police work is recognized in every civilized country. When will the custodians of the interests of the people of India awaken to the fact and discharge their obligation to their constituents? If they are not prepared to accept the opinions of their advisers, let them make direct enquiries of Scotland Yard. They will find that in England a large, efficient and well paid central organization exists whose sole duty it is to study and to tabulate the *modus operandi* of each individual professional criminal who comes to the notice of the police. They will find that this organization has been proved to exercise a most effective check upon the activities of professional criminals and to have been responsible for the detection of countless crimes which, but for its operations, would have remained undetected.”

The statistics in regard to the detection of crime and the recovery of property for the year of report only serve to emphasize the truth of these observations and the imperative necessity for reorganizing the Criminal Investigation Department in the manner indicated.

During the year under report the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 133 cases as against 88 in 1921, and 68 in 1920. Of these, 101 were criminal, and 32 of a political, quasi-political, or confidential nature, as compared with 65 and 23 respectively in the preceding year. Two hundred and forty-one persons were dealt with, of whom 93 were convicted, 34 discharged, and 114 were pending trial at the close of the year. One hundred and ninety-two public meetings and conferences were attended by the staff and reports made of the

proceedings, against 366 in the year before. This reduction has been attributed by the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, to the decrease in open political agitation owing to the incarceration of various political leaders.

The following were some of the more interesting cases dealt with :—

The East Khandesh district dacoity and Gang case.

On the 23rd November 1921, a dacoity took place at the house of one Sakharan Jodhraj Marwadi, who lived at Budhgaon, taluka Chopda of the East Khandesh District, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 5,000 to 6,000 was stolen. The complainant's brother was killed, and another person seriously injured. The District Superintendent of Police asked for Criminal Investigation Department aid. Khan Saheb Shaikh Ali Mahomed was deputed and started investigation on the 21st December 1921. The dacoits were traced and a case under section 396, Indian Penal Code, was sent up against 16 accused. Of these, ten were transported for life, one was sentenced to undergo 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, and 5 were acquitted. The investigation of this offence, however, showed that four separate gangs had been formed at Yawal nearly five years ago. They worked either together or independently according to circumstances and at first confined themselves to the commission of minor offences such as thefts and burglaries, occasionally venturing on a dacoity. One gang, however, committed a dacoity at Titgaon, under Burhanpur, Central Provinces and, although some of them were arrested and prosecuted, they managed to escape conviction. This emboldened the gang considerably, and they took up dacoity more or less as a profession. Supdusing Narayansingh Pardeshi of Yawal, who had been a Police Constable some 30 years ago and had been dismissed, was the leader of the gangs. He acquired a modest fortune as the receiver of their stolen property, but never accompanied the gangs on their adventures, though his son did. Supdusing, who had for many years exhibited anti-Government tendencies, had recently become an active political "worker". As such he appears to have obtained subscriptions for Political Funds from his dacoit friends, most of whom were Tadvi Bhils. The dacoities however had no political significance as Supdusing was in league with these gangs long before the inception of the non-co-operation and the Khilafat movements. So far the number of dacoities investigated, which have been brought home to the Yawal gangs, has reached 30, and the number of accused arrested in this connection is 123. Seventeen of the more serious dacoity cases are being sent for trial separately and a Gang case under section 400, Indian Penal Code, is being sent up against about 50 accused. The value of the property recovered or attached in connection with these cases, is Rs. 49,927 of which over Rs. 14,000 worth has been actually identified by complainants in various dacoity cases. So far 4 dacoity cases, including that at Budhgaon, have been decided by the additional Sessions Judge, Jalgaon, who has been specially appointed by Government to try these cases. Of the accused arrested, ten have been transported and 19 have been sentenced to undergo terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from 5 to 10 years. The other cases were "subjudice" at the close of the year.

Fraudulent claim for a Dummy Consignment of Indian Cotton Twist at Carnao Bridge, Bombay.

On 10th February 1922, a consignment note for 2 bales of Indian cotton twist, to be despatched to Ahmedabad, was made out at Carnao Bridge Goods Office and a Railway receipt for the same was obtained, the consignee and consignor being one G. A. Hussein. On 16th April 1922, a notice was served by this Hussein on the Agent and General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, demanding payment of a claim of Rs. 1,050 for non-delivery of the bales in question at Ahmedabad. The Railway Authorities and Railway Police made enquiries and ultimately the case was referred to the Criminal Investigation Department in August 1922. Sub-Inspector H. S. Soman, who took up the enquiry, found that the consignment was a bogus one and that three men, Ghulam Abbas Rasool, G. A. Hussein and Tukaram Bala had effected various forgeries of accounts, false entries in Railway books, etc., in order to establish their claim for Rs. 1,050. No cotton twist had, in fact, been purchased or despatched. A case under sections 420 and 34, Indian Penal

Code, was sent up against the three accused, charges under sections 467, 468, 471, 420, 109 and 34, Indian Penal Code, were framed, and the case was committed to the High Court, Bombay.

House Breaking and Theft in Poona Cantonment.

On the night of the 2nd January 1922, the bungalow of Mr. Dara Cawasji situated in Transport Lines, Poona, was broken into and property worth Rs. 25,620 stolen. Inspector Kelkar of the Criminal Investigation Department, who was deputed to take up the investigation on a request by the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, succeeded, after a protracted and patient investigation, in detecting the offenders. After a lapse of nearly six months he received information that one Govinda Gopala, Mang, who was undergoing a long sentence in the Yeravda Jail in connection with another offence, was one of those concerned in this case. Government were moved to suspend conditionally the sentence passed upon Govinda and, on information supplied by him, Inspector Kelkar worked the case out successfully. Nine persons were arrested and property worth Rs. 17,714 recovered. The case was pending trial in the Court of the Special Magistrate, First Class, Poona Cantonment, at the close of the year.

Burglaries and Thefts in Poona City and Cantonment.

During the investigation of the above case the suspicious conduct of four Mahomedans hailing from Cawnpore came to Inspector Kelkar's notice. These men had settled in Poona and Sholapur, ostensibly plying tongas for hire during the night; but it was found, on enquiry, that they preyed upon their passengers and rifled valuables from their trunks. These thieves kept bunches of spare keys and tools for opening trunks and carried on a systematic and successful campaign of thefts. They were finally arrested, and seven offences were traced against them. Property worth over Rs. 10,000 had been stolen in these cases, and Inspector Kelkar succeeded in recovering Rs. 8,600 of it. The four accused were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment in two cases, and the other cases were pending trial. Simultaneously a gang of Madrassie-Christians, who were found to have been committing offences all over India and had been operating successfully in Poona for sometime, were rounded up. Several offences which had been traced to this gang were pending in Court or were under investigation at the close of the year.

The Poona Badak Baori Gang Case.

A gang of nine Baoris was arrested and sent for trial by the Poona Police in connection with four burglary cases. The other members of the gang absconded to Bhopal State, where a large amount of stolen property from the Poona District was attached by the Bhopal State Police from their possession. The Criminal Investigation Department were called in and acting Inspector Kakeri of the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed to take up the investigation in June 1922. His enquiries showed that a gang of 35 Badak Baoris, from the Bhopal, Gwalior and Baria States, had arrived in the Poona District in 1917 where they formed two gangs. One gang camped on Shambu Hill in Khed Taluka, and the other at Bhandardari in Maval Taluka two lonely and out of the way places. Disguised as Sadhus and Bairagis, they commenced operations and committed a number of burglaries, and also ventured on a few dacoities and robberies. When nine of them were arrested, the rest decamped. Ten of the gang were subsequently arrested at Raisen, Bhopal State. Stolen property worth about Rs. 3,500 was recovered and a case against 22 accused under section 401, Indian Penal Code, sent up before the Special Magistrate, First Class, Poona. Warrants were issued against those absconding. The case was pending trial in Court.

The Balasinor Bomb Case.

Several speeches directed against the British Government and the State were made at Balasinor, and action was taken against eight of the speakers under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code. Five of the accused failed to furnish bail to attend Court and were sent to jail. This was in May 1922. In jail the accused started a hunger-strike. The news spread in Balasinor, and, by way of protest against the action of the State, a 'hartal' was observed for four days. In June the Nawab

received an anonymous letter, threatening him for his alleged unjust attitude towards the non-co-operation movement, and early in July a parcel of fruit was received both by the Nawab and the Dewan of Balasinor. These, on being opened, were found to contain cocoanuts filled with nails, scrap-iron and explosive substances. They were sent to the Political Agent, Rewa-Kantha, who wired for the services of the Criminal Investigation Department. Inspector Ambalal Ganpatram took up the enquiry and, after a patient investigation, found that a Bania named Jivraj Karamai of Kutch, who had learnt at Ujjain that repression was rife in Balasinor, had come there towards the end of June and put up in a Dharamsala opposite the bungalow of the Diwan. The day after he arrived one Manilal Chagan, a Patidar and non-co-operator from Nar, taluka Petlad in Baroda, came to the same Dharamsala. The two put their heads together and planned a revenge against the Nawab and the Diwan of Balasinor for their action in stopping the 'hartal'. They went to Baroda and purchased the necessary materials, and made up two bombs. These were packed in two baskets filled with fruit, and despatched by rail on 1st July 1922 to the Nawab and the Diwan. Convincing evidence was collected and a case under section 4 of the Explosives Act and section 307, Indian Penal Code, was sent up against both accused to the First Class Magistrate, Balasinor. The case was pending trial at the close of the year.

Saudatti Co-operative Society Fraud Case.

This Society used to keep very large balances on hand, despite repeated warnings from the Registrar, Co-operative Societies and his officers. The cash was invariably produced, however, whenever the accounts were examined, and so no action was possible; but finally it was found that various small amounts had not been entered in the cash book, and the Criminal Investigation Department were then called in. Sub-Inspector Wagle was detailed to investigate the case, and he found that the two accused, B. G. Sabnis, Chairman, and G. J. Manoli, Secretary, were in the habit of receiving deposits and raising loans in the name of the Society and, showing the money received as balances on hand, of utilising them for speculation in private concerns such as ginning factories, cotton commission business, etc., etc. During the cotton season they kept about Rs. 20,000 as balance on hand, for speculative purposes. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced under section 409. A second charge was framed against G. J. Manoli, Secretary of the Society, as he had failed to credit various amounts recovered from members of the society. He had either returned the amounts, or credited them in the Society's accounts after considerable lapse of time. The amount misappropriated was nearly 8,000 but most of it was made good. The accused was convicted on this charge also.

Nimbgaon Inamdar's Murder Case.

On the night of 4th April 1922, Datto Balwant, Inamdar of Nimbgaon, taluka Malsiras, district Sholapur, left his house after supper and did not return. His wife, suspecting foul play, sent persons to search for him, when his dead body, with a number of injuries on it, was found in a dry well adjoining his house. There were factions in the village, as the inam was shared between three branches of a Brahmin family; the deceased had a four-anna share in the inam. In 1895 the three inamdars claimed enhanced rent from the tenants, sued them successfully and obtained a decree. In 1905 some of the tenants sued for a declaration that the inamdars were not entitled to take enhanced assessment but they lost their suit. In 1910 some of the aggrieved tenants cut off the noses of the three inamdars and were sentenced to terms varying from 8 years' rigorous imprisonment downwards. In 1916 the inamdars proceeded to evict some of the tenants. In 1920 the tenants convicted in 1910 (who had served their sentences) and their party began to trouble the watchmen of the inamdars and complaints and cross-complaints became the order of the day in the village. Relations between the parties continued to be embittered and, although an attempt at compromise was made, it came to nothing. The deceased finally sold his share in the inam to a money-lender and this added fuel to the fire. A short time before the offence took place a warning was given to the deceased by some of his tenants that he should not evict them from their lands if he valued his life. He disregarded the warning, and the quarrel culminated in his death. A party of eight tenants, meeting the inamdar returning home alone at night, murdered him and threw his body into the well. The local police

investigated the offence for a considerable time, but unsuccessfully. The District Magistrate, Sholapur, finally asked for the services of the Criminal Investigation Department and Inspector Arkatkar took up the enquiry. He secured evidence against 8 accused and sent up a case under section 302 and 114, Indian Penal Code. One was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, the others being acquitted.

Misappropriation of money by Office bearers and Honorary Assistant and Organisers of Co-operative Societies in the Satara District.

The Auditors of the Co-operative Societies at Satara reported to the Registrar that money belonging to the Pusegaon Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society had probably been misappropriated by A. R. Kale, Secretary of the Society, who had been convicted in connection with the Mulshi Petha Agitation. The Registrar asked for the help of the Criminal Investigation Department and Sub-Inspectors Bhawe and Mandavkar were detailed to examine this and other similar cases of frauds in connection with several other Societies at Asad, Bhalawani, Chinchani and Tandulwadi. In all 12 cases against various office bearers of these institutions were sent up under section 409 and 477-A, Indian Penal Code. Of these 12 cases six ended in the conviction of the accused ; the rest were pending trial.

Forgery and False Personification before the Chopda Sub-Registrar, East Khandesh District.

In January 1922, an accused Gambhir Raysing, Mahar, was convicted and sentenced by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Jalgaon, under section 467, Indian Penal Code, and section 82 of the Indian Registration Act. But during the trial it came to light that, although the accused was guilty, he was a mere tool in the hands of others. The District Magistrate, Jalgaon, therefore, requisitioned the help of the Criminal Investigation Department and Inspector M. K. Khan was deputed to take up the case. It transpired from his enquiry that on 11th April 1921, one Phundilal Jokhilal presented a deed to the Sub-Registrar, Chopda, for registration, whereby, for a sum of Rs. 100 the executant, Nago Sampat, sold his rights as Mirasi tenant of Phundilal, to the latter. Gambhir, who personated Nago Sampat, was falsely indentified as Nago by one Gangadhar Balkrishna. The deed was then registered. On 12th April 1921 the real Nago, hearing of the trick, made an application to the Mamlatdar at Chopda, alleging that a false document had been executed in his name. On 15th April 1921, however, Nago made another application to the Mamlatdar praying that no action should be taken on his first application, and on the same day Gambhir put in an application to the Sub-Registrar stating his name was not Nago Sampat and that he had executed a false document at the instigation of other persons. These two applications were made to save Phundilal and Gangadhar Balkrishna from the clutches of the law, and were the result of a conference held by them with a pleader. As a result of a careful enquiry, four accused were sent up under various sections of the Indian Penal Code and Registration Act, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. One of the accused was acquitted on appeal.

Results of cases pending at the close of the year, 1921, referred to in the Annual Administration Report, 1921. The Malegaon Riot, Arson and Murder Cases.

Of the 66 accused convicted by the Sessions Judge, Nasik, the High Court, Bombay upheld convictions in respect of 60 and acquitted 4. Two died in jail. Accused Gafoor walad Sakur, who was absconding at the time of the trial, was afterwards arrested and convicted. He was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Nasik, on 5th October 1922 under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and the sentence was confirmed by the High Court.

Cheating, Forgery and Criminal Breach of Trust Committed by Maneklal C. Shroff of the Bogus Universal Soap Mills, Limited, Kapadwanj, district Kaira.

The accused in this case was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kaira, on 31st March 1922. The sentence was upheld on appeal. Other cases against him for Forgery and Criminal Breach of Trust were pending at the close of the year.

Cheating by sending bogus money orders by one Chandrasen Vishnu Gupte of Vadwathal, Mulshi Petha, District Poona.

The accused V. G. Gupte was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 467, Indian Penal Code, and to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,250 fine, under section 420, Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Another charge in connection with a bogus money order sent from Ghatkopar to Poona was sent up against this accused but as he was under trial at Hyderabad (Deccan) in connection with a third case against him, this charge was pending in the Bandra Magistrate's Court at the end of the year.

Cheating by a Mahomedan woman named Mashumbi, widow of Shaikh Mahibub of Hyderabad, Deccan, under pretext of summoning the dead to life.

The accused Mashumbi wd. Mahibub was convicted and sentenced by the Special First Class Magistrate, Poona Cantonment, to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 on 12th April 1922.

The following extracts are reproduced from the report of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sind, relative to the work done and noteworthy cases investigated by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department :—

"During the year 73 criminal cases were taken up as compared with nine in 1920 and 20 in 1921, with the following results :—

Convicted	..	..	..	31
Under-trial	..	..	..	8
Withdrawn	..	..	..	1
Classed "C"	..	..	..	1
Classed "B"	..	..	..	2
Classed non-cognizable	..	..	..	1
Discharged	..	..	..	2
Acquitted	..	..	..	1
Undetected	..	..	..	24
Under investigation	..	..	..	2
Total				73
True (cognizable cases)				69

The percentage of convictions to true cases is therefore 44·9 per cent. up to the end of the year, a figure good enough in itself but likely to be improved when, as is confidently expected, the majority of the under-trial cases end in conviction.

Below are given a few details of the noteworthy enquiries undertaken by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

The personal attention of Khan Saheb Sukhia was specially directed during the year to three forms of crime, viz. :—

- (a) Harbour thefts.
- (b) Suspected incendiarism in Karachi Municipal limits.
- (c) Frauds against the Military Department.

(a) During the last 4 or 5 years thefts in Karachi harbour had increased to an alarming extent causing loss amounting to several lakhs of rupees annually to the various firms concerned, and eliciting protests from them, and from the Chamber of Commerce, in the form of resolutions to Government. Khan Saheb Sukhia was deputed to look into the matter with a view to discovering the *modus operandi* employed and suggesting a remedy. His enquiries revealed various methods involving thieves of different classes who were in league with boatmen, tally clerks, subordinate Customs officials, contractors, coolies, and the employees of shipping and importing firms. It was obvious that the Karachi Harbour Police had not the requisite men to cope with this work and a report was submitted to Government as the result of which a special harbour staff was sanctioned. Harbour thefts have decreased to an appreciable extent owing to the measures taken.

(b) About the middle of the year, fires in the business quarters of the town and cantonment became rife causing something approaching a panic among the

public. The same officer attended a large number of fires and made careful enquiries which led to the conclusion that the majority of cases were incendiarism carefully planned and carried out, to defraud insurance companies and recoup losses resulting from the depression in trade, and the rapid fall in prices. Two cases have been sent for trial. In one a Karachi merchant had insured his stock for Rs. 30,000 with the new India Insurance Company, shortly before the fire took place. A charge of incendiarism has been framed against him by the Court and the result of the trial is awaited. In the other a well known and influential agent of several insurance companies and a member of a committee appointed by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to devise means for checking the frequent occurrence of such fires, a fire-loss surveyor, and a merchant in a big way in the motor line, have been sent for trial on a charge of conspiring to defraud two insurance companies of a sum of Rs. 45,989-12-0. The preliminary enquiries made and the action taken in these two cases have resulted in a complete stoppage of this type of crime.

(c) The military fraud cases occurred at Deesa, outside the jurisdiction of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department, but were taken up at the pressing request of the General Officer Commanding, Sind-Rajputana District, with the concurrence of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona, as the Military Accounts centre for Deesa is at Karachi. Khan Saheb Sukhia was deputed to Deesa and investigated frauds amounting to well over two lakhs and arrested a banker, an ex-civilian clerk, and two non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery Training Centre, Depot, Deesa. The Military Accounts Department is engaged at present in the examination of further accounts which may disclose further frauds. After the Military enquiry is completed, it is hoped shortly to send up the case for trial.

A portion of the Criminal branch staff under Mr. Histed, then Inspector, now Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation, was engaged on the important work of tracing and classifying criminals operating in Karachi town and elsewhere, and prepared history sheets of 313 such criminals. In addition to this regular work, Mr. Histed, with Sub-Inspector Mahomed Ishaq, made enquiries regarding the recovery from the sea and sale by fishermen of arms which had been dumped in the sea by the Military authorities. Three Lee-Enfield rifles were recovered from three fishermen who were prosecuted and convicted. These officers also assisted the Punjab Police in their enquiries in Karachi and arrested a Havildar of the 126th Baluchis who had sent, in the kit of a sepoy going on leave, 13 hand grenades to his home in Shahpur District, Punjab, to assist in the forcible settlement of a family land dispute.

In addition to helping Mr. Histed as detailed above, Sub-Inspector Mahomed Ishaq has both independently and in conjunction with the Town police been concerned in the detection of 15 cases of house-breaking and theft, in one of which over Rs. 5,000 property was recovered, and the six accused sent for trial convicted. He also recovered a stolen revolver which was being secretly offered for sale by two servants.

At the special request of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, Mr. Bhagwandas, Inspector in the Criminal branch, with a Sub-Inspector and 3 Head Constables, was deputed to Hyderabad to enquire into the abnormal rise in house-breaking in that town. This staff has remained practically continuously at Hyderabad, and has succeeded in detecting 6 cases of house-breaking and theft, and recovering approximately Rs. 2,300 worth of property, in addition to locating and dealing with members of a criminal tribe found there. Their presence and work in Hyderabad has had an appreciable effect on this form of crime in that District Headquarter town. The same officer has a successful record of work to his credit in Karachi where out of 14 cases 6 ended in conviction. Noticeable among these is a case in which notes of the value of Rs. 16,239 were stolen from the safe of a merchant. Two months later the Inspector succeeded in recovering Rs. 16,215 and the two accused concerned were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. Another in which his work was specially appreciated by the Court was a theft from a godown of sugar valued at Rs. 2,000. In this case 5 accused were convicted.

During the year the Sind Criminal Investigation Department recovered stolen property valued at Rs. 28,739-6-0 in Karachi and Hyderabad Districts.

Two murder cases, one in the Sukkur District and the other in the Nawabshah District, were taken up by Inspector Gokaldas of the Political branch and Sub-Inspector Bhagwandas Chabaldas, lately transferred to the Sind Criminal Investigation Department, of the Criminal branch. In the former case the three accused sent up were acquitted in the Sessions Court, but an appeal has been sanctioned. In the latter, four accused have been sent up and are still under trial.

