

125

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1919.

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PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. Moore went to Delhi on deputation as an additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council on 1st February and was relieved by me. He resumed charge at the end of March but proceeded on leave a few days after. I held charge for the remainder of the year.

Mr. Dene was in charge of the Northern Range throughout the year. Mr. Mainwaring remained in charge of the Central Range up to 30th January when he was transferred to the Western Range and Mr. George succeeded him. The charge of the Southern Range was held successively by three officers—Mr. Pelly, the permanent officer, who went on leave in February 1919, Mr. Sweeting, who also proceeded on leave in November and Mr. Travers Phillips. I was in charge of the Western Range until about the end of January and Mr. Mainwaring thereafter. Mr. Hannington continued in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department throughout except for one month when he was on privilege leave and Mr. Williams acted for him.

The experimental scheme of working without Circle Inspectors in the three districts of Trichinopoly, Kurnool and Coimbatore proved an entire failure and was abandoned, the *status quo ante* being restored in those districts.

Transfers of district officers were more numerous than in the previous year. In thirteen districts there was a single change, in two districts two and in five districts three. These changes were very largely due to the shortage of officers, and the uncertainty of the probable time of rejoining by officers on military service and on leave. The remaining eight districts had either no change or the change was only for a brief interval. For want of officers thirteen subdivisions were left without a separate officer in charge, one for a little over five months, one for three months, three for two months and the rest for shorter periods. At the close of the year Superintendents of nineteen districts had the services of Personal Assistants.

Out of nineteen officers on military duty at the beginning of the year fourteen were released from that duty during the year. Both Messrs. Deane and Saunders continued to be on other duty, the former in the jail department and the latter in connexion with the reformation of the Chenchus in Kurnool district until his departure on leave in November. The services of Deputy Superintendent of Police P. Kunhi Ahmad Koya Sahib Bahadur were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Assistant Commissioner in Port Blair.

During the year an Indian officer of the Imperial Service and two officers of the Provincial Service retired. A Deputy Superintendent was permanently promoted to the rank of District Superintendent of Police. A Deputy Superintendent was sanctioned for employment in my office and the post of manager was abolished.

With effect from the beginning of the year a time scale of pay was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Imperial Police Service. This, however, was

R
Z 211, 1937 N19
N20.

25066

subsequently modified by a reduction in the scale of pay and the grant of an overseas allowance to officers of non-Indian domicile. A revised rate of pay on time scale has also been sanctioned for the Provincial Police officers and proposals for giving effect to it are under preparation.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 32,889 or 104 more than the figure for the previous year. The main causes of the increase were—

- (1) The creation of an additional police station and the formation of an armed reserve in the Madras City,
- (2) The strengthening of the prosecuting staff in certain districts, and
- (3) The revision of the re-allocation of stations in the Kurnool district.

The temporary additional forces (1,548) shown at the end of statement D consisted of—

- (i) Plague force (1,216),
- (ii) Punitive Police force at Kamudi, Rāmnād district (58),
- (iii) Police guards at the various criminal settlements (43), and
- (iv) temporary forces enlisted for other purposes (231).

The number of vacancies in the force at the end of the year was 1,004 or 547 less than in the previous year. The cessation of the war and the grant of a war allowance facilitated recruitment to some extent, and Superintendents in a number of districts were able to fill up their ranks with men of some description. Special endeavours were made in the Madras City and districts to enlist demobilized sepoys but they proved disappointing, the standard of the candidates being very low, and the majority of men volunteering being men who had served in Labour Corps or non-combatant forces who were unfit for police work. In Kistna and Coimbatore the force was at its full strength at the end of the year, and the number of vacancies in Guntūr, South Kanara, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam, the Nilgiris, North Malabar, South Arcot and Gōdāvari was negligible. In Jeypore, on the other hand, the number was higher than in the previous year. This was due to the peculiar conditions of the district, local recruits being unavailable and men from the plains being unwilling to go to the Agency. In Anantapur where the number of vacancies was the highest (129), the gold mines attract labour on a large scale. Kurnool and Bellary, with 122 and 97 vacancies respectively, are two other districts where the difficulty of recruitment is chronic. The other districts where vacancies exceeded 50 were Chingleput (126), Madras City (70) and Tanjore (68). The improvement in recruitment, such as it was, was however of brief duration, for since the close of the year conditions have altered very much for the worse and the shortage in the force is on the increase. In several districts an endeavour has been made to bring the force up to strength by the enlistment of large numbers of Malayalis, some classes of whom are easy to get. These men are practically foreigners in many places with no knowledge of the language or habits of the people and the number of men so serving is the largest that can possibly be allowed. In my last report I said that in the transition stage through which we were passing it would be difficult to forecast the effect of the war allowance granted in the beginning of the year. We are now in the midst of a world-wide economic revolution, the cost of living has risen to an unprecedented height and the pay of some ranks of the service does not at present represent a living wage. Pending the report of the Salaries Committee appointed by Government to consider this question, an additional temporary allowance has been sanctioned for the constabulary and a similar allowance is very urgently needed in some of the other ranks. Recruiting is easier in the most northern districts and the West Coast than anywhere else. It is most difficult in the Ceded districts and the class of men recruited is almost everywhere very low particularly in the central and the southern districts. The system of transferring men between the Agency and the plains in the Gōdāvari district has worked fairly successfully and the men are getting accustomed to these transfers. The direct recruitment of head constables continued and 23 head constables were under training in the Central Recruits' Schools and 12 in the district school, Vizagapatam, at the close of the year. Some of these were

men who had completed the School-Final course, but this matter is still in the experimental stage, and the work in districts of men so recruited has not yet lasted long enough to allow of a final opinion being formed. Some men of the wrong class have been enlisted and out of eleven selected for training in the Vellore school three were rejected after partial training as unfit, and one resigned. In Coimbatore out of ten men selected one resigned, whilst one out of nine selected was rejected after partial training in the Anantapur school. I am obliged, however, to state that this scheme has proved very disappointing and is found to have had a bad effect on recruitment. I therefore propose to stop further enlistment of this kind until the work of the men sent out during the last two years has been fully reported on. The Naik scheme was introduced in Coimbatore at the beginning of the year, the extra appointments being met by a reduction in the strength of the constabulary. The Naik is intended for the more important duties of a constable and the less important duties of a head constable, such as checking patrols, watching bad characters and generally for work requiring special intelligence. The experiment was made in order to ascertain whether it was necessary to pay a man the same for the performance of such duties as for purely mechanical duties, such as guard, patrol work and process-serving and has been in the main successful. The scheme can be recommended for general adoption with a few minor modifications which involve so little change in the system, as tried, that I do not consider any further experimental trial necessary. The chief of these modifications are, a reduction in the percentage of Naiks which has up to now been 20 per cent, and the prohibition of direct recruitment in that rank. Fifteen per cent is a sufficient percentage and the direct recruitment of Naiks does not encourage recruiting or result in a better class of man being obtained. Another modification is that one class of Naiks is sufficient. They are at present divided into two classes with a difference of only one rupee in pay. A Naik has a further prospect of promotion to head constable's rank which is quite enough. There is no doubt that any future improvement in the work, pay and prospects of the subordinate police must be looked for in some scheme of this kind and the establishment of the Naik's rank met by a corresponding reduction in strength appears to me to be a practical move in this direction. The reduction in strength is of very little moment. Few districts are able to enlist up to strength or have done so for years, and in very many of them the material is so extremely poor that the employment of fewer but better paid men will more than make up the loss.

There was an appreciable fall in the number of casualties in the permanent force (2,961 against 3,270). Resignations declined to 474 from 617 and desertions to 489 from 684. The number of discharges was 289 more than in the previous year.

Outbreaks of influenza and other epidemic diseases were less virulent than in the previous year and the health of the force improved slightly. Mortality showed a decrease (536 against 823), the percentage to the actual strength being 1·7 against 2·7 in the previous year. The percentage of admissions into hospital fell from 168·7 to 162·7 and that of the daily sick rate from 3·4 to 3·0. The sick rate is still high, the two main contributing causes being the inadequacy of pay and the insufficiency of housing accommodation.

3. The percentage of departmental punishments rose slightly (32·4 against 29·2). Bellary returned the highest percentage (62·1 against 52·3) and in Madras City and eleven other districts the average was exceeded. Among districts where the percentage stood high and above that of the previous year were Madura (55·1 against 37·5), Chittoor (53·9 against 37·1),

Conduct:		Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
Departmental punishments: Statement E columns 10 to 13.		1917.	1918.	1919.
For absence without leave	...	7·3	9·0	8·0
For offences other than absence	...	23·3	20·2	24·4
without leave.	...			
Total	...	30·9	29·2	32·4

Railway Police, Madras (52.9 against 42.6), Trichinopoly (46.1 against 31.0) and Guntūr (42.4 against 29.8). In Bellary, besides the shortage of men, the force contained a large number of temporary men among whom discipline could only be maintained by timely punishments. Mr. Loveluck in Madura reports that deterrent punishments were necessary to enforce discipline and check absence without leave. The increase in other districts indicates stricter supervision. The Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, reports that the opening of eleven new stations and the consequent reduction of the areas in charge of Sub-Inspectors rendered it possible to keep the men under better control than before and that this resulted in a remarkable decrease in punishments from 57.2 to 42.5. In Anantapur absence without leave became less frequent and the number of punishments showed a decline.

There was a slight fall in the percentage of punishments for absence without leave. In fourteen districts the percentage was above the average. Compared with the previous year, Madras City and sixteen districts showed a decline which was marked in Anantapur (11.9 against 36.2). South Kanara and North Malabar again returned the lowest percentages followed by South Malabar, the Nilgiris and Vizagapatam.

Punishments for offences other than absence without leave showed an appreciable increase, Madras City and thirteen districts exceeding the average percentage. The Railway Police, Madras, returned the highest percentage (42.2 against 31.9), Madras City coming next (42.0 against 35.3). Kurnool showed a noticeable decrease (28.8 against 38.4) while Chittoor and Anantapur a corresponding increase (35.4 against 20.0) and (30.6 against 16.3) respectively.

Dismissals were more numerous than in the previous year (314 against 225), while the number of suspensions remained almost the same (444 against 442). The rise in the former was contributed by a majority of the districts of which Guntūr was the foremost (17 against 1). The largest number of dismissals was in Madras City (28 against 32) and in Madura (23 against 20), Tanjore (22 against 12) and Nellore (20 against 11), the number was high. Suspensions decreased in Kurnool, Salem and Coimbatore. In Tanjore, on the other hand, not only was the number of suspensions the largest (73 against 19) but also the increase was the greatest and I am inclined to think that in this district the infliction of this punishment was overdone. The attention of the Superintendent was drawn to this.

The proportion of blackmarks awarded increased to 22.2 per cent from 20.2 per cent. The increase was marked in Chittoor (+ 170) and was considerable in Chingleput (+ 91), Madras City (+ 87) and Ganjam (+ 84), while there was an appreciable decrease in Kurnool, Vizagapatam and Anantapur.

The system of awarding deferred blackmarks was used freely. The number awarded in the year was 5,186 and that pending at the beginning of the year 2,148. Of the total, 1,904 were confirmed, 3,556 remitted and 1,874 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of the number remitted to the total disposed of was the same as in the previous year (i.e., 65.1).

With an increase in punishments there was a slight increase in the total number of appeals disposed of by the Deputy Inspectors-General, the number in the Northern and Southern Ranges being larger than in the others. The number in which punishments were modified or cancelled was, however, smaller. In 14 out of 44 appeals from Nellore the orders were reversed or modified, corresponding figures for Guntūr and Gōdāvari being 12 out of 38 and 10 out of 40, respectively. The number of appeals dealt with by me was also slightly larger, and the proportion of cases in which the original orders were interfered with, greater. Fifteen appeals were preferred to Government, 10 against dismissal and 5 against other punishments. Orders on one have not yet been received and the punishments appealed against in the other 14 were confirmed. One appeal against dismissal preferred by a Sub-Inspector to the Government of India was withheld by the Government.

The number of police officers and men punished judicially rose from 169 to 207 of whom 122 were convicted of offences committed by them in their official capacity and the rest of offences committed in their private capacity, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 93 and 76 respectively. The increase was marked in Cuddapah, Tanjore, Anantapur, Gōdāvari and Madras City while there was a corresponding decrease in Kistna and Chittoor. No police officer in North Malabar was punished by a court. There was an increase both in the number of persons convicted under the Police Act and for negligently allowing prisoners to escape. Convictions for extortion were four more than in the previous year. A constable of Trichinopoly was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 for misappropriating the pay of the station staff. In Cuddapah a constable suspecting that his wife had misbehaved during his absence on military duty murdered her and was hanged. A constable of the Railway Police, Trichinopoly, got one year's rigorous imprisonment for stealing the gold buttons of a passenger, while another constable of the Railway Police was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for decoying a passenger and with the assistance of two other local constables, robbing him of his belongings. A Sergeant of the Madras City was convicted of criminal breach of trust for obtaining money on the pretext that he would procure sovereigns cheaply.

4. Mr. F. S. S. George of the Imperial Police, Muhammad Amin-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, of the Provincial Service (retired), M.R.Ry. P. Duraiswami Pillai Avargal, Inspector of Police (since promoted to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police) and constable Abdul Qadir Sahib were awarded the King's Police Medal during the year. Mr. R. H. Hitchcock of the Imperial Police was made a Member of the British Empire. The titles of Diwan Bahadur, Rao Sahib, Rai Sahib and Khan Sahib were conferred upon M.R.Ry. S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal, M.R.Ry. A. K. Raja Ayyar Avargal, and M.R.Ry. A. Subba Reddi Garu of the Provincial Service and Muhammad Qasim Ali Sahib Bahadur, Inspector, respectively. For good recruiting work three Deputy Superintendents, six Inspectors, eleven Sub-Inspectors and a head constable were granted recruiting badges by Government and three Inspectors and three Sub-Inspectors received certificates.

The number of officers rewarded by promotion was the same as in the previous year, i.e., 20.

Details of the money rewards granted in the last two years are given in the statement below:—

		1918.		1919.	
		Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to the police.	Madras City...	1,159	Rs. 9,000	535	Rs. 4,140
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	4,967	33,713	6,768	49,550
	Total ...	6,117	42,713	7,303	53,690
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.	Madras City...	82	898	85	779
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	3,453	23,125	4,605	33,749
	Total ...	3,535	24,023	4,690	34,528

A further gratifying increase occurred in the number of police officers and private individuals granted money rewards, almost all districts contributing to it. The usefulness of the system of granting liberal rewards for good work especially to village officers and private individuals is now well understood, and the presentation of the rewards in public at the annual district sports or other special

ceremonial functions which has become a normal feature in most districts, has resulted in more spontaneous co-operation by the public. The expenditure in Coimbatore, though smaller than in the previous year, was again the largest and the Superintendent attributes the fall to greater discrimination in granting rewards. Among districts where the increase was considerable, Rāmnād, Nellore, Anantapur, Chingleput, Salem, South Malabar, Tanjore and Tinnevely were conspicuous. A sum of Rs. 2,009 paid to the men of the reserve and Sivakasi special force in Rāmnād for suppressing the riot at Kamudi in 1918 and preventing further disturbances and Rs. 1,301 to several police officers for putting down a serious outbreak by Mappillas in South Malabar contributed to the increase in those districts. In Bellary the services of private individuals received due recognition. District reports record numerous instances of valuable work done by members of the public both on their own initiative and in conjunction with the police which were duly recognized. A private individual in Guntūr who collected a number of villagers and dispersed a mob of looters was given Rs. 25. In Rāmnād three persons who arrested at great personal risk a dangerous absconder who had already stabbed to death one of the party were each given Rs. 20 as reward and the widow of the deceased was granted an extraordinary pension of Rs. 5 per mensem by Government. In the same district, for bravery shown in capturing a robber, a woman was presented with a ring worth Rs. 21.

