



Government of Bengal

Annual Report on the  
Police Administration of the  
Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs

For the Year  
1928

By

Sir Charles Tegart, Kt., C.I.E., M.V.O.

*Commissioner of Police, Calcutta*

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FROM SIR CHARLES TEGART,  
 KT., C.I.E., M.V.O.,  
*Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,*  
 TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY,  
 GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

*Calcutta, the 17th June 1929.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Police Administration in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1928.

### PART I.

#### Departmental.

The area of the Calcutta Police District is 30·8 square miles with a population of 1,077,264 (1921).

2. The strength of the force at the close of the year was 5,637 officers and men and the cost Rs. 38,89,604 (*see* Statement D). The receipts amounted to Rs. 8,04,559-2-2.

3. There were the following changes in the force during the year:—

*Increase*—Nil.

*Decrease*—Abolition of 2 appointments of sepoy's owing to the removal of the Central Stamp Office from Calcutta to Nasik.

4. I held charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year. The District and Divisional charges were held as under—

Charge.	Deputy Commissioner.
Headquarters ..	.. Mr. F. D. Bartley.
Detective Department ..	.. Mr. L. N. Bird.
Special Branch ..	.. Mr. S. H. H. Mills and Mr. H. E. Hansen.
Public Vehicles Department ..	.. Mr. F. W. Kidd and Mr. R. W. Higgins.
Port Police ..	.. Mr. C. E. S. Fairweather.
North District ..	.. Mr. A. D. Gordon.
South District ..	.. Rai Sahib B. N. Banar- ji.

5. As far as the general security of the city is concerned, the year passed without any untoward event with the

exception of a hartal which took place on the occasion of the arrival of the Statutory Commission in India on the 3rd February. This resulted in rioting and disorderly scenes in various parts of the city, particularly in Bhowanipore and the neighbourhood of College Square. Trams and other public vehicles which attempted to ply were stoned and the police were attacked with brickbats and other missiles. Eventually military assistance was summoned to relieve the police in the afternoon.

Every large festival is still a time of strain on the police and involves elaborate dispositions and long hours of watchfulness. The force have cheerfully shouldered such extra duties, but these undoubtedly hamper the main function of the section police, namely, the prevention and detection of crime.

6. While the force as a whole has shown itself zealous and alert, I feel I owe a particular debt of gratitude to Mr. Bartley who held charge as Deputy Commissioner, Headquarters, throughout the year. He fully maintained the high standard of discipline and efficiency which he has established in the Headquarters Force. Never sparing himself in the discharge of his exacting duties, he has, by example and precept, justified the confidence placed in him by the public and the force generally.

The Detective Department under the able and experienced supervision of Mr. Bird discharged their multifarious duties with energy and success.

Mr. Hansen dealt with many important questions in the Special Branch, where he maintained a high standard of work throughout the year.

Mr. Higgins, who took over charge of the Public Vehicles Branch, quickly mastered the technical details of this department and rendered valuable service.

The good work done by the Detective staff in the Port Police under the guidance of Mr. Fairweather, is referred to in detail in this report.

Credit is due to Mr. Gordon, Deputy Commissioner, North District, and to Rai Sahib B. N. Banarji, Deputy Commissioner, South District, for the successful administration of their important charges.

Of the Assistant Commissioners, I would like particularly to bring to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered, and the loyal assistance I have at all times received, from Mr. Fisher at Headquarters, Mr. Woolley in the Training School, and Rai Sahib Bonbehari Mukharji in the Special Branch.

The services of the following Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are deserving of special mention:—

*Inspectors.*—John Marsden, T. Melling, Natha Singh, Provat Nath Mukherjee II, William Roberts, F. W. Saunders, S. G. Jarman, F. Libonati, Madan Mohun Chakraborty, James Dwyer, G. Adamson, J. N. Singh and T. H. Keston.

*Sub-Inspectors.*—Lalit Mohun Banerjee, Mahadeo Singh, Santipada Chakraborty, Manik Lal Sadhu, Girija Sanker Ray, D. N. Bhattacharjee, Pulin Kumar Chatterjee, J. N. Lahiri, Sailendra Nath Mazumdar, Mon Mohun Sen, Satyendra Nath Mukherji, A. Gaffur, II, and Kamakshya Prosad Bose.

7. Details of casualties during the year are given in Statement E. The following table gives a comparison with previous years:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Deaths .. .. .	50	67	37
Average daily total number of sick	146	142	128
Average daily percentage of sick ..	2·8	2·6	2·04
Resignations .. .. .	97	119	90
Vacancies at the close of the year ..	323	293	143

The enforcement on numerous occasions of the Security Dispositions again imposed a strain on all ranks. In spite of this, and also of the perpetual difficulty of granting men the leave which is their due and which they undoubtedly require to keep fit, the health of the force was slightly better. The hospital figures for the year are satisfactory but it was regrettable to find that many of the men admitted were obvious sufferers from mal-nutrition.

I have previously stressed the fact that very few men are able to stand much more than 20 years' active police work. This is borne out by the large number of men of over 20 years' service who come into the police hospital.

Medical treatment in hospital has been hampered by the delay in finding funds for the hospital nursing staff; this project has unfortunately again been shelved.

The hospital figure for the year was 3,141 as against 3,091·4, the average of last 5 years. The daily average number of men absent on account of illness was 122 as against 142 of the preceding year. There were only 5 deaths in the hospital during the year as against 24 in 1927 and 50 in 1926.

During the year the pay of sergeants was raised from Rs. 150—5/2—200 to Rs. 200—5/2—250, that of head constables from Rs. 25—35 to Rs. 32—42 and of constables from Rs. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 to Rs. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. The revision was given effect to from the 1st November 1928 and has already shown a decrease in the number of vacancies and a lower figure for resignations. If the present improvement in recruiting continues, I shall soon be in a position to insist on a better type of recruit. The increase of pay has undoubtedly been appreciated and was both timely and substantial. It has placed the lower ranks in a position in which they can resist the temptation to supplement their pay by petty exactions on the public. I trust the result will be a better standard of work all round from a contented and loyal body of public servants.

#### **Recruitment and the proportion of Hindus, Muhammadans and others.—**

Fifteen probationary Sub-Inspectors were appointed, 3 by promotion from rank of Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 12 by direct recruitment. Of the direct recruitments, 6 were Muhammadans, 4 Hindus and 2 Anglo-Indians. Two Assistant Sub-Inspectors were appointed direct and nine by promotion of constables. The number of constables recruited during the year was 673 against 771 in the previous year. Of these, 566 or 84·10 per cent. were Hindus and 107 or 15·89 per cent. Muhammadans. The number of Bengalis recruited as constables during the year was 17—16 Hindus and 1 Muhammadan.

The number of Hindus, Muhammadans and others in the ranks of Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Assistant

Commissioners at the close of the year is given in the following statement:—

Rank.	Hindus	Muham- madans.	Euro- peans.	Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.
Assistant Commis- sioners.	4	1	2	2	1
Inspectors ..	24	7	24	8	..
Sub-Inspectors ..	78	26	..	8	1

In the ranks of non-gazetted officers, the proportion of Hindus was 72·2 per cent. against 23·1 per cent. Muham-  
madans, 2·2 per cent. Europeans and 1·7 per cent. others. Taking the ranks of Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Con-  
stables and constables together, the proportion of Hindus and Muhamma-  
dans was 73·7 and 23·9 per cent.

**Police Training School.**—During the year 562 officers and men between 3 and 16 years' service attended the revisional classes and much progress was made in giving all ranks scientific instruction in the various branches of police work. The classes for recruits under training continue to cover instruction in reading and writing the vernacular, the English numbers and alphabet, reading the clock, distinguishing colours and recording reports in constables' note books, also estimating numbers of persons by observation and taking down the numbers of motor-cars on the move. Telephone classes for Assistant Sub-Inspectors and constables were held during the year and of 123 men received for training all passed the Final Telephone Class Examinations. A high standard of efficiency was maintained in these various classes. Instructional classes for Sergeants were held throughout the year and 48 out of a total of 63 passed the Instructional Class Examinations. Thirteen Sergeants are at present under training. Nine probationary Sub-Inspectors passed out of the school during the year and thirteen probationary Sub-Inspectors are at present undergoing six months' training. The Sub-Inspector's course covers all branches of police work.

A Co-operative Stores has been opened at the Training School for the sale of food stuffs and miscellaneous articles to all members of the Calcutta Police where articles may be purchased for cash or by credit coupons. The aim of the stores is to supply articles of the best quality at a minimum cost. Like all innovations, it has been viewed with a certain amount of diffidence, but the popularity of the stores is increasing.

8. The following table shows the punishments inflicted during the year:—

Rank.	Judicial.		Departmental.	
	Impri- soned.	Fined.	Dis- missed.	De- graded.
Inspectors ..	..	..	1	1
Sub-Inspectors ..	..	..	3	4
Sergeants ..	..	..	9	4
Assistant Sub-In- spectors ..	..	..	2	15
Head-Constables ..	..	..	8	28
Constables ..	22	32	128	99
Total ..	22	32	151	151
Total for 1927 ..	7	40	98	157

Petty departmental punishments were awarded in 741 cases as opposed to 661 in 1927.

Of the men awarded judicial punishments, one constable was convicted for theft, one constable for drugging a woman of the town, one for forgery and illegal gratification, one for causing hurt, one for allowing a prisoner to escape from custody, one for laying a false complaint, one for committing breach of trust and one for committing mischief, six including the one convicted for forgery were convicted for accepting illegal gratification. Forty-one constables were convicted under the Police Acts. Of those convicted, six were retained in service as their offences did not connote any moral turpitude.

Amongst the judicial convictions, I particularly regret to have to record the following:—

(1) A literate constable realised a sum of money from a book-seller by forging the signature of his immediate superior and threatening the shopkeeper with prosecution in a concocted case. He was found guilty under sections 471 and 161, Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) Another literate constable was tried at the High Court Sessions for administering stupefying drugs to a woman of the town, with intent to cause hurt or to commit theft. He was found guilty under section 328, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

During the year it was brought to my notice that certain members of the Port Police, in conjunction with some officers of the Bengal Police and the Port Commissioners' staff, had for some time past failed to take action against a gang of persons alleged to be habitually engaged

in the theft of merchandise from boats in the rivers and from the jetties, wharfs, etc., and in the disposal of the stolen goods. Besides causing heavy loss to the mercantile community, this combination also defrauded the Port Commissioners. In the course of a departmental enquiry, the culpability of 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 7 Sergeants, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 6 Head Constables, 4 constables and 2 dandies was established and they were all dismissed from the force. This action has had a salutary effect on the force in general.

9. A sum of Rs. 19,139-10 was disbursed as rewards against Rs. 22,973-12 in 1927. Of this sum Rs. 4,807-6 was paid to outsiders and the balance to the police. The amount includes Rs. 3,175 received from private parties as also Rs. 625-2 from the Military authorities for the arrest of deserters.

10. **Building Scheme.**—Work on the Shampukur and the Burrabazar Police Section Houses, the married quarters at Lall Bazar and those adjoining the present combined Hare Street and Bow Bazar Section House is in progress.

Individual proposals regarding the Suburban Police Section Houses, with estimates for lands and buildings in each case, were submitted to Government in 1927. It was urged that the suburban building scheme should receive the same consideration as was accorded to the town projects, which are now almost complete, and that efforts be made to initiate a loan to meet the cost of the suburban buildings.

Although from the purely financial point of view this scheme cannot immediately be placed on the same remunerative basis as the town building scheme, it is evident that with the rapid development of the suburban areas the value of land will steadily rise, and in the long run the scheme will prove remunerative financially as well as from the point of view of the efficiency and health of the force. The provision in the immediate future of habitable buildings on suitable sites for the suburban staff is a pressing necessity. The rent of hired buildings in the suburban area is steadily on the increase, while the type of building available is deteriorating and increasing difficulties are experienced in obtaining accommodation of any sort. Until this scheme is taken in hand higher rents will have to be paid

for unsuitable and unhealthy barrack accommodation and, finally, enhanced prices for the sites selected.

The charge for rent of hired accommodation was Rs. 3,25,613-14-6 in 1928 as against Rs. 3,57,153-0-6 in 1927.

The figure will automatically lessen as building projects are taken up and completed.

11. **Calcutta Police Co-operative Credit Society, Limited.**—Steady progress in the working of the Society is shown during the year. The authorised capital stood at Rs. 50,000 divided into 5,000 shares and 3,170 shares were sold to 1,005 members. Out of the profits, it has been decided to declare a dividend of Rs. 6¼ per cent. The Reserve and the Bad Debt Funds stand at Rs. 1,400. A noticeable feature is that the Society is attracting substantial sums as fixed deposits from members which amounted to Rs. 12,700 at the close of the year.