The services of Mr. Mahomed Hussein Shah of the Political branch were requisitioned by the District Magistrate, Sukkur, to enquire into a case of shooting at three European officials, and his efforts resulted in throwing considerable light on what had remained a mystery. The matter was still under enquiry at the close of the year.

An impostor, posing as an Aik-e-camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and a member of a distinguished Indian family, wanted for the last two years under section 420, Indian Penal Code, in various parts of India, including Karachi, was traced at Bhopal. After being discharged or acquitted in the cases against him elsewhere he was finally tried at Karachi and convicted.

A Head Constable of the Criminal Investigation Department arrested an absconding murderer of Gondal State (Kathiawar Agency) who was extradited.

As regards criminal tribes, two Barwars, registered members of the tribe in Gonda district, United Provinces, were traced in Karachi and sent to the settlement at Gonda; while 23 Marwari Baurihs, registered in Jodhpur State, were found in Hyderabad and sent to Jodhpur for settlement. This latter gang was undoubtedly responsible for much of the pilfering in Hyderabad town on the outskirts of which they had settled.

The Political branch under Mr. Mahomed Hussain Shah was, throughout the period under review, fully occupied by the various forms of political agitation. The early part of the year brought threats of strikes on the railways, preparations for the boycott of the Royal visit, and for civil disobedience and agitation in connection with the enquiries of the 'All India Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee', all of which kept this branch fully occupied. Of a more local character was the disturbance outside the Karachi Jail arising out of rumours of the alleged ill-treatment of the Ali Brothers then confined there. This and the subsequent proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, engaged the attention of this branch.

(i) *Special Cases other than those dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department.*

Dacoities in North Gujarat.—During the first half of the year under report as many as 40 dacoities occurred in the Ahmedabad District—the aggregate property stolen amounting to Rs. 22,293. One of them was attended with the murder of a Sub-Inspector and a constable. The gangs responsible for the more important of the dacoities were, (1) the 'minor' Miana gang consisting of Mianas of Malia and Kolis, Mahomedans and Rajputs of the Ahmedabad District and Daffers from villages under the Palanpur Agency, (2) the 'main' Miana gang consisting of Mianas from Malia, and Kolis and Mahomedans from the Dasada State, (3) a Koli gang from Panaina in Limbdi State consisting of Chunwalia Kolis, (4) Namdar's gang consisting of Kolis and Mahomedans from Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts, Baroda State and the Mahi Kantha Agency and (5) Mirkhan's Baluch Gang consisting of Baluchis and Rajputs from the Radhanpur and Baroda States.

Excluding Namdar's gang, all were numerically strong, well mounted and well armed. Mirkhan's gang was also in the habit of wearing khaki uniform and personating Government servants. The *modus operandi* of these gangs was to sweep down on a village at about 3 in the afternoon, to picket all the exits so as to prevent the villagers from going out to give information, to loot at their leisure until sunset, and then to leave for their base. They usually travelled some forty miles during the night and had thus a considerable start before the police could follow their tracks.

(1) Towards the end of April, the bases and harbours of the 'minor' Miana gang were discovered by the Ahmedabad Police; 9 arrests, including the chief harbourer Chakakhan, were made and stolen property worth Rs. 6,000 and 4 guns seized. On the 11th of May one Mistri Devji Halu of Klorjin Baroda State, who supplied ammunition to this gang, was arrested. In the months of May and June 11 more arrests were made. The Dhrangdhru Police rendered very valuable

assistance in effecting all these arrests; but for their efficiency and their effective motor patrols, it is doubtful whether this success could have been secured and the commission of dacoities suppressed. The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, and the Commissioner, Northern Division, suggest that the thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Dhrangadhra Durbar for the invaluable assistance rendered. This 'minor' Miana gang was eventually completely rounded up by the joint action of the Jodhpur and the Ahmedabad Police.

(2) The intensive activity of the Ahmedabad District Police and the destruction of their bases forced the 'main' Miana gang northwards. The operations of this gang, which had been mainly confined to the Ahmedabad District, now extended to the Palanpur Agency, Jodhpur and Cutch. Operations controlled by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar to round up this gang were in progress at the close of the year.

(3) On 29th May, Oghad Ramji, the leader of the Koli gang, was captured by the Ahmedabad Police and the gang was practically broken up.

(4) The fate of Namdar's gang was sealed at the hands of the Kaira Police who shot down Namdar at the end of August and made many arrests.

(5) Mirkhan's gang continued to make serious depredations in Baroda State territory. The movements of this and other gangs through the various district and State jurisdictions called for carefully co-ordinated Police action by the administrations concerned and conferences of Police officers were convened from time to time at Baroda, Palanpur, Rajkot and Ahmedabad. The Palanpur Agency, which was the rendezvous of this gang, was reinforced and an Imperial Police Officer placed in charge of the forces operating there. In September the Jodhpur Police struck a heavy blow at Mirkhan's gang, shooting down several members and by capturing many others. By the close of the year, the gang was effectively scattered by the effective action of the Police and since the close of the year Mirkhan has been wounded and captured, with some of his associates, and the gang has been broken up.

(ii) *Outlaws in the Kaira District.*

(1) *Magan Nana.*—On the 4th of May 1922 information was received that Magan Nana, a famous outlaw, was at a village called Kesra. The Sub-Inspector on arrival there with a party was informed that Magan was holding up a wedding party about half a mile from the village. The Sub-Inspector proceeded to the spot immediately. The outlaw, a desperate criminal, though taken by surprise, being armed with a 410 B. L. gun and a pistol, put up a fight. He took shelter behind a tree and was taking his gun out of its case, when sowar Khalaskhan attacked him with a sword. Although the outlaw managed to avoid the blow, the plucky action of the sowar prevented him from opening fire on the Police. But for the sowar's brave act, casualties would inevitably have occurred among the police, for the outlaw was a very good shot. He was finally shot dead, a bullet passing through his head.

(2) *Namdar and his gang.*—This gang has already been referred to. Government and Baroda Durbar had sanctioned in aggregate rewards aggregating Rs. 2,250 for the capture of Namdar and his lieutenant, Moti Jena. Namdar and his gang were responsible for some 24 dacoities in Kaira, Ahmedabad and the Baroda State and had established a reign of terror in the sphere of their operations. A police informer was skilfully introduced into the gang and Namdar and his associates were eventually surprised. Although they resisted desperately, the leader was killed and the gang captured. One of the gang—Kalya Abha—managed to escape but he was shot down after the close of the year. Government have been pleased to express their high appreciation of the work of Mr. Haslehurst, the District Superintendent of Police, and all the officers and men of the Force in connection with the extinction of this formidable gang.

(3) The outlaws who were at large at the end of the year were (1) Babar Deva, (2) Allimia with his uncle and brother, (3) Dahya Bhula, (4) Mahiji Anop, (5) Dola Jaga, (6) Dabhai Jibhai, (7) Gaga Ji, (8) Kala Abha.

The Police, failing to secure the effective co-operation of the village police, organized two independent bodies, one an Intelligence Branch and the other a striking and patrolling force. The former confined its attention to securing clues and working up information obtained from harbourers of the outlaws. The latter,

divided up into three sections and posted at suitable centres from which to patrol the disturbed areas, carried out frequent raids. The outlaws were thus kept continually on the move and the number of their offences was reduced by these means to negligible proportions.

Of the above outlaws, Kala Abha was shot dead and Allimia's uncle was arrested at the commencement of the current year.

(iii) *Murder of one Swarupchand Gujar.*

Swarupchand Gujar, a rich *sowkar*, in a village in the Chikodi Taluka of the Belgaum District, was missed from his place of residence. His home was locked and it was generally supposed at first that he had left on business. After the lapse of a considerable time, suspicion of foul play arose and, at the instance of the District Deputy Collector who happened to visit the village, the Sub-Inspector opened an investigation. He arrested a person who confessed to having taken part, with five others, in the murder of the absentee. He produced his share of the loot and pointed out the place where the dismembered remains of the *sowkar* had been hidden. This was followed by the arrest of the five other culprits, together with their share of the property stolen. A case was sent up against the six accused and ended in conviction. The Assistant Sessions Judge, Belgaum, made the following remarks in his judgment:—

“ * * the investigation was a most excellent piece of work. Its results attain a degree of completion I have rarely experienced and this in spite of the fact that the case as it came into the hands of the Sub-Inspector on the 10th of January last cannot have been an easy one.”

(iv) *Operations of the Sindoor Laxmya's Gang in the Belgaum and Bijapur Districts.*

Laxmya Berad of Sindoor in Jath State, who had been arrested and was being prosecuted at the close of the year 1920 (*vide* the Annual Report for that year), effected his escape from the Belgaum Jail at the close of the year 1921 with seven of his associates and again formed a gang. The Belgaum Police at once sent out a special party for their arrest and induced the adjoining Native States to organize similar parties and to co-operate with them. Laxmya's gang turned its attention to the Bijapur District and to the adjoining Native States. A *sowar* of the Mudhol State and the Police Inspector of the Jamkhadi State were killed in an encounter with the gang. This led to intensive police activity in the Native States and the gang was forced to confine itself mainly to the Bijapur District. The first encounter of the gang with the Bijapur Police was in the limits of the Bableshwar Police Station, where the Police and the dacoits exchanged a few shots towards dusk one evening, but the gang made good their escape to the jungles. The gang then committed a dacoity at Siddapur in Bijapur Taluka in February 1922, at Amingad in the Hungund Taluka in March, and entered the Bilgi Petha where it was harboured by the villagers and village officers. The gang committed a daylight dacoity at Yedhalli in Bilgi Petha in April and carried away considerable property. Mr. O'Gorman, the District Superintendent of Police, came up with and attacked the gang on 14th April 1922 in the Tumbarmatti Hills, only effecting the arrest of one though several members of the gang were wounded. The gang then committed a dacoity at Hosur in Bagalkot Taluka and entered His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Territory with a view to secure more arms. Mr. O'Gorman followed up the gang and attacked it at Niralkhod on the night of the 15th May 1922. In this attack one of the dacoits was shot dead and two were arrested. The gang finally re-entered the Bijapur District towards the end of May and took shelter in the Bilgi Hills, where the Bijapur Police attacked them and shot dead Laxmya, the leader of the gang. The remaining members of the gang were eventually arrested in the Madras Presidency and were brought to Belgaum.

(v) *A Notorious Swindler—Kanara District.*

About the beginning of October 1922, one Appanna Wasudev Hardi, a native of Belgaum City and a Jain by caste, appeared in Karwar. He posed as an Agent of Adinath Narayan, Swadeshi Hand Loom Factory of Dharwar and Jagannath Natha Malla Shet Hand Loom Factory of Bagalkot, and took advances from people

promising to supply them with piece-goods. Suspicion having arisen as to his *bona fides*, enquiries were immediately set on foot which showed that the factories in question did not exist and that Appanna was a swindler. Further enquiries elicited that he had committed similar offences in Goa, Bombay, Kolhapur, Poona, Belgaum and Ratnagiri Districts. He was sent up for swindling in the Kanara District and was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment at the close of the year 1922. He was under trial at the close of the year for offences committed in the Ratnagiri District, and he is to be prosecuted in connection with the offences committed in the Belgaum and Poona Districts and possibly at other places.

❖ (vi) *Murder at Lodhivli (Chowk) Kolaba District.*

On the 8th January 1922, one Bhagi, wife of Dowlya Katkari of Lodhivli was beaten to death as a supposed witch by some Katkaris from Vanzle (Karjat), and her dead body was thrown into a well in the limits of Lodhivli. The facts of the case as reported are as follows :—

A Katkari by name Tambdia of Nadhal lost three of his children and the fourth was ailing; he suspected that someone had cast a spell over them—a common superstition among people of this tribe. To decide who was responsible, the guidance of the local deity was sought, the procedure being to dip flowers in water and apply them to the idol while mentioning the name of a suspected person; two flowers were applied at the same time, if the left flower fell first the person was adjudged innocent, if the right, guilty; after several tests, one Pangya was declared guilty by the oracle. Upon this, Tambdia and his brother-in-law Zania exacted five rupees from Pangya and, accompanied by some of their caste fellows, proceeded to a neighbouring village named Wanivli, where they drowned their sorrows in wine. At this stage, the deceased Bhagi apparently boasted that her daughters were capable of casting evil spells over people, and was at once attacked and beaten by Zania, Tambdia, Bala and four other Katkaris. The party then dispersed. On the 9th morning the corpse of the deceased was found floating in a well in the limits of Lodhivli. The Sub-Inspector proceeded to the scene and sent the body for *post-mortem* examination, which revealed the fact that 13 ribs had been fractured. The presumption was that after leaving the liquor-shop the deceased had been brutally attacked by Zania and his companions with fatal results and that her body had been disposed of as noted above. Zania and his six co-accused were sent up under section 302, Indian Penal Code, but were acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Thana, owing to inconclusive evidence.

27. During the year under report 10,603 (5,585 silver and 5,018 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various stations on the Railways, showing a monthly average of 883.58 against 546.75 in 1921. Of this total, 6,351 (4,025 silver and 2,326 nickel) were tendered at stations on the B.B. & C.I. Railway, 758 (151 silver and 607 nickel) on the G.I.P. Railway and 3,494 (1,409 silver and 2,085 nickel) on the M. & S.M. Railway as against 1,153, 1,149 and 4,259 respectively in 1921. The number of silver counterfeit coins tendered was more than double that of last year, while the number of nickel coins was practically the same. The figures show that there was an extraordinary rise on the B.B. & C.I. Railway nearly 60 per cent. and the matter is receiving the attention of the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department.

Owing to the fact that sovereigns are not in circulation, no sweated sovereigns were received during the year on any of the Railways.

Out of 11 cases that came to notice, the accused in ten cases were found to be in possession of counterfeit coins. In nine cases convictions were obtained while in one (from the Palanpur Agency) the accused was discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.

Twenty-one well-executed forged notes for Rs. 100 of the series E.D.-34, C.C.-72, F.D.-9, H.E.-95, S.D.-10, W.C.-16, Z.C.-96, Z.C.-97, Z.C.-99, Z.C.-95, W.C.-27 came to notice during the year. Of these those belonging to series Z.C.-95, W.C.-16, C.C.-72, Z.C.-96, Z.C.-97, Z.C.-99, W.C.-27, together with those mentioned in the last report, were traced to a gang of Gujarathis in Bombay City who had confederates in Bulsar. The case was handled by the Bombay City Criminal Investigation Department. Of the six accused, three were sentenced to various terms of rigorous

imprisonment under section 489, a and b, Indian Penal Code, and three discharged.

Two fifty-rupee forged notes of GB-71295 and DB-2 series and some genuine Rs. 10 notes altered to Rs. 50 were noticed ; enquiries regarding these notes are being made in Indore and Gujarath.

Eleven ten-rupee forged notes of six different series were noticed during the year. Enquiries were made, but in only one series, viz., MC-37 was success obtained. Two Bohras of Surat were prosecuted by the Surat Police in this connection and for forging one-rupee notes. Both were convicted and sentenced under section 489, a and b, Indian Penal Code, by the High Court, Bombay.

Sixty-four five-rupee forged notes were noticed in the Presidency during the year, belonging to 17 different series. Of these 34 belonged to series PD-56. These were traced in Sindh, and three Mahomedans were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, to various terms of rigorous imprisonment. One note of the ND-74 series was detected at Declali but the accused, who was prosecuted by the Nasik Police, was discharged. A gang of note forgers has been located at a village named Kudchi in the Belgaum District of this Presidency. One of the gang was arrested while uttering a note but was acquitted owing to insufficient evidence. Since his arrest the gang have suspended operations but a watch is being kept on their movements.

Five one-rupee forged notes of three different series were noticed. Two of these were traced to the Bohra forgers of ten-rupee notes mentioned above. The others have not been traced.

The bulk of the forged notes were tendered at Railway Booking and Coaching offices.

28. During the year of report the strength of the Bureau consisted of 1 Inspector, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 1 clerk and 4 peon-wallas. At the beginning of the year there were on record 120,977 finger impression slips and during the year 6,879 new slips were received for record, as against 8,703 in the previous year, making a total of 127,856. Of these 6,829 slips were eliminated in accordance with the rules of the Police Manual, leaving a total of 121,027.

Of the 6,879 fresh slips received for record, 601 were from Bombay City, 5,884 from the districts and railways in the Presidency proper, 33 from Sind and 202 from other Presidencies and Native States. The number of slips received from Native States in the Bombay Presidency was 159 against 165 in 1921. 819 slips were sent for record, and 3,178 for search to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Delhi. Of the latter 656 were traced at the Delhi Bureau.

The number of slips received for search was 17,586 as against 20,784 in 1921 a decrease of 3,198 slips. Of this total 1,188 were received from other Presidencies, and Provinces, 1,550 from Native States, 190 from Agencies and 22 from Basrah and Baghdad.

In 2,541 cases, including 103 from other Presidencies and Provinces and 165 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused and suspected persons were traced as against 2,871 in 1921. The percentage of cases traced to the cases received for search was 14.4 as against 13.8 in the previous year.

In 1,017 cases previous convictions were proved and enhanced punishment was awarded in 665 against 1,203 and 877 respectively in 1921. The accused received a lighter punishment in 255 cases and the same punishment as previously awarded in 97 cases. All the former were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

In 159 cases as against 108 in 1921, the accused were identified locally by Chief Operators or Sub-Inspectors without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. All these cases were traced before the accused concerned were convicted.

The number of finger impression slips received for record in the Sind Finger Print Bureau, Sind. Bureau during the year was 2,894 against 3,242 in 1921. 2,375 slips were destroyed during the year of report. The grand total of the slips recorded in the Bureau was 63,167. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1922 numbered 757 as against 817 during 1921. The number of slips received for search

was 8,367 against 7,355 in 1921. Of these, 2,196 were traced as against 1,930 in 1921. Five hundred and sixty-four slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Delhi, and to other places for record.

29. In addition to licensing and supervising public conveyances and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the police served a total of 186,955 summonses and warrants, extinguished 806 fires, destroyed 89,348 dogs, enquired into 1,118 cases referred to them by the Magistracy and into 13,391 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and other minor Acts, 678 suicides, 5,110 accidents—545 on the Railways and 361 suspicious or sudden deaths. The police in the Presidency proper also apprehended 34 military deserters.

30. Out of 1,384 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 757 or 54·69 against 1,242 or 75·22 per cent. were visited by gazetted police officers.

Miscellaneous Duties Performed.
Personal Visitation of serious Crime.

The percentages of the scenes visited to the total serious crime dropped:—
from 92·40 to 73·88 in the Northern Division,
from 74·08 to 49·85 in the Central Division,
from 71·04 to 58·29 in the Southern Division,
from 67·93 to 43·40 in Sind, and
from 36·84 to 21·43 on the Railways.

In the Bombay Suburban District the percentage stood at 88·23.

In the Northern Division in Broach 94, in Kaira 88, in Thana 72, in Ahmedabad 69, in Surat 64 and in the Panch Mahals 44 per cent. of the scenes were visited.

The percentages for other districts and railways were:—

Central Division .. Ahmednagar 72, Poona 59, Satara 50, East Khandesh and Sholapur 43 each, Nasik 38 and West Khandesh 37 per cent.

Southern Division .. Bijapur 68, Belgaum 60, Dharwar 53, Ratnagiri 50, Kolaba 47 and Kanara 44 per cent.

Sind .. Sind Railways 83, Karachi 78, Larkana 64, Hyderabad 59, Upper Sind Frontier 40, Thar and Parkar 33, Nawabshah 30 and Sukkur 21 per cent.

Presidency Railways. G.I.P. and M. & S.M. Railways 66 and B.B. & C.I. Railway 21 per cent.

Commenting on the visitation of serious crime, the Commissioners have observed as under:—

The Commissioner, Northern Division:—

"The number of cases in which the personal investigation by the Superintendent or an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Superintendent of Police was not made was 88 out of the total 337 as against 80 and 395 respectively in the previous year. As regards these 88 offences various explanations are forthcoming in the District reports. Briefly they are, because 29 offences were reported complete: 6 were wrongly reported or registered, 4 were not serious at first but became so subsequently, 1 was reported late, 18 were not visited because of more important work on hand and 35 were not visited with a view to economising travelling allowance, etc. Ahmedabad heads the list with 28 scenes of offences not visited. In the Panch Mahals, out of 41 serious offences, the scenes of 24 were not visited, because of the District Superintendent of Police explains, the prohibitive orders of the Inspector General of Police regarding economy. Of the 13 cases that occurred in Surat District the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Trotter, visited only 6, while of the 18 cases that occurred in Broach only 1 was left unvisited. The political situation in some districts also rendered it difficult to pay a visit to every scene of a serious offence. It is, therefore, all the more creditable that in Kaira out of a total of 114 scenes only 13 remained unvisited."

The Commissioner, Central Division:—

"It will be seen that except in two districts the number of serious crime unvisited reached or exceeded 50 per cent. of the total. A certain reduction in the number visited was inevitable in view of the necessity for retrenchment of expense on travelling allowance. But I should like to see an increase next year, and I cannot endorse Mr. Manley's remarks to the effect that 'much of the energy devoted to personal visits to scenes of

offence is wasted and that one of the reasons crime is now-a-days so high is that officers are expected to visit so many individual trees that they literally have no time to study the wood.' Particular districts may have their problems that repay detailed study by the head of the district police, but this need not interfere with the investigation of serious crime by either the Superintendent, his Assistant or Deputy—a duty which I regard as essential if police work is to be kept thorough and free from corruption."

The Commissioner, Southern Division :—

" Evidently visit was unnecessary in the following cases :—

- 9 Investigation refused.
- 12 Not reported as serious or reported after a long time.
- 5 In which accused committed suicide.
- 14 Cases of civil nature.

—
40

" There remain 53 cases in which the reasons given are not quite satisfactory. There is no reason why the scenes should not be visited soon after the investigation in hand was completed, if this could not be managed before."