For the arrest of a notorious dacoit and gang leader of Nellore, a reward of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned out of which a head constable and a private individual were paid Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 respectively and a constable and six private individuals the balance.

For conspicuous bravery during the riot at Kalnad in 1918 in South Kanara, a sum of Rs. 605 was paid to several police officers of whom Inspector M.R.Ry. T. Rama Rao Avargal got Rs. 300 and a Sub-Inspector Rs. 150.

Rupees 602 were distributed among certain police officers of South Malabar and Cochin State and a private individual for the arrest of a band of notorious robbers and Rs. 591 among several police officers of Chingleput for successfully dealing with looting cases.

Among rewards paid from sources other than Government were—

(1) Rupees 300 offered by Mrs. Weborney, Manageress of the Kotagiri Hotel, the Nilgiris, for the detection of a case of theft in which property valued Rs. 13,500 was lost.

(2) Rupees 375 offered by a private individual for good work in a sensational murder case in Rāmnād district, out of which Rs. 250 were paid to Inspector M.R.Ry. K. S. Karpagavinayakam Pillai Avargal and Rs. 125 to a Sub-Inspector.

(3) Rupees 200 offered by a private individual to constable Kuppuswami Ayyar of Trichinopoly district for good work in a case of house-breaking and theft in Madras.

(4) The presentation of a gold watch and chain worth Rs. 200 by the residents of Nandyal to a Sub-Inspector of Kurnool district for regulating the sale of grains and preventing disturbances; a wrist watch of the value of Rs. 150 to Inspector M.R.Ry. N. S. Rama Ayyar and a ring worth Rs. 50 to a Sub-Inspector of South Malabar by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur. M. C. Krishna Varma Raja Avargal of Mankada for the detection of a case of dacoity in Angadipuram; and a gold watch and chain valued Rs. 150 to Inspector Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sahib of South Kanara by the mercantile community of Mangalore for good work during the looting scare.

Out of 3,441 head constables and 26,363 constables who were in the force on the last day of the year, 23 head constables or 0.7 per cent and 2,620 constables or 9.9 per cent were classed as illiterate.

Education:
Statement E, columns 24
and 25.

The school under Mr. Mullaly did another year's efficient work. The probationary Deputy Superintendent who was in the school at the beginning of the year remained there until after the close of the year. A probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police joined the school in April.

Provincial Training
School, Vellore.

A change was introduced during the year in the system of admissions to the school, these being made twice, in June and in October. The object of the change is to accelerate the supply of trained Sub-Inspectors, the number of vacancies in districts having increased to an alarming extent and there being a prospect of affairs becoming still worse. The staff of the school was accordingly increased by two lecturers, one permanent and one temporary, and one drill instructor.

At the beginning of the year there were 50 Sub-Inspectors of the district police, 10 of Madras City, 2 of Coorg and a Sergeant of Rāmnād under training in the school.

A Sub-Inspector of Madras City joined in January, two Sub-Inspectors, one of Madras City and one of the district police, resigned and the probation of a Sub-Inspector of the district police was ordered to cease. The services of the Sergeant were dispensed with for cowardice and a Sub-Inspector of Madras City died of an accident. After the final examination in April, 14 Sub-Inspectors were posted to districts for practical training, and a Sub-Inspector of Coorg sent back. In June a new batch of 39 Sub-Inspectors of the district police, 4 of the City Police, 1 of Coorg and an Inspector were admitted into the school. Of these the probation of one Sub-Inspector of the district police was terminated. After the examination in October, 31 Sub-Inspectors of the district police were sent to districts for training, 9 returned to Madras City and 1 to Coorg. The second batch of admissions consisted of 66 Sub-Inspectors of the district police, 4 Sub-Inspectors of the City Police, 2 Sergeants and an Inspector. The Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors of the district police resigned and a Sub-Inspector was dismissed for cheating at the final examination. There were 104 Sub-Inspectors of the district police, 8 of the City, 1 of Coorg, 2 Sergeants and an Inspector under training on the last day of the year. The Inspector is a B.A. and of the 104 Sub-Inspectors of the district police, 1 is a B.A., 10 F.A's., 1 a Matriculate and 85 hold the Secondary School Leaving Certificate. The Principal reports that the general standard of the cadets admitted for training is not as high as is desirable but that the training and discipline in the school form their character and equip them with grit and smartness.

At the examination held in April, a clerk of my office and 10 Sub-Inspectors passed the advanced English shorthand test at 140 words a minute. Of the latter, 6 also passed both the Telugu shorthand test at 60 words and 70 words a minute, one the Telugu test at 60 words and one the Tamil test. Six Sub-Inspectors passed the advanced English test at 140 words a minute at the examination held in June, 4 of them passing the Tamil test also. The Kanarese Shorthand Manual is almost complete and is expected to be published shortly. In recognition of his labour in compiling the book, the Shorthand Instructor M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Rao was granted an honorarium of Rs. 500 including a gold watch of the value of Rs. 250.

My proposal for the formation of a separate Shorthand Bureau of 24 Sub-Inspectors was sanctioned by Government in October, but the Bureau could not be opened until after the close of the year. These Sub-Inspectors will hereafter be exclusively employed on shorthand work in different parts of the Presidency, as required by district officers and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, and when not on reporting work will be stationed in their depôt at the school where they will receive practical instruction under the Shorthand Instructor. Each Sub-Inspector will get a duty allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem for proficiency in shorthand in two languages besides rent-free quarters or house rent allowances. The Bureau with its special allowance appears to be popular among Sub-Inspectors and its formation has really solved one of our most difficult problems, that of securing efficient reporters in constant practice.

As usual, "First-aid to the injured", riding and *Jiu Jitsu* were taught in the school. Tuition in "First-aid" is irregular, the course difficult and most Sub-Inspectors failed in the subject, only 14 being successful. As it was inexpedient to keep the unsuccessful candidates in the school for another term

for this subject in the face of the shortage in districts, a pass in it was not made compulsory.

The police band was maintained efficiently and up to date and had nine engagements during the year. The bandmen numbered 23 exclusive of Sergeant Boston. Music to the value of Rs. 1,002-9-0 was purchased in the year and the closing balance of the band fund was Rs. 721-7-9.

The usual annual police conference and police sports were held in January.

Except the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, which remained closed throughout the year, the other three schools were working. Probationary head constables and Naiks were given special instruction, the period of training of the former being extended to one year. "First-aid to the injured" was taught in all the schools but owing to frequent changes of medical officers, the instruction was irregular in the Coimbatore and Vellore schools and in the Anantapur school adequate attention could not be devoted to this subject as the medical officer had to give lectures to other students elsewhere. To encourage interest in *Jiu Jitsu* three prizes of Rs. 2 each were instituted in the Vellore school to the winners at the final examination held by the Principal. The Coimbatore school won three prizes at the ambulance competitions organized in Madras by the St. John's Ambulance Association. The schools were all inspected by me and by the Deputy Inspectors-General every quarter. The Coimbatore school was also visited by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon in September.

Details of the number of recruits trained in each school and the number of prizes awarded are given in the subjoined statement:—

School.	Number who passed out during the year.	Number who received prizes		
		For good conduct (Rs. 2).	For obtaining high marks.	
			First prize (75 per cent of the marks: Rs. 2).	Second prize (60 per cent of the marks: Rs. 1).
Vellore	303	118	13	33
Coimbatore	290	68	40	41
Anantapur	389	170	17	79
Total	981	356	70	153

Inclusive of 23 head constables and 2 Naiks directly recruited, there were 766 recruits under training in the three schools at the end of the year. In the interval between the dates of enlistment and admission into the Recruits' school, men enlisted were given instruction in district headquarters schools. //

6. Excluding the cost of criminal settlements, Rs. 2,12,589, the cost of the department for the official year 1919-20, worked out according to the information available up to date, was Rs. 1,19,72,324, or an increase of Rs. 17,07,787 over the provisional figure for the previous year. The increase was mainly due to—

- (1) the grant of a time scale of pay to officers of the Imperial Police with effect from January 1919;
- (2) the enhancement of the war allowance to the constabulary;
- (3) the discontinuance from 1st April 1919 of the system of recovering seven-tenths cost of the Railway Police from the Railway Companies; and
- (4) increased expenditure on account of travelling allowances, service postage and telegram charges.

In my previous report I made a suggestion that in order to arrive at an estimate of the cost of true police work certain items of expenditure might be eliminated from the police budget. On going into the question further I find that the cost of the village police and criminal settlements is shown separately, but as regards sub-jail guards, orderlies and other items, the present system of

accounting does not admit of their separation and a correct idea of their cost cannot be arrived at without an undue amount of labour. The scheme of substituting jail warders for police guards in sub-jails at Coimbatore and Kurnool worked throughout and proposals for placing it on a satisfactory footing are before Government.

7. I gather from the district reports that the improvement in co-operation on the part of village magistrates was steadily maintained during the year. That such co-operation was promptly appreciated is evidenced by the fact that 955 village officers were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 8,843, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 941 and Rs. 7,758 respectively. Superior officers are doing their best to inculcate in the rural staff a proper sense of their duties and responsibilities and their endeavours have borne fruit here and there. Mr. Skinner reports that he and the other officers in Nellore have been able to stimulate initiative in village magistrates in raiding criminal organizations and instances a case in which a village magistrate on hearing of a robbery promptly collected a number of men, pursued and arrested the robbers. An instance reported from Cuddapah is that of a village magistrate who with two others and a party of men effectively blockaded a house in which fifteen dacoits had taken refuge until the police arrived and captured them. Side by side with this record of good work towards detection of crime, it has to be noted that in regard to prevention we get little or no assistance from the village police. It is needless to emphasize the importance of their help in this direction, and if the grant of higher pay to the constabulary is to be accompanied by a diminution of their numbers, which seems inevitable, we shall have to be dependent on the village police more than ever for the performance of such duties as surveillance of bad characters and road patrols. It is essential that the village police agency should be placed on a satisfactory footing by raising their numbers and their pay. This is a reform which should, in the interests of peace and security of person and property in the country, receive the early consideration of Government, and now that the war is no longer an excuse for postponing necessary reforms, there should be no delay with regard to this one.

The work of ghat talaiyaris has been reported satisfactory in most districts.

Their presence on roads has reduced grave crime in certain localities and rendered them safe for the travelling public, and several of them have received rewards for the prevention of crime and arrest of offenders. In several districts the talaiyaris did not live at their ghats and orders were issued during the year making residence at ghats compulsory on pain of dismissal. In Anantapur, the talaiyari staff was thoroughly re-organized by the removal of all those who lived away from the ghats. A few more talaiyaris were provided with land and accommodation and it is in this particular direction that improvement must be looked for. It is essential that all these men should be provided with huts, and above all, wells, at the ghats, and I think that District Magistrates could do a great deal in this matter which is a very important one in wild districts. In most districts where talaiyaris are employed the men will not live at their ghats for want of water. In districts like Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah a talaiyari thana with a well also becomes a halting place which serves to collect travellers. This results in their travelling in larger companies and has a considerable effect in making gang crime more difficult.

8. The reserves were generally maintained up to strength and in a state of efficiency. Drill and discipline were good. The emergency forces were kept up to their full numbers as far as possible, but in some districts, e.g., Ganjam and Jeypore, this was not possible owing to numerous and frequent escorts. I consider that escorts and orderlies should, whenever possible, be supplied from elsewhere than the armed reserve, and have issued instructions to this effect. Service in the Cordite Factory guard is reported to be less unpopular than formerly, but the difficulty of replacing men deputed from districts for this duty continues. The duty is very hard and the men are not properly housed. The strength is small for the work expected and I am unable to call the situation at all satisfactory. A report on it is now before Government.

Proposals for the transfer of the Chodavaram reserve referred to in my previous report are still under consideration. All armed reserves except that at Bellary were mobilized in accordance with orders. In some districts they were also specially mobilized, e.g., on the occasion of the Dasara-Muharram festivals, apprehended outbreaks of looting and His Excellency the Viceroy's tour. Parties of reserves from other districts were, as in the previous year, deputed to Cuddapah and Kurnool during the Hindu-Muhammadan festivals, and the Sivaratri festival in the latter district and to Madras during the Viceroy's visit. Swedish drill, "First-aid to the injured" and signalling were taught in most reserves and interest in athletic games was kept alive by holding annual district sports. A team from South Malabar won a prize at the ambulance competitions organized by the St. John's Ambulance Association and held at Madras. Government sanctioned tentatively as an emergent measure a duty allowance of Rs. 25 to all Sergeants who are ex-British soldiers, but men of this class are worse off in respect of a living wage than any other branch of the service and they are indispensable for the training and discipline of reserves. The question of giving them a further allowance is under the consideration of Government.

9. The mileage under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent, Railway Police, Madras, remained unchanged while that under the Superintendent, Railway Police, Trichinopoly, rose to 1,842.39 owing to the opening of a new branch line, 23.12 miles in length, from Tiruturaipundi to Agastyampalli in May. The strength of Trichinopoly Railway Police was increased in consequence by 1 head constable and 4 constables to work the outpost newly opened at Vēdāranniyam. The chief form of crime in the railway is theft which increased in the year. Six cases of murder were reported but in most of these the offence had been committed outside railway limits. Thefts from passenger trains showed a large increase which was due partly to restrictions in train service and consequent overcrowding. Systematic armed patrols over several parts of the South Indian Railway led to the detection of a number of these cases while the arrest and conviction of some habitual train thieves operating on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the detailing of policemen in plain clothes in trains to watch the higher class compartments checked such thefts on this line. The joint checking of railway fittings by the railway servants and the Railway Police diminished thefts of railway materials in the South Indian Railway. In the other railway the binding over of receivers and the institution of special police patrols kept down thefts of tie-bars which were once rife. Insufficient lighting and watching arrangements at most stations on this railway are the cause of thefts from goods sheds and yards. Thefts from goods trains are usually committed when the trains slow down at steep gradients or are held up at outer signals during nights. In one case at Waltair where these thefts were being organized by villagers and were frequent, the conviction of a village magistrate who was caught red-handed had a good effect. Good results may also be expected from the arrangement recently introduced in the South Indian Railway that railway menials should wait at the out signals and escort the train to the station. The amount of property lost was larger but there was a satisfactory increase in the percentage recovered. Detection showed an appreciable improvement. Complaints of shortages rose but inquiries showed that many cases were reported on insufficient grounds. The independent seal-checking of wagons by the Railway Police, Madras, continues to be of value in localizing thefts from goods trains. The sensational case of the year was the abstraction of cash bags containing Rs. 20,000 from the railway cash chest sent from Poona and received at Rayapuram. The chest when opened contained two cash bags and twenty-three gunny bags filled with iron filings. The case is under investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department.

Attempts to derail trains numbered 3 and cases of stone-throwing 30. Five of the latter ended in conviction. In one of these cases one of the culprits was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and two other juveniles awarded 10 and 8 stripes respectively. There were 10 collisions and 37 derailments. None of these was serious. A passenger train was derailed between

Kannamangalam and Kanniambadi on 12th April 1919, but no passengers were injured. Owing to wrong setting of points a train went into the dead siding at Kadirpet station and collided with a water tank and a wagon both of which capsized, the engine was derailed and the fireman slightly injured.