## PART II.

### Crime.

The following table shows the number of the cognisable cases reported during the year compared with the two previous years:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Reported to Police ..	111,853	127,318	152,344
Reported to Magistrate ..	3,097	3,263	2,945
Total ..	114,950	130,581	155,289

A detailed analysis of cognisable crime is given in Statement A.

2. Of the cases reported to the police, 96·8 per cent. were sent up to the Magistrate as against 96·3 per cent. in 1927 and 97·8 per cent. in 1926. The results of the cases sent up for trial in the past three years were:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Convicted ..	105,804 (88·6 per cent.)	122,600 (89·9 per cent.)	146,377 (90·8 per cent.)
Acquitted ..	3,257	2,120	2,134
Dismissed without trial ..	2,449	1,665	1,769
Compounded, abandoned, etc. ..	7,448	9,665	12,391
Pending at the close of the year ..	417	320	284
Total ..	119,375	136,370	162,955

3. Honorary Magistrates disposed of the following cognisable cases:—

	Number of cases.	Percentage of cases sent up.
1926 .. ..	66,025	56·4
1927 .. ..	92,107	67·5
1928 .. ..	113,695	70·5

4. The results of trial of cases in the Sessions Court are as follows:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>High Court—</i>			
Cases tried ..	47	53	45
Cases convicted ..	28	29 (5 cases pending).	24
Cases acquitted ..	19	17	16
<i>Alipore—</i>			
Cases tried ..	29	37	25
Cases convicted ..	26	16 (2 cases pending).	12
Cases acquitted ..	3	16 (one case withdrawn).	10

5. Comparative statistics of cases not investigated are given below:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Theft ..	85 (2·4 per cent.)	126 (3·3 per cent.)	435 (8·8 per cent.)
Burglary ..	1 (·1 per cent.)	..	5 (·5 per cent.)
Other cases ..	..	..	33 (4·4 per cent.)
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>86</b> (·07 per cent.)	<b>126</b> (·09 per cent.)	<b>473</b> (·2 per cent.)

6. The number of false cases reported and the action taken are shown in the following table:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Cases declared false ..	73 (·05 per cent.)	101 (·07 per cent.)	96 (·05 per cent.)
Persons prosecuted ..	34	37	32
Persons convicted ..	6	10	17
Persons acquitted ..	17	18	7
Persons concerned in cases pending.	11	9	8

7. Statement A, Part II, gives details of persons convicted in cognisable cases. The following comparative table shows the percentage of persons convicted to those sent up during the last three years:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Persons sent up ..	123,286	138,588	173,906
Persons convicted ..	110,737	125,254	157,726
Percentage ..	89·8 per cent.	90·4 per cent.	90·6 per cent.

8. During the year 2,909 persons were convicted in cases under the Penal Code. Of these, 1,710 were Hindus, 1,063 Muhammadans, 87 Christians and 49 were of other denominations.

9. Statistics of juvenile crime are as follows:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Sent up ..	2,030	1,887	3,563
Warned and discharged	586	680	1,949
Bound over as first offenders ..	58	32	30
Detained till the rising of the court ..	84	18	115
Whipped ..	139	104	183
Fined ..	938	756	934
Imprisoned in the juvenile jail ..	40	9	2
Sent to Reformatories	42	66	69
Sent to refuge ..	3	..	13
Acquitted ..	118	172	229
Made over to suitable custody ..	..	..	7
Sent to Industrial School	..	..	10
Sent to Salvation Army	..	..	5
Cases pending trial ..	..	..	12

Of the juveniles 3,526 were tried in the House of Detention and the remainder in ordinary courts as they were concerned in cases in which there were adult co-accused. The probation officers supervised the conduct of 46 juveniles during the year paying personal visits at intervals to each offender; they also enquired into the antecedents and home conditions of 198 juvenile offenders. At the close of the year there were 21 juvenile offenders under the supervision of the probation officers attached to the House of Detention.

An analysis of these figures, which show an increase of 1,676 cases over the previous year's figures, shows that the increase is entirely under the head of petty cases, e.g., begging, street obstruction, Port Rules, etc. It is open to question whether much material benefit is secured by this method of dealing with youthful offenders. Serious cases for the town and suburbs only totalled 174.

Ninety girls were rescued from brothels by the police. Enquiries showed that 24 were over age and therefore not amenable to the provisions of the Act. Twenty-two girls were made over to their guardians by the police and 8 were similarly dealt with by the court. Twelve were discharged by the Magistrate owing to want of sufficient evidence and 18 girls were ordered to be sent to the Greaves Home, but, as this institution was full, some had to be detained in the Rescue Home in Dhurumtolla Street. One girl escaped from the Rescue Home and 3 were made over to the Society for the Protection of Children. Two cases were pending at the end of the year.

Three boys were rescued and sent to the Industrial School.



10. Apart from juveniles, 274 persons were dealt with as first offenders during the year under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 299 in 1927 and 223 in 1926.

11. During the year 1,848 old offenders were re-convicted against 1,779 in 1927 and 1,598 in 1926. Of these, 1,086 were convicted under the Indian Penal Code and 39 for breach of orders served upon them under the Goonda Act. Action was taken under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, against 293 old offenders who were ordered to notify their residence to the police.

12. At the close of the year there were 445 members of criminal tribes registered in Calcutta under Act VI of 1924. The following table gives the more important tribes:—

Maghya Domes ..	111	Bharies ..	11
Bhurs ..	69	Belliaghatta gang ..	25
Palwar Dusadhs ..	20	Lakhi Malakar's gang ..	6
Barwars ..	78	Ram Lall Mondal's	
Pasis ..	47	gang ..	3
Kewats ..	14		
Dharies ..	17	Total ..	401

For offences under the Act 23 men were arrested during the year of whom 19 were convicted, 1 acquitted and 3 cases were pending at the end of the year.

13. The number of persons arrested by the police, who were detained in the police lock-ups, was:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Europeans ..	506	573	497
Indians ..	19,724	11,305	13,924
Total ..	20,230	11,878	14,421

14. Twenty-four persons escaped from police custody as against 25 in 1927 and 20 in 1926. Of these, 18 were recaptured and 6 remained at large at the end of the year. The officers and men responsible were departmentally dealt with except two constables who were sent up for trial, both cases ending in conviction.

15. Details of non-cognisable cases are given in Statement B. The comparative statement for the past three years is as follows:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Cases instituted ..	35,224	42,387	43,430
Cases dismissed ..	2,769	4,167	1,539
Cases compounded ..	5,840	6,880	8,947
Cases convicted ..	24,332	28,760	30,504
Cases acquitted ..	2,222	2,222	2,224
Persons tried ..	33,782	39,331	41,280
Persons convicted ..	26,381	31,791	33,353
Percentage ..	(88·09)	(80·8)	(80·7)

16. A sum of Rs. 2,828-12-9 was paid during the year from the Claude Martin Fund to 917 released offenders in addition to Rs. 3,200 placed at the disposal of the jail authorities.

17. An officer of the Calcutta Police remained on deputation to the Finger Print Bureau during the year. The careful attention given by the Bureau to references by the Calcutta Police continued to prove of the greatest assistance.

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Cases sent to Finger Print Bureau ..	10,186	7,747	8,728
Previous convictions traced ..	3,606	2,935	3,307

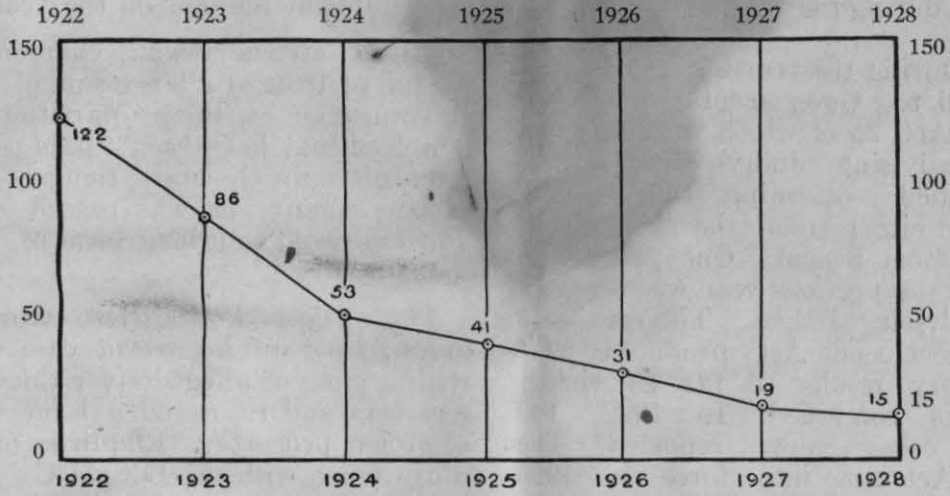
18. Statement C gives details of property stolen and recovered in cognisable cases. The figures for the past three years are:—

	1926. Rs.	1927. Rs.	1928. Rs.
Stolen ..	1,088,467	859,344	2,229,017
Recovered ..	204,945	258,421	272,260
Percentage ..	(18·8)	(30·1)	(12·2)

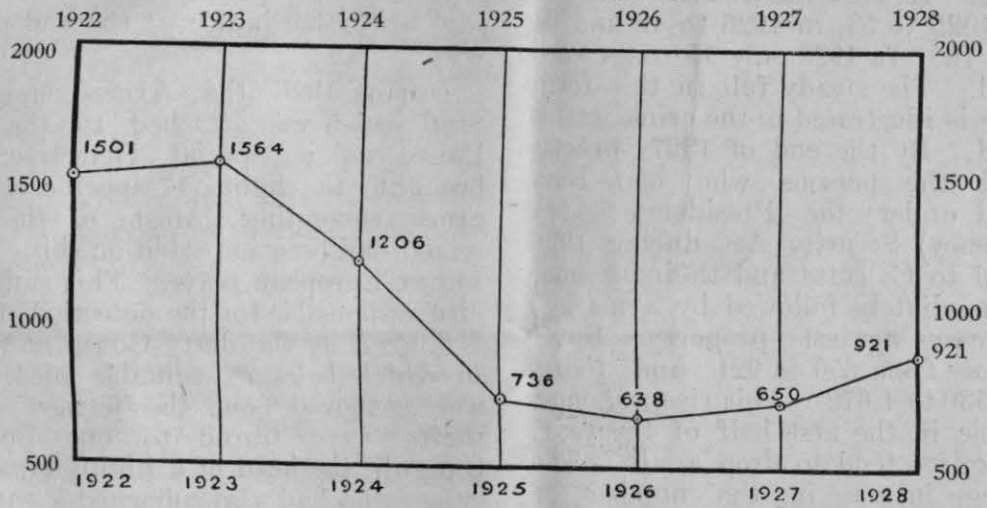
19. A general analysis of the more important police cases (cognisable) is given below:—

<i>Coining—</i>			
	1926.	1927.	1928.
Cases reported ..	29	32	25
True cases ..	27	24	23
Cases sent up ..	26	24	20
Cases convicted ..	19	13	17
Persons convicted ..	29	(2 cases pending). 18	(4 cases pending). 22
<i>Rioting—</i>			
Cases reported ..	116	25	38
True cases ..	99	25	27
Cases sent up ..	81	25	27
Cases convicted ..	47	16	9
Persons convicted ..	341	(2 cases pending). 128	(7 cases pending). 41
<i>Murder—</i>			
Cases reported ..	91	16	25
True cases ..	91	16	23
Cases sent up ..	17	9	11
Cases convicted ..	6	1	2
Persons convicted ..	7	(6 cases pending). 1	(5 cases pending). 2
<i>Dacoity—</i>			
Cases reported ..	5	5	..
True cases ..	5	3	..
Cases sent up ..	4	3	..
Cases convicted ..	4	2	1
Persons convicted ..	17	(1 case pending). 10	(reported in 1927). ..
<i>Robbery—</i>			
Cases reported ..	42	23	18
True cases ..	31	19	15
Cases sent up ..	23	19	12
Cases convicted ..	13	12	6
Persons convicted ..	19	20	8
<i>Burglary—</i>			
Cases reported ..	673	675	938
True cases ..	638	650	921
Cases sent up ..	318	369	460
Cases convicted ..	262	306	384
Persons convicted ..	345	387	467
<i>Thefts—</i>			
Cases reported ..	3,446	3,756	4,930
True cases ..	3,240	3,530	4,672
Cases sent up ..	1,557	1,767	1,757
Cases convicted ..	1,295	1,438	1,478
Persons convicted ..	1,433	1,559	1,625
<i>Receiving stolen property—</i>			
Cases reported ..	213	195	183
True cases ..	197	195	167
Cases sent up ..	195	195	167
Cases convicted ..	114	130	98
Persons convicted ..	153	179	121