The Commissioner in Sind :—

" A considerable drop is noticed in the number of crimes, classified as serious, personally investigated by gazetted officers. In pursuance of the orders of Government directing that owing to financial stringency gazetted officers should not visit scenes of serious crime where it involves long journeys and expenditure out of proportion to the probable results of their visitations, gazetted officers restricted their visits to cases in which they considered that their personal investigation was indispensable."

Of the 57 cases on the Presidency Railways, the scenes of which remained unvisited, two only appertained to the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways. These were the cases of infanticide in which there was no indication of identification and personal investigation would have been of little or no value. Both these cases remained undetected. Of the 55 cases remaining unvisited on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 5 cases were of technical robberies and 30 were of placing obstruction on the Railway line. The remaining 20 were thefts from running trains and were classed as serious as usual because property stolen in each of them was valued at Rs. 1,000 and upwards. As stated in previous reports, personal investigation in such cases is seldom, if ever, profitable.

The heavy reductions in the travelling allowance grants of District Officers, necessitated by the dictates of economy, made it necessary to restrict the activities of gazetted officers in respect of the visitation of serious crime. Although this restriction was confined to cases in which, *prima facie*, the personal visit of a gazetted officer to the scene of the crime was not likely to be of definite advantage, it was unfortunate that circumstances over which we had no control should have led even to a limited modification of the very salutary rule that the investigation of serious crimes should be supervised personally by a gazetted officer. Apart altogether from the stimulus given to an investigation by the presence of a gazetted officer, the knowledge gained on the spot and the local colour assured by personal touch enables an Officer much more effectively to direct the investigation in its later stages.

31. The sanctioned strength of the police in the Presidency, including Sind and the Railways but exclusive of the Dangs, stood at
Statement D—Strength of Police. 1,059 officers and 21,936 men, against 1,125 officers and 24,453 men. The reductions were due to the Retrenchment schemes undertaken at the desire of the Legislative Council and sanctioned by Government, during the year of report.

Temporary police consisting of 308 officers and men were entertained under the heads " additional police establishments " and " miscellaneous ".

32. The total cost of the police for the year 1922-23, inclusive of the scriptory staff, amounted to Rs. 1,23,33,604 against Rs. 1,29,61,450
Cost of the Police of the Presidency. in 1921-22—a decrease of Rs. 16,27,846. The reduction was due partly to the stoppage of recruitment, partly to the retrenchment schemes referred to in paragraph 31 above, and partly to savings effected in the sanctioned grants under several heads. These measures

were forced upon the Department by the Legislative Council, which voted a reduction of 20 lacs from the Police Budget.

The average cost per policeman dropped from Rs. 538-1-10 in 1921 to Rs. 514-1-3 as was anticipated in the last report.

Similar information as regards other Presidencies and Provinces for 1922-23 is not available. The figures of average annual cost per policeman during 1921-22 are, however, given below :—

			1921-22.
			Rs. a. p.
(1) Burma	..	..	617 9 9
(2) Bengal	..	..	586 7 10
(3) Madras	..	..	553 8 6
(4) Bombay	..	..	538 1 10
(5) Bihar and Orissa	..	..	534 12 0
(6) Central Provinces	..	..	528 0 8
(7) Assam	..	..	508 15 6
(8) Punjab	..	..	462 2 9
(9) United Provinces	..	..	395 3 4

The average cost per head of the police in the Counties and Buroughs of Scotland in 1921 was £308-14-0 or Rs. 4,630-8-0 at the exchange rate of Rs. 15 per pound against Rs. 617-9-9 in Burma, the most extravagant and Rs. 395-3-4 in United Provinces the least extravagant, Province in India. Statistics for England and Wales are not available.

33. The proportion of police to area and population and cognizable crime investigated was 1 policeman to 5.74 square miles, 2.58 railway miles, 787 persons and 1.70 cognizable crime investigated against 1 to 5.29 square miles, 2.53 railway miles, 725 persons and 1.66 cognizable crime investigated in the preceding year. Statistics for 1922 for England and Wales and Scotland are not available. But those for 1921 were—in England and Wales, 1 policeman to 1.54 square miles, 815 persons and in Scotland 1 to 4.43 square miles and 751 persons.

34. There were 456 police stations and 482 outposts in the Presidency against 532 police stations and 776 outposts in the previous year, or a net reduction of 370 police locations, the result of the Retrenchment schemes. Three hundred and ninety-seven police stations and 363 outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents. The following table shows the number of police stations and outposts that were not visited in each of the Divisions and Sind :—

			Police Stations.	Outposts.
Bombay Suburban District	..	..	..	..
Northern Division	..	..	2	4
Central Division	..	..	25	48
Southern Division	..	..	6	21
Sind	..	..	24	41
Railways	..	..	2	5

In the Northern Division all the police stations and outposts were inspected in all the districts, except in Ahmedabad where 2, out of 21 police stations, and in Thana where 4, out of 22 outposts, remained uninspected.

In the Central Division, all the police stations and outposts were visited and inspected in Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The districts in which a considerable number of police stations and outposts remained uninspected were East Khandesh (13 police stations and 13 outposts) and Poona (7 police stations and 13 outposts). This has been attributed in East Khandesh to the engagement of the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of Police on the gang cases and in Poona to the Officers being prevented from touring owing to the Mulshi Satyagraha agitation and pressure of work in Poona.

In the Southern Division, all the police stations and outposts were inspected in Kanara and Ratnagiri. The districts returning a large number of unvisited police locations were Bijapur (3 police stations and 12 outposts) and Kolaba

(8 outposts). This was due in Bijapur to the engagement of Mr. O'Gorman, the Superintendent of Police, in rounding up Shindur Laxmya's gang. As regards Kolaba, the Commissioner has observed as under :—

" Mr. Stanley is responsible for the arrears in Kolaba. He inspected only 4 police stations and 1 outpost out of 11 and 13 respectively in the district, during the ten months he was in charge. Mr. Farrant deserves mention for inspection of 7 police stations and 11 outposts during the short period of two months."

The Deputy Inspector General remarks :—

" The absence of the Deputy in the Kolaba District certainly handicaps the District Superintendent of Police particularly in these days of retrenchment and close scrutiny of accounts and grants but the fact of the District Superintendent of Police being single handed in the district is not sufficient excuse for him to remain fixed at Head Quarters for a large part of the touring season."

The Commissioner in Sind has commented on the inspection work in Sind as under :—

" The inspections in the Karachi District were again insufficient, and might have been better in the Hyderabad District where less than 50 per cent. of the stations and outposts were inspected. It is only in the Upper Sind Frontier District that all police stations and outposts were inspected. The omission to inspect is serious as it is here that the District Superintendent of Police has a chance of instructing the Sub-Inspector in detection and of pointing out the course he should have followed in dealing with a particular case. Too little is made of this branch of his duties in the description in the Police Manual of the points to which he is to devote attention. While knives, rulers and inkpots are mentioned for inspection, the most important duty, namely, to see how the Sub-Inspector is carrying out investigation and why investigations have failed, and to instruct him in up-to-date methods of detection might well be specifically mentioned. The inspection of a police station should leave the Sub-Inspector better equipped to investigate crime."

Turning to Presidency Railways, all the police stations and outposts were inspected on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways while on the B. B. & C. I. Railway 2 police stations and 5 outposts remained uninspected for which no explanation has been furnished.

As regards the observations of the Commissioner in Sind, the revision of the rules for inspection of police stations and outposts is now under discussion, and fresh instructions will shortly be submitted for approval.

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

	Deputy Inspector General, Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range.	Total.
Offices of Superintendents of Police, Accounts Branch ..	12	6	18
Offices of Superintendents of Police, Correspondence Branch .. .. .	..	2	2
Offices of Assistant Superintendents	2	..	2
Offices of Sub-Inspectors, including Head Quarters ..	12	14	26
	26	22	48

During the year under report, I visited on general inspection Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Yellapur, Karwar, Satara, Nasik, Rajkot (in connection with the Retrenchment Scheme), Karachi and Larkana. I also visited Ahmedabad and Baroda in connection with conferences to discuss measures for the suppression of dacoits in North Gujarat, and Bombay on several occasions for various purposes, e.g., to give evidence before the Retrenchment Committee, to discuss the budget estimates, to attend the Budget Sessions of the Legislative Council, etc. I also escorted His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales throughout the course of his journeys in this Presidency.

The volume of the inspection work of the Range Deputy Inspectors General was not as large as in the year before, but their activities were restricted by the

necessity of keeping their touring expenses within the reduced travelling allowance grants and by their engagement on the preparation of the Retrenchment Schemes in the various District Head Quarters which precluded the possibility of tours of inspection for some months of the year.

The regular touring of many Officers was interrupted in the early stages of the year by the intensive political agitation which preceded the arrest of M. K. Gandhi.

35. During the year under report there was no change in the armament of the force. Since the close of the year have been received the orders of Government of India deciding on the substitution of the present M. H. rifles and carbines by 303 rifles and steps are being taken to obtain the required weapons of the new pattern.

Of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who were without revolvers, 37 have since the close of the year been armed and others will be armed as funds permit.

36. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and by the courts numbered 1,891 in 1922—against 2,002 in 1921—a decrease of 111. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 8·68 against 8·39 in 1921 and 8·10 in 1920. Of the total punishments, 1,819 were departmental and 72 judicial—against 1,911 departmental and 91 judicial in 1921. The Southern Division again returned the lowest (514), and the Central Division once more the highest percentage of punishments (10·14). The percentages in the remaining Divisions were, Sind 9·89, Bombay Suburban District 9·05, Northern Division 8·51, and the Railways 8·46. Compared with the percentages of 1921, there were fewer punishments in the Central Division and more elsewhere in 1922. The districts returning the highest and lowest percentage of punishments were Kaira (11·51) and Broach (5·41) in the Northern Division, Poona (21·08) and Nasik (1·64) in the Central Division, Kanara (8·79) and Belgaum (2·95) in the Southern Division, Sind Railways (38·39) and Hyderabad (3·58) in Sind. The districts mentioned, except Poona and Nasik, registered the highest and lowest percentages in 1921 also. The punishments were fewer numerically but proportionately were practically stationary and call for no comment. It is satisfactory to notice a further reduction in the number of officers and men judicially punished, viz., from 152 in 1920, 91 in 1921 to 72 in the year under report.

37. The total rewards by promotion, good service tickets and money grants dropped from 13,807 in 1920 and 10,356 in 1921 to 9,119 in the year under report. Rewards by special promotion fell from 24 in 1921 to 8 in 1922 and those by good service tickets and money grants from 10,332 in 1921 to 9,111 in 1922. The percentage of officers and men rewarded declined from 43·44 in 1921 to 41·88 in 1922. The amount spent on money rewards in Sind has not been stated; that expended in the Presidency proper was Rs. 38,916, against Rs. 45,828 in 1921 and Rs. 54,434 in 1920—a steady decrease. There were comparatively more rewards in the Northern Division and Southern Division and fewer in the Central Division and on the Railways. The percentage in Sind was practically stationary. The reductions have not been explained by the Commissioners or the Railway Superintendents of Police concerned but they were undoubtedly due, as stated in the last report, to the limitation imposed by financial considerations and the absence of power to the appointing authorities to grant advance increments to officers and men who deserve accelerated promotion for work of outstanding merit. The grant for money rewards has further been reduced in the year 1923 so that no improvement can be looked for in this respect. The question of empowering appointing authorities to sanction advance increments in special cases is still under consideration and will be referred to Government in due course.

Titles were conferred as personal distinctions on the following officers:—

Rao Bahadur	— Rao Saheb M. T. Kamte, Deputy Superintendent of Police (since deceased).
Rao Saheb	.. Trikamlal Lallubhai Desai, Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police.
Rao Saheb	— Inspector G. V. Madurkar.
Khan Saheb	.. Sub-Inspector Umerbhai Kalubhai Desai.

The following Sub-Inspectors were awarded medals for censor duty at Peshawar during the hostilities with Afghanistan in 1919 :—

Sub-Inspector Abdul Gafar Sarfras Khan.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Abyullah Tajuddin.

38. The number of literate officers and men dropped from 968 and 12,939 in 1921 to 918 and 11,919 respectively in the year under report. The decrease is entirely due to the reductions in the force sanctioned in the Retrenchment Schemes. Proportionately there has been some improvement, the percentage of literate officers and men to the actual strength having risen from 58·33 in 1921 to 58·96 in 1922. The grant of a literacy allowance and the weeding out of illiterate men when effecting the reductions sanctioned in the Retrenchment Schemes were largely responsible for the improvement.

Concerning the proposal to open primary schools at the Head-quarters Police Lines for the children of policemen, Government were pleased to say in their review on the Administration Report for 1921 :—

"As regards the proposal to open primary schools at the Head-quarters Police Lines for the education of the children of policemen, Government continue to recognise the importance of these institutions which will be of general benefit in providing a better and more intelligent class of police officers. They propose to make the necessary provision for this purpose in the budget of the ensuing financial year."

I am glad to be able to state that in the budget for 1923-1924, Government have been pleased to sanction provision for opening primary schools at the Head-quarters of five districts.

39. Resignations, which had been on the decline since 1917, rose in the year under report from 654 in 1921 to 727. Except the Central Division and the Presidency Railways, all the Divisions and Sind contributed to the increase. No explanation has been furnished in the Divisional Reports. In last year's report I observed :—

"The measures undertaken in recent years for the amelioration of the conditions of service of the constabulary have had a telling effect on the figures of resignations from year to year. But I fear that the improvement will receive a serious set-back in view of the rigid curtailment in concessions in travelling allowance rules, of economies in rewards and as a result of retrenchments effected in diverse other ways, which have undoubtedly created a feeling of uneasiness and discontent among all ranks of the force."

How far these apprehensions have been justified, it is impossible to say on the figures for one year only. But I have found evidence during my tours of inspection of the fact that the men in certain districts are far from content with the existing rates of pay and allowances. We can only hope that the general cost of living will continue to drop and that the standard of wages will reflect the economic improvement. The Policeman will then feel that his appointment is worth having and the general standard of efficiency will improve. Until an employé begins to regard the thought of losing his appointment as a calamity, it is impossible to discipline him into a high state of efficiency. And since it has been established beyond all room for doubt that in existing conditions the constabulary are not sufficiently well paid even to keep themselves physically fit to endure any abnormal strain, the process of adjustment must be long drawn out. The recent reduction in the wages of the mill operatives in Ahmedabad is the first concrete sign of the silver lining with which optimists have surrounded the cloud of economic stress that has been hanging over us since 1914.

40. There were 1,157 vacancies in the Presidency proper at the close of the year against 1,552 at the end of the previous year. In Sind there was an excess of 43 over the sanctioned strength owing to the partial introduction of the Retrenchment Scheme in the Larkana District. The Deputy Inspector General has stated that steps have since been taken to absorb the excess by the transfer of the surplus men to other districts and by discharging the balance under Article 436, Civil Service Regulations.

No useful deductions can be drawn from these figures for the Presidency proper since economy dictated that recruitment to the Unarmed Branch should be suspended practically for the whole year and to the Armed Branch for about half the year. On 1st April, 1st May and 1st June 1923 the numbers of vacancies were 967, 863 and

814 respectively, and it can therefore be said that since the reopening of recruitment, vacancies have been gradually on the decline.

The largest numbers of vacancies on 1st June 1923 were returned by Nasik (96), Surat (95), Ahmedabad (68) and Panch Mahals (67).

There were 870 enlistments during the year against 1,745 in 1921. In the Presidency proper difficulties were experienced in obtaining suitable recruits in Broach, Surat, Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts. The District Superintendent of Police, Broach, has advocated the relaxation of the standard of literacy for the Unarmed Branch and the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, the grant of local allowance at certain places in the interior of the district.

The District Magistrate, Surat, has observed :—

"Surat is so closely connected with Bombay and Ahmedabad that there are abundant openings for men of a good type, in which they can earn much more than police service offers. The classes which the population of the district is composed of, are for the most part not fitted by physique and character and temperament for police work and it is impossible to offer sufficiently good terms to those who offer."

The Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, has stated :—

"By October, the number of vacancies had risen to 48, then on the completion of the Retrenchment Schemes of other districts, 5 heads constables and 23 constables in excess elsewhere were transferred to this district. Recruits of the right stamp are not forthcoming. Bombay with its industrial and commercial activities absorbs all labour from the suburbs and neighbouring districts."

The District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, has on the same subject expressed himself in the following terms :—

"Apart from actually filling vacancies it would be better to have an enlarged cadre and to provide all the accommodation both in housing and head-quarter requirements than to concentrate wholly on filling existing vacancies when there is insufficient accommodation for the existing cadre. Attention to the larger question will render much easier in a time of necessity the filling of vacancies than would efforts now to fill those vacancies in the smaller cadre."

The problem of recruiting for the Unarmed Police in certain parts of Gujerath is becoming increasingly difficult. Local men are essential to the proper performance of unarmed Police duties, and suitable material seems more and more difficult to obtain. Unlike the Konkani, the Gujarathi does not take kindly to Police work, and the social disabilities attaching to service in the Police, fostered by political agitation, serve to aggravate the situation.

The state of affairs should right itself as the economic situation improves and as political agitation loses its attraction for the masses. Signs are not wanting that the adjustment is not far distant.

The problem of the Bombay Suburban District is a difficult one. I am now engaged in preparing, in consultation with the local officers, a progressive programme of expansion to keep pace with the development of the area. Proposals, in this connection will be submitted to Government in due course.

In 1922 the number of casualties in the force, inclusive of deaths, was 2,658. Of this 1,045 or a percentage of 39·31 of the total casualties, retired on pension or gratuity. This abnormal percentage was peculiar to the year of report only, being due to retirements, compulsory or otherwise, in connection with the reduction of strength consequent on the introduction of the Retrenchment Schemes. Taking the quinquennium ending with 1921, the average annual percentage of men retiring on pension or gratuity was 13·14 only. The average annual percentage for the similar period in the Metropolitan Police was 56·11 more than four times that in the Bombay Presidency. As remarked in the last report, either the conditions of service of the constabulary in India require substantial improvement or the period of service should be reduced to 25 years.

41. The statistics relative to the health of the force show that there was an improvement in certain districts and a deterioration in others, the number coming under the former category being greater (18) than that under the latter (13).

The highest percentages of sickness appear to have been among the Police of Kanara (237·58), Kolaba (151·22), Bijapur (133·57) and Ratnagiri (105·63). The number of deaths dropped from 276 in 1921 to 238 in 1922.

42. One hundred and forty-two persons escaped from custody during the year, 38 from jails and lock-ups, 93 from the custody of the police and 12 from the custody of the village police, against a total of 240 in 1921. The recaptures were considerably more in the year under report than in the preceding year, the percentage of recaptures to escapes being 79·57 in 1922 and 70·41 in 1921.

43. A sum of Rs. 1,55,000 in round figures was expended during the financial year 1922-23 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the police in the Presidency proper, against 1,49,000 in the previous year. Since 1921-22, owing to the state of financial stringency, the department has been forced to be content with considerably reduced grants, to the detriment of the proper turn-out of the rank and file. It is to be hoped that in the year 1924-25 larger allotments will be possible to satisfy the accumulated demands. Economy in supply in any one year must inevitably mean a proportionate increase in expenditure in ensuing years. We have now borrowed for three successive years against the requirements of the future and the reckoning cannot be long delayed.

44. Three hundred and sixty-six shops were licensed to deal in arms in 1922 against 349 in 1921. Of the former 259 were inspected by gazetted police officers as compared with 291 in 1921. The number of licenses for the possession or carrying of arms rose from 28,708 in 1921 to 31,682 in 1922. The total number of cases instituted for breaches of license was 49 of which 38 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 4,055. In the previous year the total number of such cases was 21 with convictions in 11 cases while the fine inflicted aggregated to Rs. 1,230.

45. The number of cases conducted by the Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors totalled 5,759 against 6,144 cases in 1921. 3,949 ended in the conviction of the accused against 4,227 in the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was practically stationary—68·79 in 1921 and 68·45 in 1922. There was however an improvement in the Presidency inclusive of the Railways and a corresponding deterioration in Sind where the percentage dropped from 55·31 in 1921 to 51·16 in 1922. The Deputy Inspector General, Sind, in this connection remarks:—

“More than half of the present Prosecuting staff are drawn from the executive force and have no legal qualification.”

Government have since endorsed the views of the Commissioner in Sind and of the Inspector General of Police expressed in the last report that the proposal of the Retrenchment Committee to employ Sub-Public Prosecutors in lieu of Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors would probably not be economical and would lead to loss of efficiency. It would appear advisable that qualified pleaders should be employed in Sind in the place of the executive Sub-Inspectors at present detailed for prosecution work.

Head Constables conducted 6,147 cases against 8,401 in 1921. The reduction was evidently due to the decrease in the reported crime. They were more successful in the year of report than in the previous year, having secured convictions in 4,712 cases or 76·65 per cent. against 6,176 cases or a percentage of 73·51 in 1921.

46. The drill of the force of the Presidency proper and Sind continued to be satisfactory in spite of the large number of vacancies and of the increased demands made upon it in consequence.

The standard of drill at the various Head-quarters in Sind was excellent and I feel confident that the increase of the Armed Reserve in most districts in the Presidency proper will lead to a general improvement in the standard of drill and discipline throughout the Force. Depleted reserves and the consequent irregularity of parades at Head-quarters have, in the past, been responsible in some districts for a lower standard of smartness than that obtaining in others.

47. It was stated in the report for 1921 that during that year it was found necessary to exclude from consideration the whole of the ordinary armed police of the Dharwar District because there was reason to believe that the musketry returns submitted were not accurate. In the year of report, the returns of Satara, Dharwar, Ahmednagar and Kaira were suspected and the results, on test practices being held, were found to confirm the suspicion. Close examination of the returns of certain other districts forced me to the same conclusion. I was compelled, therefore, to abandon the review of the whole of the Musketry Shooting and to suspend the distribution of rewards for the year under report. I have now issued stringent orders in the matter and trust that the future returns will be above suspicion.