The number of persons run over by trains and killed was 232 or 55 more than in the previous year. A noteworthy case was that of a Kōpmari woman who in her haste to get down unnoticed from a night train at Alapakam to carry away a steel brief case containing jewels and cash valued Rs. 3,000, belonging to a passenger, which she had thrown at one end of the platform, fell between the carriage and the platform and was killed. The bag was restored to the owner. There were two cases of fire at the railway workshops at Negapatam in one of which investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department disclosed that the case was one of arson actuated by bad feeling between two Eurasian watchmen. They were dealt with departmentally.

The Railway Police and the district police continued to work in harmony and the relations with the railway staff were generally cordial.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

10. The effect of the bad season in 1918 made itself felt in the year under General character of the report and aggravated the severity of economic conditions. year.

As the year advanced, prices of all commodities rose steadily until August and remained at that level for the rest of the year. In parts of the Presidency scarcity prevailed. Crime also correspondingly increased until August and declined afterwards, but its total volume was so great that for a parallel we must go so far back as the famine years of 1877-78. It will probably return to normal as the proportion of wages to prices becomes adjusted. The following table presents the prices of food-grains and the volume of grave crime in the last five years:—

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (true cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1915	8.2	14.6	15.0	38,089
1916	7.8	14.5	14.8	36,660
1917	7.8	12.6	14.0	36,960
1918	6.9	9.9	12.0	42,956
1919	4.7	6.5	6.9	50,754

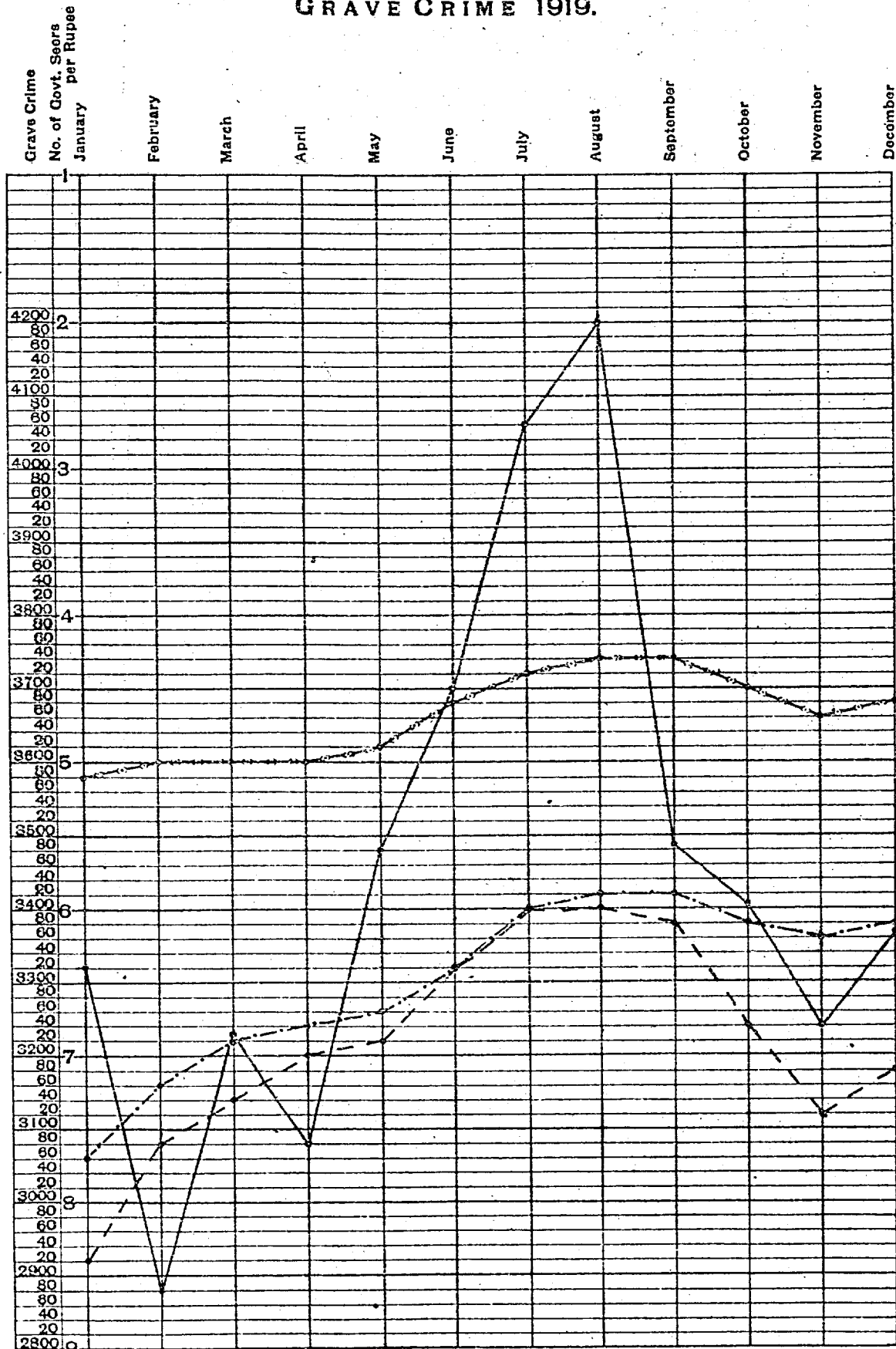
11. The number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances was 67,873 or 8,069 more than the figure for the previous year. Burglaries and thefts were the main heads of the increase. The appended diagram showing prices and the course of crime in each month of the year illustrates the close affinity that exists between the economic conditions and the incidence of crime. With a gradual rise in prices crime also increased until it reached the climax in August after which it dropped. The change after August, however, was due not so much to an improvement in prices as to the favourable season which began with a good supply of rain which provided employment for the poorer classes from among whom most of the casual offenders came owing to unemployment and scarcity. A majority of the districts and Madras City contributed to the increase in crime which was largest in (hittoor. Other districts where the increase was large were Ganjam (+645), North Arcot (+614), Trichinopoly (+583), Vizagapatam (+581), Gōdāvari (+575) and Salem (+535). In Guntūr, Tinnevely, Rāmnād and Nellore there

was a fall which is attributed to good preventive work and efficient control over bad characters. Kistna again headed the list with the heaviest crime (4,966) and was followed by Gōdāvari (4,526), Madura (3,682), Madras City (3,618) and South Arcot (3,444) in all of which crime was heavy in the previous year also, and Salem (3,232). Ganjām which was affected by famine was the scene of a number of grain lootings. In the districts bordering on Hyderabad a large influx of criminals from across the frontier tended to an increase in crime. Better registration is ascribed as one of the reasons for the increase in South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Gōdāvari. The increase in Chittoor is attributed to the bad season and in Madura to the activity of the Piramalai Kallas.

12. Prefixed to this report is a map showing the local distribution of serious crime against person and property. There were 26,585 such cases against 23,738 in the previous year, the ratio being one case to every 1,557 persons as against one case to 1,744 persons. Madras City, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Madura and the Nilgiris were again the most criminal districts and were joined by Jeypore, Bellary and Chittoor. There was an improvement in Rāmnād.

13. The subjoined statement shows the statistics of grave crime for the past three years. There were 7,798 more cases in the year than in 1918. The increase occurred under every head and in the same districts as those showing an increase in the total cognizable crime. Guntūr, one of the districts where there was a fall under the latter, showed a decline in grave crime also, the reverse being the case in Nellore, Rāmnād and Tinnevely. The increase was least in Kurnool. The bulk of the increase was under house-breaking, thefts and cattle-thefts and this was especially the case in Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Trichinopoly, South Malabar, North Arcot, Chittoor and Salem, in the last three of which the increase in cattle-thefts was marked. Dacoities and robberies would have risen much higher but for very good work in rounding up the organizers of professional crime.

GRAVE CRIME 1919.



True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1919. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder, 302, 303, 306, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 385, 397, 398, 389, 402, I.P.C.			Robbery, 302, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.			House-breaking, 440 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460, I.P.C.			Theft, ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Cattle-theft, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Total.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Madras City	8	18	16	1	15	14	7	1	19	7	12	10	10	1302	1756	2159	10	23	1834	2313	2749
Ganjam	25	35	27	8	8	27	16	17	19	390	493	865	553	705	838	1162	54	147	1191	1452	2234
Vizagapatnam	13	12	15	3	14	52	17	20	27	290	366	589	525	597	711	958	68	78	1014	1324	1778
Jeypore	11	24	25	12	23	44	48	48	86	283	293	296	836	1548	1870	2100	104	158	594	834	707
Godavari	23	27	38	17	20	18	44	44	34	578	713	836	1322	1477	2022	2131	117	143	2314	2851	3304
Kistna	41	48	46	81	57	66	40	40	43	923	1185	1322	1322	1937	2022	2131	219	320	2703	3667	3952
Guntur	18	34	31	30	50	67	67	80	66	498	529	557	851	937	1131	1705	136	190	1917	2305	2231
Nellore	37	53	62	51	197	181	76	104	74	555	529	557	851	937	1131	1705	91	88	1378	1641	1556
Karacul	41	40	39	22	70	77	36	36	74	314	315	335	735	477	678	863	84	108	1240	1888	1901
Bellary	27	34	33	14	59	61	35	42	52	342	342	335	395	273	387	383	65	78	747	882	976
Anantapur	49	58	51	5	19	17	12	13	42	253	342	437	395	301	352	423	57	73	902	902	1138
Cuddapah	12	20	36	9	22	40	23	37	56	399	449	706	706	445	552	623	36	42	633	751	993
Chittoor	26	28	30	10	21	26	23	21	35	417	452	680	680	756	880	1014	105	145	984	1184	1740
North Arcot	14	15	18	1	5	8	12	16	16	287	351	412	412	603	667	778	80	73	837	1027	1202
Chingleput	18	13	14	20	24	32	26	30	27	578	659	613	613	1141	1326	1420	274	353	2057	2411	2514
South Arcot	20	20	17	11	12	19	24	45	45	512	537	632	632	695	721	823	142	140	1394	1478	1773
Tanjore	31	22	29	14	12	32	42	34	36	383	422	538	538	632	651	850	191	182	1293	1323	1773
Trichinopoly	36	73	57	30	42	61	49	47	63	789	816	1003	1003	806	922	992	382	378	2062	2278	2642
Madras	37	46	45	26	68	34	59	45	56	524	403	403	403	384	331	331	150	114	1180	1007	1098
Ramanad	40	40	57	34	37	18	98	92	61	611	631	615	615	571	623	674	225	171	1509	1689	1614
Tinnevely	26	50	60	22	65	52	60	65	86	466	465	531	531	691	845	1129	244	375	1509	1871	2418
Salem	98	93	133	16	19	15	26	38	38	282	227	210	210	433	542	521	312	293	1167	1213	1335
Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	31	31	31	125	172	191	1	3	163	252	330
The Nilgiris	30	40	32	10	13	22	23	27	41	560	637	788	788	619	619	891	188	191	1432	1527	2035
South Malabar	7	5	3	6	6	3	6	7	10	175	157	201	201	176	181	265	32	25	402	381	515
North Malabar	20	19	29	8	10	16	4	3	15	149	185	231	231	386	408	586	25	31	592	656	969
South Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	34	42	42	1220	1408	1658	...	...	1250	1505	1710
The Railway Police, Madras.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	18	22	16	16	1263	1148	1268	...	...	1285	1173	1280
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	728	893	982	434	879	965	890	1052	1144	11698	13140	15783	15783	19737	23095	26237	3483	3591	39960	42656	50754

14. Murders numbered 982 and raised the previous year's record by 89. Coimbatore as usual again topped the list with the largest number of cases (133) and the largest increase (+45). Next came Kurnool followed by Salem, Madura and Tinnevely close on the heels of one another. The number of murders was also large in Cuddapah, Guntūr and Rāmnād. There was an improvement in Madura while Tinnevely showed a retrogression. Chittoor was another district where the increase was appreciable. Fictitious murders in Cuddapah received a wholesome check by the conviction of the offenders in the cases of the previous year and good security work. Gōdāvari, Kistna, Kurnool, Chittoor, North Arcot, Chingleput and Salem show a gradual increase in the past three years, while in Ganjam, Guntūr, Nellore, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Madura and Rāmnād, the decline is disproportionate to the rapidity of the rise in the preceding years.

The most tragic event of the year was the coldblooded murder of Mr. De La Hey, the Principal of Newington School, where the minor zamindars under the Court of Wards were being trained, at about midnight while he was asleep. Two minor zamindars were accused of the crime and one of them appeared in court as an approver. The case, however, which was tried at the Bombay High Court Sessions ended in acquittal. An equally ghastly murder was that of a Sub-Inspector of the Railway Police, Trichinopoly, by four persons suspected in a theft case. The Sub-Inspector in the course of his investigation searched the houses of three and was about to search that of the fourth when all the four fell on him and his police party and brutally hacked him to death. All the four accused were sentenced to be hanged but the fourth accused got off on appeal. The family of the deceased was granted an extraordinary pension of Rs. 15 per mensem tenable for 12 years.

As usual, sexual relations accounted for a large number of murders. In Kistna a man stabbed his concubine and tried to foist the crime on her other paramour. The accused was hanged. In Guntūr a Satani suspecting the fidelity of his wife stabbed her with a meat knife and then stabbed himself. Enraged by the conduct of his wife whom he saw in open criminal intimacy with his neighbour, a goldsmith in Chittoor murdered her, his mother-in-law and his daughter. He was sentenced to be hanged. In Cuddapah a man tried to stab his wife for unchastity and in the scuffle the wife snatched the knife from his hands and stabbed him. Three Vaisyas in Coimbatore murdered a Muhammadan who had a *liaison* with their sister. One of the accused was sentenced to death and the rest transported. In another case in the same district a woman decoyed her husband and had him murdered by two Koravans who were hired by her paramour for the purpose. The body which was highly decomposed was identified by means of a thumb impression of the deceased on a registered document. One of the Koravans was made an approver. The woman was sentenced to transportation and the rest to death, but the woman escaped on appeal. A village magistrate in Kistna inflamed by lust caused a girl of sixteen years to be forcibly brought to him for the alleged purpose of an inquiry and when the husband objected, stabbed him. The accused was sentenced to be hanged.

An interesting case occurred in Salem where a little girl of thirteen years threw a grinding stone on to the abdomen of her husband who insisted on sexual intercourse. The man died next morning. The girl was given the nominal sentence of simple imprisonment till the rising of the court.

A number of murders were inspired by party spirit and family disputes. In Vizagapatam ill-feeling between a wealthy man and his son created a faction among his near relations and the father caused his own maternal uncle to be murdered by his partisans. Eight were charged, of whom four were transported for fourteen years under section 304, Indian Penal Code. Dispute over the division of produce of land between two lessees in Tanjore culminated in a free fight between the two parties who were armed with dangerous weapons, in which three persons were killed. The case ended in acquittal. For the same reason in Trichinopoly a son with the help of his brothers-in-law murdered his father. He was sentenced to death. In North Malabar a Karnavan of a family was knocked down by three of his younger brothers and

hacked to death for mismanagement of the family property. One accused was sentenced to death but got off on appeal.