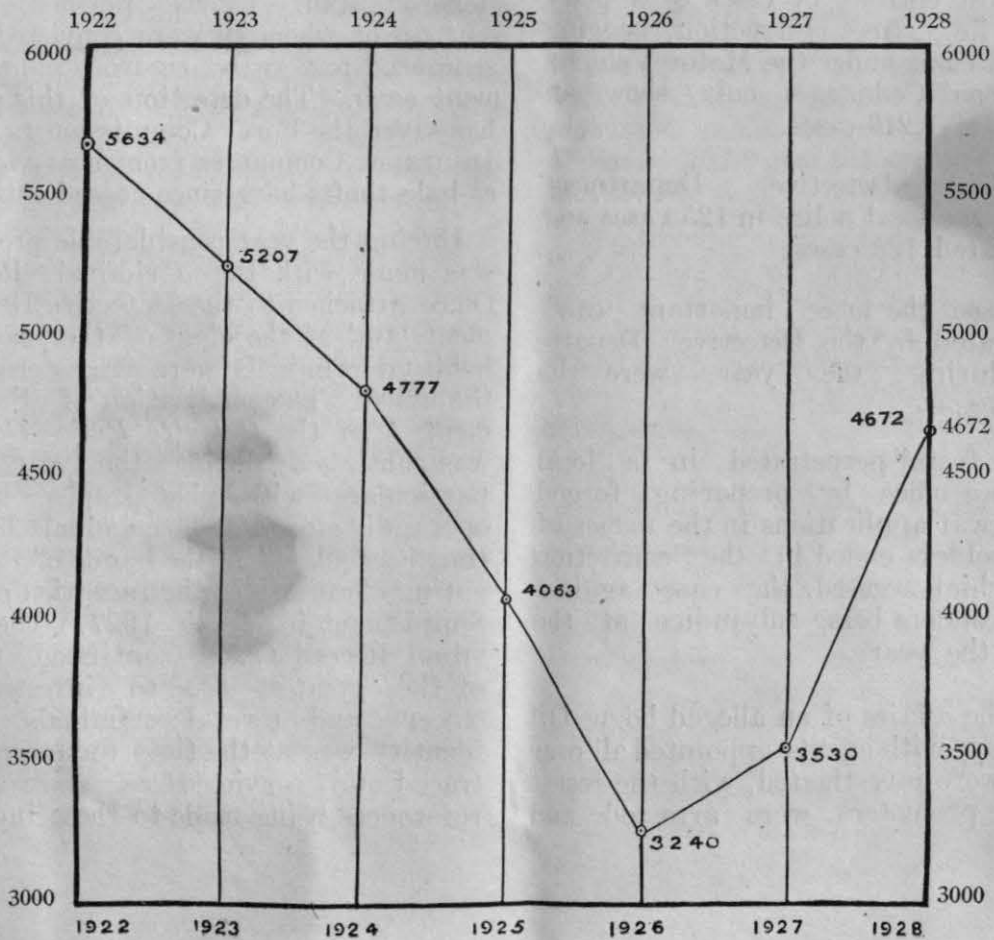
True cases of Robbery.



True cases of Burglary.



True cases of Theft.



20. No cases of infanticide were reported during the year.

21. During the year 38 cases were submitted to Government under the Goonda Act, 35 of which were accepted by the advising Judges and orders were issued externing the goondas concerned either from the Presidency area or from Bengal. One case pending from the previous year was accepted by the advising Judges. The continued use of the Goonda Act produced most satisfactory results so far as violent crime was concerned. In 1922, 140 robbery cases were reported. The Goonda Act came into force in 1923 when 123 cases of a similar nature were reported. In 1924 the number fell to 69, in 1925 to 53, in 1926 to 42 and in 1927 to 19. In 1928 only 15 cases were reported. The steady fall in this form of crime is illustrated in the crime graph attached. By the end of 1927, practically all the persons who had been externed under the Presidency Area (Emergency) Security Act during 1926 returned to Calcutta and their presence was immediately followed by a marked rise in cases against property. Burglaries rose from 650 to 921 and thefts from 3,530 to 4,672. This rise was most noticeable in the first half of the year. Later figures tend to drop again. The very large increase in the number of cases reported to the police is accounted for almost entirely by cases of a petty nature, i.e., street obstruction, begging and also cases under the Motor Vehicles Act: Penal Code cases only show an increase of 1,216 cases.

22. The Detective Department assisted the local police in 125 cases and investigated 128 cases.

Amongst the more important cases investigated by the Detective Department during the year were the following:—

(1) A fraud perpetrated in a local Insurance office by preparing forged withdrawal applications in the names of policy-holders ended in the conviction of the chief accused, the case against the absconders being sub-judice at the end of the year.

(2) The affairs of an alleged bogus Oil Company, with agents appointed all over India, were investigated, with the result that the promoters were arrested and

put on their trial, the case being still sub-judice at the end of the year.

(3) An attorney was charged with breach of trust of a large sum of money, in connection with a partition suit, which should have been paid to the Administrator-General, Bengal. After a long enquiry he was placed on trial and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

The Port Police Detective Staff investigated an important case dealing with a gang of alleged river thieves and receivers and recovered a large amount of stolen property. Enquiries made in conjunction with the Bengal C. I. D. led to 46 persons being placed on their trial before a Special Magistrate, the case being sub-judice at the end of the year.

During 1928 the Arms Smuggling Staff which was attached to the Port Police as a Special Detective Staff brought to light 17 specific cases of arms smuggling. Most of the arms seized had been imported on ships touching at European ports. This staff was also responsible for the detection of what is known as the Jetty Conspiracy Case in which bales of valuable piece-goods were removed from the jetties. These thefts were traced to one Bolaram Ganguli, the head of a highly organised gang, who had also suborned a gateman and two coolies of the Port Commissioners' staff. Twelve persons were sent up of whom 10 were convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each. The detection of this gang has saved the Port Commissioners and Insurance Companies from heavy losses, as bale thefts have since ceased entirely.

During the year considerable progress was made with the Criminal Record Office attached to the Detective Department, and at the close of the year 820 habitual criminals were registered in the office. The publication of Supplement A of the *Calcutta Police Gazette* was continued during the year, full particulars with photographs, modus operandi, etc., of 276 criminals having thus been placed in the hands of investigating officers since the inception of this Supplement in March 1927. The Criminal Record Office continued to be of the greatest use to investigating officers and several criminals whose identity was at the time unknown were traced and convicted as a result of references being made to these indices.

**Political Crime.**—No overt act of violence was committed during the year under review, but vigilance was continually necessary. There were no fresh arrests under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. The policy of releasing from custody and relaxing restrictions over persons dealt with previously was steadily pursued during the year, with the result that at the close of the year no persons were held in custody under the Act.

**Seditious Speeches.**—There was a considerable increase during the year in the number of objectionable speeches directed chiefly to spreading hatred against the British Government and everything British. Systematic attempts were made to exclude Government Reporters and police officers from meetings, and refuse them facilities for taking notes of proceedings. Lantern lecture classes were started at the instance of Babu Jnananjan Neogi for the purpose of training young men as propagandists.

Gurdit Singh, a Sikh, was prosecuted in February for delivering a seditious speech in Mirzapore Park, but he was acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

**Labour.**—The labour movement continued to expand and 14 new Unions were formed. Fourteen strikes occurred during the year, the Scavengers' strike in the months of May and June creating serious dislocation of conservancy arrangements in the city. The Bengal Communist party was active throughout the year. Towards the end of December 1927, Philip Spratt arrived in Calcutta, where he quickly made his influence felt both in Communist and Labour circles. The Communist party was reinforced by the arrival in December 1928 of J. W. Johnstone, a representative of the League Against Imperialism, and by Mr. J. R. Ryan, a representative of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat of Australia. Johnstone, an American national, was served with orders of deportation which he evaded. He was arrested later at Jharia at the close of the first day's session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and was deported to Europe. The members of the Bengal Communist party frequently attended labour meetings throughout

the year at which speeches were delivered advocating independence and government by the masses.

### PART III.

The tables showing the number of arms and quantity of ammunition transported under licences to different provinces in British India, the extent of trade carried on by licensed dealers in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs, and the number of licences issued under the Arms, Explosives, Petroleum and Poisons Acts are given in Appendices I to IV.

Comparative statistics of sales of arms are as follows:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Guns sold ..	9,629	8,196	6,042
Rifles sold ..	1,281	780	618
Revolvers and pistols sold ..	779	471	425

The results of Arms Act cases for the past three years are:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Cases reported ..	37	29	34
Cases sent up ..	34	28	31
Cases convicted ..	26	22	25
Persons convicted ..	28	23	25

2. The work of the Motor Vehicles Branch of the Public Vehicles Department continues to increase steadily.

The receipts collected under the Motor Vehicles Act in Calcutta during 1928 amounted to Rs. 2,83,465-5, an increase of Rs. 25,252-9 over the amount collected in 1927.

Motor vehicles registered and in use in the Presidency of Bengal and the number of driving licences issued and in use in Calcutta and Howrah, including suburbs, are shown below:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Motor vehicles registered for the first time—</i>			
Light motor cars	2,909	3,376	3,207
Motor cycles ..	337	373	325
Taxi cabs ..	195	379	378
Motor omnibuses	224	74	165
Motor lorries ..	243	275	355
<i>Motor vehicles in use—</i>			
Taxi cabs ..	956	1,209	1,356
Motor omnibuses	448	483	580
Motor lorries ..	760	1,083	1,284

	1926.	1927.	1928.
<i>Driving licenses issued—</i>			
Private driving licenses ..	1,749	2,129	2,160
Professional licenses to drive light motor cars.	1,753	2,738	3,121
Endorsements for heavy motor cars.	447	359	599
Endorsements for taxi cabs.	77	321	435
Bus-drivers' licenses.	718	238	368
Conductors' licenses.	1,615	1,198	1,063
<i>Driving licenses issued and renewed during the year—</i>			
Private licenses ..	5,653	6,808	7,524
Professional motor-driving licenses excluding bus-driving licenses	12,260	14,129	16,304
Bus-driving licenses.	1,238	1,290	1,534
Conductors' licenses.	2,038	2,338	2,504

Public conveyances in the districts of Bengal are included under the heading of light motor cars. It is not possible to supply figures for private motor cars and motor cycles as these vehicles do not come up for annual re-registration.

As a result of the deputation of a Traffic Expert from Scotland Yard the standard of fitness for Public Service Vehicles was, as far as the present rules permit, increased to that enforced in London. Taxis and buses were subject to more severe mechanical tests and to more detailed inspection. This resulted in a marked improvement in the type of vehicles submitted for examination. The design and equipment of the latest buses leave little to be desired.

In July, the London system of plying buses on approved numbered routes was introduced. This resulted in more convenient and regular passenger services throughout the thoroughfares of the city.

In consideration of the policy of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, particular attention was given to the development of suburban traffic. Fourteen routes connecting the neighbouring villages and suburbs with the city were opened and developed and 60 buses are now plying as "feeder services" to the city routes.

The popularity of the larger and more luxurious type of bus is definitely established. Out of 161 buses registered

during the period under review, 106 were capable of accommodating over 24 passengers. These new buses were utilized to replace old and obsolete patterns on city routes. The remaining 55 buses were used in Howrah and on suburban routes where the condition of the roads does not permit of the use of heavy vehicles.

The increase in the number of taxi cabs registered was due to the favourable state of the motor market.

New cabs registered in 1928 were of the latest six-cylinder type giving spacious passenger accommodation and greater riding comfort.

Thirty-five Saloon Model cars were registered as taxis.

Out of the 1,356 cabs now plying for hire in Calcutta, 952 or over 70 per cent. have been on the road less than three years.

Taxi meters have been subjected to more thorough examination. Old and defective meters have been weeded out.

Special attention was given to the inspection of garages for taxi cabs. No cab was registered unless suitable garage accommodation was provided. The number of cabs allowed to stand on the streets all night and suffer abnormal deterioration has been considerably reduced.

Training schools were closely supervised by inspections during working hours. One school was removed from the Approved List.

The increase in the number of licences of all kinds is due to the general increase in motor traffic and to the higher rates of pay earned by drivers and conductors.