Turning to Sind, the number of marksmen dropped from 1,002 in 1921 to 782 in 1922. Except Sukkur, which showed an increase of 9 marksmen, all the districts recorded a falling off, the most marked being in Larkana (65). In this connection the Deputy Inspector General, Sind, observed :—

" The drop in the number of marksmen is attributed to the disorganization of the armed police in general caused by the operations against the Cutch dacoits. Many men who were on deputation in this connection did not complete the course and, in addition, owing to the reduction in strength there were 155 fewer mounted men than last year. "

Out of 665 executive Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants in the Presidency proper, 507 completed the course as against 367 in 1921. 126 qualified as marksmen against 80 in 1921 and 76 in 1920, giving a percentage of 24 against 23 in 1921 and 21 in 1920 over the number who completed the course—a slight but satisfactory improvement. Further efforts are being made to improve the standard of shooting among these officers.

A sum of Rs. 200 was distributed in the Presidency among the winners in the revolver shooting. The first prize of Rs. 40 was awarded to Sub-Inspector Shaik Amir Shaik Amin of the Ahmedabad District, who scored 118 out of a possible of 120.

In Sind a sum of Rs. 400 was distributed. The first prizes for the best shooting in the Rifle Squads (Foot and Mounted) and the ordinary Foot Police were secured by the Upper Sind Frontier, while the first prize for the ordinary mounted police went to the Karachi District.

48. In the Presidency proper a sum of Rs. 8,56,000 in round figures (Rs. 7,21,000 on major works and Rs. 1,35,000 on minor works) was expended in 1922 against Rs. 9,40,000 in 1921. In Sind the total amount spent in round figures was Rs. 3,72,000 (Rs. 3,00,000 on major works and Rs. 72,000 on minor works) against Rs. 5,01,000 in the preceding year. The total amount spent in the whole of the Presidency thus dropped from Rs. 16,99,000 in 1920 and Rs. 14,41,000 in 1921 to Rs. 12,28,000 in 1922.

In the annual reports of previous years, attention has been drawn to the enormous amount still needed to provide Government quarters to policemen who are without quarters and the urgent necessity for making liberal allotments annually to complete the housing of the police as early as possible. It is therefore satisfactory to be able to state that since the close of the year, Government have called for a scheme for providing quarters for all police officers, both of gazetted and non-gazetted ranks. The programme is to be completed in five years and one-fifth of the total sum required to complete it is to be made available for expenditure in each of the financial years—1924-25 to 1929-30. The completion of this scheme will satisfy one of the crying needs of the police.

49. The village police rendered special assistance in 419 cases in 1922 against 646 in the preceding year. In all 460 village policemen were rewarded, 104 by the grant of good service tickets and the remainder by money rewards amounting to Rs. 2,989. On the other hand 265 village policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 313 in the previous year. Of the former, 248 were punished departmentally and 68, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted and 45 of them were convicted.

Certain Superintendents have again raised the question of the transfer to the police of the control over the village police, in regard to which the Commissioner, Southern Division, has observed as follows under his "General Remarks":—

"Some District Superintendents of Police have tried to make out a case for transfer of control over the village police to the Police Department. The District Magistrates are against it and as explained before I agree with them. However the District Magistrates should do everything possible to promote co-operation between the village and district police without impairing in any way their own control."

As regards the re-organization of the village police, I would quote the following extract from my report on the Ahmednagar Retrenchment Scheme which was drawn up in consultation with Mr. Maxwell and the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar:—

"We considered the question of the utilisation of the village police to perform some of the duties hitherto performed by the unarmed police whose reduction we recommend. It was agreed that to place the village police upon a fixed stipend would open the door to further expenditure which would probably prove incommensurate with the advantages gained. We consider that, as an experimental measure, the expedient might be tried of placing at the disposal of the District Superintendent of Police a sum of money which will enable him to pay for the actual services rendered by village policemen. The service of summonses, for instance, might be entrusted to the village police, a small payment being made for each summons served. Similarly, during the investigation of serious crime, the investigating officer will be seriously handicapped by not having at his beck and call the requisite number of unarmed police for such purposes as summoning witnesses and so on. Use might be made of selected village policemen in such circumstances and their services might well be paid for on the spot. We consider that by this means effective service will be secured at a minimum cost to Government."

Government have been pleased to entrust to the village police in the districts of Ahmednagar, Dharwar and Belgaum, on a payment of a small fee, the duty of serving summonses, and if the results are reported to be satisfactory in these districts, the experiment will be extended to other districts.

Copies of the pamphlet containing instructions to the patels as to their own obligations and as to the duties of the village police serving under them, an allusion to which was made in the last report, have been supplied to the Superintendents for distribution, while on tour, among police patels. I am confident that if proper care is taken by all the officers concerned police as well as revenue—to see that the patels do read and understand these simple instructions and educate their subordinates, the village police, even constituted and remunerated as they are, will be immeasurably more efficient and useful than they have hitherto been. Excellent results, by this means, have been obtained in the Kanara District by the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Holland, to whom was entrusted the preparation of the pamphlet in question.

50. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales travelled through the Presidency early in the year from Hyderabad (Deccan) to Nagpur, and from Nagpur to Indore. His Royal Highness finally closed his Indian Tour with a visit to Sind in March 1922.

The heavy reductions in the strength of the unarmed police, effected at the bidding of the Legislative Council, was one of the outstanding features of the year. In framing the first Retrenchment Scheme, which was concerned with the Ahmednagar District, I stated:—

"I do not anticipate that the reductions recommended will seriously affect the efficiency of the Police Administration of the Ahmednagar District. It is inevitable, however, that a reduction in reporting stations will mean that more crime will remain unreported. The figures of reported crime, therefore, will not give a true indication of the actual effects of the revision upon the criminality of the district. Serious crime will, I feel confident, continue to be reported and I do not consider, pace the Police Commission's report, that we need concern ourselves unduly if the number of petty crimes that remain unreported increases. . . ."

"On the other hand it must be remembered that the patrol policeman is the only concrete evidence that the average villager has of Government and there is unquestionably the danger that his removal may be regarded as an indication of the weakening of the authority of Government. Unquestionably there is grave danger that the agitator may

make capital of this fact and point to the absence of the police as a definite indication of the passing of the old order of things. This aspect of the question is one upon which District Officers will hold strong views which are entitled to the fullest respect."

I quote the following observations of the Commissioners, Southern Division and Sind, as substantially corroborating my anticipations:—

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes:—

"Owing to retrenchment many police stations and outposts were abolished with the result that village patrolling has practically ceased and communication between village and district police has considerably diminished. Owing to the abolition of village-patrolling much minor crime certainly goes unreported as remarked by many District Superintendents of Police. On the other hand, the bright side of retrenchment has been that the existing force is more efficient as men over age, those that were unfit and all undesirables have been got rid of. With the reduced strength, however efficient, it will be difficult to check crime and maintain peace without active co-operation of the village police. Some District Superintendents of Police have tried to make out a case for transfer of control over the village police to the Police Department. The District Magistrates are against it and as explained before I agree with them. However, the District Magistrates should do everything possible to promote co-operation between the village and district police without impairing in any way their own control."

The Commissioner in Sind observes:—

"The police force has been reduced, thereby giving a gross saving of Rs. 5,78,922 and a net saving of Rs. 4,61,598 after including the cost of the re-organizations. These reductions have not been effected without some loss of that measure of protection which is due to the people. Mr. Rowland (Sukkur) remarks. 'As regards point 3, it is satisfactory to note that the reduction of police stations and outposts in the district has not been followed by the wave of serious crime which was feared, if not anticipated, but there is no doubt that it has left considerable apprehension in the minds of people living in the mofussil, and was even hailed in certain quarters as a sign that the British raj was coming to an end, which belief was of course sedulously fostered by unscrupulous agitators to serve their own ends. It does in any case hit the poor man very hard, as, as has been pointed out before, he can afford neither the time nor the expense entailed in journeying the many miles to the nearest thana to report his complaint. It is consequently to be hoped that in the interest of the people themselves affairs will soon get back to the normal.' Mr. Kidd (Upper Sind Frontier) remarks. 'The statistics, however, show clearly the counter effect of another important feature of the year, viz., the reduction effected in the police force in the month of July. This amounted in all to about 12 per cent. of the total strength. This percentage, however, included an increase of 25 per cent. to the Headquarter police, so that the district police was reduced to about 60 per cent. of its former total. As a result the number of burglaries and thefts reported in the second half of the year increased by 30 per cent. on the number reported in the first six months of the year. This, however, does not, I think, show the real increase under these heads of crime and particularly is this so of cattle thefts, for we must remember that under the reductions no less than 29 police locations out of 44 have been closed, leaving big towns and large tracts of country unprotected and without the facilities formerly enjoyed for invoking the assistance of the police. Crime in general has increased and cattle thefts more than ever remain unreported.'"

So far as Sind is concerned, I am of opinion that the reductions have been so drastic that a popular outcry is inevitable.

The retrenchments effected in the Presidency proper are less serious because the distances between the various police locations are so much smaller than is the case in Sind.

From the professional point of view, the reductions forced upon the Department have put the clock of progress back many years. There are two methods of preserving law and order, namely, (1) that of prevention and detection and (2) that of savouring of the bludgeon. As civilization progresses, the former method tends to supplant the latter. Drastic retrenchment has reversed this order, for substantial reductions in the unarmed police, who are responsible for the prevention and detection of crime, could only be made possible by a proportionate strengthening of the bludgeon arm of the force. District Officers were not prepared to accept responsibility for the maintenance of order in their respective districts on any other terms. If it was necessary, for instance, to reduce the strength of the police in a particular district by 150 units, the only feasible method of doing so was to reduce the unarmed strength by 200 and to increase the armed strength by 50. Law and order, formerly inseparable partners in our scheme of administration, have thus begun to have their

interests separately weighed, the sacrifices of the former being counterbalanced by concessions to the latter.

What is the practical effect of a change of this nature ? Where there once was a centrally situated police station, served by a chain of outposts which ensured that the Police Station Officer was kept closely informed of what was happening in all parts of his charge, there is often nothing but a police station, frequently with an enlarged area to administer, and the outlying parts of the charge are left to their own devices until the prevalence of violent crime renders it necessary to employ special temporary patrols supplied from the augmented strength of the Head Quarters Armed Police.

The following is a list of the strikes that occurred during the year in the Presidency proper and in Sind :—

Date.	District.	How settled.
INDUSTRIAL STRIKES.		
Amalot.		
January to December 1922 ..	....	Strikes lasting for a day or two occurred in almost all the mills. In some, the owners and the strikers amicably came to terms and in others the latter surrendered unconditionally. Labour unrest, though not serious, was apparent throughout the year.
Broach.		
March and October 1922 ..	Whitelo Mills ..	The strikers resumed duty unconditionally.
30th October 1922 to 6th November 1922.	Saraswati Mills ..	Do. do.
4th December 1922 to 7th December 1922.	The Fine Counts Mills. ..	Do. do.
Sural.		
January and July 1922 ..	Industrial Mills ..	The strikers resumed duty unconditionally.
3rd October 1922 to 23rd October 1922.	Four Local Mills ..	The demands of the strikers were in part met by the owners.
Bandra.		
6th August 1922 to 12th August 1922.	Kurlo Wadia Mill ..	The strikers resumed work unconditionally.
Poon.		
July 1922 ..	The Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills..	Request for the disbursement of full pay granted.
East Khambhat.		
6th January 1922 to 19th January 1922.	Maly Jetha Mills at Jalgaon ..	Some of the strikers surrendered unconditionally and the others were replaced by new employees.
Shikapur.		
January and March 1922 ..	Sard Mill ..	The strikers resumed work unconditionally.
2nd March 1922 to 10th April 1922.	Five local Mills ..	The demands of the strikers were that the mill hands dismissed in the previous strike should be re-employed and that they should be allowed to form a labour union. The strikers gradually returned to work unconditionally. The strike ended peacefully, though at one time violence appeared inevitable.

Date.	District.	How settled.
	RAILWAY STRIKES. G. I. P. Railway.	
19th January 1922	Gangmen of the Bombay Division.	The strikers resumed work on being assured that their grievances would be enquired into.
17th February 1922 to 23rd February 1922.	Hamals working in the Goods Yard, Poona.	The arrears of pay were disbursed.
8th April 1922	Men of the Carriage and Waggon Department, Victoria Terminus.	Do. do.
	Sind Railways.	
8th July 1922	Men of the Loco. Shops at Kotri.	The strikers resumed work upon a promise that the demand for local and house rent allowances would be looked into.
	MISCELLANEOUS STRIKES.	
	Punjab Mahals.	
18th August 1922 to 20th August 1922.	Municipal sweepers in Godhra Town.	The demand for increased remuneration was promised.
	Poona.	
2nd May 1922 to 12th May 1922.	Workshops and Armoury of the Kirkee Arsenal	The strikers resumed duty unconditionally.
12th and 13th December 1922	People working in the Scottish Mission Press.	Do. do.
	Karachi.	
10th March 1922	Coolies in five local firms.	Increase in wages granted.
14th March 1922	Machinemen and solderers in installation works of Standard Oil Co., Keamari.	The strikers resumed duty unconditionally.
28th November 1922	Coolies and serangs of Pestonji Bhicaji Dubash.	The strikers were replaced by new men.

Industrial strikes were more numerous in 1922 than in 1921. Military aid was not invoked in connection with any strike.

51. Mr. P. M. Stewart was Principal of the School from 1st January to 6th June 1922 on which date the school was closed as a measure of economy. Sixty-eight students appeared at the Final Examination of whom 59 passed—5 passing with honours; the percentage of passes to the number appearing at the Examination was 86·77 as against 85·07 at the end of the previous course.

Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police Messrs. Sujat Ali and J. C. Wilson were, on the closing of the School, posted to Poona, and Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police Mr. L. A. Gidney, who joined the School on 16th February 1922, to Ahmednagar for training.

52. During the year under report the Karachi District was split up into two police charges, each under a Superintendent. One, comprising Karachi City and the port of Kiamari, was designated "Karachi Head Quarters" and the other, comprising the remainder of the old whole charge, "Karachi District." The Riverain tract in Sind was abolished as a separate police charge and its area added to the adjoining districts.

Seventy-six police stations and 294 outposts were abolished as a result of the Retrenchment Schemes.

53. Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 18,227 was afforded to 174 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widows Fund" for constabulary.

During the year under report donations to the extent of Rs. 3,670 were also sanctioned to eight European subordinate officers, in five cases to cover expenses in connection with illness and in the remaining cases to defray expenses of the voyage

to England, from the fund "for providing passages for the wives and children of the European police subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness."

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahala, Surat, Thana, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways and the B. B. & C. I. Railway continued to prosper during the year. A similar organization was established during the year for the City Police in the Ahmedabad District.

During the year 751 officers and men from the Presidency proper joined the General Provident Fund and 223 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance policies.

The number of policemen in the Presidency proper who were sued for indebtedness in the Civil Courts was 416 against 393 in 1921.

Needs of the Department. 54. The urgent outstanding needs of the Department were :—

- (1) The establishment of a Detective Training College.
- (2) The re-organization of the Presidency Criminal Investigation Department.
- (3) The introduction of the Sub-Divisional Scheme.
- (4) The formation of Police Armed Reserves at certain centres.
- (5) The divisions into two charges of the districts of (a) Ahmedabad and (b) Poona.
- (6) The reconstitution of the Mounted Police in the districts where they have not yet been re-employed.

In 1922, it was only found possible to allot funds from the savings effected in the Retrenchment Schemes for the separation of the Karachi District into two charges. In the budget for 1923-24, funds for the re-institution of the Mounted Police in the Surat and Panch Mahala districts only have been sanctioned. All other items continue to be shelved for want of funds.

Salient Features. 55. The outstanding feature of the year was the very pronounced decrease in reported cognizable crime—both ordinary and serious. As stated above, this decrease was largely due to the improvement in the economic situation which was a feature of the year. An examination of the statistics shows that the reduction of reported crime was not universal, but it must be remembered that the Political agitation which was the feature of 1921, continued to increase in intensity till March 1922, when M. K. Gandhi was incarcerated, and that till that event took place and for some months afterwards, the Police were distracted from their normal duties by the disturbing effects of the Non-co-operation movement.

The police force was considerably below strength owing to the suspension of recruitment. The burden of work pressed, therefore, with greater intensity upon the shoulders of the depleted cadre. In the circumstances it is satisfactory to be able to say that the Police maintained their reputation for loyalty, efficiency and diligence. In this connection the Divisional Commissioners have remarked as follows :—

The Commissioner, Northern Division :—

"The reports generally show that the efficiency of the force was well maintained and it is highly creditable both to officers and men that the loyalty of the police force was absolutely untouched in spite of the great intensity throughout Gujarat of the anti-Government propaganda of the Non-co-operation politicians."

The Commissioner, Central Division :—

"I took over charge of the Central Division at the end of the year under report, and am, therefore, unable to offer any general criticism based on personal knowledge. I consider that the results of the year summarised in the foregoing paragraphs give room for satisfaction with the work done and hope for the future."

The Commissioner, Southern Division :—

"The police had a very hard year and they deserve every praise for the loyal and fearless discharge of their duties in these arduous days."

The Commissioner in Sind :—

"The police force in spite of severe reductions and heavy additional duties due to the Khilafat and Non-co-operation agitation have carried out their duties loyally. They have been pilloried in the press and abused by public speakers and in many cases on account of agitation have been deprived of even that share of meagre support which the public is accustomed to afford in the investigation of crime. The political situation has had no effect on the trustworthiness of the Indian police and this is due to a great extent to the close relations that exist between the men and their District Superintendent of Police."

56. Heavy retirements on proportionate pension have deprived the cadre of the Imperial Police of so many trained officers that it was impossible to man the charges without drawing extensively on the Provincial cadre. Imperial Officers on passing out of the Central Police Training School could only be given a few months' training in executive charges as Assistant Superintendents of Police before it became necessary to place them in charge of districts. At the close of the year there was only one directly recruited officer of the Imperial Police in executive charge as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Presidency and one in Sind, while thirteen Assistant Superintendents of Police's charges were held by Deputy Superintendents of Police. It speaks well for the young officers called upon to officiate as District Superintendents of Police with little or no experience of executive work that not one of them failed to maintain discipline or to keep his district running without apparent loss of efficiency. There can be no improvement in this condition of affairs until the abnormal collection of officers (15) now under training as Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police pass out and are placed in executive charge of Sub-Divisions where they will gain the experience that is so necessary in the training of the future District Superintendent of Police.

With regard to the Indianization of the Imperial cadre, it has been decided to recruit Indians for 33 per cent. of the total cadre, 11 per cent. being promoted Deputy Superintendents of Police and 22 per cent. direct appointments. With regard to the former, five promoted Deputies were in charge of Districts throughout the year and they discharged their duties efficiently. With regard to the latter, our experience has been somewhat unfortunate. One direct Indian nominee was appointed in 1921; he has since reverted to the Original Department. In November of the same year, as mentioned in my last report, a large number of candidates applied for the single appointment offered for competition, but not one was considered fit by the Selection Committee for admission to the Imperial cadre. In 1922, four appointments were offered for competition. Out of a large number of applicants, five were regarded by the Selection Committee as fit for admission. Of the five so selected, only one succeeded in qualifying at the competitive examination, and he was subsequently found to be overage. In order to make some headway with the policy of direct Indian recruitment, it became necessary to nominate to the Imperial cadre three of the selected candidates who had failed to qualify at the competitive examination.

At the risk of appearing to make invidious distinctions, I would bring to the favourable notice of Government the work of the following officers :—

(1) Mr. D. Healy, for his efficient administration of the heavy charge of Ahmedabad.

(2) Mr. W. B. Manley, for his capable handling of a difficult criminal problem in the Satara District.

(3) Mr. P. T. Kirkpatrick, for his able administration of the heavy charge of Poona.

(4) Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, for a year of excellent work which has led to the practical extinction of running train thefts on the G. I. P.

(5) Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E., for his excellent work in the Kaira District.

(6) Mr. W. L. K. Herapath, for his success in breaking up organized crime in the East Khandesh District by means of a series of comprehensive gang cases.

(7) Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, for his work in connection with the rounding up of dacoits both in Bijapur and in Kaira.

Captain H. R. Kothavala was awarded the O.B.E. for his services in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

My thanks are due to Mr. K. C. Rushton for his work as Deputy Inspector General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department, and to Messrs. J. B. Jenkins and G. S. Wilson who administered the Ranges with commendable energy.

To Mr. J. R. Jacob, my Personal Assistant, I am once more indebted for a year of unremitting toil and attention to detail which was largely responsible for the substantial economies effected in the Police Budget.

The Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, brings to notice the good work performed by his Personal Assistant, Mr. H. S. Needham, and the Deputy Inspector General for Sind makes special mention of Messrs. W. R. G. Smith, J. O. Curry, Khan Bahadur Mahamud Shah, Messrs. J. T. Tanner and Barker.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime, etc., during 1922.