Among murders prompted by greed the following are noteworthy:—

A Brahman of Nellore killed by a blow with an iron rod one Chinnaswami Nayudu whom he took to his village with two others on the promise of procuring paddy for sale, and carried away Rs. 1,500 which Chinnaswami had with him. The accused was hanged. In Salem a woman was enticed away from her home and hacked to death by her paramour for the sake of cash and jewels worth Rs. 753. The hands and legs were chopped off and thrown into disused wells and the remaining parts of the body were concealed in several places. The identity of the body was established by the tattoo marks on the hands. The case was committed to the Sessions but was eventually withdrawn. In Kurnool a girl was murdered for the sake of jewels worth Rs. 48 and the culprit was transported. In another case in the same district an old woman who was raising funds for the construction of a tank took shelter in the house of a man who, with the aid of his associates, throttled her and, after removing Rs. 150 which she had collected, concealed the body in a hayrick. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 404, Indian Penal Code. A boy eleven years old in North Arcot snatched a child of two years and a half old from the arms of its little brother, crushed its head with a stone and murdered it for the sake of silver jewels worth Rs. 4. The juvenile offender was sentenced to transportation but was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory School for a period of six years.

In Nellore one of a party of out-of-view settlers stabbed a patrol constable and absconded. The case remains undetected.

Out of poverty a woman in Guntūr jumped with her child into a well and in Chingleput for the same reason a woman drowned herself with her two children.

In two cases in Rāmnād creditors were brutally murdered by their debtors, the victims being a village munsif who was also Union Chairman and a member of the taluk board and his servant in one case, and a wealthy merchant and taluk board member in the other, because the creditors had resorted to law courts to realize the debts. In the former, two of the accused were sentenced to death and eight to transportation and in the latter, three were sentenced to be hanged and one to transportation.

A karnam in Tinnevely and a village magistrate in Ganjam were murdered for making themselves objectionable to the public and a wealthy ryot in Kurnool and a bad character in Cuddapah for licentiousness. The first case was undetected, the second and the fourth ended in acquittal and in the third case six accused were sentenced to death.

15. The number of cases in which women were found guilty of murdering their children was five or one less than in the previous year.

Infanticide. A widow in Anantapur killed her new born illegitimate child out of shame and threw it into a channel. She was sentenced to transportation which was commuted by Government into rigorous imprisonment for two years. In Coimbatore a barber woman deserted by her husband was living with another barber and had a child by him. Unable to bear his ill-treatment she deserted him and threw the child into a well. The sentence of transportation passed on her was commuted into rigorous imprisonment for seven years by Government. In the other three cases the children were legitimate. Owing to a domestic quarrel a widow in North Arcot threw her child into a well and attempted to commit suicide but was rescued in time. Out of poverty a Syrian Christian woman in South Malabar threw her new born child into a well and in Salem a woman threw her two children, aged two and six years respectively, into a well and jumped after them, but she survived. In all the cases the women were sentenced to transportation, but Government commuted the punishment into one of rigorous imprisonment for three years in two cases and one year in the third.

16. Considerable unrest prevailed as a result of the economic situation which threatened a repetition of the occurrences of the previous year on a wide scale and the police had to face a large amount of extra work of a trying nature in averting trouble. Commendable work was

Riot

done by the police and the revenue authorities and private gentlemen in regulating the sale of rice to the poorer classes. There was no serious disturbance of the public tranquillity and the few stray minor cases of looting which occurred were promptly put down. The Dasara and Muharram festivals again synchronized and the same precautions were taken as in the previous year. The Indian Defence Force was mobilized and parties of reserve police were detailed to centres where trouble was apprehended. The two festivals passed off smoothly. Serious rioting between two sections of Muhammadans in Ambur in North Arcot and between the Hindus and Muhammadans in Vetapalem in Guntūr was prevented by timely action in binding over the leaders. Much praise was due to the superior officers of the police for their watchfulness and tactful handling of an anxious situation during these festivals.

In Nellore there was a serious riot between the Hindus and Muhammadans in October in which the Muhammadans were the aggressors. The Hindus had for some time past been denied the exercise of their right to go in procession with music through all streets and to play music in front of mosques and in 1918 they obtained a decree from the Civil Court entitling them to this privilege at stated hours when no function was in progress at the mosques. The decree was not put in force in 1918 but the Hindus pressed their claim during the last Dasara festival. The District Magistrate held a conference of the leaders of the two communities and as they did not reach an agreement refused to sanction the Hindu procession. Subsequently the two communities held a joint meeting in connexion with the Khilafat day in which solemn professions of mutual amity were made. A few days after, the Hindus resolved at a meeting to carry the God Anjaneyaswami in procession. Under the orders of the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police issued a licence fixing the route and the time and orders were also passed under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the congregation of Muhammadans during the progress of the procession. The route lay through the bazaar street from south to north into which two streets opened from the west, with the police station in between. A party of reserve and local police headed the procession and another stronger party of reserve was drawn up further north near the police station. When the procession got near the first side-street a mob of Muhammadans armed with swords and sticks emerged from it, attacked the police and the procession with stones and attempted to snatch their carbines from the police. As the mob refused to disperse in spite of repeated warnings, fire was opened under the orders of the senior Magistrate present and the crowd retired. Simultaneously another mob emerging from the mouth of the street further north stoned the reserve police. This mob also was dispersed by fire, and the procession passed on. Two Muhammadans were killed and forty persons are under trial.

The Government have recently appointed a committee to suggest measures for the removal of the causes of friction between the two communities during the celebration of their respective festivals in the Presidency, and it is hoped that a mutual rapprochement will be arrived at.

Mappilla fanaticism again exhibited itself in Walluvanad and Ernad taluks in South Malabar in February last. A band of eight Mappillas headed by one Check Haji, an ex-policeman and an ex-convict, and armed with guns and knives, shot dead and brutally hacked to pieces five Nambudris in quick succession in Mankada-Pallipuram amsam besides desecrating two temples. They then proceeded to Pandalur and after cutting two Nayars to pieces and setting fire to ten houses, took refuge in a farm-house situated in the midst of a jungle and well stocked with provisions. The cycle section of the Malappuram special force and the Adhikari of Anakayam with a number of men were quickly on the spot, the rest of the force arriving later. The District Magistrate and Mr. Windle, the District Superintendent, arrived shortly after with a detachment of the Calicut reserve. The farm-house was picketed and watched throughout the night. In spite of repeated warnings the fanatics refused to surrender and resolved to die fighting. After some desultory firing next morning, a 2.5 inch gun was obtained from the Anglo-Indian Force at Malappuram and four shells were fired.

The fanatics rushed out to the doorway and fired several volleys which were answered. Eight fanatics were killed on the spot and the ninth who was wounded was captured. He died the next day in hospital. The outbreak was suppressed within 36 hours of its birth. The cycle section of the special force, the 2.5 inch gun and the employment of motor transport were important factors in the speedy termination of the outbreak which would otherwise have assumed serious proportions. The greatest credit was due to the District Magistrate and Mr. Windle for the admirable manner in which the operations were carried out. Government have recorded their appreciation of the services of all the officers who took part in the suppression of the rising and Mr. Windle has been awarded the King's Police Medal.

17. There were 965 dacoities and 1,144 robberies during the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 879 and 1,052 respectively. A large number of the dacoities were technical offences, being grain or cattle thefts accompanied with violence. The largest number occurred again in Kurnool (181) in spite of a decline by 16 cases and the number was large in Bellary, Guntūr, Anantapur and Madura. In Kurnool the Chenchus are becoming a grave menace to the country-side. They are not amenable to reform and are apt to misconstrue conciliatory methods for weakness of authority. The efforts of Mr. Saunders to wean them from their criminal propensities, admirable as they have been, have failed in their purpose. The local police are not strong enough to deal with the situation or arrest many of the men wanted on warrants and the temporary deputation of a Superintendent and a number of extra men for this purpose has been sanctioned by Government. In Bellary out-of-view Korachas and Donga Dasaris were responsible for much violent crime and in Anantapur the majority of the cases were committed by local casual offenders inspired by want. Some Kallas who had escaped from the sub-jail at Kangayam assisted by other Piramalai Kallas committed a number of offences in Madura and most of them have been brought to book. But for the mistaken attitude of the magistracy in Guntūr who treated grain looting as dacoity and released offenders on bail the district would have shown a decrease. A short and swift punishment would have effectively checked crime whereas the grant of bail only delayed trial and facilitated escape from conviction. The rather abnormal increase of 38 cases in Jeypore was due to an outbreak of dacoities organized by three gangs of Dombs in the last quarter of the year, the leader of one of which gangs was a prisoner released on the peace amnesty. Much credit is due to Mr. Scott-Coward, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and a party of reserve police which accompanied him for quickly rounding up the gangs. In an encounter with one of the gangs in a forest a head constable was shot with an arrow and a member of the gang got a split-head from a bayonet. In Chittoor and Trichinopoly the increase was large. In the former district Sugalis committed a number of cattle dacoities and in the latter road dacoities were rife, the perpetrators being Kallas and Valayars of Tanjore and other local criminals. They were put a stop to by efficient road patrols. On one occasion the patrol constables fired on the dacoits and saved a number of carts from being looted. There was a gratifying fall in Rāmnād and Nellore, due to effective supervision over bad characters and members registered under the Criminal Tribes Act in the former and good preventive measures in the latter where the arrest of the notorious Shaikh Husain's gang was an excellent piece of work. Dacoities again declined in Tinnevely as a result of the registration of the Nāngunēri Maravars under the Criminal Tribes Act. Two noteworthy arrests made in the year were those of Chekkannan operating in South Malabar and Cochin and Irula Tholan in Salem and North Arcot. Chekkannan was a bandit harbouring in inaccessible jungles on the frontiers of Malabar and Cochin from which he made marauding expeditions on either side. He eluded the police for a long time, but by the joint efforts of the British and State Police he was captured with two of his lieutenants in a cave after an exchange of shots. Tholan was a very daring outlaw. He twice escaped from the sub-jail, once broke into a police outpost and carried away carbines and uniform, and posing as a police officer made arrests and searches, besides committing a series of crimes. Finally a party of policemen and villagers went after him and there was a struggle in which Tholan was mortally wounded by a villager.

About forty men of Gullanda and neighbouring villages in Ganjām raided the house of a rich Komati and carried away Rs. 22,000 worth of property. The ringleader, a village magistrate, got three years' rigorous imprisonment and thirteen others various terms of imprisonment. In Jeypore some twenty dacoits tricked the servants of a wealthy man into believing that the Inspector had arrived, tied them to posts in the cattle-shed, tortured the house owner to death by scalding him with boiling oil and carried away property. The case is under trial. Similarly in Vizagapatam about fifty dacoits armed with lathis and tangis sent four of their number in advance to a house where they gained admission by giving out that they were policemen in need of shelter for the night. The others then rushed in in a body, tied up the inmates and plundered the house. The case remains undetected. In Gōdāvari some ten dacoits broke into a house, ill-treated the inmates and carried away their jewels valued in all Rs. 3,300. Three of the offenders were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each. In a torch-light dacoity in Rāmnād in the house of a wealthy peasant he himself was brutally murdered and property worth over Rs. 3,000 carried away. Five of the accused were sent to jail for various terms. In the Nilgiris, Mappillas looted the shop belonging to Mr. J. Aird of Glenvans Estate, assaulted the shopman and carried away money and jewellery amounting to Rs. 2,280. By the combined efforts of the Nilgiris and South Malabar police three of the dacoits were arrested of whom two were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each and the third acquitted. In Chingleput a bridal party was waylaid by a gang of six dacoits on the Varadapalaiyam-Tada road who carried away property worth Rs. 1,618. The case was undetected. A cart conveying the mail from Jammalamadugu and the Deputy Magistrate of the division and his peon was attacked by a gang and the driver and the passengers were assaulted and robbed of their belongings. About Rs. 1,200 was lost, Rs. 300 belonging to the Deputy Magistrate and the rest consisting of insured currency notes and parcels containing cloths. Two of the offenders are under trial. A gang of Sugalis in Chittoor waylaid some cattle-dealers and robbed them of property worth Rs. 130. The police raided the jungles in which they had taken refuge, and in the course of a fight one of the criminals was shot. The body was identified by means of finger-prints and the rest of the gang were traced and transported for seven years.

18. House-breakings numbered 15,783 or 2,637 more than in the previous year. Kistna again contributed the largest number. In this district and Guntūr criminals from Hyderabad committed a number of burglaries. Excepting Jeypore, Railway Police, Trichinopoly, Kurnool, Tinnevely and South Arcot, all districts showed an increase which was largest in Ganjām where paddy thefts were frequent. In Chittoor, North Arcot and Vizagapatam the increase was considerable.

19. The number of thefts rose from 23,095 to 26,297. Madras City, Kistna and Gōdāvari returned the largest figures. In Guntūr there were 121 cases less than in the previous year and the fall is ascribed to fewer escapes from criminal settlements and good security work. Jeypore, Coimbatore, Bellary and Nellore were the other districts showing a slight decrease.

The following are some of the cases in which the property stolen was considerable.

The house of a wealthy Muhammadan merchant in Vāniyambādi was broken into and jewels valued Rs. 50,000 were stolen from his iron chest. Jewels valued Rs. 20,500 belonging to Mmc. DeMerville were stolen from the Firgrove Hotel in the Nilgiris. In both cases all the property lost was recovered and the accused convicted. In the former case creditable work was done by Inspector Abdul Rahim Sahib of North Arcot who has since been permitted to accept a reward of Rs. 1,000 offered by the complainant. A case which created some local sensation was the theft of jewels valued Rs. 14,400 from the strong room of the temple at Tiruppappuliyur in South Arcot, but it remains undetected. A theft from the railway cash chest has already been referred to in paragraph 9. A Muhammadan from Hyderabad gained the confidence of another Muhammadan in Rāmnād and walked away with Rs. 6,400 in currency notes belonging to the latter. The police

heard of it three weeks after the occurrence, pursued the accused and got him arrested in Rangoon. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

20. There was an abnormal increase in the number of cattle-thefts, 5,583 against 3,891. Primarily the increase was due to the extraordinarily high price of hides. A considerable number of cattle were also stolen for the sake of meat by the poorer classes. The increase was shared by all districts except Bellary and was considerable in Salem, Chittoor and North Arcot. The number was high in Salem, Madura, South Arcot, Kistna and Coimbatore. The branding system which has been tried for some years now in Madura and Coimbatore has proved a failure. Its principal drawbacks are that (1) only a small fraction of cattle can be branded in a year, (2) the staff employed cannot be properly supervised, (3) the branding needs frequent renewal and (4) public opinion is opposed to it. The system does not deter cattle-lifters and detection does not improve as cattle are still recovered by payment of *tuppukuli*. The discontinuance of the system has therefore been recommended.

The number of cases of cattle-poisoning rose from 30 to 43, the largest number being returned by Gōdāvari (10) and Kistna (8).

21. The number of true cases of coining dealt with in the year increased from 25 to 39 and 23 of these ended in conviction. An important organization of note forgers which had been working for three years in Gōdāvari was unearthed in the course of the year. They obtained a printing press from Madras ostensibly for printing work and with the aid of a skilled engraver and printer from Madras began to manufacture currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 100. The first 2,000 notes had to be destroyed owing to an error in date. Subsequently another thousand were made and were put into circulation. The accused were put up under section 489 A, B, C and D, Indian Penal Code, and two were convicted of uttering the notes. The blocks could not be recovered.

22. One C. Smith posing as the son of the Government Proctor, Colombo, took a motor car belonging to Mr. Deane, a foreman at the Perambur Workshops, promising to pay Rs. 2,500 for it and absconded. The car was recovered and the case is pending trial owing to the complainant's absence in England.

A clerk in the firm of Venkanna and Sons, Secunderabad, sent a forged letter in the name of a customer at Kammamet asking the firm to send by railway parcel Rs. 10,000 in currency notes and Rs. 3,000 in British coin, to an individual at Bezvada. He personally attended to the despatch of the parcel, sent the railway receipt through a friend to take delivery of the parcel and, to ward off suspicion, also arranged to send a telegram to the firm, purporting to come from the addressee, advising receipt of the parcel. The trick was, however, found out and the accused is under trial.