Severe tests were imposed on all applicants for driving licences. Applicants for licences to drive Public Service conveyances were given a modified form of the Scotland Yard test. The Topography Test for Taxi-drivers was standardised.

The result of motor prosecutions instituted by the Motor Vehicles Department for the last three years is given below:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Cases reported ..	1,168	992	1,247
Cases sent up ..	1,110	952	1,216
Cases convicted ..	893	759	907

One hundred and ninety-seven cases were pending in court at the close of the year.

During the year 11 licences were cancelled, 107 were suspended for a definite period and 10 licencees were permanently disqualified by Government.

Fines inflicted in Calcutta amounted to Rs. 9,556, but on the whole the fines were too lenient to be deterrent.

In his inspection of the Public Vehicles Department, the Traffic Expert pointed out that however severe the tests given and however minute the inspections made in the department, no real improvement can be secured without an efficient Road Staff. Owing to the heavy office work throughout the year the services of a regular staff could not be spared for road work. Sanction has been obtained for the employment of an additional staff of 1 Sergeant, 2 Head Constables, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 6 clerks.

With this increase of staff it is proposed to re-organise the office and maintain a small staff for regular work on the road.

In May, revised rules embodying the latest principles of registration and licensing were submitted to Government. The present rules are defective and obsolete and until such time as the new rules come into force, the Motor Vehicles Department continues to work at a disadvantage.

The results of motor court prosecutions by the traffic police are given below :—

	Cases reported.	Summons applied for.	Cases convicted.
<i>(a) Summons cases—</i>			
(1) Motor cars ..	7,927	1,556	721
(2) Taxis ..	5,309	4,085	2,521
(3) Buses ..	5,890	4,765	3,009
Total ..	19,126	10,406	6,251
<i>(b) Arrest cases—</i>			
(1) Motor cars ..	310	286	213
(2) Taxis ..	972	936	771
(3) Buses ..	206	193	137
Total ..	1,488	1,415	1,121
<i>(a) Summons cases—</i>			
(1) Road obstruction	462	336	191
(2) Footpath obstruction.	193	193	169
Total ..	655	529	360
<i>(b) Arrest cases—</i>			
(1) Road obstruction	6,210	6,155	5,499
(2) Footpath obstruction.	268	268	235
Total ..	6,478	6,423	5,734

The number of summons cases which ended in conviction is almost double the figure for 1927. A large proportion of the 19,000 cases reported were concerned with petty or remediable faults and were dealt with departmentally by warnings or by insisting on the production of the vehicle concerned with the fault remedied.

Convictions in arrest cases which cover the more serious breaches of rules were satisfactory although, as already noted, the punishments are seldom deterrent.

Petty road obstruction cases continue to occupy an undue proportion of police time and effort without much appreciable improvement of the situation.

3. The outstanding feature of the year's work in the Hackney Carriage Branch of the Public Vehicles Department was the introduction of the Calcutta Vehicles Act (Bengal Act I of 1927) on the 1st of August 1928. Before the close of the year 2,226 vehicles were registered and 2,381 drivers were licensed. The amount of fees collected and credited to Government under this Act amounted to Rs. 20,656-8.

Hackney carriages continue to decrease. This is due to the increased popularity of the motor bus. The number of carriages decreased from 1,664 in 1927 to 1,413 in 1928. The number of horses decreased from 2,098 in 1927 to 1,725 in 1928. The number of drivers licensed decreased from 2,877 in 1927 to 1,484 in 1928.

There was an increase in the number of rickshaw bearers licensed and in the number of rickshaws allowed to ply for hire. Rickshaws increased from 1,837 in 1927 to 2,076 in 1928. Rickshaw bearers increased from 4,097 in 1927 to 4,371 in 1928. This increase is due to the popularity of the rickshaw for shopping—principally on account of its convenience and cheap fare.

Receipts under the Hackney Carriage Act decreased from Rs. 34,115-12 in 1927 to Rs. 30,959-12 in 1928. The table below shows the number of hackney carriages, rickshaws, palanquins and horses registered and the number of

hackney carriage drivers and rickshaw bearers licensed during the year.

	Number.	Total.	Cancelled during the year.
<i>Hackney carriages—</i>			
New licenses—			
First class .. ..	..	..	..
Second class .. ..	..	..	..
Third class .. ..	..	..	..
Registered—			
First class .. ..	18	..	..
Second class .. ..	1,091	..	..
Third class .. ..	304	1,413	381
<i>Horses—</i>			
First class .. ..	34	..	..
Second class .. ..	1,243	..	..
Third class .. ..	448	1,725	1,090
Drivers (general)	2,484	2,484	4
<i>Rickshaws and Palanquins—</i>			
New licenses .. ..			
Re-registered—			
Rickshaws .. ..	2,076	2,078	1,125
Palanquins .. ..	2	..	..
Bearers .. ..	4,371	4,371	..

4. Details of certificates, licences and passes granted under the Police Act in the town and suburbs of Calcutta for the last three years are given in the table below :—

Descriptions.	1926.		1927.		1928.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Hotels .. ..	9	18	11	22	9	18
Restaurants .. ..	28	56	30	60	24	48
Bars .. ..	1,259	2,518	1,174	2,348	1,067	2,134
Liquor shops .. ..	228	456	202	404	224	448
Eating houses, tea shops, boarding houses, etc.	3,685	7,370	3,528	7,056	3,371	6,742
Opium shops .. ..	36	72	36	72	42	84
Ganja shops .. ..	51	102	55	110	59	118
Procession passes .. ..	963	5,004	893	5,192	721	5,054
Fishing passes .. ..	170	1,133	148	1,155	124	969
Animal passes .. ..	18	62	10	76	21	144
Music in hotels and eating houses, etc.	589	1,178	654	1,308	498	996
Total .. ..	7,036	17,969	6,741	17,803	6,160	16,765

6. The number of inmates admitted in the Government Work House during the year was 50. There were 13 in the Work House at the close of the year 1927 making a total of 63.

Of these, 16 obtained employment, 7 were discharged as time-expired, 10 absconded, 2 were repatriated, 13 disposed of in other ways, and 15 remained at the close of the year.

5. Nine hundred and ninety-three items of unclaimed property were deposited with the police including cash Rs. 1,434-0-10. Properties in 39 items were restored to the rightful owners including cash Rs. 73-9 and properties in 9 items were made over to the innocent finders with cash Rs. 705-15-10. Properties in 749 items were sold in public auction and the proceeds amounting to Rs. 1,347-9-8 credited to Government and the properties in 196 items are pending.

In addition, 80 items of intestate properties under Rs. 200 in value, including cash Rs. 334-11-7, were taken charge of by the police during the year. Out of these 9 items of such properties together with cash Rs. 4-9-6 were restored to legal heirs, 18 items of these properties were sold in public auction and the proceeds amounting to Rs. 107-9 were credited to Government and 43 items of the said properties together with cash Rs. 234-0-9 are pending.

Of these, 10 inmates absconded, 3 were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,726-2-11, against Rs. 5,089-10 in 1927 and Rs. 4,887-13 in 1926. Rupees 2,180-12-6 of this sum represented the cost of vagrants deported from British India to Hongkong, Boston, Jeddah and Durban.

**Beggars.**—Eight thousand three hundred and twelve beggars were arrested by the police during the year and sent up to court. Of these, 6,065 were warned and discharged and 2,150 detained till rising of the court, 65 were imprisoned and sent to jail, 9 fined and 20 acquitted. Two were sent to the Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers at Gobra and one to the Refuge in Bowbazar Street. It is obvious that the beggar problem is incapable of solution on these lines.

7. There were 98 cases of suicide against 98 cases in 1927 and 92 cases in 1926. Eighty-four were Hindus, 7 Muhammadans and 7 Christians. In 24.4 per cent. of the cases opium was used.

8. The total number of accidental and unnatural deaths was 398 as opposed to 446 in 1927 and 453 in 1926. The following table gives the details of street accidents for the past three years:—

	1926.		1927.		1928.	
	Killed.	In-jured.	Killed.	In-jured.	Killed.	In-jured.
Tram cars .. ..	14	214	14	192	17	214
Motor vehicles ..	42	591	74	771	57	1,117
Hackney carriages ..	4	68	3	60	..	50
Other public conveyances.	5	88	6	128	8	125
Private horse-drawn vehicles.	2	35	6	55	1	35

Fatalities due to motor vehicles show a satisfactory decrease. On the other hand the figures for injuries have doubled since 1926.

9. Cattle, horse and dog pounds were maintained at the Sukea Street, Taltolla and Ballygunge Sections during the year. The receipts derived from the pounds amounted to Rs. 18,284-13 against Rs. 23,676-3-9 in 1927.

The pest of stray cattle in the streets is as bad as ever in spite of unceasing diligence which resulted in the impounding of 29,818 cattle during the year. The remedy for this state of affairs obviously does not lie in the hands of the police.

10. The kennels for lost dogs were maintained at the Ballygunge Sub-Section. During the year under review 125 dogs were received in the kennels, of which 47 were claimed by owners, 37 were given homes, 36 destroyed, 4 escaped and one died in the pound.

11. In the town and suburbs of Calcutta 67 disorderly houses were closed. The cases in respect of 3 houses were withdrawn.

Thirty-six women were apprehended for solicitation in the streets, all of them being convicted.

The case against Padam Prosad and two others referred to in the concluding paragraph of my last year's report ended in the conviction of the former and one of his associates, each being sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment on two counts by the Hon'ble High Court. The third accused was acquitted.

12. Applications for British passports in 1928 numbered 1,308, i.e., 947 Europeans and 361 Indians, as compared with 856 Europeans and 290 Indians in 1927 and 944 Europeans and 509 Indians in 1926. In addition, 104 permits were issued and endorsed for 8 Indians, 87 Chinese and nine other nationals, while approximately 250 men on leave from the Hongkong and Shanghai Police were given endorsement to return to their stations. Approximately 517 foreign and 1,876 British passports issued by the various Consulates and other Provincial Governments were checked and passed with the remark "Seen." One thousand one hundred and fifty passports (1,027 Europeans and 123 Indians) were submitted to Government for renewal and endorsement and 280 foreign passports were submitted for visas.

13. Forty-one new dramas were staged by different theatres during the year under review. In twelve of these objectionable passages were noticed, pointed out to the Managers and expunged by them before they were permitted to stage the plays. Permission was not given to the staging of two objectionable plays "Mother India" and "Ayuswati Sushila" on communal and social grounds. All theatres were regularly visited.

14. In Calcutta and its suburbs there were 28 dailies, 1 tri-weekly, 3 bi-weeklies, 1 issued every fourth day, 81 weeklies, 16 fortnightlies, 242 monthlies, 3 every two months, 1 five times a year, 41 quarterlies, 5 once in four months, 2 half-yearlies and 4 yearlies. There were 658 printing presses in existence. The keepers of 56 presses and printers and publishers of 16 papers were warned and the printer of a book



and printer and publisher of a newspaper were prosecuted and convicted for infringement of provisions under Act XXV of 1867.

There was no improvement in the tone of the extremist press during 1928 and proceedings were taken against the following papers under the Penal Code:—

- (1) *Banglar Katha*—2 cases.
- (2) *Forward*—2 cases.
- (3) *Kshatriya Sansar*—2 cases.

All these cases ended in conviction, sentence in the last case being passed during the current year. In the second case against the *Forward* the sentence was enhanced by the High Court. Two prosecutions in respect of a seditious leaflet "*Ranabheri*" also ended in conviction.

The editor, printer and publisher of the *Hindu Nari* and the editor of the *Ahala Hadis* were warned by the Commissioner of Police at the instance of Government for publishing an obscene article and an article punishable under section 295A, Indian Penal Code, respectively.

**Books and papers.**—“*Tarun Bangali*,” a Bengali book by Brajo Behari Barman Roy, and “*Chingariyan*,” a Hindi book by Pandeya Bechan Sarma Uрга of Benares, were proscribed in February and May respectively under section 99A, Criminal Procedure Code, and a number of copies were seized and confiscated.

The influx of Bolshevik literature continued, large quantities of prohibited publications being seized each week. *The Ganarani* ceased publication owing to financial stringency shortly before the Pujas. Two new papers, *Projar Katha* and *Lal Paltan*, which appeared in April and September respectively, preach Communist doctrines.

Proceedings against the following papers were pending at the end of the year—

- (1) *Ananda Bazar Patrika*. (Since ended in conviction).
- (2) *Banglar Katha*.
- (3) Bloody Simon go back (leaflet). (Since ended in conviction).
- (4) A poster “by Jnananayan Neogy.” (Since ended in conviction).