District.	Cognizable crimes reported during 1922. Total Indian Penal Code cases. (Classes I to V).	Murders reported during 1922.	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide.	Decoy.	Robbery.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts including cattle thefts.	Cases of receiving stolen property.	Total serious crime.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Bombay Suburban District	5.005	0.045	0.032	0.020	0.078	1.112	2.244	0.082	3.524	
Total, Bombay Suburban Division ..	5.005	0.045	0.032	0.020	0.078	1.112	2.244	0.082	3.524	
2. Ahmedabad ..	1.590	0.022	0.017	0.042	0.033	0.358	0.499	0.032	1.006	
3. Broach ..	1.049	0.023	0.004	0.016	0.012	0.267	0.292	0.012	0.731	
4. Kutch ..	1.612	0.047	0.021	0.007	0.059	0.480	0.353	0.016	1.057	
5. Panaji Mahals ..	1.530	0.048	0.018	0.037	0.042	0.490	0.344	0.053	1.035	
6. Surat ..	0.812	0.007	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.232	0.212	0.010	0.535	
7. Thana ..	1.467	0.022	0.010	0.010	0.076	0.408	0.475	0.021	1.1	
Total, North-ern Division	1.361	0.027	0.018	0.033	0.045	0.405	0.332	0.023	0.930	
8. Ahmednagar ..	1.120	0.024	0.004	0.022	0.037	0.363	0.404	0.043	0.930	
9. East Khan-desh ..	0.991	0.008	0.007	0.027	0.042	0.310	0.368	0.030	0.811	
10. West Khan-desh ..	0.297	0.012	0.007	0.022	0.037	0.324	0.290	0.017	0.727	
11. Nasik ..	1.727	0.010	0.006	0.020	0.043	0.765	0.562	0.044	1.477	
12. Poona ..	2.626	0.012	0.008	0.015	0.044	0.725	1.271	0.042	2.125	
13. Solapur ..	1.456	0.022	0.011	0.010	0.056	0.338	0.521	0.020	0.995	
14. Sholapur ..	0.974	0.010	0.004	0.008	0.025	0.310	0.450	0.025	0.749	
Total, Central Division ..	2.486	0.016	0.007	0.022	0.045	0.467	0.576	0.035	1.160	
15. Belgaum ..	0.943	0.047	0.004	0.016	0.033	0.291	0.265	0.007	0.626	
16. Bijapur ..	0.972	0.022	0.006	0.022	0.051	0.257	0.257	0.041	0.631	
17. Dharwar ..	1.424	0.022	0.006	0.017	0.044	0.509	0.427	0.046	1.081	
18. Kanara ..	0.920	0.007	0.014	0.012	0.027	0.291	0.432	0.004	0.701	
19. Kolaba ..	0.973	0.010	0.008	0.007	0.015	0.292	0.403	0.007	0.655	
20. Kolhapur ..	0.276	..	0.003	..	0.004	0.340	0.162	..	0.211	
Total, South-ern Division	0.901	0.023	0.006	0.014	0.023	0.262	0.302	0.010	0.632	
Total, Presi-dency pro- per includ-ing Rail-ways ..	1.420	0.021	0.008	0.022	0.042	0.324	0.628	0.031	1.142	
21. Karachi ..	4.220	0.021	0.005	0.014	0.037	1.193	2.671	0.191	4.206	
22. Hyderabad ..	4.223	0.042	0.010	0.002	0.036	1.244	1.022	0.251	2.327	
23. Sukkur ..	2.725	0.022	0.023	0.005	0.015	0.975	0.821	0.106	2.013	
24. Larkana ..	2.222	0.071	0.023	0.021	0.02	1.123	0.261	0.138	2.376	
25. Thar and For-ward ..	2.022	0.022	0.02	0.007	0.015	0.411	1.022	0.055	1.647	
26. Upper Sind Frontier ..	2.225	0.121	0.112	..	0.024	0.353	0.635	0.074	1.803	
27. Rawalpindi ..	2.223	0.022	0.025	0.010	0.021	0.927	0.200	0.227	2.267	
Total, Sind in-cluding Sind Railways ..	2.220	0.022	0.020	0.007	0.022	1.022	1.552	0.167	2.226	
Total for Presi-dency and Sind includ-ing Rail-ways ..	1.222	0.022	0.022	0.010	0.041	0.340	0.722	0.055	1.45	

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,
Government House, Karachi, 15th May 1923.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1922; copies have been forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

2. Mr. Ommanney held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police throughout the year. There were many changes in the district charges, but the Larkana, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts were fortunate in remaining under the charge of one officer throughout the year. The Commissioner would bring to notice the fact that in spite of the Government circular that transfers of officers should be reduced to a minimum, the Sukkur district had seven different District Superintendents of Police during the year.

3. There has been a further falling off in the number of cognizable reported offences, the figure having dropped from 12,994 to 12,661, which however is considerably above the figure for 1921. Details relating to the fluctuations in these figures are given in paragraph 4 of the report. Although improvement in the agricultural conditions of the Province may to some extent have contributed towards this decrease, the Commissioner agrees with Mr. Ommanney that the large reduction in the number of police-stations and outposts has rendered it more difficult for the public situated in remote parts of the Province to report crime and they are naturally unwilling to make long journeys to report the less serious offences. Last year it was necessary to comment on the considerable increase in the Upper Sind Frontier district, and it is satisfactory to note that there has been a substantial decrease in the year under review. The Deputy Commissioner believes that the decrease does point to a reduction of crime which he attributes to a more favourable season on both sides of the border. As regards the increase in the Hyderabad district, it is noteworthy that Hyderabad city is accountable for an increase of 130 against a net increase of 119 for the whole district, from which it may be concluded that there has been a marked tendency to lawlessness which can only be effectively checked by increasing the strength of the Police Force of the City. The number of reported cases of crime in the Karachi Town has risen from 1,480 to 2,155. Considering that the Town Police was reorganised during the year the increase is contrary to expectations and is attributed by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police to a more careful registration of crime. The Commissioner considers that the explanation must be received with some reservation and is personally inclined to the opinion that the figures indicate an increase in crime with which the Town Police as reorganised should be able to cope.

4. The number of cases struck off as false increased from 2,588 to 2,751 and the percentage proportion of such cases rose from 16.8 to 17.68. Five hundred and fifty-seven of these excluded cases were classed as maliciously false. Prosecutions were undertaken in 74 cases with the result that convictions were obtained in 17, seven were discharged or acquitted, three were withdrawn (the accused having died in two cases), while in one case the accused escaped and forty-six cases were pending at the end of the year. The result cannot be regarded as satisfactory considering that prosecutions were instituted in only 74 out of 557 cases and in less than one-fourth of the number of cases prosecuted were convictions obtained. A very slight improvement is noticed in the cases dealt with under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in the figures for the Province. But the Commissioner is pleased to observe the improvement in the attention given to this matter by the Magistrates in the Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts. Sind is notorious for false complaints and the subordinate magistracy is slow to apply section 250. It is for District Magistrates to find a remedy by careful scrutiny of returns and by instruction of magistrates when examining their records of cases at the time of inspection. District Magistrates cannot fetter the discretion and judgment of the subordinate magistracy but they can guide them. While circulars

are of less importance than personal instruction, there is no harm, and possibly great advantage, in informing all their subordinate magistrates that a correct application of section 250 will save the public from being victimised by false complaints and that magistrates in acquitting or discharging an accused should record whether the case is vexatious or frivolous.

5. The proportion of cognizable crime reported to population works out at 3·86 per thousand and the proportion of cognizable offences investigated to police comes to 2·81 offences per policeman.

Ratio of crime and police to population.

6. The number of murders increased from 129 to 174 and cognate offences fell from 118 to 85, giving a net increase under these two heads of 12 over the previous year. These offences have increased, from 24 to 34, 27 to 42 and 52 to 73 in the case of the districts of Hyderabad, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier respectively. In the Upper Sind Frontier such cases are, with few exceptions, the outcome of intrigues with women and blood feuds between Baluch tribesmen as remarked last year, and so long as this lawlessness continues the necessity of the Upper Sind Frontier Regulations is obvious. As these Regulations have recently come under criticism it is interesting to note that the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in discussing undetected crime remarks "The Upper Sind Frontier district is again the best district, and the results, presumably, can be attributed to the Jirgah system prevalent in that district." As regards dacoities, though the number fell by 3, some very serious dacoities occurred as pointed out by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in paragraph 12 of his report. Government are aware of the particulars relating to these cases as the matter has formed the subject of separate correspondence and continues to receive the attention of Government and of the local authorities. If the dacoits cannot be successfully rounded up it will become necessary to consider whether the strength of the Police force in the Thar Parkar district should not be permanently increased. Offences under the head 'House breaking with intent to commit an offence' increased from 2,966 to 3,108 and exceeded the triennial average by 219. The increases occurred in Karachi, Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police is being asked to give this his special consideration as the explanation furnished is not altogether satisfactory. The falling off in the number of thefts, including cattle thefts, is rightly attributable to the reduction in the Police force in the districts and the difficulty the public feel in reporting cases.

7. The number of true cases dealt with by the police under the Indian Penal Code rose from 9,712 in the previous year to 9,755 of which 2,894 or 29·67 per cent. ended in conviction as against 29·28 per cent. in 1921 and 29·06 in 1920. The percentage of undetected cases was 50·51 and represents a slight improvement over the previous year's figures besides being the best on record for the past five years. It was only in the Karachi and the Nawabshah districts, where in the latter district the District Superintendent of Police was in charge all the year, that the figures of undetected crime increased. It is hoped that the District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, will pay extra attention to the detective work of his Sub-Inspectors. It is gratifying to note an improvement in the Sind Railways. The value of the property stolen fell from Rs. 11,68,244 to Rs. 9,92,574 in 1922 and though the percentage of property recovered fell from 34·60 to 31·34, the percentage of complainants who got back their property rose from 43·76 to 47·63, which results may be regarded as satisfactory.

Investigation results.

8. The proportion of convictions in Indian Penal Code cases is 69·15 per cent. against 68·27 per cent. in 1921. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of pending cases which fell from 2,689 to 2,417. Of the latter number 1,769 were pending before the courts and 648 were with the police. The figures of 1921 were abnormally high so that in spite of the decrease the pending cases of 1922 exceed the number of cases that were pending in 1918, 1919 and 1920. The increase of 227 pending cases in the Larkana district is very unsatisfactory and is receiving the attention of the Commissioner. It is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to reduction in the number of superior investigating officers. The District Magistrate has made no remarks on these very high figures.

Results in the Courts.

9. Excluding cases that were pending at the end of the previous year, the number of persons proceeded against rose from 833 to 918 and omitting the cases pending at the end of 1921 and 1922 the percentage of "proved cases" to persons tried works out at 68·06 and 72·11 respectively. These figures are a slight improvement on the record of the previous year. Appreciable differences are noticed in the Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts. As regards the former, however, it is unsatisfactory to note that while the number of persons proceeded against rose from 81 to 167 the proved cases increased from 54 to 65 only. Nothing is calculated to cause more intense irritation among the public than an indiscriminate use of this chapter. The District Magistrate has been asked to see that no abuse of this chapter is allowed to occur and to report the reason for running in 167 persons against whom only 65 cases were proved. A keen sub-divisional magistrate should in one touring season obtain a good idea of the badmashes who are plaguing the people, from his own talks with the people. The matter should not be left entirely to the police. A more judicious use of the provisions of this chapter was made in the Nawabshah district where the number of persons proceeded against rose from 365 to 460 and the convictions from 166 to 261.

10. It is satisfactory to report that for another year in succession the Hurs have given no particular trouble. Owing to the two Jagirani settlements at Dubar having been washed away by floods, the restrictions imposed on this tribe, who are notorious cattle lifters and train thieves, were found inadequate. Consequently it was necessary to apply section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act to them. It is necessary to point out that while taking these preventive measures a certain amount of reform has also been attempted; for instance, (1) the boys of the tribe are being sent to a school and subscriptions are being raised for scholarships, (2) a co-operative society has been started with a view to enabling the tribesmen to keep out of debt, and (3) in certain deserving cases land has been granted on khas mokal. Mr. Starte's report on Criminal Tribes has been considered and Government have before them the proposals of the Commissioner for appointment of a Special Investigating Officer.

11. A considerable drop is noticed in the number of crimes, classified as serious, personally investigated by gazetted officers. In pursuance of the orders of Government directing that owing to financial stringency gazetted officers should not visit scenes of serious crime where it involves long journeys and expenditure out of proportion to the probable results of their visitations, gazetted officers restricted their visits to cases in which they considered that their personal investigation was indispensable. The figures have consequently dropped from 67·93 per cent. to 43·40 per cent. Out of 394 offences 99 were investigated by either Superintendents, or Assistant Superintendents of Police and 76 by Deputy Superintendents leaving 219 cases which were not investigated by gazetted officers.

As a large number of police-stations and outposts were abolished it is necessary to compare the inspections of the year under review with that of the previous year in terms of percentages. In 1921 73·49 per cent. and 73·87 per cent. of stations and outposts respectively were inspected and in 1922 77·98 per cent. and 62·86 per cent. of stations and outposts were inspected. The inspections in the Karachi district were again insufficient, and might have been better in the Hyderabad district where less than 50 per cent. of the stations and outposts were inspected. It is only in the Upper Sind Frontier district that all police-stations and outposts were inspected. The omission to inspect is serious as it is here that the District Superintendent of Police has a chance of instructing the Sub-Inspector in detection and of pointing out the course he should have followed in dealing with a particular case. Too little is made of this branch of his duties in the description in the Manual of the points to which he is to devote attention. While knives, rulers and inkpots are mentioned for inspection, the most important duty, namely, to see how the Sub-Inspector is carrying out investigation and why investigations have failed, and to instruct him in up-to-date methods of detection might well be specifically mentioned. The inspection of a police-station should leave the Sub-Inspector better equipped to investigate crime.

12. The number of punishments rose from 447 to 525 in the year under report, which represents an increase in the percentage from 7.80 to 9.89. The principal increase occurred in the Sind Railways where the percentage rose from 22.99 to 38.39. Of the number of punishments inflicted 33 were judicially awarded.

Internal administration.

There was practically no difference in the percentage of rewards granted. The following officers received the King's Medal:—

Mr. J. C. Curry, District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Tahilram Dharamdas Waswani, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Wahid Baksh Allahjiwayo, Constable, Sukkur district.

13. A further slight improvement is noticed in the health of the force, the percentage of admission into hospital fell from 28.72 to 28.45. The number of deaths also decreased from 79 to 65. By a better regulation of duties the health of the Police force of Karachi Town has improved.

Health of the force and recruitment.

The number of vacancies in the force fell from 100 to 41 which is due to the large number of men discharged on account of the reduction in the strength ordered by Government.

The percentage of literate policemen on the strength has further increased from 39.62 to 40.73.

Only 334 men were recruited as against 688 in the previous year and owing to the reduction scheme no men were enlisted after 1st July 1922.

The number of resignations increased from 256 to 302 but is below the figure of 1920. No explanation has been offered. The increase occurred in the Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

14. The allotments for Major and Minor Works were Rs. 3,26,400 and Rs. 1,11,287 respectively. A sum of Rs. 26,704 from the former and a sum of Rs. 38,617 from the latter were surrendered. Several important Major Works have had to be postponed because of financial considerations. The Keamari Lines, Baghdadi Lines, the Karachi City Police Lines, Police Lines in Hyderabad are urgently required.

Buildings.

15. The number of warrants, summonses and notices issued last year was 109,191 and not 120,000 as reported. The mistake is due to wrong figures having been reported by the District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur. The number issued in the current year is 104,146 which represents a decrease of 5,045. The idea of serving these summonses, notices and distress warrants through the agency of a special staff had to be abandoned as it was found that the cost would be prohibitive. The attention of the magistrates was, however, drawn to the large number of summonses issued, and they were desired to reduce the number, where possible, by leaving it to complainants of standing to produce their own witnesses and by taking bonds for their appearance at the adjourned hearing from witnesses already in court. Magistrates are apt to forget that the issue of process in summons cases is optional under section 244, Criminal Procedure Code. There were 32,000 summonses sent to the police in the Larkana district and there is no doubt that this number could be substantially reduced. The attention of the District Magistrate will be invited to this.

Miscellaneous.

16. The improvement in the work of this department following on its reorganization was more apparent in the year under review. The number of criminal cases taken up has risen from 9 in 1920 and 20 in 1921 to 73 in 1922. The effect of a better organization has been that harbour thefts have decreased to an appreciable extent, incendiarism of insured business houses was put a stop to, six cases of house-breaking in Hyderabad were detected and expert.

Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

criminals were traced and dealt with. Besides valuable assistance was rendered to the military in detecting frauds in that department. The success of this branch of the Police Department is largely due to the indefatigable efforts of Khan Saheb Sukhia, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and to the able supervision of Mr. W. R. G. Smith.

17. The Police force in spite of severe reductions and of heavy additional duties due to the Khilafat and Non-co-operation agitation have carried out their duties loyally. They have been pilloried in the press and abused by public speakers and in many cases on account of agitation have been deprived of even that share of meagre support which the public is accustomed to afford in the investigation of crime. The political situation has had no effect on the trustworthiness of the Indian police and this is due to a great extent to the close relations that exist between the men and their District Superintendent of Police. Mr. Tanner remarks "It is a pleasure to record that despite continued abuse of the police, denunciations of Government service as 'haram' and exhortations to resign, there has been no single instance of defection among the force." It is all the more to the credit of the police that they have remained staunch when so many of the appeals to them to prove faithless to their charge have been formulated by Pirs and Moulvis whom the class from which our police are drawn holds in great respect and reverence. The Karachi Town Police and Harbour Police have been reorganized while Karachi Town has been separated from the rest of the district and formed into a separate charge. The Police force has been reduced, thereby giving a gross saving of Rs. 5,78,922 and a net saving of Rs. 4,61,598 after including the cost of the reorganisations. These reductions have not been effected without some loss of that measure of protection which is due to the people. Mr. Smith (Sukkur) remarks "As regards point 3, it is satisfactory to note that the reduction of police-stations and outposts in the district has not been followed by the wave of serious crime which was feared, if not anticipated, but there is no doubt that it has left considerable apprehension in the minds of people living in the mofussil, and was even hailed in certain quarters as a sign that the British raj was coming to an end which belief was of course sedulously fostered by unscrupulous agitators to serve their own ends. It does in any case hit the poor man very hard, as, as has been pointed out before, he can afford neither the time nor the expense entailed in journeying the many miles to the nearest thana to report his complaint. It is consequently to be hoped that in the interest of the people themselves affairs will soon get back to the normal." Mr. Kidd (Upper Sind Frontier) remarks "The statistics, however, show clearly the countereffect of another important feature of the year, viz., the reduction effected in the Police force in the month of July. This amounted in all to about 12 per cent. of the total strength. This percentage, however, included an increase of 25 per cent. to the Headquarter Police, so that the District Police was reduced to about 60 per cent. of its former total. As a result the number of burglaries and thefts reported in the second half of the year increased by 30 per cent. on the number reported in the first six months of the year. This, however, does not, I think, show the real increase under these heads of crime, and particularly in this so of cattle thefts, for we must remember that under the reductions no less than 29 police-locations out of 44 have been closed, leaving big towns and large tracts of country unprotected and without the facilities formerly enjoyed for invoking the assistance of the police. Crime in general has increased and cattle thefts more than ever remain unreported." The most noteworthy events of the year were (1) the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales whose journey through Sind was carried out without any hitch and (2) the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay towards the close of the year.

L. J. MOUNTFORD,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

From

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esquire, C.S.I., O.B.E.,
Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
Poona, 8th June 1923.

Subject.—Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency, Part II, for the year 1922.

Sir,

Last year my report was mainly concerned with the requirements of the Police for the better working of the Act in the interests of the public and I will start this year's report with a very brief review of what those requirements, as I conceived them, were and how far they have since been met or still promise to be met.

2. The main requirements were shown to be —

- (a) a more standardised policy ;
- (b) the better education of the village police in their work of direct supervision and control ;
- (c) increase in the number of settlements ;
- (d) more legal authority to make check hazis effective.

3. Towards the attainment of a more standardised policy, Government have been pleased to set enquiry in motion and it is hoped that some practical and constructive programme for advance may be evolved during the current year. But there is still a marked tendency to confuse the functions of the Police and those of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer. While they share the common object of reducing crime, they work in entirely different circumstances with entirely different organisations, by entirely different methods, and largely on different materials. The Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer's battle-cry is "reformation". That of the Police is "prevention". When faced with the need for a comprehensive review of the working of the Act, the distinction became obvious and it was found necessary to prepare the review in two parts ; yet the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer is constantly being called upon not only to comment on those branches of the work which come directly under the Police but even to report on and devise the methods by which they shall proceed. There is no hostility between the two organisations but the constant confusion of their functions and responsibilities makes it extremely creditable to Mr. Starte that there is not. But for his patience, tact and singleness of eye, the confusion would have been worse confounded.

It is hoped that any policy which may be evolved will recognise clearly that police work must be done by police methods, though this Department will very gladly hand over to the superior reformatory influences of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer as many members of criminal tribes as he can possibly accept responsibility for.

4. Towards the education of Police Patels in their general police duties, inclusive of supervision over criminal tribes, a distinct advance has been made by the publication of a pamphlet of instructions prepared by Mr. Holland, and it is hoped that all district officers will pay special attention to educating the village police and eradicating their doubts by these means. When the rules under the Act have been brought into a form giving some promise of finality, they will be similarly digested and printed for the instruction of the limited number of patels concerned.

5. One settlement has been created and the preliminary steps towards starting another for the special accommodation of criminal tribes who exploit Bombay are now being taken.

The institution of the settlement at Bhatgar was due entirely to the initiative of Mr. Manley whose hard work and enterprise have already been rewarded with marked success.

6. Sanction was not accorded to my proposals for making check hazris more effective. This leaves with the Police the almost insupportable burden of proving the absence from his village of a registree who is found at 2 a.m. to be absent from his home or field—should it be the time for watching crops. Several Superintendents have reported that they were looking forward to sanction to the proposal as an effective means of checking crime.

7. I will now deal with the facts and figures of the year's work. Statistics are shown in the accompanying statements marked A and B.

8. There are no additions to be made to the tribes to which the Act is applicable though sanction has been received since the end of the year under review to its extension to the Korchas of Kanara district.

9. The total number of registrees has decreased from 19,354 at the beginning of the year to 19,265 at the end. Actual additions to the registers numbered 1,841 while 1,930 were struck off, which indicates some falling off in the attention paid to individual cases, but I do not think that more activity can be expected until the position is stabilised and District officers are given a clear conception of their respective responsibilities.