The head clerk of the Sub-Magistrate's office, Kaikalur, in Kistna, embezzled money to the extent of Rs. 3,000 by drawing it on forged contingent bills on various occasions. He, the second clerk, and the Treasury Head Accountant have been charged.

A case of smuggling of gold coins was detected at Negapatam in which a Muhammadan passenger from Penang tried to pass the customs with 1,350 sovereigns concealed in two pillows and a tin box packed with date fruits and sugar. All the sovereigns were seized.

23. The number of cases treated as justifiable homicide was 37. Twenty of them, inclusive of two in the Nellore riot and 9 in the Mappilla outbreak were caused by the police, in resisting criminals who attacked them to avoid arrest and 17 by private individuals in self-defence or in preventing crime. A house owner in Ganjām fired on a mob of armed looters 1,000 strong killing one of them. The mob dispersed. In Chittoor a gang of 20 dacoits who made a raid on a village was fired upon by one of the villagers. One of the dacoits died and the others ran away. Cases of deaths from drowning disclosing culpable negligence were few. In a case in Gōdāvari the owner of a tank adjoining a road was fined Rs. 100 for not fencing it properly. In Rāmnād there were four prosecutions for disobedience of orders

under section 133, Criminal Procedure Code. In several instances the owners of wells were directed to protect them.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

24. If the abnormal increase of crime was a noteworthy feature of the year, the improvement in detective results was no less so. The ratio of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (omitting nuisances and cases in which investigation was refused) which ended in conviction to those disposed of in the year was 35 per cent as against 31.1 per cent in the preceding year. Most districts contributed to this improvement and, considering the unusually heavy and trying work to which the whole force was subjected by the unusual conditions prevailing, the progress that has been achieved is satisfactory.

The handling of crime depends, in the main, on the work of Sub-Inspectors who are necessarily in closer touch with each station case than any of their superior officers can hope to be. The class of men that we are now getting as Sub-Inspectors is not equal to that secured when the rank was first created, and though there are many good men in the rank the work is not on the whole very satisfactory. In my report of last year I stated that this was largely the fault of Circle Inspectors and mentioned that a special scrutiny was being made of Inspectors' work which might cause an improvement. Special attention has been paid to this scrutiny throughout the year and, in reviewing it, I find that in eight districts the work of Circle Inspectors has been anything from poor to very bad, in six districts fairly good, and in nine districts from fair to poor. The chief faults of Sub-Inspectors are carelessness and apathy and they do not in most cases get the assistance which they deserve from their Circle Inspectors. The final result of all this is that it is hard to find good Circle Inspectors from among the Sub-Inspectors and almost equally hard to find good Deputy Superintendents from the rank of Inspectors. The result of the scrutiny mentioned has resulted in a better understanding of the proper duties of an Inspector which, as I reported last year, had been culpably neglected, or misunderstood, ever since the creation of the Sub-Inspector's rank. But I think that the Inspector is still the weak link in the chain. The only specific remedy that suggests itself is the freer use of direct appointment to the Inspector's rank, whereby men of better class and more freedom from bad traditions can be obtained, and I am now putting this into force to the full extent allowed. Any further improvement can only be looked for in keeping up a strict scrutiny of the work of the whole rank and I am glad to say that I think that all officers now realize the importance of this. I have already referred to the increasing assistance derived from village magistrates, village police and the public and detection and prevention have undoubtedly been benefited thereby. Turning to individual districts, the best results were produced by North Malabar, Jeypore and Chingleput and the worst by Madura, Gōdāvari and Kurnool. A characteristic of the statistics is that in the scale of detection each district occupies a place which has always been more or less constant. For instance, Madura is at the bottom and has been there for years. With it are classed Rāmnād and Tinnevely, conditions in which are similar. Detection is difficult in this area because the people are reluctant to co-operate with the police and are, over large areas, in sympathy with the criminal. Another similar group consists of Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr, but the conditions are very different and include much more crime from wandering criminal gangs operating from wild country on both sides of the Hyderabad border.

Out of 66,089 cases under classes I to V reported in the year investigation was refused in 6,502 cases or a percentage of 9.8 as against 9.2 in 1918. The highest percentage was returned by South Kanara (22.6) exceeding that of the previous year by about 8. In Salem, North Malabar, Guntūr and Madura also the percentage stood high. In 17 districts including Madras City there was an increase and in 11 a decline which was most noticeable in Rāmnād, Tanjore and Jeypore. As usual, it

Cases in which investigation was refused: Statement A-1, columns 5 and 6.

was chiefly in complaints of theft and hurt that investigation was refused and it is reported that these refusals were as far as possible scrutinized by superior officers. Year after year, however, the volume of crime has been growing so steadily that it is becoming increasingly essential to restrict the number of cases investigated by a freer exercise of the power of refusing investigation. In the Punjab a practice exists according to which, in offences against property, the police are required to consult the wishes of the complainant as to whether a case is to be investigated or not. The discretion of the investigating officer of course remains unfettered and if the circumstances of a case disclose that a bad character is suspected or that a criminal organization is at work he has no option but to proceed with the investigation, but if public interests are not likely to suffer thereby, the wishes of the complainant are generally complied with as far as possible. I cannot, however, recommend the adoption of such a system in Madras.

The number of references to the police by the magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, was almost the same as in the previous year, 1,592 as against 1,600. One thousand four hundred and fifty-eight of them related to cognizable offences and 134 to non-cognizable offences. One thousand one hundred and seven were reported upon as false. References were numerous in South Arcot, Salem and North Arcot. They decreased considerably in Tanjore and also in Anantapur as a result of the District Magistrate's instructions. Trichinopoly and Madura showed a further improvement. References made on insufficient grounds were brought to the notice of District Magistrates.

The number of sessions held in the mufassal was 314 as against 291. The District Superintendents attended 70, their Personal Assistants 31 and the Subdivisional officers 96, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 49, 39 and 89 respectively. As usual, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners attended all the four sessions held in Madras City.

25. The subjoined statement shows the amount of property lost and recovered during the last three years.

Property lost and recovered. (Police cases.)

District.	1917.			1918.			1919.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
Madras City	Rs. 2,06,834	Rs. 38,707	18.7	Rs. 2,33,012	Rs. 44,117	19.1	Rs. 2,64,051	Rs. 71,806	27.2	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years cases—Rs. 17,116.
Ganjām	48,998	12,227	25.0	1,15,745	50,065	43.3	1,64,006	21,626	13.2	
Vizagapatam	72,331	27,552	38.1	2,96,582	1,72,732	58.2	1,89,668	32,141	23.0	
Jeypore	20,505	4,812	22.5	22,533	5,276	23.4	30,934	11,370	36.8	
Gōdāvari	1,48,028	30,340	20.5	1,75,343	26,130	14.9	1,80,030	16,754	9.3	
Kistna	1,58,259	28,428	18.0	3,04,039	47,385	15.6	3,40,795	47,289	13.9	
Guntūr	97,150	16,221	16.7	1,38,678	19,657	14.2	1,71,691	36,818	21.4	
Nellore	84,781	10,492	12.4	1,25,203	18,573	14.8	1,37,499	35,443	25.8	
Kurnool	1,08,011	13,335	12.3	2,36,083	25,866	11.0	2,09,485	29,412	14.0	
Bellary	92,092	27,562	29.9	1,33,953	24,528	21.3	1,59,302	25,508	16.0	
Anantapur	63,493	16,007	25.2	89,263	15,832	17.7	1,21,914	13,047	10.7	
Cuddapah	54,655	9,424	17.2	85,805	13,267	15.5	1,25,384	22,648	18.1	
Chittoor	63,065	7,250	10.7	71,341	14,442	20.2	1,02,292	17,950	17.5	
North Arcot	59,524	15,601	26.2	75,794	22,648	29.9	1,21,078	52,893	43.5	
Chingleput	41,367	10,873	26.3	56,492	11,101	19.7	1,00,488	14,669	14.6	
South Arcot	64,845	18,863	29.2	91,582	21,667	23.7	1,30,470	49,201	37.7	
Tanjore	1,10,418	23,476	21.3	1,78,607	52,894	29.6	1,88,318	39,209	30.6	
Trichinopoly	75,420	18,729	24.8	95,936	20,352	21.2	1,01,095	19,891	19.7	
Madura	1,20,707	21,578	20.4	1,51,903	21,171	13.9	2,02,032	40,379	20.0	
Rāmnād	86,093	19,846	23.1	99,527	18,909	19.1	1,51,340	48,058	31.8	
Tinnevely	1,59,409	9,397	5.9	1,24,609	15,143	12.1	1,10,822	13,712	12.4	
Salem	64,723	13,527	20.9	78,877	21,942	27.8	90,867	20,872	23.0	
Coimbatore	78,857	20,895	26.5	92,408	34,357	37.3	65,181	27,580	42.3	
The Nilgiris	17,411	3,274	18.8	24,593	16,291	66.2	43,613	26,035	59.7	
South Malabar	77,531	8,317	10.7	87,643	18,503	21.1	2,13,266	13,737	6.4	
North Malabar	13,193	2,254	17.1	24,281	7,094	29.2	17,000	4,519	26.6	
South Kanara	32,891	6,854	20.8	41,346	6,932	16.8	52,614	12,058	22.9	
The Railway Police, Madras.	59,115	15,490	27.0	58,667	19,517	33.3	96,777	42,751	44.2	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	46,463	9,561	21.2	51,004	12,787	25.1	62,566	18,834	30.1	
Total	23,30,931	4,64,321	19.9	33,63,669	8,06,628	24.0	38,34,637	8,25,620	21.5	

With an increase in crime, the amount of property lost also showed a further rise.

As usual, the bulk of the losses occurred under house-breakings, thefts and cases of looting. The heaviest loss was again in Kistna. The percentage of recovery was highest in the Nilgiris and lowest in South Malabar. The high percentages in the Nilgiris and North Arcot were due to the recovery of the entire property lost in cases referred to in paragraph 19. The figures of Chingleput include Rs. 25,000, the value of property alleged to have been lost in a case which has since been referred as false. There was an appreciable improvement in the percentage of recovery in South Arcot, Jeypore and Rāmnād.

26. The number of cases under classes I to V decided by courts increased from 16,538 to 21,485, and of these 16,421 or 76.4 per cent, the highest percentage reached in the last six years, ended in conviction as against 74.2 per cent in the previous year. The improvement occurred in most districts, only six districts

Prosecutions :
Statement A-I,
columns 11 and 12.

besides Madras City showing a falling off which was noticeable in Guntūr, Kurnool and North Arcot. The highest percentage was again returned by Madras City (94.0) and the lowest by Kurnool (61.7). The largest number of prosecutions was in Kistna where the results also were good. Madura showed an appreciable improvement and in Rāmnād, Tinnevely and Cuddapah the improvement was satisfactory.

There was a further advance also in the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial in those cases. Out of 44,148 persons tried as against 36,282 in the previous year, 25,746 or 58.3 per cent were convicted as against 54.9 per cent. The average was not reached in sixteen districts and results were poorest in Cuddapah though slightly better than in the previous year. In eight districts there was a decline which was marked in Kurnool. The improvement was appreciable in Rāmnād, Madura and Tinnevely.

Statement A-II,
columns 8 to 10.

The number of original cases prosecuted by the Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the mufassal was 6,816 as against 5,276 and the proportion of successful cases was 68.9 per cent against 68.5 per cent. They appeared in 907 appeals as against 682 and the percentage of success was 72.5 against 71.6. The strengthening of the prosecuting staff in some districts during the year has no doubt tended to this improvement. In some districts the prosecuting staff is still inadequate and proposals for augmenting it are under consideration. As usual, frequent adjournments of trials, for which both the police and the magistracy seem equally responsible, interfered with the final results, but District Magistrates are doing their best to check this tendency. In Jeypore prosecution was hampered and much inconvenience caused by the trial of Agency Sessions cases at places far distant from the locality where they occurred or the courts by which they were committed. The delays thus caused and the unreasonable extent to which police escorts were called for were serious. In Rāmnād prosecutions were delayed by numerous changes in the judiciary. The number of cases attended by the prosecuting officers in Madras City was 2,126 against 1,489, of which 1,916 ended in conviction.

Prosecuting staff.

In North Arcot, at the instance of the Superintendent of Police, magistrates have set apart two days in a week at convenient centres exclusively for the trial of police cases and this is reported to have resulted in the speedy disposal of cases.

27. Cases in which the sentences awarded were inadequate were duly brought to the notice of the District Magistrates. A bad character in Nellore with four previous convictions was convicted by the Sub-Magistrate, Muttukuru, for an offence under section 379, Indian Penal Code, and was sent up to the Deputy Magistrate, Nellore, for enhanced sentence. The latter awarded him a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment. On a reference to the High Court by the District Magistrate, the sentence was enhanced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. A wealthy Marwari in Bellary who was put up for fraudulent alteration of ten-rupee currency notes into fifty-rupee notes was discharged by the magistrate but the High Court has ordered his re-trial at the Sessions. In Guntūr four persons prosecuted for

Inadequate sentences
and retrials.

dacoity were discharged by the magistrate and on a re-trial being ordered, were convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each at the Sessions. Two Maravars in Rāmnād were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, one for two years and the other for six months, for an offence under section 304, Indian Penal Code. The High Court has been moved for an enhancement of the sentence. In a case of sheep-theft in Salem the accused who was discharged by one magistrate was, under the orders of the District Magistrate, tried by another sub-magistrate who sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In Chingleput an old offender who was charged with theft was sentenced to six hours' simple imprisonment. The District Magistrate remarked that the sentence was nominal. The restriction of the limit of time within which an appeal can be made by the District Magistrate to the High Court to three months has resulted in a large number of appeals being time-barred.

28. The number of prisoners who escaped from police custody during the year was 230 as against 192; of these 175 were recaptured besides 8 who had escaped in previous years. Escapes were largest in Gōdāvari (15) and in Bellary and Cuddapah they numbered 14 in each. In 49 cases the police were held free from blame. In the remaining cases 98 policemen were punished departmentally and 91 prosecuted of whom 34 were convicted. In Ganjām a prisoner bent one of the iron bars of the cell door, squeezed himself through and escaped and in Trichinopoly four prisoners got away from a sub-jail by removing an iron bar from the gate when it was raining heavily. One of these was captured. Three prisoners effected their escape by making a passage through the roof of the cell in Guntūr. In five cases prisoners escaped from hospital while undergoing treatment. In Coimbatore eight prisoners escaped from sub-jails guarded by warders. A prisoner from the Penitentiary while under escort jumped out of a running train near Pakam but was recaptured the same day by the escort constables. A remarkable case of attempt to escape occurred in the sub-jail at Nowrangapur in Jeypore district where 145 criminals concerned in several dacoities had been confined. One of the leaders, a Domb, who was a dangerous dacoit confined handcuffed in a cell, released one of his hands and snatching a wooden mallet rushed out inciting the others to escape. An uproar ensued and the guards were either overpowered or lost in the crowd. The Domb tried to smash the door of the prison courtyard but was shot by a sentry constable who thus prevented the escape of the whole lot. The constable was suitably rewarded.

29. The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false was 4,563 against 4,160 in 1918. Eighteen districts contributed to the increase which was greatest in Salem where the number of cases was also the largest, and appreciable in Ganjām, North Arcot and Chittoor. The figures in South Arcot and Coimbatore were also large. Prosecutions were launched against persons preferring false complaints in 188 cases, 27 on the sanction of the magistrates and 161 by the police on their own motion and 49 persons were convicted as against 208 cases and 62 persons. The number of convictions was the largest in North Arcot.