15. The Bengal Board of Film Censors held 15 meetings during the year under review and passed orders for the certification of 603 films. Six hundred and forty-four films were examined by the Board's Inspector and Sub-Committees of the Board sat on 46 occasions.

Action was taken under the Cinematograph Act, 1918, in connection with 10 films which were refused certification as being unsuitable for public exhibition in Bengal. In addition to the films rejected, excisions were made in 88 films.

There were two appeals against the decision of the Board, one under section 7 (3) (a) and the other under section 7 (4). Both were allowed.

There was no prosecution for any breach of the rules under the Cinematograph Act during the year under review.

16. The strength of the Fire Brigade was 1 Chief Officer, 1 Second Officer, 1 Chief Engineer, 5 Station Officers, 8 Engineers, 7 European Firemen, 1 Warehouse Inspector, 3 Clerks, 1 Store-keeper, 3 Telephone Clerks, 6 Indian motor-drivers, 2 carpenters, 2 lathe mistries, 1 fitter, 1 blacksmith, 1 tinsmith, 1 head tindal, 15 tindals, 155 khalasis, 2 bhistees, 4 mehtars, 3 peons and 1 moochi.

There have been no extraordinary occurrences during the year under review.

The total number of calls received during the year was 671, being an increase of 23 over the previous year and of 22 over the average for the last five years.

The calls were distributed as under:—

City of Calcutta and suburbs	..	..	563
Howrah	..	..	78
Rivers and docks	..	..	24
Outside jurisdiction	..	..	6
		Total	671

The total value of property destroyed by fire and water was Rs. 7,14,859, being a decrease of Rs. 3,47,855 as compared with the previous year and a decrease of Rs. 4,92,355 as compared with the average for the past five years.

The average loss per fire was Rs. 1,065 as compared with Rs. 1,640 for the previous year and Rs. 1,860 for the last five years.

At fires 21 persons received injuries and 16 lives were lost. The injured persons were given first-aid treatment by the Fire Brigade and removed to hospital, where necessary, by ambulance.

One new motor fire engine of 600-800 gallons capacity fitted with first-aid tank and reel and a 50 ft. telescopic ladder and one motor lorry were placed in commission during the year.

No progress has yet been made in respect of water-supply in Cossipore-Chitpur and Howrah districts although repeated reports and reminders have been issued pointing out the exceedingly bad water-supply and immense number of dangerous fire risks in the above-named areas.

The general discipline and health of the Brigade throughout the year was good.

The Motor Ambulance Service has 12 cars, a staff of 10 drivers and 20 attendants. During the year there were 16,546 calls, being an increase of 210 over the previous year.

Great difficulty is experienced in disposing of cases owing to insufficient accommodation in hospitals.

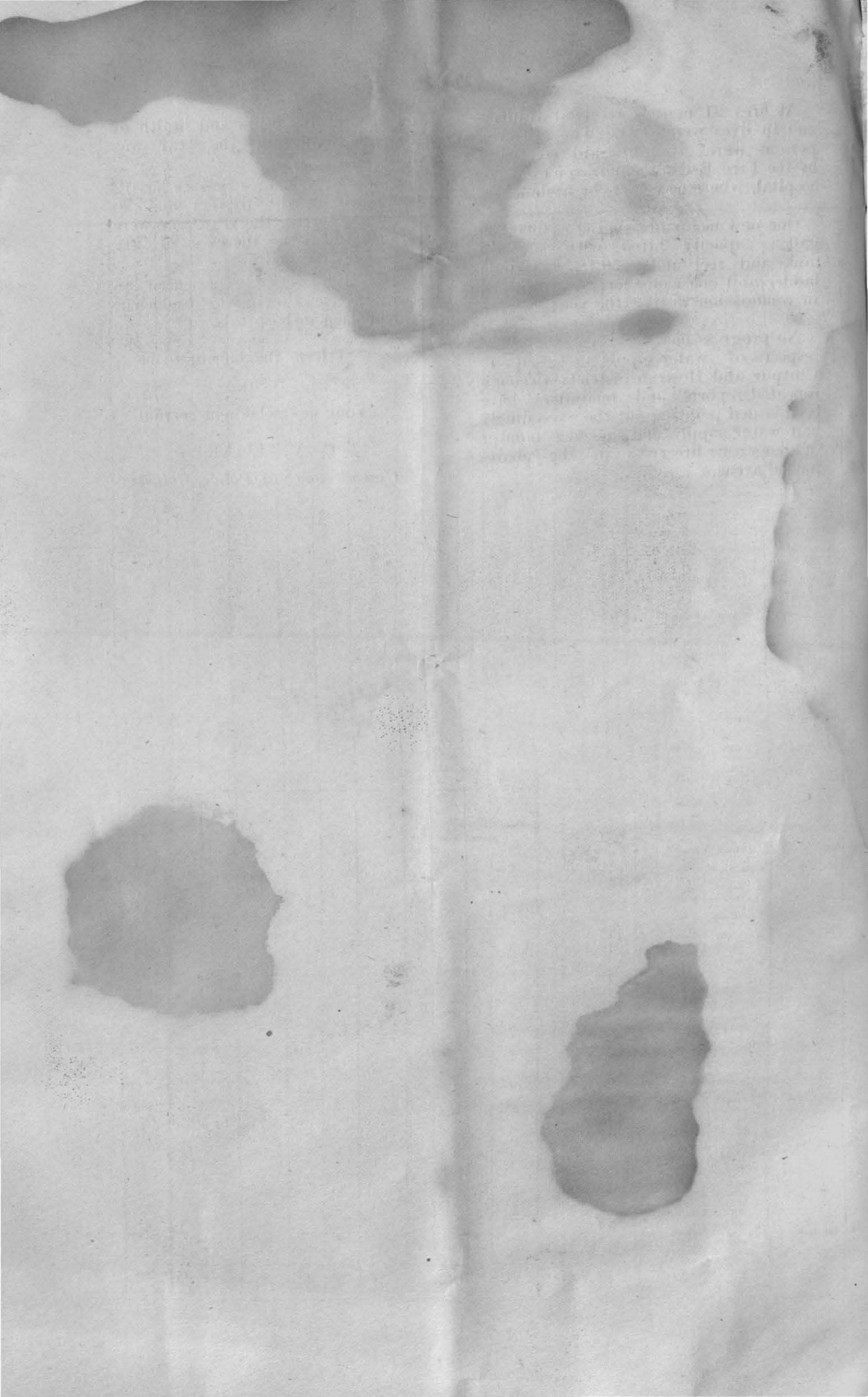
I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. A. TEGART,

*Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*



# STATEMENT A.

## Return of cognizable crime for the year 1928.

### Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Cases of death, escape and lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, etc.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>																	
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abatement of cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120 B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	8	..	8	..	..	2	4	..	2	6	..	..	6	..
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.</i>																	
2	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to the army and navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2	25	..	27	..	..	4	17	3	3	23	..	..	23	..
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps.	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	1	7	..	8	..	..	..	4	3	..	7	2	1	9	1
6	489A to 489 D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	1	7	..	8	..	..	2	..	3	2	5	..	..	5	1
7	212 and 216, 216A.	Harbouring an offender	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	4	38	..	42	1	6	2	19	6	7	32	..	..	32	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	2	38	..	40	..	6	7	9	9	..	18	4	1	22	9
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	..	5	..	5	..	..	1	3	1	..	4	..	..	4	..
Total			10	130	..	140	1	12	18	58	25	14	97	6	2	103	12
<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Persons.</i>																	
11	302, 303	Murder	3	25	..	28	..	..	5	2	9	12	23	..	..	23	..
12	307	Attempts at murder	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	5	..	6	..	..	..	4	1	..	5	..	..	5	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	5	11	..	16	1	..	3	2	5	4	11	..	..	11	1
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	13	..	14	..	2	..	3	5	4	12	..	..	12	..
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	3	..
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	6	3	2	11	..	..	11	..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	7	122	..	129	1	7	4	27	25	10	62	25	7	87	55
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	5	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	3
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt	7	164	..	171	6	5	6	43	24	14	81	47	6	128	73
21	363 to 369, and 371, 372 and 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	7	43	..	50	2	8	3	14	12	8	34	4	1	38	3
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..
22a	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	3	98	..	101	..	3	7	51	21	5	77	..	..	77	14
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	..	20	..	20	..	2	..	11	4	2	17	5	..	22	1
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	11	128	..	139	2	1	14	33	49	14	96	2	..	98	26
Total			47	650	..	697	12	28	43	200	158	79	437	83	14	520	177

## STATEMENT A—contd.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1928—contd.

## PART I.—Return of cases—contd.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).	Cases of death, escape and lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, etc.	
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12+13).					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<b>CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</b>																		
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dakaiti and preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	..	..	18	..	18	..	3	..	6	6	3	15	2	..	17	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	5	1	..	6	..	..	6	
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.	25	918	5	938	4	4	12	384	74	458	921	3	1	924	2	
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaitis, robbers and thieves.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
		Total	..	26	945	5	966	4	7	12	397	82	461	945	6	1	951	3
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.</b>																		
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	2	15	..	17	..	2	2	2	6	1	9	52	3	61	4	
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	107	..	109	1	..	1	29	29	9	67	4	..	71	40	
		Total	..	4	122	..	126	1	2	3	31	35	10	76	3	132	44	
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.</b>																		
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft of cattle	..	1	21	..	22	1	1	1	4	..	18	..	..	18	1	
	379 to 382 ..	Theft ordinary	..	64	4,909	435	4,538	64	178	57	1,464	254	2,501	4,654	114	20	4,768	20
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust	32	386	30	388	2	38	27	126	51	130	337	534	58	871	14	
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	11	172	..	183	1	4	8	98	65	3	166	6	..	172	4	
36	419, 420 ..	Cheating	..	38	354	2	390	3	5	25	140	49	110	301	379	22	680	58
37	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	1	39	..	40	..	3	..	20	3	2	25	88	6	113	12	
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle.	..	8	1	7	1	..	..	2	1	1	5	..	..	5	2	
		Total	..	147	5,889	468	5,568	72	229	118	1,864	427	2,747	5,506	1,121	106	6,627	111

STATEMENT A—contd.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1928—contd.

PART I.—Return of cases—concl'd.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).	Cases of death, escape and lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, etc.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 11+12+13+14).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	33	13,567	..	13,600	5	4	25	13,353	116	26	13,495	188	131	13,683	71
Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable																	
41	..	Arms Act	1	36	..	37	..	..	..	30	3	1	34	..	..	34	3
		Army Deserter Act	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
		Begging case	..	8,322	..	8,322	..	9	..	8,292	20	..	8,312	..	..	8,312	1
		Canal Act	..	93	..	93	..	..	..	90	1	..	91	..	..	91	2
		Cattle Trespass Act	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
		Criminal Tribes Act	..	25	..	27	..	4	..	18	1	4	23	..	..	23	..
		Cruelty to Animals Act	..	23,066	..	23,066	..	2	..	20,869	200	..	21,069	..	..	21,069	1,095
		Excise Laws	10	201	..	211	..	1	..	171	32	3	206	307	300	513	2
		Explosive Act	..	31	..	33	..	..	..	30	..	..	30	..	..	30	1
		Factory Act	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
		Ferry Service Act	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Fishery Act	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Fort William Act	..	648	..	648	..	..	..	622	26	..	648	..	..	648	..
		Gambling Act	..	487	..	488	..	1	..	468	10	1	479	..	..	479	8
		Goondah Act	..	35	..	35	..	..	..	35	..	..	35	..	..	35	..
		Hackney Carriage Act	..	24,828	..	24,828	..	3	..	22,902	31	..	22,933	..	..	22,933	1,892
		Immoral Act	..	63	..	64	..	2	5	38	17	2	57	..	..	57	..
		Indian Passport Act	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	7	3	..	10	..	..	10	2
		Loitering cases	..	731	..	745	..	1	10	541	151	8	700	..	..	700	34
		Miscellaneous offences under the Calcutta and Suburban Police Act.	..	68,446	..	68,446	..	335	10	63,281	339	..	63,620	1,075	853	64,695	4,481
		Motor Vehicles Act	10	13,979	..	13,980	..	31	15	10,154	347	2	10,503	2	2	10,505	3,440
		Opium Act	..	20	..	21	..	..	..	20	1	..	21	64	63	85	..
		Petroleum Act	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
		Poison Act	..	14	..	14	..	..	1	12	1	..	13	..	..	13	..
		Port Act	..	2,291	..	2,291	..	28	..	2,149	28	..	2,177	35	31	2,212	86
		Possession of suspicious Property.	11	1,593	..	1,604	..	955	12	542	77	1	620	..	..	620	17
		Post Office Act	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
		Prisoners Act	..	9	..	9	1	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	6	2
		Public Park Act	..	31	..	31	..	1	..	30	..	..	30	..	..	30	..
		Railways Laws	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	5	1	..	6	..	..	6	..
		Shipping Act	..	19	..	19	..	1	..	17	..	..	17	..	2	19	1
		Smoke Nuisance Act	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
		Telegraph Act	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
		Tramways Act	..	111	..	111	..	16	..	94	1	..	95	..	..	95	..
		Vagrancy Act	..	44	..	44	..	..	..	43	..	1	44	..	..	44	..
		Total	86	158,732	..	158,818	6	1,395	87	143,827	1,407	49	145,283	1,673	1,382	146,956	12,047
		GRAND TOTAL	320	166,468	473	166,315	96	1,673	284	146,377	2,134	3,360	152,344	2,945	1,508	155,289	12,391

Explanation of discrepancy in Column 4.