10. The following table gives the number of convictions in 1921 and 1922 :—

			Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Criminal Tribes Act.	Other Acts.	Total.
1921	..	..	420	105	814	16	1,355
1922	..	..	230	67	672	24	993

This shows a very welcome drop in criminality, to which all tribes except Kaikadis, Lamanis, Tadvias and Katbus have contributed. The tribes which show the greatest measure of reform judged by this test are :—

			Total.	
			1921.	1922.
Waghries	..	..	189	119
Bhamptas and Ghantichors	..	..	104	52
Bedars and Berads..	..	..	44	22
Ramoshis	..	..	111	56
Mangs ..	..	..	74	20
Waddars	..	..	30	6
Vanjaris	..	..	9	..

11. District reports do not throw much light on the reasons for this falling off in crime. It has dropped, though not so sharply, in the general figures of the Presidency and the drop is variously attributed to greater respect for the law following the waning of the non-co-operation movement, to a good season with falling prices and to the reduction of the unarmed police resulting in less registration.

12. The number of persons who received enhanced punishment under the provisions of section 23 of the Act dropped from 17 to 6.

It is difficult to believe that the enhanced punishment has been so rarely earned, and I am asking Superintendents to report details of the cases in which special reasons for exemption were given and by whom. If replies show a general neglect of the spirit of this provision of the law, the facts will be reported to Government.

13. The numbers of registrees in the districts to which the Act is applicable are shown below :—

	31st December 1921.	31st December 1922.
Kaira	8,288	8,022
Thana	209	207
East Khandesh	1,229	1,220
West Khandesh	847	1,043
Nasik	3,123	3,005
Poona	450	336
Satara	1,120	1,200
Sholapur	267	242
Bijapur	1,996	2,159
Belgaum	1,021	1,024
Dharwar	804	747
	<hr/> 19,354	<hr/> 19,265

14. The Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, reports that the recent series of gang cases in that district has disclosed that influential Kunbis and Marathas have been organising the criminality of the local criminal tribes for their own sinister purposes and that on conclusion of the cases a careful revision of the whole register will be called for.

15. In Kaira the idea of deporting the more dangerous Dharalas is taking practical shape and I trust I shall be able to report the necessary organisation as a *fait accompli* in my next report. The problem of Dharala crime has been too long dallied with.

16. From Thana comes a complaint of the rigour of the nightly *hazri* where this has to be taken at a distance from the homes of the registered *Kutgudis*. As a remedy the Superintendent has been directed, with the concurrence of the District Magistrate, to commute the daily *hazri* to a weekly one for all but the worst characters or those recently convicted. This is experimental but as it should prove a strong inducement to improvement of character I trust that it will be successful and that it will be possible to extend it to other tribes, especially Lamanis who generally have their "tandas" at some distance from the village.

17. In West Khandesh there has been a heavy registration of Bhils who are reported to be responsible for most of the crime of the district.

18. In Poona the policy of wholesale exemption has been continued, some 140 names having been struck off in two talukas dealt with. The District Superintendent of Police reports that there are indications that this generosity has proved too precipitate as some of those struck off are already reported to have been committing fresh crime. It is clearly impossible for a District Magistrate to be in close touch with the individuals of his district or to devote time to a judicial enquiry into the circumstances of each registree and it is, in my opinion, unsound that the elementary principle of exacting responsibility from those who are in fact directly responsible should be ignored with what may prove to be disastrous results.

19. From Satara a proposal to notify Mangs and Ramoahis wholesale instead of by villages is now before Government and on receipt of sanction the problem of their registration will be much simplified. Notification involves no disabilities whatever but it is a necessary preliminary and if applied individually or by villages not only becomes cumbersome but actually involves a good deal of injustice.

20. The District Magistrate, Belgaum, hopes for improvement in the standard of Police Patel's supervision from Patel's Training Classes recently started. This is a very definite move in the right direction.

21. In the Southern Maratha Country considerable difficulty is experienced from the comparative immunity from attention enjoyed by members of criminal tribes in the various Native States. The Commissioner, Southern Division, reports having taken steps to secure the better control of the Lamanis of Ramdurg.

22. In Bijapur there has been a great falling off in the crime committed by criminal classes. This is ascribed mainly to agricultural prosperity.

23. In Ahmednagar the practical application of the Act continues to hang fire. The preparation of the registers was ordered under Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2295 of 27th March 1914 but they still remain uncompleted. This delay in applying the remedy for an admitted disease is directly due to the absence of any general guiding instructions.

24. The question of wandering tribes does not receive as much attention in district reports as it might. This may be due to the general conviction that it is not soluble by legal means till there are sufficient settlements for their accommodation. There is another serious difficulty. They can be identified as absconders and ex-convicts only by their finger impressions; while the Finger Print Bureau, already groaning under an almost impossible burden, is naturally reluctant to undertake fresh identification work on a large scale. A second recommendation for relief to the Bureau has recently gone to Government and it is hoped that if funds can be made available this will react favourably on the thoroughness of control over absconding and wandering criminal tribes.

25. In conclusion I think I may repeat my claim of last year that the working of the Act has not been wooden, while in more than one direction there are signs of a distinct advance towards operating this powerful but difficult enactment in the best interests of the general community and the tribes themselves.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT A.

Statement No. 1 showing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1922.

Names of Criminal Tribes.	Number of registered members on 31st December ending the year previous to the year under review.	Number added during the year.	Number of members whose names were struck off during the year under review.				Total number on the register at the end of the year under review.	Number of persons included in the census & allowed to leave on 31st December of the year under review.	Number of deaths, persons removed, persons sent to the reformatory, persons sent to the reformatory, persons sent to the reformatory, persons sent to the reformatory.	Number in prison at the end of the year.	Number of persons who have been released under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Number of persons who have been released under the Criminal Tribes Act.	Number of persons who have been released under the Criminal Tribes Act.
			By death.	For improvement of character.	For any other reason.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Bharalas ..	666	377	1	613	20	634	608	24	4	9	68	67	
2. Waghries ..	7,022	288	31	14	186	349	7,014	68	..	17	26	68	
3. Patgudis ..	309	14	4	13	..	17	307	2	..	6	20	28	
4. Shampias, Uchallas, Ghantichors and Ganiwadars ..	736	121	17	54	28	97	780	97	6	18	97	94	10 trans-ferred from Patgudis.
5. Kalkadis, Korchas, Korwas and Pamlors ..	297	187	2	3	15	15	223	2	..	4	34	13	10 trans-ferred from Patgudis.
6. Pardhis and Haranbhikars ..	433	19	27	22	34	83	615	26	..	2	21	27	10 trans-ferred from Patgudis.
7. Bards and Bedars ..	896	23	6	17	21	44	864	14	..	4	20	27	10 trans-ferred from Patgudis.
8. Gujarathi Bards and Kanjars ..	197	7	1	..	1	2	112	1	..	..	..	..	10 trans-ferred from Patgudis.
9. Bhils ..	2,121	344	64	139	27	264	2,181	73	..	66	147	113	
10. Kolis ..	727	43	13	20	6	39	716	16	..	9	27	16	
11. Lamans ..	1,308	177	19	20	101	71	2,108	100	..	2	119	47	10 trans-ferred to the reformatory.
12. Ramchhis ..	721	86	13	20	1	70	720	22	..	23	44	69	
13. Mang Garudis ..	1,085	174	27	142	65	244	1,315	222	..	20	100	122	
14. Mungs ..	270	2	6	1	7	14	266	29	2	6	20	27	
15. Waddars ..	180	4	3	10	107	26	177	13	..	2	21	13	10 trans-ferred to the reformatory.
16. Vanjars ..	125	..	2	..	..	2	123	..	..	1	1	..	
17. Thakurs ..	24	..	1	..	..	1	23	2	..	1	..	..
18. Tadvis ..	113	124	6	..	..	6	291	2	..	4	24	26	
19. Kathodis ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
20. Kamnis ..	40	..	..	..	1	1	39	2	..	..	..	..
21. Kadvis ..	103	22	2	1	..	3	134	21	..	2	20	20	
22. Chapparbards ..	73	1	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..
23. Kachis-Korwas ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
24. Muhamadans ..	6	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	1	
25. Lingayats ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
26. Brahmins ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
27. Jains ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28. Kabbars ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
29. Madags ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	10,264	2,041	204	1,100	403	1,907	10,265	720	9	147	595	791	

STATEMENT B.

Statement No. 2 showing convictions of registered persons of Criminal Tribes in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1922.

Name of Criminal Tribe.	Number of registered members convicted under						Total number of persons convicted Columns 2 to 7.	Number of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 22 of Act III of 1911.	Remarks.
	Indian Penal Code.	Code of Criminal Procedure.	Criminal Tribes Act.						
			Section 21.	Section 22 (1).	Section 23 (3).	Other cognizable offences.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Bhambas ..	9	6	9	18	46	1	29	..	
2 Waghars ..	19	15	..	59	25	1	119	..	
3 Prigalis ..	6	..	..	..	20	..	26	..	
4 Bhambias, Uchalis, Ghantichars and Ghantichars ..	20	1	..	21	7	..	55	1	
5 Kalkadis, Kordas and Pambas ..	..	4	12	2	11	..	30	..	
6 Pardhis and Bhambas ..	20	5	..	24	1	..	50	..	
7 Bhandas and Bhandas ..	6	..	2	2	2	2	22	..	
8 Gajwadi Bhandas ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
9 Bhandas ..	66	15	9	25	77	1	210	..	
10 Kothis ..	6	..	..	8	19	..	33	..	
11 Lamani ..	15	30	10	20	11	11	86	5	
12 Kumbharis ..	12	..	..	20	4	..	56	..	
13 Mang Garadis ..	25	4	7	71	46	2	165	..	
14 Bhandas ..	2	2	..	16	..	..	20	..	
15 Wadwas ..	2	2	..	4	..	..	8	..	
16 Vanshis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Tadvis ..	2	..	..	2	20	..	24	..	
18 Kumbharis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Kumbharis ..	9	..	..	9	..	1	19	..	
20 Chappabandas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	200	67	54	310	290	24	990	6	

No. 4720 of 1923.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.
D. I. G. OF POLICE'S OFFICE.
Karachi, 2nd May 1923.

From

E. E. TURNER, Esq.,

Acting Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Karachi.

Sir,

Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act.—As required by Government letter No. P.—23, dated the 5th April 1922, to your address, I have the honour to submit the report for the year 1922, on the subject as appendix to my Annual Administration Report for the same year.

Tribes notified.—The tribes notified in Sind are the following:—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Jagirani | Sukkur District. |
| 2. Hurs | Thar Parkar and Nawabshah District. |
| 3. Bhandas | Thar Parkar District. |
| 4. Jokhias | Nawabshah District. |
| 5. Kirias | Do. |
| 6. Mangwania | Do. |
| 7. Khushkas | Do. |

There are no notified tribes in Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier. The Waghdahi Khosas of taluka Tando Bago, Hyderabad District, were proposed for registration in the latter portion of the year, and were subsequently registered in the beginning of the year 1923.

Registration.—It will appear from columns 2 and 3 of the attached statement No. 1 that 84 new men were registered as under during the year under review:—

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jagirani | 34 Sukkur. |
| 2. Hurs | 42 Thar Parkar District. |
| 3. Bhandas | 7 Do. |
| 4. Khushkas | 1 Nawabshah. |

84

Their details are given as under:—

Jagirani	.. Newly registered during the year	..	34
Hurs	.. Transferred from Visapur to Sanghur Settlement	..	16
	.. Born in the Settlement	..	7
	.. Released from jail	..	6
	.. Released from Settlement and brought under section 10	..	10
	.. Born outside Settlement	..	2
	.. Repatriated from Visapur and allowed to remain outside the Settlement	..	1
			42
Bhandas	.. Newly registered	..	7
Khushkas	.. One male member who was at large was newly registered	..	1
			84
	Grand Total	..	84

The District Magistrates, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah, dealt with special cases of individuals and struck off their names from the Register, whenever there was sufficient justification for such action.

Jagiranis.

Sections 10 to 15 of the Criminal Tribes Act.—Owing to one Settlement being washed away by floods, sections 10 and 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act was brought into operation. The Jagiranis were called upon to attend a weekly roll call at the Thana, and were forbidden to proceed beyond 5 miles from their villages without leave. At the same time, efforts have been made to win over the Jagiranis to a more respectable mode of life, and to impress upon them the fact that the measures adopted against them are not actuated by any vindictive motive, but are really for their own benefit.

Arrangements have been made (1) for Jagirani boys to be sent to school, and a subscription is being raised for scholarships for them; (2) a Co-operative Society has been started with a view to enable the Jagiranis to escape from the heavy rates of interest charged by banias; (3) some deserving Jagiranis have been granted land on Khas Mokal.

Hurs.

Seventy-three Hurs instead of 74 had to report themselves at fixed intervals in the Nawabshah District during the year under report. The difference of one is due to the fact that one Hur was exempted by the District Magistrate. 2,787 Hurs had to notify their places of residence and any change or intended change of residence or any absence or intended absence from their residence. The details are given below :—

Thar Parkar District	..	..	..	1,613
Nawabshah do.	..	..	..	1,174
				<hr/> 2,787

In all 598 Hurs have been incarcerated in seven Settlements in Sind as detailed below :—

Sanghur Settlement	..	..	..	280
Sinjhero do.	..	..	..	53
Jhol do.	..	..	..	39
Ganga do.	..	..	..	66
Kullan do.	..	..	..	45
Jhalalani do.	..	..	..	82
Dhori do.	..	..	..	33
				<hr/> 598

In the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar Districts there has been no change in the means and mode of living of the Hurs.

In the Nawabshah District Police Officers continued to pay surprise visits in the villages where the members of the Criminal Tribes reside, with the result that several cases were successfully launched against absentees.

In the Thar Parkar District, two Police Sowars patrol during the day time to see that the Settlement Hurs do not break the five miles limit rule, while supervision is further exercised by other Police Officers in the course of their patrolling. Success appears to have been achieved by these methods of supervision and there has been a considerable decrease in the Indian Penal Code cases against the Hurs.

Bhands.

The number of registered Bhands on 31st December 1921 was 82, and 7 were registered during the year 1922 owing to the notoriety which they acquired in criminal pursuits, making a total of 89. They have been subjected to the restrictions imposed by section 10 of the Act. A considerable increase of offences under Criminal Tribes Act is noticeable against Bhands of the Thar Parkar District.

Jokhias.

This class of criminal inhabits the Sakrand Taluka of the Nawabshah District and the number registered is the same as last year, i.e., 35.

Kirias.

The above remarks apply. Ninety-one men remain on the Register as against 95 in the last year. The difference of 4 is explained in statement No. 1.

Manghwanis.

The same number (3) still remains on the register.

Khushks.

These men belong to Kandiaro Taluka of the Nawabshah District. 112 men are borne on the register as against 118 in the preceding year. The difference is shown in statement No. 1.

Personnel.

Owing to the abolition of one Jagirani settlement at Dubar in the Sukkur District the entertainment of the Police Force of one Head Constable, four Unarmed Police Constables and three Armed Police Constables employed on the settlement was discontinued from 1st January 1922.

Gangs.—There are no gangs or tribes either resident or wandering, requiring special treatment not provided for by the Act.

Revision of Registers.—No revision of the columns, etc., of the registers took place during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. E. TURNER,

Ag. Dy. Inspector General of Police for Sind.

Statement No. 1 showing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the District for the year 1922.

1 Name of Criminal Tribes.	2 Number of registered members on 31st December ending the year previous to the year under review.	3 Number added during the year.	4 Number of members whose names were struck off during year under review.				8 Total number on the register at the end of the year under review.	9 Number of persons included in column 8 above without leave on 31st December of this year under review.	10 Number of petty, village watchmen, owners of land, etc., convicted for neglect in reporting absences, etc., of Criminal Tribes.	11 Number in prison at close of year.	12 Number of reported breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act.	13 Number of prosecutions for such breaches of Rules.	14 Remarks.
			5 By death.	6 For improvement of character.	7 For any other reason.	7 Total.							
Jagirani ..	235	24	2	..	..	2	257	25	..	3	2	9	Thar District.
Hare ..	1,475	..	19	26	5	110	1,555	27	..	18	22	22	Nawabshah District.
Do. ..	1,296	42	8	67	2	77	1,355	2	..	3	4	4	Thar District.
Bhanda ..	22	7	4	..	..	4	55	2	..	2	51	51	Do.
Jakhia ..	25	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	Nawabshah District.
Karia ..	24	..	2	2	..	4	91	..	..	..	19	19	Do.
Khumhi ..	112	1	7	7	..	7	112	..	..	..	12	12	Do.
Mangwani ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Total ..	4,126	84	42	105	7	204	4,506	66	..	21	110	117	

(Signed) E. E. TURNER,

Dated 2nd May 1923,

Ag. Dy. Inspector General of Police for Sind.

Statement No. 2 showing convictions of registered members of Criminal Tribes.

1 Name of Criminal Tribes.	2 Indian Penal Code.	3 Number of registered members convicted under					7 Total number of persons convicted. Columns 2 to 7.	8 Number of persons who received enhanced punishment under Section 28 of Act III of 1921.	10 Remarks.
		4 Code of Criminal Procedure.	5 Section 24.	6 Section (25) & 26.	9 Section (28) & 29.	10 Other cognizable offences.			
Jagirani ..	4	16	..	..	..	..	20	..	Sukkur District.
Hare ..	5	3	..	11	11	..	20	..	Nawabshah District.
Do. ..	3	2	..	2	..	..	6	1	Thar District.
Bhanda ..	2	..	..	26	..	..	26	..	Do.
Jakhia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nawabshah District.
Karia ..	1	..	..	..	15	..	20	..	Do.
Khumhi ..	1	2	2	3	7	..	15	..	Do.
Mangwani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Total ..	14	26	2	22	27	..	120	1	

(Signed) E. E. TURNER,

Dated 2nd May 1923.

Ag. Dy. Inspector General of Police for Sind.

(Below letter No. 35-A of 8th/9th June 1923 from the Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.)

No. 2615 of 1923.

Bijapur, 11th June 1923.

Returned with compliments.

2. I am in full accord with the plea for the need of a more standardised policy for the administration of the Criminal Tribes Act. But it is no easy matter to bring the varied need of the different districts under one common policy. I have drafted two preliminary notes on the questions at issue, and they have been circulated. On receipt of the replies I hope that it will be possible shortly to lay before Government a comprehensive scheme for the working of the Act.

3. In the settlements an effective incentive to reformation has been found in the lessening of the rigour of the roll call or its removal at the earliest possible moment. The successive steps taken are:—

- (a) a change from a daily to a weekly roll call;
- (b) a change from a weekly roll call to freedom from roll call and the necessity of taking a pass when proceeding on a journey;
- (c) Cancellation of registration.

It is recognized that this policy results in the privileges so granted being abused in some cases, but then the privilege can be withdrawn at once, and its withdrawal acts as an object lesson to others, whilst the knowledge that good conduct is rewarded by the lessening of restriction is a very real incentive to reform.

Similarly I think a lessening of the restrictions, or a cancellation of the registration for those registered persons not in settlements, in more instances than are now reported would, I think, be advisable. Out of 19,354 registered persons the registration of 1,166 was cancelled for good conduct. This would give an average period of registration of 16 years. This I submit is too long, as a person who has been accustomed to giving roll call for 16 years would have lost his early keenness to have the restriction removed. However, it may be reasonably hoped that the number of exemptions for good conduct will increase hereafter. The Act has only recently been applied in many districts, and naturally some caution has to be exercised in the first few years.

4. The proportion of convictions under the Criminal Tribes Act to the number of registered persons (3·5 per cent.) shows that the Act is being worked humanely. I am sure that if every time a registered person had broken a rule under the Act he had been prosecuted the number of convictions would have been much higher. There are many instances when a warning meets the needs of the case, and evidently this has been the procedure adopted frequently by the District Superintendents of Police.

5. I do not think that the question of the wandering tribes should await the establishment of settlements before being attacked. Settlements cost money for their establishment, and my own sad experience in the last few years has been, that it has not been possible to obtain sufficient funds for many of the buildings for quarters and schools necessary for the existing settlements. I still have hopes that in a number of cases, the policy of registering the wandering Criminal Tribes, restricting them to the area of the district, and encouraging them to settle in places in the district where work is available will be successful in weaning them from crime without placing them in settlements. I admit however that this policy will not be successful in all cases. However its trial can do no harm, and in any case will certainly result in increased control over such tribes and in paving the way for future settlement work.