Out of 137,748 cases prosecuted by the police, 253 or 0.2 per cent (the same as in the previous year) were declared false after trial. The percentage was again highest in Cuddapah and North Malabar. No cases were declared false in Nellore, the Nilgiris and the two Railway Police districts. In 62 of these cases compensation was awarded by magistrates under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Prevention : Habitual
criminals.

30. The number of persons under police surveillance is given in the annexed statement.

Cases found false after
trial.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1919.

Class of persons.	1	Number at large on 31st December 1918, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.			Number brought under surveillance during the year.						Of those included in columns 2 to 5 1919.		Number at large on 31st December 1919.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	On account of arrivals from outside the district.	By release from jail.	By fresh registration.	By reason of death.	By reason of old age or infirmity.	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.	By reason of having left the district.	From other causes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Known depredators	...	846	81	927	677	1,809	2,432	349	170	825	552	487	9,832	63	1,357	25	1,313	4
Receivers of stolen goods	...	805	43	848	11	7	276	21	22	167	30	37	808	50	10	...	5	...
Suspected persons	...	12,681	415	13,096	499	382	5,033	305	170	2,097	506	963	13,964	457	708	31	577	26
Total	...	23,332	539	23,871	1,187	2,198	7,811	675	362	3,080	1,088	1,487	24,604	570	2,076	56	1,805	30

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1918 are due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

The number of bad characters newly registered rose from 6,358 to 8,028. The increase in the number of suspects was considerable and the number of known depredators and receivers exceeded the figures for the previous year by 540 and 34 respectively. There was a proportionate increase (3,212 against 2,812) in the number of persons removed from the register on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime. The total number of bad characters at large on the last day of the year was 25,174 against 23,871, and of these 2,132 or 8.5 per cent were out of view as against 7.7 per cent in the previous year. The percentage was again the largest in Madras City (16.3). In Jeypore, Salem, Kistna, North Arcot, Tanjore, Chingleput and Trichinopoly the percentage was much above the average. Tinnevely returned the lowest percentage and in Rāmnād and Kurnool the percentage was satisfactorily low. The number of persons with history sheets who were convicted increased from 1,585 to 1,925. Temporary outposts were opened in a number of places to watch bad characters and criminals registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. In North Arcot and Tinnevely the opening of outposts was followed by a cessation of dacoities in their neighbourhood and in Vizagapatam the activities of the habitual criminals were similarly checked. In parts of Kurnool, village watching was taken over by the police for want of talaiyaris. Surveillance by police living at a distance from villages where suspects reside is always difficult and very often scamped. To be effective, it must be largely done by local village magistrates and when no help can be obtained from them, as is too frequently the case, the opening of temporary outposts is the only remedy. The subject is receiving the attention of superior officers. A system of interchange of constables between Rāmnād and Pudukkōttai State introduced in the year led to a number of arrests of criminals belonging to the State. A system of traffic control was introduced in some of the important towns and traffic conditions improved.

The relations between the British Police and the French Police and those of the Native States of Mysore and Hyderabad continued to be cordial.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, continued to exercise general supervision over the criminal settlements. Since the close of the year the control over settlements and the general working of the Act have been transferred to the Labour Commissioner, extracts from whose report are appended. The Commissioner attended the All-India Conference held at Delhi in December last to discuss the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in India.

The following tribes were proclaimed under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act and both parts of section 10 were extended to them:—

Poolam Maravars of Tinnevely district, Donga Dasaris of Anantapur district and six sections of Valayas in Coimbatore district.

In addition section 10 (a) was applied to the Vayalpad or the Nawabpeta Korachas and the Veppur Paraiyas not placed in a settlement, Attur-Kilnad Koravas in South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts and Salem-Melurnad Koravas in Trichinopoly and North Arcot districts.

"The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited," Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevely district, was declared a settlement under the Act for the Uppu Koravas and other Koravas of the Tinnevely district. As the Salvation Army wanted to withdraw from the management of the Aziznagar settlement for Veppur Paraiyas in South Arcot, it was taken over by Government and an Inspector assisted by the Agricultural department was placed in charge of it early in the year. The voluntary settlement for Kallas at Gudalur in the Madura district was temporarily abandoned on account of the unhealthiness of the locality. The other settlements continued to work more or less on the same lines as in previous years. The want of a penal settlement or reformatory for the confinement of the worst characters and leaders of wandering criminal tribes has been keenly felt and is one of the chief causes of our want of success in dealing with certain tribes.

The number of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year was 3,536. In some districts registration has been overdone. I noticed in

Vizagapatam that registration had been entrusted to a sub-magistrate who unnecessarily registered a number of persons without even consulting the District Superintendent of Police. Here and elsewhere the numbers on the registers are being cut down by the removal of non-criminals.

The number of persons convicted under the Act was 3,076 of whom 26 were under section 23 and 87 under section 24. The punishments are reported to have been adequate except in Bellary, where, considering the character of the criminals and the difficulty of arresting them, the sentences were unduly light.

The number of children on the rolls of the schools in the various settlements on the last day of the year was 1,172 (666 boys and 506 girls).

Supervision over registered members was fairly effective. I noticed at inspections that the intervals fixed under section 10 (a) were not sufficiently restrictive and instructed the officers concerned to order reports to be made oftener. In one instance I noticed that the registered criminals were ordered to report their presence every new moon night and this primitive proceeding would not have helped the police much. A drawback in the working of the Act in the past has been the non-application of section 10 (a) simultaneously with section 10 (b). This is being set right and most of the tribes are now subject to both clauses of this section. In Tinnevely the registration of the Poolam Maravars had a marked effect on crime. Violations of the rules are sometimes facilitated by the neglect of the village magistrates; in Gōdāvāri on no less than 33 occasions they failed to report the movements of registered men, which they were bound to check. Any members of criminal tribes who evince a desire to reform are encouraged. In Coimbatore the behaviour of registered members is improving and the Superintendent is endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of private gentlemen to give employment to, and otherwise look after, those members whom it is proposed to exempt from the operation of the rules. In Rāmnād a number of Valayars were exempted on account of good conduct. The experiment started in the previous year of educating at the cost of Government 50 children of the Vaduvārpatti Koravars of this district in the American Baptist Mission School at Aruppukkottai was continued and proposals for increasing the number of children to be sent to school to 250 are before Government. That the parents have readily consented to the education of their children is itself a hopeful sign. Another experiment started in the year in the same district was the establishment of a fibre factory under private management to give employment to the adult Koravars. The four Donga Woddar boys of Siddapuram settlement who were sent to the Industrial Institute at Kolar remained there.

There was a further rise in the number of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment (2,433 against 1,768), all but four districts *Old offenders.* contributing to the increase which was largest in Salem, Vizagapatam, South Kanara, Kistna and Ganjam. The largest number was again returned by Madras City and in North Arcot also the number was large. Of the 519 persons ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 480 in 1913, 109 were prosecuted for breach of the rules of whom 79 were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 98 and 74 respectively.

The following statement shows the prosecutions in bad
 Security for good beha-
 viour. livelihood cases: —

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.				1919.			
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
Madras City ...	23	14	36	28	23	12	15	12	3	100.0	36	25	4	83.3
Ganjām ...	193	154	95	55	109	74	67	39	6	75.0	68	52	6	92.9
Vizagapatam ...	50	42	34	24	24	16	44	39	4	97.5	47	36	2	80.0
Jeyapore ...	47	33	15	...	...	...	16	13	...	81.3	83	55	26	98.5
Gōdāvari ...	44	33	77	44	103	49	105	42	44	76.4	148	40	41	40.8
Kistna ...	215	95	182	56	99	42	118	48	25	54.5	150	64	28	55.2
Guntūr ...	213	104	144	72	172	82	165	89	13	67.8	166	102	41	82.3
Nellore ...	70	30	84	28	78	56	154	75	14	58.6	183	106	14	69.7
Kurnool ...	232	143	229	158	100	66	108	81	11	83.5	298	172	11	59.9
Bellary ...	140	83	110	67	137	65	77	61	9	92.8	147	69	42	66.3
Anantapur ...	194	83	118	61	63	34	12	10	...	83.3	79	43	21	74.1
Cuddapah ...	108	64	89	53	90	42	57	34	9	73.9	84	59	16	83.8
Chittoor ...	40	22	59	35	137	92	54	45	1	84.9	111	61	1	55.5
North Arcot ...	87	61	110	112	138	111	99	65	22	85.5	140	111	9	88.0
Chingleput ...	93	72	96	78	65	49	88	68	3	89.5	101	67	14	79.8
South Arcot ...	60	26	54	28	78	45	87	59	11	83.1	84	57	7	79.2
Tanjore ...	128	79	130	103	202	159	219	144	30	79.1	413	257	86	80.8
Trichinopoly ...	56	29	152	118	159	98	102	70	18	83.3	106	71	13	76.3
Madura ...	434	204	325	168	233	122	198	50	78	49.5	182	101	49	80.2
Rāmnād ...	182	97	134	66	133	71	83	50	9	71.4	112	58	46	87.9
Tinnevely ...	129	73	259	95	80	40	93	33	11	55.9	72	42	5	62.7
Salem ...	93	47	158	133	42	23	81	35	39	83.3	146	80	27	70.2
Coimbatore ...	120	70	110	67	120	83	137	91	21	83.5	62	35	23	94.6
The Nilgiris ...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Malabar ...	67	45	27	18	43	27	23	13	4	86.7	33	17	8	73.9
North Malabar ...	14	11	16	14	15	14	11	8	...	72.7	11	11	...	100.0
South Kanara ...	33	22	20	17	10	6	12	6	1	60.0	9	8	...	88.9
The Railway Police, Madras.	21	14	14	12	24	15	17	12	1	75.0	45	30	12	90.9
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	30	21	16	9	18	9	19	7	11	87.5	46	38	2	86.4
Total ...	3,119	1,774	2,924	1,719	2,526	1,503	2,261	1,309	398	75.2	3,162	1,867	553	73.8

NOTE.—In calculating the percentages, cases pending disposal at the end of the year and those withdrawn during the year are left out of account.

Sections 109 and 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were worked more vigorously during the year but the results were on the whole poorer. In Tanjore, Kurnool, Nellore, Madura and Guntūr the number of persons proceeded against was large and except in Kurnool the results were good. The progress in Jeypore was satisfactory. The least success was obtained in Gōdāvari where as well as in Kistna the Deputy Inspector-General considers that charge-sheets were not prepared with sufficient care. The fall in the number of persons put up in Tinnevely is ascribed to the registration of the Maravars under the Criminal Tribes Act and elsewhere the increase in crime prevented more attention being paid to these cases. Good security work early in the year in Chingleput put a stop to dacoities. The state of crime in several districts calls for a more extensive use of the security sections and good work has generally been accompanied by a fall in crime. But success in these cases very largely depends upon the interest taken by the magistracy. In Anantapur the Deputy Magistrate was largely instrumental in bringing to book an ex-convict who was masquerading in the garb of an ascetic. In Kistna, on the other hand, a magistrate summarily discharged four bad characters after merely recording statements from them and in Anantapur a magistrate discharged a dacoit because the evidence was not up to his standard. The same dacoit committed a torchlight dacoity in the current year and was killed by the villagers in a scuffle. In Bellary a magistrate refused to remand a person who was sent under escort from Peshawar on suspicion, and inquiry by the police into his antecedents was hampered.

Among those bound over 498 were known depredators and 27 receivers. In Tinnevely 13 persons were bound over for levying *kaval* fees as against 11 in 1918.

The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 553 as against 398, the largest number being in Tanjore (86).

The number of persons imprisoned for failure to furnish security was 1,224. In Ganjam and Jeypore, none of the persons ordered to furnish security could furnish it and all were sent to jail. In Tanjore out of 257 persons so ordered as many as 172 were imprisoned and in South Arcot out of 57 persons all but one went to jail. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 252 as against Rs. 289 in 1918. In South Arcot Rs. 30,000 were demanded as security in a single case in which the wife of an influential vakil had been proceeded against. The woman herself was required to furnish Rs. 10,000 and each of her two sureties a like amount. The amount in Anantapur and Tanjore much exceeded the average.

31. Mr. Hannington was in charge of the department except for a period of one month when he was on privilege leave. An additional gazetted Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General was sanctioned with effect from 1st December in place of the manager. A temporary clerk on Rs. 120 per mensem was sanctioned for six months in connexion with the work in the Special Branch. The appointment of the temporary clerk entertained to deal with the criminal tribes work continued. The orders prohibiting the entry into British India of certain persons were cancelled by Government. There was no political crime of violence during the year. Labour troubles became prominent and there were several labour strikes. The officers of the department were employed on various confidential inquiries, the investigation of a case of forgery of 100-rupee currency notes, a sensational theft from the railway cash chest, a destructive fire in the railway workshops at Negapatam, cases of cotton fraud in Bombay and frauds in post offices and on inquiries relating to the circulation of counterfeit coins and traffic in firearms in Banganapalle State.

A revised incremental scale of pay was sanctioned to the staff. The temporary staff of five clerks and a peon entertained to cope with the additional work caused by the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act was made permanent after the close of the year.

The number of references made to the Finger-print Bureau regarding the previous history of suspected persons was 17,984 or 3,275 more than in the previous year; 4,129 were identified, the percentage being 23.0 against 21.6. Included in these figures were 3,060 references from other provinces in which 408 persons were identified. The largest number of references again came from Madras City, Guntur, Kistna, Nellore and Tanjore from within the Presidency and Mysore and Federated Malay States outside.

During the year 21,986 finger-impression slips were received for record inclusive of 69 slips relating to the Excise department as against 15,200 slips in the previous year, of which 52 came from the Excise department. Eliminations numbered 5,778 and the number of slips on record at the end of the year was 204,035.

The staff of the Bureau gave expert evidence on 476 occasions in civil and criminal courts. A sum of Rs. 725 was realized as experts' fees in civil cases between private parties and credited to Government and written expert opinion was furnished in 86 cases. In four cases of murder and one of justifiable homicide the identity of the deceased was established by the Bureau by means of finger-prints.

The tester Sub-Inspectors visited all the district and central jails. The number of slips tested was 13,019 and that of fresh slips prepared was 4,235 as against 8,921 and 5,213 respectively. The improvement under both heads is due to the employment of a head constable at the headquarters of every district where a jail is located, for the purpose of taking the finger-impressions of the prisoners for test by the tester on arrival. Six cases in which the impressions taken were of wrong persons were set right.

32. With the improvement in shipping on the cessation of the war, trade at the ports at Cuddalore and Cocanada became brisk and the marine police staff which had been temporarily withdrawn was revived at these two places in the current year.

33. The number of unexecuted warrants rose again from 2,522 to 3,161. A little over half the increase occurred in the number pending for less than six months and the balance in those more than six months and one year old. Compared with the previous year, Madura showed the largest increase while in Ramanad there was a remarkable fall. The number in Madura was the largest and those relating to Guntur, Nellore and South Malabar were considerable. The major portion of the warrants in Madura was issued towards the close of the year against persons failing to appear for registration under the Criminal Tribes Act, and in Guntur and Nellore the high figure was due to the large number of absconders from criminal settlements.