Serial 11.—1 case transferred to Serial 13.  
 " 11.—1 case transferred to Serial 18.  
 " 11.—1 case transferred to Serial 20.

Serial 13.—1 case received from Serial 11.  
 " 18.—1 case received from Serial 11.  
 " 20.—1 case received from Serial 11.

## STATEMENT A—contd.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1928—contd.

## PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Cases of death, escape and lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, etc.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>															
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120 B (1) ..	Abetment of cognizable offence. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.</i>															
2	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to the army and navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Offences relating to coin	3	29	2	..	25	22	3	6	5	..	..	..	..
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps.	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	4	11	..	..	13	6	7	1	..	2	1	1	2
6	489A to 489 D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank-notes.	1	9	4	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1
7	212 and 216, 216 A.	Harbouring an offender	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	6	39	8	1	33	23	10	12	2	..	..	..	1
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	11	269	2	10	148	41	107	23	44	18	2	16	76
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	..	6	..	..	5	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..			25	407	18	15	251	113	138	46	68	20	3	17	80
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>															
11	302, 303 ..	Murder ..	4	23	..	8	13	2	11	7	6	..	..	..	..
12	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	1	9	..	4	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
14	376 ..	Rape by a person other than the husband.	5	10	..	1	10	2	8	4	3	..	..	..	1
15	377 ..	Unnatural offence ..	1	12	2	..	11	3	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
16	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	..	9	..	..	9	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ..	12	165	9	8	71	37	34	4	5	32	10	22	84
19	328 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	8	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt ..	13	215	6	15	91	55	36	7	12	69	12	57	104
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	12	48	6	1	46	21	25	3	4	5	1	4	3
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22A	332, 353 ..	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	5	291	7	..	107	66	43	6	41	..	..	..	141
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	..	21	1	4	15	11	4	1	..	7	..	6	1
24	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	13	123	1	2	92	37	55	7	14	2	..	2	27
Total ..			69	945	42	43	477	250	227	41	86	115	23	91	366

## STATEMENT A—contd.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1928—contd.

## PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—contd.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned offences reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Cases of death, escape and lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, etc.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against Person or Property, or against Property only.</i>															
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dakaiti and preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	..	36	15	..	21	8	13	..	..	2	..	2	..
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	..	6	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
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.	47	649	20	22	632	467	165	8	20	3	1	2	2
30	311 to 400, 401.	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaitis, robbers, and thieves.	..	8	..	..	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	50	701	35	22	671	487	184	8	20	6	1	5	3
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor offences against the Person.</i>															
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	5	22	5	1	14	4	10	..	3	66	3	58	4
32	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	125	3	1	80	40	40	6	1	7	..	5	42
		Total ..	7	147	8	2	94	44	50	6	4	73	3	63	46
CLASS V.— <i>Minor offences against Property.</i>															
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft of cattle	1	27	..	2	24	16	8	..	1	..	..	..	1
	379 to 382 ..	Theft ordinary	84	2,341	265	41	2,003	1,609	394	36	80	147	24	109	36
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust	45	278	44	3	232	147	85	68	25	569	64	462	19
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	16	226	3	1	197	121	76	3	16	7	..	6	25
36	419 to 420 ..	Cheating	46	371	53	9	239	161	78	37	43	454	28	388	73
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	2	55	..	3	31	27	4	1	..	115	7	104	23
38	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle.	..	6	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Total ..	194	3,304	365	59	2,730	2,084	646	145	165	1,292	123	1,069	179



## STATEMENT A—concl'd.

Return of cognizable crime for the year 1928—concl'd.

## PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concl'd.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Cases of death, escape and lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, etc.	
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>																
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	.. 33	13,546	5	2	13,475	13,355	120	25	25	189	132	57	72	
<i>Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.</i>																
41	....	Arms Act	.. 1	37	1	..	33	30	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	
		Army Deserter Act	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
		Begging cases	..	8,322	9	..	8,312	8,292	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	
		Canal Act	..	97	..	..	95	94	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
		Cattle Trespass Act	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Criminal Tribes Act	.. 2	23	..	..	20	19	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	
		Cruelty to Animals Act	..	23,066	2	..	21,069	20,869	200	..	..	..	..	..	1,995	
		Excise Laws	.. 10	228	1	2	231	186	45	..	22	394	324	60	2	
		Explosive Act	.. 4	35	..	..	36	34	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	
		Factory Act	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Ferry Service Act	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Fishery Act	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Fort William Act	..	648	..	..	648	622	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Gambling Act	.. 40	2,184	9	..	2,134	2,072	62	5	..	..	..	..	81	
		Goondah Act	..	35	..	..	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Hackney Carriage Act	..	24,828	3	..	22,933	22,902	31	..	..	..	..	..	1,892	
		Immoral Act	.. 1	75	2	..	69	45	24	2	5	..	..	..	..	
		Indian Passport Act	..	18	..	..	16	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	
		Loitering cases	.. 17	735	..	1	704	547	157	8	13	..	..	..	34	
		Miscellaneous offences under the Calcutta and Suburban Police Act.	..	77,968	477	..	72,933	72,491	442	..	10	1,085	860	225	4,548	
		Motor Vehicles Act	.. 10	13,989	31	..	10,512	10,163	349	3	15	..	..	..	3,441	
		Opium Act	.. 1	29	..	..	30	20	10	..	..	87	68	19	..	
		Petroleum Act	..	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		Poison Act	..	18	..	..	17	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		Port Act	..	2,294	31	..	2,177	2,149	28	..	..	35	31	4	86	
		Possession of suspicious property.	.. 12	1,835	1,161	..	653	561	92	..	12	..	..	..	21	
		Post Office Act	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
		Prisoners' Act	..	10	1	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Public Park Act	..	41	11	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Railway Laws	..	6	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Shipping Act	..	50	1	..	48	47	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	
		Smoke Nuisance Act	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Telegraph Act	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Tramways Act	..	117	18	..	99	97	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Vagrancy Act	..	43	..	..	43	43	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total of Class VI	..	131	170,308	1,768	5	156,374	154,748	1,626	48	91	1,792	1,417	374	12,201
		GRAND TOTAL	..	476	175,812	2,236	146	160,597	157,726	2,871	294	434	3,298	1,570	1,619	12,875

Explanation of discrepancy in Column 4.

Serial 11.—1 person transferred to Serial 13.  
 " 11.—1 person transferred to Serial 18.  
 " 11.—4 persons transferred to Serial 20.

Serial 13.—1 person received from Serial 11.  
 " 18.—1 person received from Serial 11.  
 " 20.—4 persons received from Serial 11.

## STATEMENT B.

## Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1928.

## PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 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, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in—		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115 .. ..	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117 .. ..	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 .. .	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120B(1), 120B(2) ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137 .. ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ..	2	65	67	2	4	10	47	4	..	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ..	..	6	6	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	..	17	17	2	2	12	1	..	..	..	..
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	2	12	14	..	3	8	3	..	..	..	..
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	1	14	15	1	7	2	3	2	..	..	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	5	119	124	5	16	33	64	6	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.													
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	370 .. ..	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12a	376 .. ..	Rape by the husband ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.													
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion ..	..	35	35	14	6	13	2	..	..	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.													
14	3 .. ..	Wrongful confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358 ..	Criminal force ..	90	1,599	1,689	317	826	272	171	103	8	..	..
16	334 .. ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	323 .. ..	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	90	1,448	1,547	220	740	297	162	128	3	..	2
18	374 .. ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	189	3,047	3,236	537	1,566	569	333	231	11	..	2
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.													
19	417, 418 ..	Cheating ..	1	59	60	21	16	15	7	1	..	..	..
20	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	9	104	113	50	24	33	1	5	..	..	..
21	420, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple) ..	4	117	121	22	46	29	14	10	..	..	..
		Total ..	14	280	294	93	86	77	22	16	..	..	..

## STATEMENT B—contd.

## Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1928—contd.

## PART I.—Return of cases—concl'd.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 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, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in—		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>													
22	295A, 298 ..	Offences against religion ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage ..	16	321	337	178	74	44	19	22	..	..	..
25	500 to 503 ..	Defamation ..	5	122	127	30	61	30	3	3	..	..	..
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	13	459	472	117	230	69	33	23	..	..	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	294A ..	Keeping a lottery office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1	31	32	1	8	15	6	2	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	6	191	197	4	62	50	66	15	..	..	..
<i>Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.</i>													
33	....	Cruelty to Animals Act ..	..	60	60	..	10	3	47	..	..	..	..
34	....	Factory Act ..	..	24	24	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	..
35	....	Forfeiture of Bonds ..	..	199	199	..	1	15	183	..	..	..	..
36	....	Frivolous or Vexatious Accusations ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
37	....	Hackney Carriage Act ..	..	3,613	3,613	..	117	401	3,089	6	..	..	..
38	....	Indian Companies' Act ..	..	18	18	..	..	1	17	..	..	..	..
39	....	Insolvency Act ..	1	12	13	..	3	7	3	..	..	..	..
40	....	Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act.	..	130	130	..	37	24	63	6	..	..	..
41	....	Motor Vehicles Act ..	13	11,374	11,387	..	3,443	332	7,594	18	..	..	..
42	....	Municipal Act ..	73	21,915	21,988	560	3,140	447	17,637	204	..	..	..
43	....	Order in urgent cases of apprehended danger.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	....	Petroleum Act ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
45	....	Police Act ..	..	1,462	1,462	..	87	89	1,286	..	..	..	..
46	....	Printing Press Act ..	..	8	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
47	....	Security for keeping the peace under section 107, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	....	Vaccination Act ..	..	5	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
Total of Class VI ..			128	30,949	40,077	890	7,273	1,532	30,083	299	..	..	1
GRAND TOTAL ..			336	43,430	43,766	1,539	8,947	2,224	30,504	552	11	..	3

## STATEMENT B—contd.

Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1928—contd.

## PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			14	15	16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	115 ..	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	120B(1), 120B(2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.															
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137 ..	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	2	3	60	3	62	1	10	49	77.7	1	1	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	..	4	2	..	6	..	2	4	66.6	..	..	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	..	1	15	..	16	..	11	3	18.7	..	2	..	..
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	2	..	14	..	16	..	10	3	21.4	..	3	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	5	3	12	..	20	..	2	5	33.3	2	11	..	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	..	..	9	..	9	..	3	6	66.6	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	9	12	112	3	130	1	30	70	56.4	3	17	..	..
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	370 ..	Buying or disposing of slaves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12a	376 ..	Rape by the husband.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the Property.															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	..	6	27	..	33	2	22	3	9.09	..	6	..	..
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.															
14	345 ..	Wrongful confinement.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 355, 358.	Criminal force	74	2,024	..	24	2,074	478	455	242	11.9	111	788	..	..
16	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	323 ..	Voluntarily causing hurt.	114	1,765	..	45	1,834	371	383	212	12.01	131	737	..	..
18	374 ..	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	188	3,789	..	69	3,908	849	838	454	11.9	242	1,525	..	..

STATEMENT B—concl'd.

Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1928—concl'd.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concl'd.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			14	15	16	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against the Property.																
19	417, 418 ..	Cheating ..	1	47	..	3	45	2	16	9	19.1	1	17	..	..	
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	10	65	..	4	71	2	42	3	4.6	6	18	..	..	
21	426, 427, 434.	Mischief (simple) ..	3	125	..	5	123	21	36	17	13.6	10	39	..	..	
		Total ..	14	237	..	12	239	25	94	29	12.2	17	74	..	..	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
22	295A, 298	Offences against religion.	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage.	11	204	..	10	205	58	58	30	14.7	16	43	..	..	
25	500 to 502	Defamation ..	6	137	..	1	142	28	45	7	5.1	7	55	..	..	
26	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	10	424	..	11	423	35	98	41	9.6	16	233	..	..	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	294A ..	Keeping a lottery office.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	1	36	14	..	51	..	25	17	34	6	3	..	..	
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	..	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	6	178	..	3	181	37	50	66	37.07	15	13	..	..	
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.																
33	....	Cruelty to Animals Act.	..	..	50	..	50	..	3	47	94	..	..	..	..	
34	....	Factory Act ..	..	..	24	..	24	..	1	23	95.8	..	..	..	..	
35	....	Forfeiture of Bonds ..	..	..	199	..	199	..	15	183	91.9	..	1	..	..	
36	....	Frivolous or vexatious accusations.	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	100	..	..	..	..	
37	..	Hackney Carriage Act.	..	..	3,613	..	3,613	..	401	3,100	85.8	4	108	..	..	
38	....	Indian Companies' Act.	..	..	20	..	20	..	1	19	95	..	..	..	..	
39	....	Insolvency Act ..	1	..	14	..	15	..	10	3	21.4	..	2	..	..	
40	....	Jute Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act.	..	..	123	..	123	..	24	63	51.2	6	30	..	..	
41	....	Motor Vehicles Act	9	..	8,683	..	8,692	..	332	7,594	87.4	12	754	..	..	
42	....	Municipal Act ..	79	23,950	1,200	..	21,596	673	527	20,166	80.1	227	3	..	3,633	
43	....	Order in urgent cases of apprehended danger.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44	....	Petroleum Act ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	
45	....	Police Act ..	..	..	1,607	..	1,607	..	93	1,424	88.6	..	..	..	..	
46	....	Printing Press Act	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	8	100	..	..	..	..	
47	....	Security for keeping the peace under section 107, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
48	....	Vaccination Act ..	..	..	5	..	5	..	2	3	60	..	..	..	..	
		Total of Class VI	123	24,930	15,575	..	25	36,970	831	1,698	32,797	80.9	309	1,335	..	3,633
		GRAND TOTAL ..	334	28,974	15,714	..	109	41,280	1,708	2,691	33,353	74.6	571	2,957	..	3,633

## STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1928.

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).—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft	(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	603	217	35·9	1,14,386	19,974	17·4
	(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	159	138	86·7	1,29,930	1,23,867	96·02
	(c) Other thefts ..	4,378	1,378	31·4	5,47,165	1,15,435	21·09
2. Robbery	(a) Dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Other robbery ..	13	2	15·3	17,494	70	·4
3. Criminal breach of trust	..	311	26	8·3	2,51,585	11,414	4·5
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	..	9	1	11·1	11,68,477	1,500	·1
Total ..		5,473	1,762	32·1	22,29,017	2,72,260	12·2
(B).—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Criminal misappropriation	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	..	..	..	..	..

Stolen cash Rs. 16,17,075.

## STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police.

District.	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Commissioners.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head-Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
								Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Calcutta Police .. ..	7	..	10	..	60	109	202	144	368	5	3,893	..	48	4,846
Police supplied to private individuals.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	85	..	..	93
Port Police (including River, Jetty and Dock).	1	..	..	..	3	3	13	6	52	..	473	147	..	698
Total .. ..	8	..	10	..	63	113	215	150	427	5	4,451	147	48	5,637

District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 18 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 cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
									To area.	To population.		
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Calcutta Police .. ..	Rs. 34,60,888	..	Rs. 34,60,888	30.8	10,77,264	..	26	30	183.0 to the square mile.	1 to 191.0 persons.	166,031	29.4 cases to 1 police man.
Police supplied to private individuals.	27,428	..	27,428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Police (including River, Jetty and Dock).	1,20,386	2,80,902	4,01,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	36,08,702	2,80,902	38,89,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## Temporary force.

Inspector .. ..	1	Constables .. ..	10
Sub-Inspectors .. ..	4	Havildars .. ..	3
Sepoys .. ..	15		

The sanctioned strength is disposed as follows:—

	Commr.	Deputy Commr.	Asst. Commr.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Asst. Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	Boatmen.
Administration .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Investigation .. ..	..	..	2	25	74	25	105	195*	1,053	..
Patrol .. ..	..	..	4	6	3	64	2	10	886	..
Armed Police .. ..	..	..	..	6	6	4	9	1	82	..
Traffic Police .. ..	..	..	..	1	4	8	..	50	388	..
Guards .. ..	..	..	1	3	..	49	6	38	489	..
Public Vehicles Department	..	..	..	3	..	19	6	40	245	..
Escorts, orderlies, etc.	..	1	1	5	..	9	3	6	34	..
Port Police .. ..	..	..	..	5	..	16	..	6	112	..
Training College .. ..	..	1	..	3	2	16	6	59	433	126
Additional Police .. ..	..	..	1	2	5	..	3	19	(a) 169	..
Office .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	85	..
Reserve .. ..	..	..	..	4	5	2	10	1	36	..
.. ..	..	..	..	..	13	3	..	..	487	21
Total .. ..	1	7	10	63	113	215	150	432	4,499	147

\* Includes 2 head-constables of the Kabuli guard during the winter.

(a) Includes 2 Bugler.

The above list is exclusive of the following temporary Staff-Guards for S. B. watch duty:—3 Havildars and 15 sepoy.

## STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for the year ending 31st December 1928.

Range.	District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actuals.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.	
													Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Presidency Police	391	5,228	379	5,097	..	775	440	13	138	74	726	..	41	..	..	..	6	..	7

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on 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 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admission into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.														
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Presidency Police	..	573	379	3,140	673	1,547	1,615	798	464	126	90	151	117	41	37	57.35	2.04	.6

1. This statement does not include Assistant Commissioners or officers of higher rank.
2. Temporary additions to the force excluded from the statement.
3. There are vacancies of 12 Sergeants, 2 head-constables, 108 constables, 1 manjhi, 8 dandies and 12 steam launch staff.
4. Jamadars of Armed Police are shown as officers and officers of lower rank as men.
5. Assistant Sub-Inspectors have been shown as men.





## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the quantity of arms and ammunition imported under licences into the Port of Calcutta during the past five years (1924 to 1928).

Years.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers and Pistols.	Gun-powder.	Percussion caps.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	No.
1924 .. ..	751	8,202	673	83,901	3,558,750
1925 .. ..	696	7,021	662	43,676	5,813,000
1926 .. ..	1,052	7,910	492	63,175	5,815,000
1927 .. ..	728	8,274	358	98,031	5,704,250
1928 .. ..	397	5,168	209	114,425	4,682,085

Of these 2,488 firearms were imported by European firms.

## APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the inland transport of arms and ammunition under licences from Calcutta during the past two years (1927-1928).

Provinces in British India.	Years.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers and pistols.	Gunpowder.	Percussion caps.	Cartridges.	Cartridge cases.	Sulphur.	Lead.	Salt-petre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		No.	No.	No.	lbs.	No.	No.	No.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.	Md. sr. ch.
Assam .. ..	1927 .. ..	226	..	..	14,803	1,471,950	304,875	37,150	16,612 37 15	.. ..	102 5 0
	1928 .. ..	281	4	..	15,700	1,662,000	362,200	14,375	21,563 32 4	48 12 12	385 17 0
Bihar and Orissa ..	1927 .. ..	17	..	..	2,768	450,300	227,700	29,400	50,649 27 8	48 0 0	12 0 0
	1928 .. ..	20	..	..	2,522	450,500	301,820	17,750	9,645 5 14	3 0 0	50 0 0
Bengal .. ..	1927 .. ..	16	393	16	14,394	1,463,300	644,595	34,200	67,622 6 4	.. ..	20 0 0
	1928 .. ..	454	..	..	15,342	1,652,000	846,677	31,160	62,817 12 12	.. ..	7 0 0
Bombay .. ..	1927 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	1928 .. ..	28*	5	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Central Provinces ..	1927 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347 19 10	.. ..	.. ..
	1928 .. ..	..	..	..	5½	2,000	..	..	776 28 8	.. ..	.. ..
Delhi .. ..	1927 .. ..	65	184	24	10	..	72,520	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	1928 .. ..	45†	71	21‡	..	..	200,060	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Madras .. ..	1927 .. ..	26	..	..	552½	129,500	14,500	1,000	1,837 38 9	.. ..	.. ..
	1928 .. ..	40	..	..	537	190,000	22,075	1,150	3,215 28 7	.. ..	.. ..
The Punjab .. ..	1927 .. ..	5	..	..	..	..	2,006	..	734 39 15	.. ..	.. ..
	1928 .. ..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Sind .. ..	1927 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	1928 .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
United Provinces ..	1927 .. ..	28	..	..	335	70,000	62,355	..	8,386 27 11	.. ..	.. ..
	1928 .. ..	40	..	..	1,115	93,000	48,400	..	6,093 15 15	.. ..	.. ..
Total .. ..	1927 .. ..	81	833	40	32,862½	3,585,050	1,328,551	101,750	146,191 37 8	48 0 0	134 5 0
	1928 .. ..	73	929	25	35,221½	4,049,500	1,775,232	64,435	104,112 3 12	51 12 12	442 17 0

\*Of which 23 are Air Rifles.  
†Of which 5 are Air Rifles.  
‡Of which 6 are Air Pistols.

## Statement showing the number of licences granted during the year 1928 for the town of Calcutta.

Acts.	Forms of licences.	Num-ber.	Description.
1	2	3	4
Indian Arms Act ..	Form II ..	469	To import by sea.
	.. III ..	7	To import by land or river.
	.. IV ..	151	To export by sea.
	.. VI ..	331	To export to Native States.
	.. VII ..	1,431	To transport.
	.. IX ..	17	To manufacture, keep and sell.
	.. X ..	38	To keep and sell.
	.. XI ..	12	To manufacture and keep Rifles for sale.
	.. XII ..	2	To keep and sell Rifles.
	.. XIII ..	15	Licence for the possession by holders of licences in Form IX, X XI, or XII for safe keeping.
	.. XIV ..	24	To possess arms and military stores.
	.. XV ..	3	To possess arms for the purpose of target practice.
	.. XVI ..	5,349	To possess arms and to go armed.
	.. XVII ..	108	To possess arms during journey from one port of arrival to the place of destination.
.. XX ..	161	To go armed on a journey.	
Indian Explosives Act of 1884.	.. I ..	563	To import explosives.
	.. A ..	6	To manufacture, keep and sell fireworks.
	.. B ..	378	To keep and sell fireworks.
Indian Petroleum Act VII of 1899.	.. C ..	1	To possess gunpowder, etc.
	.. A ..	11	To possess petroleum (other than dangerous).
	.. B ..	79	To possess petroleum in quantity exceeding 40 gallons.
	.. C ..	77	To possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding 40 gallons.
	.. D ..	3	To possess petroleum not being dangerous in a major installation.
	.. E ..	4	To possess petroleum not being dangerous in a minor installation.
	.. F ..	15	Special licence to possess and transport dangerous petroleum for owners of motor vehicles.
	.. G ..	4	General licence to transport petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum).
	.. H ..	8	General licence to transport dangerous petroleum.
	.. P ..	2	To possess dangerous petroleum in bulk and non-bulk.
Under section 9 of the Petroleum Act VIII of 1889.	Special licences ..	143	To possess dangerous petroleum in bulk.
	.. B ..	124	To possess carbide of calcium.
	.. C ..	13	General licence to transport carbide of calcium.
	.. D ..	28	Special licence to transport carbide of calcium.
Poison Act I of 1904	Poisons licences ..	690	To possess and sell poisonous drugs.
Calcutta Police Act IV of 1866.	Section 59 ..	441	To convey gunpowder and explosives from Moyapur.

## APPENDIX III.

Statement of arms and ammunition imported by sea during the year 1928 by each dealer of Calcutta.