H. STARTE,

Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bijapur.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

20 80-100

STATEMENT

Return of Cognisable Crime for the year 1922

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-cognisable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 190-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognisable offence. Cognisable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</i>							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	9	31	...	40	3	4
4	255 to 268-A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	...	3	...	3	...	1
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	3	...	4	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	3	20	...	23	...	5
7	312 to 316, 316-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	7	30	...	37	...	12
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	59	150	...	209	...	8
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	224	707	3	928	44	345
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	28	...	30	...	6
	Total ...		305	373		1,274	47	381
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>							
11	302, 303, 305 ...	Murder ...	240	545	7	578	5	100
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	22	59	...	81	...	14
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	70	174	...	244	...	32
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	35	107	1	141	14	32
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	10	45	...	55	2	14
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	39	132	...	169	4	35
17	306, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	13	163	...	181	2	52
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	205	1,212	1	1,476	11	546
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	20	58	...	78	1	24
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	212	1,017	1	1,228	28	393
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	65	223	1	286	19	83
22	340 to 343 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	5	11	...	16	1	7
23	323, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	73	316	1	388	21	122
24	304-A, 322 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	27	136	...	163	2	69
	Total ...		1,067	4,197	12	5,273	110	1,523

A—PART 1.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magis- trates' true cases.	Total Magis- trates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	DEATHS.					
	Convicted.	Dis- charged or acquit- ted.	Not detected or appre- hended.	Total true cases (Columns 11+12+13).				Death, Hosp., Lunatic, Dormant, struck off.	Trans- ferred.	Com- pounded and with- drawn.	Non- prose- cutable.	Slaps.	Com- mitted to the gaol.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...
...
...
6	20	6	1	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	2	4	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	8	7	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	10	1	1	12	8	1	18	...	...	1	...	...	...
50	123	5	22	150	4	4	154	1	...	6	...	...	...
216	184	145	40	369	347	24	616	...	9	122	46	...	...
4	20	...	...	21	17	5	27	...	...	7	1	...	...
291	216	161	74	554	578	45	693	1	2	140	47	...	...
226	194	75	187	448	4	2	447	2	4	5	1	20	12
17	84	6	10	90	3	...	91	...	...	3	...	1	3
72	102	17	16	125	6	1	121	...	1	3	7	10	7
42	52	7	7	59	6	...	59	...	1	3	...	...	...
7	24	6	2	32	2	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	35	2	38	100	5	2	104	...	2	2	2	...	...
22	31	7	6	104	11	2	113	1	...	2	1	...	...
212	276	352	78	702	122	20	824	...	6	200	65	...	...
12	15	2	11	28	7	2	35	...	1	...	...	...	...
172	212	260	54	528	200	20	728	1	6	277	76	...	...
40	75	22	21	128	64	7	191	1	6	16	...	...	...
4	2	1	...	3	11	2	14	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	120	20	19	159	140	20	297	1	1	20	10	...	...
17	54	12	7	73	12	6	87	...	1	9	7	...	...
246	1,224	330	425	2,005	624	126	2,555	20	20	545	175	20	22

STATEMENT A—PART I—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1922

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
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
25	295, 297, 298, 299, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	245	362	7	600	20	47
26	292, 293, 294, 297, 299...	Robbery ...	202	750	8	944	91	126
27	270, 281, 282, 420 to 422, 425 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	185	627	44	718	19	180
28	426, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	52	225	4	273	11	112
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,725	9,184	759	10,120	286	657
30	411, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	8	9	...	15	...	1
Total ...			2,877	11,166	862	12,671	427	1,351
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
31	241 to 244 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	72	314	12	371	23	160
32	236, 237 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	22	229	1	250	2	79
33	274 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			94	543	13	621	25	239
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
34	279 to 282 ...	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	695	2,762	178	3,804	147	424
35	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,918	11,535	1,072	12,420	334	1,968
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	286	618	28	1,025	50	268
37	412, 420 ...	Cheating ...	221	417	6	1,838	22	238
38	447, 448, 452 and 453 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	119	562	24	662	12	148
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle...	7	78	11	647	29	234
Total ...			3,424	17,247	1,319	19,862	646	3,880
Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...			7,297	34,115	2,212	39,200	1,268	6,615
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	2	14	...	16	...	6
41	292, 277, 278, 280, 282, 283, 285, 289, 291 to 294, section 24 of Act V of 1861 and offences punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	61	306	23	424	2	159
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	200	4,797	5	5,052	4	163
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	28	672	...	759	...	17
Total ...			400	5,869	23	6,250	6	335
GRAND TOTAL ...			7,706	39,984	2,240	45,450	1,284	6,950

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1921:—
 Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1921—7,247 cases.

Bombay Suburban Division ...

Northern Division ...

Central Division ...

Southern Division ...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

... + 11 cases of previous year again taken up this year.

... + 62 cases of previous year again taken up this year.

... + 24 cases of previous year again taken up this year.

... + 79 cases { + 48 undetected cases of previous year detected this year.

... + 30 cases omitted last year have been included this year.

... + 79 cases.

... + 214 cases—Difference not explained.

... + 19 cases of previous year again taken up this year.

Total ... + 420 cases.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Number pending at end of year.	TAXI CASES.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's 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).				Death, Escape, Lapse, Dormant, struck off.	Transferred.	Committed and withdrawn.	Non-sustainable.	Stayed.	Committed to House of Detention.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
156	105	87	233	381	11	—	388	—	8	4	13	—	—
167	182	81	389	490	69	13	549	8	3	15	13	—	—
125	55	22	303	464	72	13	550	5	1	14	7	—	—
35	52	20	36	112	67	16	179	—	1	7	3	—	—
1,512	1,516	212	3,009	3,486	133	41	3,574	2	20	66	46	—	—
5	7	1	9	10	1	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000	1,917	328	6,811	9,915	368	37	10,271	8	24	85	35	—	—
56	42	76	8	141	230	31	431	—	3	37	31	—	—
26	73	60	19	183	31	3	194	—	—	60	16	—	—
82	115	136	27	304	321	39	615	—	3	127	47	—	—
545	839	154	1,092	2,590	147	49	2,497	17	13	9	1	—	—
1,236	3,776	187	4,684	9,719	746	310	10,465	7	20	53	37	—	—
215	289	59	106	497	497	68	934	3	10	12	5	—	—
231	657	115	65	897	190	69	1,027	3	7	10	—	—	—
106	193	23	64	235	233	34	573	3	4	3	1	—	—
31	123	149	29	334	1,313	190	1,449	3	1	137	33	—	—
5	5	—	44	60	24	3	64	1	—	—	—	—	—
2,517	5,391	668	6,144	14,022	3,060	713	17,073	41	125	243	35	—	—
5,335	9,533	2,178	13,623	27,446	4,731	1,010	32,176	30	135	1,403	433	39	36
2	5	1	3	8	10	3	13	—	—	—	1	—	—
31	177	14	24	233	31	23	313	2	1	3	4	—	—
236	4,334	167	143	4,334	2,008	2,232	7,232	3	9	24	23	—	—
31	635	19	3	639	723	630	1,393	1	—	7	3	—	—
430	5,031	201	179	5,430	2,333	2,072	3,113	5	10	23	23	—	—
6,336	14,314	2,379	13,731	22,334	3,344	4,033	41,336	35	233	1,433	471	39	36

NOTE.—(1) Column 2.—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.

(2) Column 3.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be delinquent cases.

(3) Column 14.—Enter only cases taken up direct by Court.

(4) Cases entered against a fine No. 15 are not all cognizable under Section 4 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in Statement A, Part I, for the sake of convenience.

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Cognisable Crime for the year 1922

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognisable offences ... Cognisable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.								
2	151 to 156, 158	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	10	38	2	...	41	28	13
4	255 to 268-A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	2	17	...	...	19	10	9
7	312 to 316, 316-A	Harbouring an offender ...	10	51	...	...	43	14	29
8	324, 325, 325-B and 325.	Other offences against public justice.	48	249	9	...	194	161	33
9	145 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	979	3,335	91	...	2,795	909	1,886
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	8	23	3	...	27	23	...
	Total		1,058	3,721	105	...	3,122	1,147	1,975
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
11	302, 303, 304	Murder ...	505	945	46	2	907	423	484
12	307	Attempts at murder...	20	73	...	...	73	44	29
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	152	337	8	1	302	178	124
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	34	36	3	...	34	43	41
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	11	56	4	...	55	38	22
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	12	58	3	...	55	38	17
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	10	120	7	...	114	91	23
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 332, 333.	Grievous hurt ...	562	1,955	22	...	2,013	568	1,445
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	11	37	1	...	32	16	16
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Hurt ...	293	1,526	25	1	1,490	405	1,085
21	362 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	113	295	14	1	263	126	137
22	345 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion ...	3	27	...	...	21	6	16
23	352, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine...	67	451	4	...	432	217	215
24	304-A, 323	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	27	123	9	...	128	60	68
	Total		1,829	6,119	146	5	5,969	2,247	3,722
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
25	385, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	353	353	120	16	1,139	406	733
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398, 370, 381, 382, 430 to 432, 435 to 440.	Robbery ... Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	170	638	33	1	599	338	271
27	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	49	164	6	...	169	87	81

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 BY MAGISTRATES' JAMES.			REMARKS.						
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatic, Dormant, struck off.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Approved.	Forg.	Committed to Sessions.
33	34	35	36	37	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
...
...
...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	91	104	38	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26	1,183	2,839	247	7	81	207	645	...	...	...
...
...	1	22	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	1,248	2,479	289	2,067	10	81	108	849	...	...	...
...
43	497	8	2	6	11	12	8	16	2	18	27
...
...	25	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	166	7	2	2	...	7	6	12	...	1	...
...
...	88	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	16	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	370	414	67	283	2	81	20	225	...	...	...
...
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	261	615	91	204	2	20	15	221	...	...	...
...
...	118	220	25	100	1	8	8	46	...	...	...
...
...	14	22	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	76	208	68	178	2	7	9	22	...	...	...
...
...	39	20	11	7	...	6	1	12	...	...	...
101	1,575	1,586	202	1,081	21	127	106	1,204	2	91	26
...
...	491	22	...	79	26	2	6	225	2	1	...
...
...	167	160	22	120	1	2	2	6	...	...	...
...
...	62	260	24	120	2	...	2	22	...	...	...
...
...	22	112	27	79	...	2	6	9	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—PART II—Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1922

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—concluded.									
29	449 to 453, 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	906	8,592	106	...	8,609	2,341	1,268
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	127	165	12	...	141	69	52
Total ...			2,178	5,700	298	17	5,827	3,317	2,510
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.									
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	97	514	5	...	540	131	409
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	19	249	5	...	227	100	127
33	374	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			116	763	10	...	767	231	536
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.									
34	379 to 383	Theft { of cattle ordinary	378 879	1,748 6,776	24 184	1 5	1,715 6,680	1,183 5,206	582 1,474
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	159	461	26	...	428	287	141
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	270	1,398	52	2	1,382	912	420
37	419, 420	Cheating	99	401	23	...	392	247	145
38	447, 448, 449 and 450 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	125	718	9	...	711	188	528
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	25	...	...	20	16	4
Total ...			1,906	11,527	328	8	11,278	7,984	3,294
Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...			7,082	27,330	637	30	26,968	14,926	12,037
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.									
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	15	...	...	13	7	6
41	299, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	37	285	5	...	275	193	82
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	331	5,496	12	...	5,423	4,964	459
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act 1911 (III of 1911)	109	714	...	...	736	708	28
Total ...			478	6,510	17	...	6,427	5,967	580
GRAND TOTAL ...			7,560*	34,340	904	30	33,410	20,798	13,617

Notes.—(1) Columns 13 to 15.—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
 (2) Persons entered against serial No. 43 are not all concerned in cognizable offences under section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part II, for the sake of convenience.
 * Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 13 of Statement A, Part II, for 1921;—
 Column 13 of Statement A, Part II, for 1921—7,437 persons.
 Northern Division — 2 persons erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year.
 Central Division — +2 persons { — 2 persons omitted last year have been included this year.
 Southern Division — +2 persons { — 2 persons erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year.
 Madras — +27 persons { — 27 persons omitted last year have been included this year.
 Total — +102 persons—difference not explained.

for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Number of persons awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			REMARKS.						
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatic, etc.	Transferred.	Non-recognizable.	Compounded and withdrawn.	Approved.	Fines.	Ordnance of the Sessions.
11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
67	700	386	64	804	11	13	60	133	...	...	...
12	180	4	9	1	8	9	...	2	...	...	...
174	1,688	1,008	156	788	45	26	77	450	9	1	...
9	62	608	69	528	...	1	3	240	...	...	...
...	32	99	84	68	1	2	1	80	...	...	...
...
9	94	705	108	586	1	8	4	330	...	...	...
102	811	212	60	187	13	1	56	7	...	...	...
118	691	1,383	501	750	16	14	85	32	...	...	...
25	158	665	100	499	1	3	4	4	...	...	...
43	226	215	107	108	5	5	46	2	...	...	...
16	32	415	67	310	1	...	3	10	...	...	...
3	37	3,434	378	2,995	2	9	15	230	...	...	...
...	5	15	2	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
807	1,570	6,290	1,215	4,712	20	22	179	443	...	...	...
629	3,075	12,008	2,068	9,243	115	260	673	2,394	5	92	55
...	3	25	5	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	43	146	69	72	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
5	270	2,529	2,662	355	5	7	10	75	...	...	...
2	61	791	702	89	3	...	...	4	...	...	...
7	499	4,294	3,433	675	3	7	10	94	...	...	...
606	3,574	13,399	3,497	10,005	123	276	623	4,023	5	95	55

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognisable Crime for the year 1922 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 the year (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, 250, 251 & 252, C.P.O.).	NUMBER OF CASES TAKEN 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 cognisable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sections of I. P. Code.														
116	—	Abetment of non-cognisable offence not committed, &c.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
117	—	Abetting commission of non-cognisable offence by public, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
118, 119	—	Concealing designs to commit non-cognisable offence.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
120B (1) and 120B (2).	—	Non-cognisable criminal conspiracy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total			—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
CHARGE I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.														
121 to 125, 200	—	Offences against the State	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	
126	—	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
175 to 199, 201 to 204, 215 to 217, 220, 227 to 229.	—	Offences against public justice.	45	205	250	28	20	123	220	51	—	—	—	
191 to 199, 217 to 222.	—	Offences by public servants.	6	61	67	6	2	35	19	3	—	—	—	
193 to 200, 203 to 211, 213 to 214.	—	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	24	204	228	15	21	127	173	42	—	—	—	3 transferred, 1 committed Sessions.
443 to 477B	—	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	2	27	29	5	2	20	8	13	—	—	—	1 committed Sessions.
204 to 207	—	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	41	44	—	2	21	23	6	—	—	—	
408 to 409	—	Making or using false trademarks.	—	3	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	
145, 145a to 154, 155.	—	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	20	613	633	1	13	20	213	24	—	—	—	
Total			120	1,015	1,135	44	34	464	870	150	—	—	—	3 transferred, 2 Committed Sessions.
CHARGE II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
218 to 219	—	Causing miscarriage.	1	7	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
220	—	Buying or disposing of stolen goods.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
275	—	Rape by the husband	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total			1	9	10	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
CHARGE III.—Serious Offences against Property.														
284 to 289	—	Extortion	3	67	70	23	2	20	4	9	—	—	—	
Total			3	67	70	23	2	20	4	9	—	—	—	
CHARGE IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
295	—	Wrongful confinement	—	3	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	
325, 326, 327.	—	Criminal force	20	1,054	1,074	220	708	927	120	23	—	—	—	1 transferred.
324	—	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	—	21	21	1	17	3	8	—	—	—	—	
328	—	Voluntarily causing hurt	473	11,946	12,419	1,440	5,225	2,420	220	490	2	—	—	5 transferred.
Total			493	12,024	12,517	1,662	5,951	2,950	1,021	513	2	—	—	6 transferred.
CHARGE V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
407, 408	—	Cheating	20	207	227	25	11	200	24	20	—	—	—	
409 to 412	—	Criminal misappropriation of property.	20	249	269	61	10	198	71	44	—	—	—	3 transferred.
403, 407, 404	—	Mischief (simple)	143	2,320	2,463	222	1,112	711	120	119	—	—	—	1 transferred.
Total			263	2,576	2,759	288	1,133	1,009	295	163	—	—	—	4 transferred.

STATEMENT B—PART I—Return of Non-Cognisable Crime for the year 1921 for the 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 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352 & 353, C.P.C.).	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A VERDICT AND SENTENCED		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 cognisable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
								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	308	Offences against religion	9	7	9	1	2	8	—	3	—	—	—	
22	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service.	—	10	10	4	11	8	—	1	—	—	—	
23	403 to 406	Offences relating to marriage.	300	1,543	1,843	220	977	220	20	216	—	—	—	30 transferred, 1 committed, 1 dormant, 9 transferred, 18 transferred.
24	500 to 502	Defamation	10	210	220	40	62	60	20	27	—	—	—	
25	504, 505 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	120	4,019	4,139	610	2,112	203	200	120	—	—	—	
26	271 to 275, 276, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294a	Public and local nuisances	2	151	153	0	10	25	100	4	—	—	—	
27	304a	Keeping a lottery office	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	20	207	227	2	2	122	211	10	—	—	—	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	—	10	10	—	—	1	24	1	—	—	—	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	20	20	121	11	10	60	44	20	—	—	—	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, G. P. O.	Maintenance of wives and children.	17	220	237	20	77	20	20	12	—	—	—	1 transferred.
	Total		409	5,745	7,154	229	2,245	1,227	241	429	—	—	—	20 transferred, 1 committed, 1 dormant.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognisable by the Police.		2,441	45,222	50,723	220	4,220	4,444	22,076	2,022	—	—	—	20 transferred, 120 dormant.
	Total		2,441	45,222	50,723	220	4,220	4,444	22,076	2,022	—	—	—	20 transferred, 120 dormant.
	Grand Total		2,750	71,000	78,401	2,229	10,267	11,279	41,144	4,250	2	—	—	20 transferred, 121 dormant, 1 committed, 18 transferred.

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 1921 and column 6 of the same statement for 1920.—

3,721 Figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1921.

Bombay Suburban Division +1 case Difference not explained.

Central Division — — 1 case — — 9 Cases erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year.

+ 1 Case of previous year again brought on file this year.

Southern Division — + 4 cases — — 1 case.

+ 6 cases of previous year again brought on file this year.

— 2 cases erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year.

Sind — + 1 case — — Difference not explained.

Railways — — 4 cases — — Do. do.

2,722 cases.

J. H. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognisable Crime for the year 1922 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 & 244, G.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 cognisable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sections of I. P. Code.														
116	—	Abetment of non-cognisable offence not committed, &c.	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117	—	Abetting commission of non-cognisable offence by public, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
118, 119	—	Concealing design to commit non-cognisable offence.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120B (1) and 120B (2).	—	Non-cognisable criminal conspiracy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.														
121 to 126, 208	—	Offences against the State	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
127	—	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
173 to 180, 201 to 204, 212 to 214, 222a, 227 to 229.	—	Offences against public justice.	43	295	338	22	20	123	220	31	—	—	—	—
181 to 189, 217 to 222.	—	Offences by public servants.	5	61	67	5	2	25	12	5	—	—	—	—
190 to 200, 205 to 211, 221 to 224.	—	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	52	256	423	10	25	127	172	22	—	—	—	3 transferred 1 committed Sessions.
456 to 477a	—	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	6	27	45	5	2	12	2	12	—	—	—	1 committed Sessions.
204 to 207	—	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	41	44	—	2	11	25	5	—	—	—	—
422 to 425	—	Making or using false trade-marks.	—	5	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
169, 185a to 188, 190.	—	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	10	612	423	1	12	20	210	14	—	—	—	—
		Total	129	1,312	1,642	22	74	444	672	120	—	—	—	3 transferred 3 committed Sessions.
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
242 to 244	—	Causing miscarriage.	1	7	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
279	—	Buying or disposing of slaves.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
278	—	Rape by the husband	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	1	9	10	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.														
384 to 388	—	Extortion	2	67	75	22	2	20	4	9	—	—	—	—
		Total	2	67	75	22	2	20	4	9	—	—	—	—
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
245	—	Wrongful confinement	—	5	5	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
246, 247, 248.	—	Criminal force	22	1,444	1,508	220	702	527	123	22	—	—	—	1 transferred.
249	—	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	—	21	21	1	17	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
250	—	Voluntarily causing hurt	472	11,740	12,212	1,422	5,322	2,422	222	472	2	—	—	5 transferred.
		Total	522	12,220	12,776	1,622	5,322	2,722	1,022	222	2	—	—	6 transferred.
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
426, 428	—	Cheating	25	227	252	25	11	200	26	20	—	—	—	—
429 to 432	—	Criminal misappropriation of property.	22	227	249	21	20	222	21	24	—	—	—	2 transferred.
433, 437, 438	—	Mischief (simple)	162	2,222	2,405	222	1,112	711	122	112	—	—	—	1 transferred.
		Total	309	2,676	2,926	222	1,122	1,022	272	122	—	—	—	4 transferred.

STATEMENT B—PART I—Return of Non-Cognisable Crime for the year 1931 for the 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 347, 348, 350, 352, 353 & 354, C.P.C.).	NUMBER OF CASES TRIED TO A CONCLUSION AND RESULT IS		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 cognisable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
								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	328	Offences against religion	2	7	9	1	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	—	10	10	4	11	3	—	1	—	—	—	
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage.	200	1,049	1,249	200	707	200	20	215	—	—	—	20 transferred, 1 committed, 1 dormant.
24	500 to 502	Defamation	10	210	220	40	90	20	20	27	—	—	—	1 dormant, 2 transferred, 15 transferred.
25	504, 503 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	100	4,010	4,110	610	2,110	201	200	220	—	—	—	
26	571 to 576, 578, 584, 587, 598, 599, 604	Public and local nuisances	2	151	153	2	10	20	100	4	—	—	—	
27	604	Keeping a lottery office	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	26	207	233	2	2	100	211	10	—	—	—	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	—	10	10	—	—	1	20	1	—	—	—	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	20	60	121	11	10	20	44	10	—	—	—	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	10	200	210	20	77	20	20	10	—	—	—	1 transferred.
		Total	440	6,728	7,168	600	2,644	1,007	261	407	—	—	—	20 transferred, 1 committed, 1 dormant.
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognisable by the Police.	2,441	40,202	42,643	200	4,200	4,444	20,074	2,000	—	—	—	20 transferred, 120 dormant.
		Total	2,441	40,202	42,643	200	4,200	4,444	20,074	2,000	—	—	—	20 transferred, 120 dormant.
		Grand Total	2,781	72,000	75,001	2,000	10,007	11,070	41,104	4,200	0	—	20	20 transferred, 121 dormant, 1 committed, 1 transferred, 15 transferred.

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 1931 and column 6 of the same statement for 1930.—2,701 Figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1931.

Bombay Suburban Division +1 case Difference not explained.

Central Division — 1 case — 1 Case erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year. + 1 Case of previous year again brought on file this year.

Southern Division — 4 cases — 1 case. + 3 cases of previous year again brought on file this year. — 2 cases erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year.

Sind — 1 case — Difference not explained. Railways — 4 cases — Do. do.

2,700 cases.