34. During the year I visited the districts of Coimbatore, South Malabar, North Malabar, South Arcot, North Arcot, the Nilgiris, Anantapur, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Guntur, Chittoor, Vizagapatam and Ganjam. I inspected the guard at the Cordite Factory in the Nilgiris and was present at the meeting of the Sub-Inspector Selection Committee in Anantapur district. I also inspected the Training schools at Vellore, Anantapur and Coimbatore and the criminal settlements at Aziznagar, Pallavaram, Sitanagaram and Bhumannagadda. The touring of Deputy Inspectors-General was adequate. District officers inspected all the stations in the Presidency.

CONCLUSION.

35. Owing to financial stringency much headway was not made in housing the subordinate staff. At the close of the year quarters existed for 376 Sub-Inspectors, 98 Sergeants, 1,928 head constables and 14,349 constables, the percentage to the sanctioned strength being 24.8, 65.3, 54.5, and 52.6, respectively. A certain number were accommodated in rented quarters but in most places the difficulty of finding accommodation is chronic. It is reported in South Arcot that the municipality levies conservancy charges up to 12 annas per mensem from the men of the reserve. These charges are most unreasonable and tell very heavily on the men. The provision of quarters for the armed reserves is most urgent and the budget for the current year includes provision for a few of the reserves in whose case housing can no longer be postponed. With a view to accelerate the provision of quarters in the mufassal an experimental scheme of building quarters departmentally (on a cheaper plan) is to be tried in four districts, one in each Range. If the scheme succeeds, an early solution of the housing problem may be hoped for.

36. The permanent Deputy Inspectors-General have all done valuable work: there were several acting periods of short duration in their rank. Mr. Filson's work as Assistant Inspector-General has been very able and thorough and he has been of the greatest assistance to me.

Mr. Williams after six years' work as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, proceeded on leave early in the year and was succeeded by Mr. J. Moore whose work has been of a high order.

The work of the following officers deserves special mention:—

Superintendents.—Messrs. Travers Phillips, Stevenson, Loveluck, Rowlandson, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Messrs. Skinner, Windle, Withinshaw, Wilkes, Sweney, Elliott, Clift and Stanbury.

Assistant Superintendents.—Messrs. Scott-Coward and Kearns.

Deputy Superintendents.—Messrs. P. F. B. Ryan, E. H. H. Lewis, F. D. D. Anderson, Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi, Khan Sahib, Mr. V. Ramachandra Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai, Rao Sahib A. K. Raja Ayyar, V. G. Muhammad Khan Sahib, Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib R. Viraraghava Ayyar, Mr. K. P. Janardhana Rao, Rao Sahib S. Velayudham Pillai and Muhammad Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida, Khan Sahib.

Inspectors.—C. Shaw and K. Raghava Acharya of Vizagapatam; P. Kanakarazu and Acting Inspector C. Rangabrahma Rao Nayudu of Jeypore; Abdul Aziz Sahib and T. Janardhana Rao of Godavari; K. Venkataramanujam Nayudu and Acting Inspector B. Venkataramanayya of Kistna; S. Venkatarama Ayyar,

K. Sriramulu Nayudu, and J. H. White of Guntūr; K. Brahmayya Pantulu and Shaikh Muhammad Belgami Sahib of Nellore; W. Hughes of Kurnool; C. Lakshmana Reddi and C. Elayalwar Nayudu of Anantapur; A. Lokanatha Mudaliyar and V. Bhujanga Rao of Cuddapah; W. Sparkes and Acting Inspector C. Guruvappa Nayudu of Chittoor; S. Abdul Rahim Sahib and K. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar of North Arcot; C. A. Walton, Abdul Wahab Sahib and P. Ramachandra Rao of Chingleput; D. T. Venkata Acharya and J. E. Webb of South Arcot; J. Smith and K. Viswanatha Pillai of Tanjore; A. F. Akehurst of Trichinopoly; P. N. Subrahmanya Pillai and T. Raju Pillai of Madura; T. Walker, K. S. Karpagavinayagam Pillai and S. Venkatesa Ayyar of Rāmnād; G. A. Morritt and A. Muttayya Mudaliyar of Tinnevely; K. Gopala Pillai and P. Rajagopala Acharya of Salem; A. E. Boaler and J. W. Mansfield of Coimbatore; Qadir Husain Sahib of the Nilgiris; G. Bailey, K. P. Kuttisankara Panikkar and K. Nilakanta Nayar of South Malabar; M. Raman Menon, G. W. C. Foster and E. K. Vasudevan of North Malabar; Rao Sahib K. Narayana Rao and M. S. Chammad Sahib of South Kanara; Paul T. Duraiswami Pillai of the Madras Railway Police; P. Srinivasa Ayyangar of the Trichinopoly Railway Police; K. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and C. Rukmangada Mudaliyar of the Criminal Investigation Department; G. Panduranga Rao, D. P. Rajagopala Acharya and J. Day of the Provincial Training School, Vellore; N. Subba Rao and H. Last of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore; G. R. Glover and S. Santappa Pillai of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore; T. Ramakrishna Ayyangar and R. Hollingsworth of the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.

M.R.Ry. A. Vittal Rao Avargal and Mr. A. B. G. Snedell have done excellent work as managers of my office and the office of the Criminal Investigation Department respectively. They were both promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the course of the year.

37. The non-circle scheme having proved a failure, Circle Inspectors were re-introduced in all the districts where it was tried. A time scale of pay was granted to officers of the Imperial Police from 1st January. To improve the prospects of the constables a new class of officer styled Naik was introduced in the beginning of the year in one district. To meet the shortage in districts selections of Sub-Inspectors for training in the school were made twice in the year. A Shorthand Bureau consisting of 24 select Sub-Inspectors to report speeches was formed since the close of the year. An allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem was granted to all Sergeants who are ex-British soldiers. There was a conference of police officers under the presidency of the Honourable Member in charge of the Police portfolio for the discussion of police matters.

The other salient features of the year were—

- (1) less difficulty in recruitment,
- (2) appreciable fall in casualties,
- (3) improvement in the health of the force and decline in mortality,
- (4) slight increase in punishments—departmental and judicial,
- (5) a satisfactory increase in rewards,
- (6) further rise in crime especially under burglaries and thefts,
- (7) institution of traffic control system in several towns, and
- (8) the Viceroy's visit.

But for the incidents mentioned in paragraph 16 the public peace was generally well maintained.

With scarcity and high prices prevailing, the synchronization of the Hindu-Muhammadan festivals and an abnormal volume of crime, the year was particularly arduous and the way in which the work was faced is much to the credit of all ranks, particularly the very numerous and very trying occasions in which violence was averted only by the tact and good temper shown by the police officers concerned.

MADRAS,
12th July 1920.

P. B. THOMAS,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1919.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paras. 24 and 26.]

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 to be false.	Number due to mis- take or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.					Total Magistra- tes true cases.	Total Magistra- tes ending in con- viction.	Grand total of true cases (col. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (col. 12 + 13 + 14).	Total true cases (col. 12 + 13 + 14).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
SECTION OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																	
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																	
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 234 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	9	33	...	...	...	...	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	235 to 238-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	11	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	4	35	...	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	25	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B ...	Other offences against public justice ...	162	463	...	...	...	...	188	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	277	647	35	889	22	134	348	151	148	52	386	389	108	765	
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	483	1,244	37	1,670	39	172	585	482	229	94	842	493	172	1,335	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ...	311	1,010	1	1,350	13	70	402	198	291	835	825	6	...	831	
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	87	127	...	...	...	...	57	30	24	22	77	1	...	78	
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	78	241	...	...	...	...	82	83	43	27	153	1	...	154	
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	12	43	...	...	...	...	14	10	8	10	28	11	...	39	
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	12	108	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	
17	805, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	33	208	...	...	...	...	50	89	28	18	183	4	...	78	

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grave hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	333 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	310 to 318 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	26	...	...	...	...	2	11	8	9	4	17	30	5	47
23	353, 354, 266, 357.	Unlawful force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	130	528	11	647	33	85	221	161	221	95	40	307	216	107	668
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	29	138	...	...	...	...	33	42	47	19	10	76	7	83	
		Total ...	1,224	4,904	360	5,768	152	811	1,481	1,214	778	747	3,097	1,478	308	4,575	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																	
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	362	1,055	29	1,383	132	61	108	376	108	208	420	825	51	3	876
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	274	1,378	57	1,593	255	142	292	331	292	183	380	912	76	8	988
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	130	1,511	254	1,887	84	183	116	116	45	88	800	1,247	262	70	1,509
28	429, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Larking 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.	16	2,011	17,013	17,345	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	35	1,070	537	568	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,499	22,502	1,978	23,410	1,804	952	3,052	3,892	1,436	1,436	12,130	19,424	835	224	20,259
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	60	230	18	202	18	43	38	53	38	44	17	117	902	97	1,019
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	25	189	0	208	6	46	47	39	47	19	18	90	28	5	118
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	85	409	24	470	24	89	85	92	85	63	35	207	930	102	1,137

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	60	230	18	202	18	43	38	53	38	44	17	117	902	97	1,019
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	25	189	0	208	6	46	47	39	47	19	18	90	28	5	118
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	85	409	24	470	24	89	85	92	85	63	35	207	930	102	1,137

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1919—continued.
PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

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 to be false.	Number due to mis-take or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrate cases.	Total Magistrate cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
34	379 to 382	... of cattle ...	917	6,513	145	7,285	427	820	1,097	2,216	575	2,124	5,080	186	50	5,186
35	406 to 409	... Theft ...	2,695	27,141	8,817	26,018	1,811	2,486	3,029	7,065	1,542	9,975	22,399	2,714	789	25,113
36	411 to 414	... Criminal breach of trust ...	429	1,410	46	1,793	63	807	513	621	138	178	883	901	137	1,784
37	418, 420 ...	... Receiving stolen property ...	149	888	...	1,037	1	30	153	638	185	5	828	44	18	872
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	... Cheating ...	145	478	...	619	7	78	191	172	78	70	322	133	21	455
39	461, 462 ...	... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	65	362	47	880	22	82	74	75	33	21	176	2,607	348	2,783
40	295 to 297	... Breaking closed receptacle ...	4	24	16	22	3	1	2	5	1	10	32	1	...	83
41	299, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and 295 to 298	... Attempt ...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2
42	295 to 297	... Total ...	4,422	37,029	4,105	37,346	2,337	3,802	5,084	10,748	2,570	12,443	29,866	6,586	1,368	36,402
43	295 to 297	... Offences against religion, Public and local nuisances ...	5	10	1	23	3	51	5,311	86,300	6	2	12	18	5	30
44	295 to 297	... Total ...	5,369	89,563	3	94,835	6	53	5,316	86,303	2,711	14	80,121	4,891	4,518	94,012
45	295 to 297	... Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*	1,140	12,297	1,421	12,016	35	157	1,484	8,836	996	100	11,353	1,861	1,603	13,214
46	295 to 297	... Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 †	1,038	3,807	...	4,905	1	64	1,410	3,021	173	12	3,206	...	...	3,203
47	295 to 297	... Grand Total ...	11,631	171,822	7,926	180,527	4,453	6,100	18,513	114,671	8,044	25,576	157,117	17,024	8,285	174,141

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under section 4 (c) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest of their own motion.

† These cases are not all cognizable under section 4 (c) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but they are shown in this statement for the sake of convenience.

‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1918 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1919.

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1919—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or on bail.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons at large at end of year.	Number arrested or on bail at end of year.	Number concerned in Magistrate's cases.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SECTION OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	231 to 234	Offences relating to coin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	235 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	302, 303, 306	Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	307	Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Attempts at murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376	Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	377	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Unnatural offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 327, 331, 333, 335.	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	336.	Grievous hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

Total

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1919—continued.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on full or partial release 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 awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on full or partial release under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.																
19	323	...	...	1	4	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332	...	...	119	817	78	...	452	...	31	111	90	287	1,403	...	...
21	303 to 369 and 371 to 373.	...	...	20	103	7	...	45	...	3	22	22	6	219	...	...
22	346 to 349	...	...	...	21	2	...	6	...	...	8	9	11	132	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	...	...	52	439	40	...	419	...	8	56	41	186	431	...	...
24	374-A, 338	...	...	14	80	10	...	54	...	1	15	2	4	4	...	...
		Total	875	4,629	276	230	5,010	2,051	2,989	237	1,102	277	639	2,978	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																
25	305, 397, 398, 399, 402.	...	...	754	2,795	77	...	856	...	133	776	79	17	593	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	...	...	123	1,111	32	...	540	...	38	168	58	31	357	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	...	...	21	243	19	...	68	...	1	28	51	159	843	...	...
28	428, 429	...	...	15	207	23	...	127	...	4	27	30	67	318	...	...
29	419 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	...	...	6	27	...	...	19	...	209	789	149	191	703	...	...
30	311, 400, 401	...	...	12	114	5	...	70	...	4	13	8	1	2	...	...
		Total	2,003	12,543	466	457	12,474	7,110	5,364	399	1,828	370	486	2,909	...	...

31	341 to 344	...	...	20	176	4	...	11	279	108	171	117	12	94	223	2,003
32	338, 337	...	...	9	66	10	...	3	116	64	52	1	17	6	7	45
33	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	38	272	14	...	14	385	172	223	2	29	100	229	2,048
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
34	379 to 383	...	...	446	4,982	119	...	123	5,080	3,380	1,700	117	464	40	66	254
35	406 to 409	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	14,726	9,800	4,920	225	978	999	1,546	8,469
36	411 to 414	...	...	44	713	43	...	10	730	512	218	146	53	77	159	1,475
37	419, 420	...	...	45	802	20	...	3	681	727	254	15	37	7	19	88
38	417, 448, 453 and 455.	...	...	24	347	20	...	4	387	201	186	30	35	30	27	272
39	461, 462	...	...	25	164	3	...	...	240	181	109	3	14	206	820	5,160
	Total	...	...	1,658	20,529	720	...	452	22,208	14,836	7,372	537	1,589	1,449	2,637	15,709
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
34	379 to 383	...	...	446	4,982	119	...	123	5,080	3,380	1,700	117	464	40	66	254
35	406 to 409	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	14,726	9,800	4,920	225	978	999	1,546	8,469
36	411 to 414	...	...	44	713	43	...	10	730	512	218	146	53	77	159	1,475
37	419, 420	...	...	45	802	20	...	3	681	727	254	15	37	7	19	88
38	417, 448, 453 and 455.	...	...	24	347	20	...	4	387	201	186	30	35	30	27	272
39	461, 462	...	...	25	164	3	...	...	240	181	109	3	14	206	820	5,160
	Total	...	...	1,658	20,529	720	...	452	22,208	14,836	7,372	537	1,589	1,449	2,637	15,709
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
40	295 to 297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	...	...	1,954	55,120	14	...	1	90,894	88,035	2,859	16	2,500	209	4,856	445
	Total	...	...	1,954	55,120	14	...	10	90,930	88,053	2,877	16	2,501	209	4,858	476
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...	...	610	10,909	54	...	10	12,878	11,434	1,444	47	872	206	1,689	232
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911	...	...	114	2,402	23	...	5	3,270	3,076	194	504	98	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	...	7,882	103,933	1,709	...	1,229	151,236	128,309	22,917	1,838	8,737	2,920	11,208	27,536

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1918 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1919.