Serial No.	Names of dealers.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers and pistols.	Gunpowder.	Percussion caps.	Cartridges.	Cartridge cases.	Bullets.	Fuses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		No.	No.	No.	lbs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Coils.
1	Messrs. A. C. Coondoo & Co.	13	390	..	..	..	122,150	..	..	..
2	.. Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.	..	13	..	..	..	20,800	1,000	..	..
3	Messrs. A. T. Daw & Co.	42	881	11	7,400	11,00,000	595,180	43,100	..	..
4	.. D. N. Biswas & Co.	15	379	..	..	20,000	477,350	12,850	..	15,000
5	.. K. C. Biswas & Co.	3	252	..	1,300	25,000	84,860	..	..	12,300
6	.. Lyon & Lyon, Ltd.	71	935	57	2,250	150,000	299,185	83,250	1,500	..
7	.. M. Biswas & Co.	..	52	4	..	50,000	85,650	500	..	..
8	.. Manton & Co.	173	541	95	1,325	140,000	372,264	620,050	..	..
9	.. N. C. Daw & Co.	..	640	..	22,425	2,145,000	652,150	30,500	..	42,000
10	.. N. C. Dutt & Co.	..	83	..	8,800	560,000	127,875	..	..	..
11	.. R. B. Rodda & Co.	60	372	30	900	80,000	201,751	47,300	..	..
12	.. T. C. Biswas & Co.	..	..	..	..	15,000	10,000	..	..	..
13	.. Walter Locke & Co. Ltd.	5	94	..	..	..	223,100	..	..	..
14	.. Grindlay & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,100
	Total ..	673	7,886	307	38,031	5,637,250	4,419,601	845,225	1,000	27,000
	.. { 1928 ..	382	4,632	197	44,400	4,285,000	3,272,315	838,550	1,500	158,400

Statement showing the number of guns imported into Calcutta from Monghyr during the year 1928 by the licensed dealers of Calcutta.

Serial number.	Names of dealers.	D. B. M. L. Guns.	S. B. M. L. Guns.	Total.
		No.	No.	No.
1	Messrs. A. T. Daw & Co.	10	80	90
2	Messrs. N. C. Dutt & Co.	15	60	75
3	Messrs. N. C. Daw & Co.	7	37	44
4	Messrs. K. C. Biswas & Co.	..	20	20
5	Messrs. Lyon & Lyon, Ltd.	19	..	19
	Total ..	36	189	225
	.. { 1927 ..	..	..	..
	.. { 1928 ..	51	197	248

Statement showing the extent of trade carried on by the licensed dealers of Calcutta including sales under transport licences, etc., during the past two years 1927-1928.

	Years.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers and Pistols.	Gun-powder.	Percussion caps.	Cartridges.	Cartridge cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		No.	No.	No.	lbs.	No.	No.	No.
Sales under transport licences and others.	{ 1927	206	914	55	33,067	3,600,800	1,440,585	107,475
	.. { 1928	154	983	32	35,239	4,055,200	1,870,213	64,935
Retail sales	{ 1927	574	7,282	416	25,909½	3,381,069	3,411,109	854,165
	.. { 1928	464	5,059	393	19,476½	2,016,182	3,077,222	726,816
Total	{ 1927	780	8,196	471	58,976½	6,961,869	4,851,694	961,640
	.. { 1928	618	6,042	425	54,715½	6,071,382	4,947,435	791,751

## APPENDIX IV.

## Statement of import under licences during the years 1927-1928.

Years.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers and Pistols.	Cartridges.		Percussion caps.	Gun- powder.	Sulphur.	Dynamite	Blasting powder.
				Loaded.	Empty.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	Md. sr. ch.	lbs.	lbs.
1927 ..	728	8,274	358	4,778,726	849,350	5,704,250	98,031	100,107 10 4	211,000	238,000
1928 ..	397	5,168	209	3,670,225	845,050	4,662,500	124,740	257,562 0 1	232,000	20,000
Increase ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,709	157,454 29 13	41,000	..
Decrease ..	331	3,106	149	1,103,501	4,300	1,041,750	..	..	..	218,000

Years.	Gelignite.	Gelatine Dynamite.	Detonator.	Electric Detonator.	Blasting Gelatine.	A-2 Monobel.	Stonobel.	Fuse.	Com- pressed gun- powder pellets.	Gelignite Dynamite.
	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.	lbs.	No.	No.	Colls.	lbs.	lbs.
1927 ..	180,000	15,000	2,281,000	444,000	25,000	95,000	40,000	536,900	..	..
1928 ..	172,000	53,000	2,295,000	755,500	55,100	65,000	65,000	833,800	..	..
Increase ..	..	38,000	14,000	311,500	30,100	..	25,000	296,900	..	..
Decrease ..	8,000	..	..	..	..	30,000	..	..	..	..

## Statement of export, transport, etc., under licences during the years 1927-1928.

Years.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers and Pistols.	Cartridges.		Percussion caps.	Gun- powder.	Sulphur.	Dyna- mite.	Blasting Gelatine.	Geligi- nite.
				Loaded.	Empty.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	Md. sr. ch.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1927 ..	206	914	55	1,440,585	107,475	3,600,800	33,067	146,191 37 8	211,000	25,000	180,000
1928 ..	154	983	32	1,870,213	64,935	4,055,200	35,239	104,112 3 12	252,000	55,100	172,000
Increase ..	..	69	..	429,628	..	454,400	2,172	..	41,000	30,100	..
Decrease ..	52	..	23	..	42,540	..	..	42,079 33 12	..	..	8,000

Years.	Gelatine Dynamite.	Detonator.	Blasting powder.	Stonobel.	Fuse.	Saltpetre.	Lead.	Electric Detonator.	Compres- ed gun- powder pellets.	A-2 Monobel.
	lbs.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	Colls.	Mds. sr. ch	Md. sr. ch.	No.	lbs.	No.
1927 ..	15,000	2,281,000	238,000	40,000	536,900	134 5 0	48 0 0	444,000	..	95,000
1928 ..	53,000	2,295,000	20,000	65,000	833,800	442 17 0	51 12 12	755,500	..	65,000
Increase ..	38,000	14,000	..	25,000	296,900	308 12 0	3 12 12	311,500	..	..
Decrease ..	..	..	218,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

### Police Department.

CALCUTTA, THE 27<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1929.

RESOLUTION—No. 2288 Pl.

READ—

The Report on the Police Administration in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs for the year 1928.

The office of Commissioner of Police was held by Sir Charles Tegart, K.T., C.I.E., M.V.O., throughout the year.

2. **Strength.**—The sanctioned strength of the Calcutta Police Force at the end of 1928 was practically the same as at the end of the preceding year but the actual strength was increased by 143, although only 673 constables were recruited as compared with 771 in 1927. While it is too early to comment on the effects of the increased pay for sergeants, head constables and officers of lower rank, which was sanctioned with effect from the 1st November 1928, there can be little doubt that the big decrease in the number of vacancies is due to the better conditions of service. It is noteworthy that the number of constables of seventeen years' service and over increased from 357 to 464 while resignations dropped from 119 to 90. The health of the force showed some improvement, the average daily percentage of sick falling to 2.04 and the Governor in Council hopes that this improvement will be maintained and that the Commissioner of Police will not again have occasion to note that many of the men admitted to hospital were suffering from mal-nutrition. He also hopes that the higher pay will attract an increasing number of Bengali recruits.

3. **Housing.**—The programme of building construction for which a loan was obtained from the Government of India is now nearing completion, but the Governor in Council regrets that an examination of the possible annual revenue surplus accruing under the existing financial settlement showed that it was useless to proceed with the formulation of a loan scheme for police buildings in the suburbs. If there is any improvement in the provincial finances, the Commissioner will be asked to revive the project for the consideration of Government, as the present condition of many of the buildings, in which the police are housed in the suburbs, is very unsatisfactory and, as remarked by the Commissioner, the rents which have to be paid are likely to increase with the rapid development of the suburban area.

4. **Discipline.**—The Governor in Council regrets that misconduct on the part of members of the force necessitated sharp disciplinary and judicial action in a larger number of cases than in any of the three preceding years, but trusts that the general public will share his confidence in the Commissioner's determination to tolerate no abuses likely to bring discredit on the force as a whole. The Governor in Council has had occasion to examine a number of cases in which members of the force were dismissed for conniving at the commission of thefts from the jetties, and vessels in the stream, and congratulates the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Fairweather, on the good work which he did in unearthing the conspiracy and on the vigour and promptness of the action which he took against the police officers concerned.

5. **Crime statistics.**—No reader of the Report can fail to be struck by the large increase in the number of offences reported to the police, and while the Governor in Council desires to invite attention to the fact that only about 5 per cent. of the increase of over 25,000 cases relate to offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, he regrets to notice that there was an increase of over 40 per cent. in the number of true cases of burglary and of over 30 per cent. in the number of true cases of theft. At the same time, he notes with satisfaction that the number of true cases of burglary in 1928 was less than two-thirds of the number in 1922, while the number of true cases of theft was less than that year's number by one-sixth. In reviewing the report for 1926, the Governor in Council observed that the Presidency Area Emergency Security Act had proved of great value in dealing with criminal gangs, and he now notes that the increase of crime referred to has coincided with the return of most of the well-known offenders dealt with under the Act.

Although the Governor in Council has not examined in detail the question whether the present method of dealing with juveniles, charged with petty offences such as begging and causing obstruction in the streets, can be improved, he is inclined to agree with the remarks of the Commissioner on the point.

6. **Revolutionary crime and seditious writings and speeches.**—The Governor in Council is pleased to record that, during the year, the remainder of the persons imprisoned under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act were released from restraint, and that it was not considered necessary to make any fresh arrests. While noticing with satisfaction that no overt act of violence was perpetrated by terrorists in Calcutta, he is still of opinion that constant vigilance on the part of the police is necessary.

While it has given His Excellency great satisfaction to be able to dispense with practically all the powers vested in him under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, he regrets that he has been compelled to order a considerable number of prosecutions for seditious speeches and writings. He trusts that the press of Bengal will not again be disgraced by the publication of such an article as appeared in a now defunct newspaper, the obvious intention of which was to incite race hatred and which was characterised by the Chief Justice as a deliberate piece of rascality.

7. **Public order.**—Owing to the easing of inter-communal tension and the elaborate precautions taken by the police on the occasion of important Hindu and Muhammadan festivals, there was no outbreak of rioting between members of these two communities. His Excellency in Council trusts that the situation will continue to improve so that the police will be relieved to some extent of the great strain to which they have been subjected on such occasions in recent years.

The Governor in Council desires to express his approval of the way in which the police handled the difficult situation created on the 3rd February 1928, the day on which the Statutory Commission arrived in India, when large numbers of youths, whose feelings had been worked up by an elaborate newspaper campaign, got out of hand and violently obstructed the running of tramway cars in Bhowanipore and near the University. His Excellency in Council entertained serious apprehensions that there would be a similar outbreak of disorder on the arrival of the Commission in Calcutta in December and during their stay in the City, which synchronised with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and the session of the Congress and a number of connected conferences. The coincidence of these events involved a great deal of extra work for the police which was cheerfully undertaken and the critical period passed without any serious disturbance.

8. **Labour.**—The strike of Corporation scavengers in May and June called for tactful handling on the part of the Calcutta Police force, which had also the difficult task, successfully discharged, of shepherding a large number of processions during the course of the East Indian Railway strike at Howrah.

9. **Traffic.**—The Governor in Council notices that there has been a further increase in the number of public service motor vehicles plying in Calcutta and is greatly interested in the Commissioner's remarks about the improvement in the quality of vehicles recently placed on the streets. The preparation of an up-to-date set of rules governing the use of motor vehicles in Calcutta, the co-ordination of bus services and the reorganization of the clerical and executive staff show that the Motor Vehicles Department has benefited by the visit of the Inspector of the London Traffic Police. The Governor in Council realises, however, that firm direction and control by the police must be backed by willing co-operation on the part of users of the road and trusts that owners of motor cars will, both by their own example and by the instruction of their drivers in the observance not only of the rules but also of the courtesies of the road, contribute to the smooth running of motor vehicle traffic in Calcutta.

10. **Miscellaneous.**—Attention has been called recently in the public press to the nuisance caused by beggars, hawkers and stray cattle, and a considerable portion of the time and energy of the police has been devoted to an attempt to mitigate such nuisances, but in the present state of the law police action can have little effect. The Governor in Council is of opinion that much could be done by the Corporation to improve the present situation; and he desires to assure that body that any exercise by them of the powers which they possess, or could acquire, would meet with the strongest co-operation on the part of Government.

11. **Commendation of officers.**—The Governor in Council has been pleased to read the tribute which the Commissioner of Police has paid to his Deputy Commissioners and to some of his Assistant Commissioners, inspectors and sub-inspectors. His Excellency in Council desires to take this opportunity of placing on record his appreciation of the services of Sir Charles Tegart and of the general efficiency of the administration of the police in Calcutta.

**Order.**—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the resolution and a copy of the report be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

W. S. HOPKYNs,

*Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).*

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Nos. 2289-2291 Pl.

Copy forwarded to the—

- (1) Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,
- (2) Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta,
- (3) Commissioner of the Presidency Division,

for information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. R. BLAIR,

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA :

*The 4th July 1929.*