J. H. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognisable Crimes for the year 1922 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases prosecuted at beginning of the year, or under trial or against whom process has 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 Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons Fined.		Percentage of number convicted to number applied, when process issued (Columns 8 and 9).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognisable offences.	REMARKS.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Assessed or discharged.	Convicted.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
	Sections of I. P. Code.															
1	110	Abetment of non-cognisable offence not committed, &c.	1	1			1					1				
2	117	Abetting commission of non-cognisable offence by public, &c.														
3	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognisable offence.														
4	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognisable criminal conspiracy.														
	Total			1			1					1				
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.															
5	121 to 126, 205	Offences against the State		2			2		1	7	97.2					
6	127	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.		1			1			1	100					
7	179 to 180, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229, 261 to 266, 217 to 223	Offences against public justice	79	212	284	2	294	12	221	481	51.38	22	24			
8	181 to 186, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	6	79			85	22	12	20	20.23	18	3			
9	187 to 200, 224 to 231, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	21	459	25	4	520	43	212	125	24.44	22	23			2 transferred.
10	425 to 477a	Surgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	16	70		2	78	2	24	9	11.50	21				1 Committed.
11	206 to 227	Offences relating to weights and measures.	4	24	2		70		12	43	61.15	2	1			
12	428 to 429	Making or using false trade-marks.		2			2	2	2	1	50					
13	140, 150a to 152, 153	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	22	1,222	22	1	1,245	12	411	227	18.25	10	7			1 Committed.
	Total		217	2,227	241	12	2,416	100	222	1,222	22.42	217	27			2 transferred. 2 Committed.
	CLASS II.—Various Offences against the Person.															
14	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	12			13	1	7	1	7.69	4				
15	370	Buying or disposing of slaves														
16	376	Rape by the husband		2			2	2								
	Total		1	14			15	3	7	1	7.69	4				
	CLASS III.—Various Offences against Property.															
17	384 to 386	Extortion	20	142	2	1	175	12	107	12	6.75	22	7			
	Total		20	142	2	1	175	12	107	12	6.75	22	7			
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
18	342	Wrongful confinement		24			24	4	12	7	29.17					
19	322, 323, 324	Criminal force	212	2,701	22	21	2,935	217	1,022	229	7.70	122	1,222			7 transferred.
20	324	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation		20	10		30	21	2	2	12.5	4	2			
21	325	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,472	22,212	1,222	122	22,227	2,222	12,222	1,222	7.22	1,122	11,122			222 transferred.
	Total		1,684	22,236	1,244	123	22,257	2,249	12,224	1,231	7.22	1,126	11,124			227 transferred.
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.															
22	417, 418	Cheating	22	222	12	22	222	22	122	22	12.22	22	2			2 transferred.
23	420 to 422	Criminal misappropriation of property.	22	222	2	2	222	22	122	22	12.22	22	2			2 transferred.
24	423, 427, 424	Mischief (simple)	222	2,712	271	12	2,724	221	2,222	722	12.22	222	1,222			2 transferred.
	Total		244	2,936	285	21	2,957	722	2,224	224	12.22	244	1,224			4 transferred.

STATEMENT B—PART II—Return of Non-Cognisable Crime for the year 1922
for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, or under trial or against whom process had issued.	PROCEEDS AGAINST WHICH PROCESS SHOULD.		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.	PROCEEDS MADE.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued. (In Lines 8 and 9.)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	SEARCHED.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's order or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			26(a)	26(b)	26(c)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	15
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.															
21	298	Offences against religion	9	0	—	—	19	—	2	—	—	9	—	—	—	
22	299 to 303	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	27	—	—	28	4	10	—	—	1	10	—	—	
23	423 to 426	Offences relating to marriage.	284	4,288	68	67	5,405	741	1,262	260	945	768	1,262	—	—	68 transferred, 1 committed.
24	500 to 508	Defamation	68	494	1	2	578	74	268	26	1916	48	379	—	—	68 transferred.
25	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyances.	271	6,201	108	68	7,012	704	2,500	688	934	629	2,608	—	—	12 transferred.
26	571 to 576, 578, 584, 587, 589, 590.	Public and local nuisances	9	129	8	—	178	1	68	129	7938	4	21	—	—	
27	594a	Keeping a lottery office	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), G. P. O.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	24	779	117	10	978	1	429	518	2714	12	39	—	—	1 transferred.
29	Cases under Chapter X, G. P. O.	Public nuisances	—	28	—	—	28	—	1	28	3079	1	—	—	—	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, G. P. O.	Disputes as to immovable property.	168	576	12	10	688	67	168	261	6148	70	24	—	—	
31	Cases under Chapter XXVI, G. P. O.	Maintenance of wives and children.	14	280	—	1	295	16	104	14	214	11	70	—	—	1 transferred.
		Total	1,282	12,102	308	126	12,926	1,082	6,207	1,902	1174	1,514	6,491	—	—	28 transferred, 6 committed.
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognisable by the Police.	2,410	25,561	1,178	50	28,070	212	6,229	41,280	7948	6,229	1,270	—	—	46 transferred.
		Total	2,410	25,561	1,178	50	28,070	212	6,229	41,280	7948	6,229	1,270	—	—	46 transferred.
		GRAND TOTAL	7,152	105,617	2,486	486	112,926	6,720	21,636	62,482	6942	7,743	21,007	—	—	418 transferred, 6 committed.

*Explanation of difference between the total of columns 7 and 12 of Statement B, Part II, for the year 1981 and column 6 of this statement: -
\$ 361 Total of Surveys in columns 7 and 12 of Statement B, Part II, for 1981.

Bombay Suburban Division			
Northern Division			
	— 19 persons—	Differences not explained.	
	— 12 persons erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year.		
Central Division	— 21 persons	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> — 66 persons shown in return last year have been omitted this year. + 14 " " erroneously omitted last year have been included this year. — 51 persons. </div> </div>	
Mid Railways	— 10 persons—	Differences not explained.	
	— 5 persons—	Do. do.	
Total	— 108 persons.		
	7,100 persons.		

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

*Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways,
for the year 1922.*

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
A.—Cognisable.						
1. Theft				Rs.	Rs.	
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	6,082	2,412	39.66	12,47,924	2,52,881	17.02
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	627	...	...	60,068	...
(c) Other thefts ...	10,028	5,108	50.91	9,98,162	3,78,198	40.88
2. Robbery						
(a) Dacoity ...	280	103	40.81	1,61,360	31,548	17.88
(b) Other Robbery.	390	166	42.56	77,486	13,428	21.76
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	274	128	50.86	49,590	25,286	56.21
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	49	16	32.65	24,274	17,267	80.90
Total ...	16,988	2,865	50.41	25,62,708	7,62,226	28.49
B.—Non-Cognisable.						
5. Extortion ...	29	7	21.81	1,200	872	81.04
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	98	46	46.00	12,084	6,061	54.99
Total ...	120	53	43.83	14,680	6,928	46.84

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

Column 5.

Rs. 69,898

Column 6.

Rs. 42,610

Column 7.

61.84

(2) Rs. 82,004 worth of property was recovered during the year, out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 1,08,391 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway police in this Presidency during the year, out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1921 in 1,285 cases out of the total number pending at the beginning of the year (1922), Rs. 4,18,828.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1922 in 2,326 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year, Rs. 10,46,628.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1922 in 1,705 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year Rs. 2,49,786.

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for the Bombay

District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-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.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. Bombay Suburban Division.														
..	1	...	...	1	7	1	70	...	...	100	...	...	...	240
Total	1	...	...	1	7	1	70	...	...	100	...	...	...	240
Northern Division.														
2. Ahmedabad	1	1	2	4	21	2	240	...	5	1,043	...	25	...	1,370
3. Broom	1	...	1	2	13	...	108	...	...	408	...	...	...	520
4. Kaira	1	...	1	2	27	...	180	...	4	682	...	20	...	926
5. Panch Mahals	1	...	1	4	13	...	133	...	5	570	...	8	...	740
6. Surat	1	...	1	3	16	...	136	...	...	501	...	...	...	747
7. Thana	1	...	2	4	23	...	196	...	...	555	...	...	...	781
Total	6	1	6	19	123	2	1,006	...	14	3,867	...	53	...	5,093
Central Division.														
8. Ahmednagar	1	...	2	3	25	1	166	...	...	619	...	...	...	818
9. East Khandesh	1	2	1	3	24	...	217	...	...	701	...	2	...	901
10. West Khandesh	1	...	1	3	22	...	184	...	...	560	...	8	...	756
11. Nasik	1	2	1	6	36	1	226	...	...	802	...	...	...	1,076
12. Poona	1	2	2	7	36	13	373	...	...	1,185	...	...	...	1,568
13. Satara	1	1	2	5	37	...	306	...	...	708	...	...	...	956
14. Sholapur	1	A.	1	3	23	...	146	...	...	548	...	...	...	721
Total	7	3	11	20	213	15	1,496	...	...	5,069	...	7	...	6,585
Southern Division.														
15. Belgaum	1	1	2	5	28	1	160	...	...	598	...	...	...	798
16. Bijapur	1	...	1	5	23	...	173	...	...	553	...	...	...	754
17. Dhawar	1	...	1	5	27	...	196	...	...	770	...	...	...	1,012
18. Kanara	1	...	1	3	13	...	145	...	...	415	...	...	...	583
19. Kolaba	1	...	...	2	17	...	108	...	...	369	...	...	...	497
20. Ratnagiri	1	...	...	3	17	...	186	...	...	489	...	...	...	596
Total	6	1	3	23	139	1	913	...	...	3,144	...	...	...	4,327
Sind.														
21. Karachi	1	1	2	10	41	19	149	15	66	918	...	121	...	1,389
22. Hyderabad	1	...	1	4	26	1	89	...	40	445	...	103	...	710
23. Sukkur	1	...	1	5	26	...	112	...	31	526	...	20	...	781
24. Larkana	1	...	1	6	25	...	74	...	50	363	...	124	...	643
25. Tbar and Parkar	1	...	1	3	14	...	57	...	41	350	...	181	...	552
26. Upper Sind Frontier	1	...	1	3	13	...	52	...	28	269	...	103	...	463
27. Nawabshah	1	...	1	3	16	...	52	...	40	291	...	90	...	424
Total	7	1	3	32	194	20	685	15	255	2,932	...	805	...	4,904
Railways.														
28. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways	1	1	...	5	24	9	159	...	...	476	...	...	...	675
29. B. R. & C. I. Railway	1	...	...	5	13	4	164	...	...	304	...	...	...	486
30. Sind Railways	1	...	...	3	10	1	55	...	...	254	...	...	...	324
Total	3	1	...	13	52	14	368	...	...	1,034	...	...	...	1,485
Administrative Officers.														
31. Inspector-General of Police	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
32. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
33. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
34. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	1	1	...	...	11	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	74
35. Dy. Inspector-General of Police for Sind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department	1	1	...	...	5	11	...	16	...	22	...	...	...	56
36. Police Training School, Nasik	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
37. Gaoled officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc.	1	4	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Total	6	8	19	4	26	33	...	39	...	92	...	...	...	173
Grand Total	6	20	31	36	194	761	33	4,431	15	299	16,276	...	865	23,995
Danga														
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	19	...	...	...	24
Temporary and additional Police.														
Bombay Suburban Div.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	25	...	...	...	29
Central Division	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	27	...	103	...	...	...	131
Southern Division	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	43	...	...	...	54
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rys. in the Presy. proper	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	62	...	...	...	80
Administrative Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	39	...	236	...	...	...	308

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 employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) Total cost shown in column 15 should include contingencies.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of capital expenditure incurred, added to the estimate for the year 1911-12, Part I, Schedule A, Part I.	Proportion of capital expenditure investigated in Police forms.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	To area.	To population.	24	25
...	148	152,840	70,877	6	4	94	612	740	2-00
...	148	152,840	70,877	6	4	94	612	740	2-00
...	8,624	800,911	365,211	21	10	2-70	680	1,201	1-20
...	1,408	307,745	70,086	9	11	2-77	581	714	1-25
...	1,506	710,943	116,834	17	18	1-72	707	1,208	1-20
...	1,506	571,800	54,758	13	19	2-17	805	641	1-08
...	1,041	674,331	188,977	10	8	2-21	908	798	1-02
...	2,434	759,918	71,934	16	21	4-20	1073	1,008	1-20
...	12,879	2,712,765	887,400	26	60	2-08	730	4,214	1-22
...	6,610	731,532	87,500	17	18	2-08	804	1,000	1-22
...	4,551	1,075,537	245,019	28	19	4-72	1,119	1,310	1-25
...	6,401	641,847	74,778	14	19	2-46	840	708	1-06
...	5,377	832,576	164,566	24	21	2-46	772	2,308	2-04
...	5,387	1,004,032	373,361	28	28	2-41	648	3,000	1-21
...	4,910	1,080,259	24,478	21	16	2-14	1,074	1,600	1-72
...	4,556	742,010	127,738	16	16	2-21	1,020	1,440	2-14
...	28,262	6,040,114	1,128,067	140	120	2-42	822	11,434	1-22
...	4,611	982,906	102,568	12	12	2-79	1,197	1,147	1-44
...	5,707	706,878	101,194	16	22	7-55	1,056	828	1-12
...	4,606	1,086,224	239,804	21	10	4-55	1,034	1,408	1-42
...	2,946	401,727	62,066	12	16	2-70	680	844	1-20
...	2,169	562,242	45,258	11	13	4-26	1,194	602	1-20
...	2,989	1,154,244	77,247	12	16	2-7	1,020	812	1-02
...	25,022	4,905,709	620,221	90	90	2-31	1,197	4,409	1-16
...	11,221	542,055	232,968	20	27	2-42	408	2,220	2-44
...	4,417	578,450	107,596	16	12	2-22	800	2,420	2-42
...	5,612	510,292	119,561	18	7	7-12	652	1,228	1-22
...	5,067	597,960	82,144	17	17	7-27	900	1,648	2-26
...	12,626	206,231	9,928	14	22	2-7	717	851	1-24
...	2,004	240,619	10,882	7	2	2-72	519	800	1-27
...	2,989	412,680	21,220	12	12	2-17	907	1,242	2-17
...	46,806	2,279,277	242,079	100	119	2-42	602	11,444	2-27
...	1,685-75	...							

The total of releases 2 to 8 comes to 121, and is made up of 105 permanent and 6 temporary Assistant Officers and Inspectors & officers serving in the City of Bombay; 4 in Agartala; 3 at Aden and 10 veterans.

The reduction in the number of strength is due to the Detachment column.

* This figure is exclusive of Rs. 5,41,561 on account of the cost of scripitory staff. The cost is for the financial year 1922-23.

J. R. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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 matchless arms.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 342, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	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
Bombay Division, Suburban Districts.	1. Bombay Suburban District	9	200	12	202	—	—	4	—	1	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	9	200	12	202	—	—	4	—	1	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2. Ahmedabad	27	1,220	46	1,246	102	264	27	—	2	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3. Baruch	15	512	16	528	12	272	9	—	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4. Kaira	20	804	22	826	21	440	26	—	2	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5. Panch Mahals	22	716	22	738	22	324	12	—	2	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6. Surat	19	724	19	743	12	201	9	—	1	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7. Thana	27	741	22	763	24	242	17	—	1	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	145	4,929	159	5,114	201	1,281	100	—	10	5	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Division.	8. Ahmednagar	20	726	22	748	27	406	19	1	5	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9. East Khindesh	27	220	29	249	41	246	20	—	—	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10. West Khindesh	26	726	24	750	41	288	12	—	4	1	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11. Nashik	26	1,026	42	1,068	29	224	22	—	1	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12. Poona	26	1,207	27	1,234	24	606	20	—	12	—	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13. Solapur	26	206	26	232	26	220	20	—	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14. Sholapur	26	226	26	252	24	270	17	—	7	1	27	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	204	4,571	227	4,798	221	1,269	128	1	20	5	610	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Division.	15. Belgaum	24	726	22	748	22	242	21	—	2	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16. Bijapur	27	726	27	753	22	242	15	—	2	1	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17. Dharwad	26	226	26	252	40	426	21	—	2	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18. Kanna	21	226	20	246	22	242	11	—	2	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19. Kolaba	19	277	19	296	12	226	2	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20. Mangalore	20	276	17	293	22	226	10	1	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	126	4,026	126	4,221	122	1,261	86	1	24	2	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muz.	21. Karol	20	1,226	22	1,248	40	226	20	1	2	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	22. Hyderabad	21	227	21	248	40	426	21	1	2	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	23. Sakur	22	716	22	738	40	226	20	—	1	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	24. Larkana	22	211	22	232	40	226	20	—	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25. Thar and Parkar	21	226	21	247	22	226	21	—	2	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	26. Upper Hind Frontier	19	226	19	245	22	226	17	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27. Mawla	19	226	19	245	27	226	10	—	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	214	4,072	212	4,284	222	2,212	217	4	42	4	212	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Railways.	28. G. I. P. and M. & C. N. Railways	22	226	27	253	22	226	22	—	1	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	29. B. & C. I. Railway	27	226	22	247	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30. Sind Railway	14	226	14	240	—	—	14	—	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	70	1,428	73	1,547	—	—	51	—	10	7	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative Officers.	31. Inspector-General of Police	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	32. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Hind and Sind Criminal Investigation Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	36. Police Training School, Meik	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	74	21	20	21	2	111	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total		622	21,026	626	22,041	1,224	110,000	622	4	124	24	1,226	—	12	—	1	—	2	3	21
Range		—	24	—	24	—	122	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

* Keep no examples in the Inspector-General's office.

† The figure is inclusive of 120 matchless in the hands of temporary and additional police in the Kaira, Bombay Suburban, Ahmednagar, Meik, Poona, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts and on the G. I. P. and M. & C. N. and B. & C. I. Railways.

Twenty-three matchless and 2 revolvers with the Police in the Danga, and 226 matchless, 122 rifles, and 12 revolvers in the Palanpur and Meik Agencies, when added to the grand total in columns 7, 8 and 9 of this statement, will give the total number as shown in the Armament Return.

1.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways during the year 1922.

REWARDS.		RECOVERIES.		FURNISH OF CASHES.						FURNISH WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.						FURNISH OF TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF			
Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 5 years service.	Of 5 years and under 10 years service.	Of 10 years and under 15 years.	Of 15 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By discharge.	By discharge otherwise than for good conduct.	By desertion.	By death.	Admission into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.		
By promotion.	By initials, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Of 2 years.	More.																
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.		
1	100	10	100	21	21	20	14	10	14	10	1	7	—	1	07-11	—	0-00		
1	100	10	100	21	21	20	14	10	14	10	1	7	—	1	07-11	—	0-00		
—	000	40	000	100	207	200	100	000	00	70	0	00	—	10	00-10	0-10	1-00		
—	010	10	017	04	00	00	00	100	00	01	1	0	—	0	00-00	0-00	0-00		
—	070	20	001	71	100	107	100	00	00	00	0	0	—	10	00-00	0-00	1-00		
—	020	30	000	10	00	100	07	001	00	00	17	0	—	0	00-00	0-00	1-01		
—	100	10	100	17	00	100	00	000	00	00	0	0	—	0	00-00	0-00	0-00		
—	000	20	000	00	70	100	00	100	00	00	1	0	—	11	01-00	0-00	1-07		
—	1,100	100	1,070	207	200	207	007	1,100	000	010	10	70	0	00	07-07	0-00	1-00		
—	010	20	000	1	10	070	000	70	10	0	0	0	—	10	10-00	0-00	1-01		
—	010	20	000	0	00	000	000	00	00	0	0	0	—	0	10-00	0-00	0-00		
—	000	00	000	0	00	000	100	07	07	0	0	0	—	0	00-00	0-00	0-00		
—	001	01	000	70	100	100	107	000	07	00	1	00	—	10	00-00	0-00	1-00		
—	010	00	701	27	000	100	011	007	00	00	10	7	0	7	10-00	0-00	0-00		
—	010	20	010	0	00	070	000	100	00	10	1	0	—	0	10-00	0-00	0-00		
—	000	20	001	0	00	000	100	70	00	27	7	0	—	7	10-00	0-00	1-00		
—	1,107	200	0,007	100	700	1,070	1,010	000	000	100	01	00	0	00	10-00	1-00	0-70		
—	010	20	010	0	01	100	100	000	07	10	0	—	—	0	00	0-10	0-00		
—	000	20	070	0	00	000	000	01	00	0	0	—	—	0	100-00	0-00	1-01		
—	000	00	017	10	100	000	010	00	10	00	0	0	0	0	101-00	0-00	0-00		
—	100	00	000	—	01	010	101	07	00	10	0	0	—	0	107-00	0-00	0-00		
—	100	10	000	—	00	00	00	100	11	00	1	0	—	0	100-00	0-01	0-00		
—	000	17	000	—	1	00	110	000	07	0	1	0	—	0	100-00	0-07	0-00		
—	7,070	107	0,000	21	200	1,100	007	001	000	00	00	00	0	00	100-00	0-00	0-70		
—	000	00	000	100	70	000	000	00	00	00	0	00	1	10	00-00	0-00	1-00		
—	010	20	000	0	00	107	010	00	00	00	10	07	1	10	00-00	0-11	1-00		
—	000	20	000	00	00	117	010	00	00	01	0	00	—	10	00-00	0-07	1-00		
—	100	10	101	7	00	000	100	00	00	00	07	00	—	10	00-00	0-00	1-00		
—	107	10	100	01	00	000	100	00	00	00	10	00	—	10	00-00	0-00	1-00		
—	000	10	100	01	00	000	100	00	00	00	10	00	—	10	00-00	0-00	0-00		
—	2,000	207	1,700	200	100	1,000	700	707	000	070	07	000	11	00	—	—	—		
—	010	70	000	10	00	100	101	00	00	0	1	0	—	10	00-00	1-00	0-70		
—	010	20	000	10	00	00	07	100	—	0	0	0	—	0	00-00	0-00	1-00		
—	100	10	100	00	00	70	01	00	0	00	0	00	—	0	00-00	0-01	0-00		
—	1,017	70	1,107	00	100	077	001	001	07	00	10	07	1	00	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									

[illegible]

J. B. JACOB,
for Inspector-General of Police.