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1919.
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 during or became insane in trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 233, 315 and 494, Cr. 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
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.	1	3	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1
4	137 ...	Offences against the State ... Harboring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	172 to 180, 261 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	71	1,552	1,633	35	108	250	1,151	89	12	1	8
6	161 to 168, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	18	113	126	18	4	27	55	27	2	...	4
7	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	89	485	574	68	32	223	142	106	8	...	3
8	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	20	145	165	82	8	66	30	29	5	...	...
9	204 to 207 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	12	335	397	3	6	1	325	3	...	...	2
10	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	6	6	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
11	149, 163-A to 160, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	191	193	1	3	28	160	1	1	...	2
	Total ...		203	2,890	3,099	153	163	662	1,866	255	28	1	20

11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ... Attempt ...	3	13	16	10	...	5	...	1	6	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		3	14	17	11	...	5	...	1	6	...	...
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	14	225	239	70	9	124	19	17	45	...	1
	Total ...		14	225	239	70	9	124	19	17	45	...	1
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.													
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	8	8	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...
15	352, 353, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	280	23,020	22,318	5,715	11,099	4,018	1,255	236	196	...	40
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	16	16	...	6	5	5	...	...	...	1
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	483	18,744	19,177	2,869	10,699	3,898	1,381	330	409	6	24
	Total ...		722	40,797	41,510	8,585	21,803	7,918	2,642	566	605	8	65
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.													
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	10	349	359	179	8	129	22	21	10	...	1
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	14	298	312	83	7	161	43	8	22	...	2
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	74	4,256	4,330	1,267	1,710	952	347	54	100	1	16
	Total ...		98	4,903	5,001	1,536	1,725	1,242	412	83	132	1	19
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	19	19	6	5	5	2	1	...	...	...
22	400 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	13	14	1	2	4	7	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	35	1,155	1,190	302	433	359	59	37	25	...	1
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	11	404	415	173	81	108	30	23	6	...	...

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1919—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

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 (sections 217, 218, 250, 333, 345 and 404, Cr.P.C.).	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken place, 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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.													
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	100	8,104	8,204	2,388	3,677	1,479	574	86	150	..	20
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	22	3,450	3,472	35	237	258	2,927	15	2	..	5
27	291 A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	* Cases under Chapter VIII	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	(A) Cr.P.C. Chapter X,	Public nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter XII,	Disputes as to immovable property.	2	14	16	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	21	680	671	18	82	387	167	19	..	..	..
		Total ..	192	13,822	14,014	2,921	4,517	2,614	3,777	185	182	..	27
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police	..	7,169	74,961	82,130	2,165	20,747	4,071	48,810	6,337	97	16	33
		Grand Total ..	† 8,407	137,612	146,019	15,444	48,969	16,686	57,526	7,444	1,095	26	165

* The number of persons ordered during the year to give security is shown in column 11 against this serial in Part II.

† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1918 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1919.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1919—continued.

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 they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons 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.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, transferred, or were escaped, or were appearance.
			On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	120 B (1), 120 B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.															
3	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	1	16	..	..	17	..	15	1	68	..	..	..	..
4	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225 A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	15	1,579	134	7	1,821	16	372	1,293	713	54	86	1	..
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	6	95	36	..	137	4	45	74	565	10	4	..	..
7	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	22	639	115	6	769	37	480	173	229	44	35	1	..
8	405 to 477 A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	17	231	23	4	267	..	176	47	185	38	6	..	..
9	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	4	322	80	..	408	..	4	332	826	2	..	..	..
10	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	6	8	101	..	8	..	8	4	500	1	32	..	..
	149, 153 A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	..	585	..	..	685	..	147	506	738	..	..	..	..
		Total	71	3,575	489	17	4,116	57	1,314	2,430	598	148	167	2	2

STATEMENT B—concluded.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1919—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

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 they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons 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 9 and 10).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
			4	5	On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or Informa- tion from the Police.	7	8	9	Acquitted or dis- charged.	Convicted.		13	Number concerned in cases abandoned, com- pounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred, or before appearance.
1	2	3														
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	312 to 318	Causing miscarriage	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	352, 355, 358	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																
13	384 to 389	Extortion ...	34	401	14	14	...	509	11	419	47	9.9	24	8	...	...
		Total ...	34	401	14	14	...	509	11	419	47	9.9	24	8	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	14	...	...	...	14	6	2	2	14.3	...	4	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	315	85,178	619	619	182	35,927	6,832	8,453	2,118	5.9	222	18,252	5	3
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provo- cation.	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	6	9	34.6	...	11	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	608	41,037	439	439	241	41,850	4,979	11,036	2,722	6.6	463	22,630	1	13
		Total ...	923	76,275	1,058	1,058	423	77,817	11,867	19,517	4,851	6.3	685	40,897	6	16

18	417, 418	Cheating ...	7	265	...	...	...	34	7	8	8	23.5	...	11	...	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	11	344	1	...	...	29	...	15	11	37.9	...	3	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	123	8,275	6	6	48	8,356	1,070	2,781	697	8.4	80	3,748	1	...
		Total ...	141	8,884	7	7	52	8,979	1,088	3,249	778	8.8	95	3,769	1	1
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
21	298	Offences against religion	...	34	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	15	11	37.9	...	3	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	52	1,788	...	...	5	1,832	187	924	74	4.1	15	632	...	1
24	500 to 502	Defamation	13	467	...	...	3	476	73	210	56	12.0	21	116	...	1
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoy- ance.	173	11,274	110	110	108	11,446	1,542	3,086	874	7.7	69	5,925	...	3
26	271 to 276, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	40	4,405	230	...	8	4,726	138	502	3,946	84.0	9	141	...	1
27	294 A	Keeping a lottery office	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.O.	Public nuisances	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	5	6	64.5	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	22	57	...	...	...	79	...	40	16	28.1	23	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	21	634	...	...	4	651	64	387	167	26.3	15	18	...	...
		Total ...	321	18,759	340	340	128	19,286	2,001	5,127	5,344	27.0	152	6,846	...	6
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		3,502	75,545	15,017	...	4,319	89,092	2,599	6,741	53,531	64.6	1,435	19,786	48	653
		Grand Total ...	4,982	183,505	18,925	18,925	4,939	199,805	17,623	36,373	71,981	35.8	2,539	71,473	57	678

* In calculating this percentage, the number shown in column 11 against serial No. 28 has been left out of account.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

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.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—Cognizable.							
1. Theft	13,468	4,025	29.9	Rs. 18,81,647	Rs. 3,07,410	16.3	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 17,451.
{ a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	241	...	...	14,759	...	
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	...	333	...	...	23,062	...	
{ c. Other thefts	28,153	12,436	44.2	14,79,331	4,40,046	29.7	
2. Robbery.	885	264	29.8	3,33,664	39,628	11.9	
{ a. Dacoity...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{ b. Other robbery...	1,049	333	31.7	1,12,592	23,062	20.5	
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,742	482	27.7	2,95,451	93,324	31.6	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent	250	48	19.2	63,062	5,605	8.8	
Total	45,547	17,829	39.1	41,66,647	9,23,884	22.2	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	135	13	9.6	4,946	743	15.0	
6. Criminal misappropriation	197	45	22.8	23,585	6,546	27.8	
Total	332	58	17.5	28,531	7,289	25.5	

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1919.

[Paragraphs 2 and 6]

Districts.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of crime investigated to the Police force.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.										Town.	To population.		
Chief Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joydipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanathapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Excludes) Head Constable sanctioned in G.O. No. 304, Home (Judicial), dated 14th February 1918, for the Sub-Jail guard at Devakottai, who will be employed only after the sub-jail is opened.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1919—concluded.

• Includes the strength of the Chitrali guard employed in the district.
 † Includes orderlies of the Superintendents of the Railway Police.

Includes fourteen undistributed reserve.
†† Represents the cost for the official year 1910-20 excluding the final accounts for March 1920—vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 1460, Home (Judicial), dated 19th June 1918.
††† Owing to the revised system of apportionment of the cost of the Railway Police with effect from 1st April 1910, ~~seven-tenths~~ the cost of the Railway Police is not recovered from the Railway Companies—Vide G.O. No. 2788, Home (Judicial), dated 1st December 1910.
..... The figures in column 28 represent the figures under column 7 ~~minus~~ those under column 10 of Statement A, Part I—Vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police) No. 989, dated 26th May 1920 read in G.O. No. 1418, Home (Judicial), dated 8th June 1920.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1919.

NORR.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head constables are shown as men. It includes 12 probationary head constables under training in the District School at Vizungapatam.

THE

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1919—concluded.

[illegible]

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF
CRIMINAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
DURING 1919-20, BY THE LABOUR COMMISSIONER.

Stuartpuram Settlement—This settlement has had an extremely bad year, there being very little alternative to the very uncertain paddy cultivation, to fall back upon. The situation was partially saved by the supply of broken rice to the settlers by Tahsildars who got it from Tenali, Repalle and other places. The manager of the settlement with this charitable object in view, spent the loan of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned specially for the purpose of running the store at the settlement, in buying rice and selling it to the settlers at a loss, thereby the loan amount disappeared altogether. The Government had to look into the matter, and sanctioned a deficit of Rs. 1,370 up to 30th September 1919, ordering that the original loan shall stand, and that proper accounts should be maintained and the purpose of the store grants should be strictly adhered to—vide G.O. No. 787, Judicial, dated 22nd March 1920. To make up for bad years and failure of monsoons, the Salvation Army pressed for an immediate scheme for better irrigating the settlement lands, or for the resumption of some lands irrigable by the Kistna Canal, now in possession of the ryots, and their alienation to the Salvation Army. The matter is under correspondence with the District Magistrate, with whom also is pending a report regarding a scheme for casuarina plantation to assist the settlers during bad years and another for canning tomatoes.

Sitanagaram Settlement.—The abolition of this settlement was under consideration. The District Magistrate, Mr. E. A. Davis and his successors, as well as the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., and the Labour Commissioner strongly recommended the retention of the settlement on the ground that the settlement had sufficiently lived down the bad reputation, through the efficient management of the present manager Adjutant Mabe and his wife. The Government thereupon in G.O. No. 22, Judicial, dated 5th January 1920, sanctioned the retention of the settlement, prohibiting further addition to the strength without special sanction and deferring its final decision as to the deficit until receipt of report from the Labour Commissioner who is inspecting the accounts. There is now and in future great scope for the improvement of the settlement as well as for the increase of the strength of settlers, on account of the unlimited quarry and other contract works available for the settlers. Adjutant and Mrs. Mabe are to be congratulated upon the success they have achieved in averting the situation of the settlement at a time when it was, under contemplation, to be abolished.

Guntūr Reformatory Settlement.—This settlement is intended for the incorrigibles of the Telugu districts. There is a fair number of inmates at present, but whether any real reformatory work has been done under the present management is a matter of doubt, and yet for decision. It is the wish of the Government that incorrigibles should live with their families who should be transferred only after the husbands had come there; if out of view or in jail the transfer should be deferred pending arrest and release. It is under consideration whether to continue the present settlement on an enlarged and altered scale or to replace it by a typical penal settlement for incorrigibles, which might be established at Guntūr, or at Sitanaṣaram, etc. A similar penal settlement for the incorrigibles of the Tamil districts at Pallavaram or elsewhere is also desirable. . . .

Kavali Settlement.—This settlement continues to do well and the manager Rev. Mr. Bawden and his wife are to be congratulated upon the excellent work they have done during a difficult year. Absconding is rather large.

In this settlement as elsewhere there is every possibility of showing a deficit in the working, but Mr. Bawden is sufficiently guarded against such contingencies by the sanction of net cost by the Government. The boarding school attached to this settlement is being personally supervised by the manager and is working well.

Bhumannagadda Settlement.—This settlement where a portion of the Nawabpeta Korachas are interned is one of uncertain success. It is open to doubt, if it would ever become self-supporting. The Labour Commissioner intends to visit the settlement shortly and report as to its retention ere long. The settlement is still getting a special grant of Rs. 228 for settlers' wages, in addition to the recurring monthly grant of Rs. 280 for supervision. Government pay for the medical aid and the maintenance of the school. Government are not in favour of further augmentation of the number of settlers. Steps are being taken to restore the pump. A boarding school is to be constructed. The District Magistrate has been asked to submit proposals for the erection of a new detention yard—vide G.O. No. 503, Judicial, dated 23rd February 1920. These proposals will, of course, depend upon the final decision as to the retention of the settlement.

Perambur Settlement.—This settlement was at first a prisoners' home then made a reformatory settlement, and subsequently declared a settlement for the Veppur Paraiyas who are interned in Pallavaram and Aziznagar settlements. The continuance of this settlement depends upon sufficient work for the settlers. The men are at present employed on road work, in the Choolai Cotton and Spinning Mills, on leather work of making sandals in the settlement and weaving. Women do mainly coolie work outside the settlement. The Madras Leather Company were unable to supply employment after the war closed. The lease of the settlement premises has been renewed for only one year—vide G.O. No. 1409, Judicial, dated 19th June 1919. . . . The industrial school for children which is nearing completion is situated in the next compound. The permanent location of the settlement is still undecided—vide G.O. No. 1621, Judicial, dated 17th July 1919. It is a question whether the inmates are to be transferred to the Pallavaram settlement.

Pallavaram Settlement.—This is a settlement intended for the Veppur Paraiyas, but there is scope for expansion, and addition of settlers as there is ample quarry work and leather work for the settlers to earn a decent living. When the Chrome Leather Company stopped giving work after the war, the problem of support of the settlers appeared difficult to crack, but the Government came to the rescue by sanctioning an advance of Rs. 8,000 in G.O. No. 1146, Judicial, dated 22nd May 1919, and ordering that supply of police sandals should be contracted for with the Pallavaram settlement—vide G.O. No. 684, Judicial, dated 25th March 1919. There is also at present a good deal of work available in the quarries close by worked by the Corporation. Men are earning about 8 annas or more a day, and women 4 annas and children 2 annas. They do also coolie work at times.

For the facility of the settlers, Government have sanctioned a small hospital shed for dispensing medicine at the settlement—vide G.O. No. 193 W., dated 30th January 1920. Government have also sanctioned the construction of 100 more huts, with a view to place therein the 50 families of Veppur Paraiyas still at large. Rupees 150 has been sanctioned for the investigation of water-supply which is very unsatisfactory at present. . . . Ensign Martin and his wife are to be congratulated on the excellent work they are doing towards making the settlement self-supporting in the near future. A favourable sign is to be noticed already, in the system adopted by Mr. Martin of keeping the profits from the settlers' wages earned in deposit for their own benefit.

Aziznagar Settlement.—This settlement was being run by the Salvation Army ever since it was opened on 22nd September 1913. However, the Salvation Army withdrew from the management, owing to differences with Government on account of their dissatisfaction with the financial support they received, at the beginning of last year, and an Inspector of Police was appointed manager from 1st March 1919—vide G.O. No. 825, Judicial, dated 8th April 1919. A Farm Manager was also appointed till 31st August 1920, to supervise the agricultural operations—vide G.O. No. 2722, Judicial, dated 25th November 1919.

Recoverable advances are being granted by Government for agricultural implements, gear, etc., and maintenance of settlers. The work of reclamation of land has much improved under the present system of management. The Superintending Engineer, VII Circle, has been asked to investigate drainage scheme for lands as proposed by Director of Agriculture—vide G.O. No. 1330, Judicial, dated 9th June 1919.

The District Magistrate has been asked to give special attention to the question of water-supply and Rs. 500 is sanctioned for two trial borings—vide G.O. No. 2993, Judicial, dated 20th December 1919.

The cropping schemes are to be in consultation with Agricultural Department. Of the 1,377 acres of land alienated to the Salvation Army for the purposes of the settlement, nearly 500 and odd acres proved useless for the purpose, and the addition of other lands adjoining the settlement is under contemplation. Necessity for a telegraph office at Oomangalam a mile off the settlement is also felt and has been recommended to Government.

Kulasekharapatnam Settlement.—This was a voluntary settlement under section 12, Criminal Tribes Act, which was found unsatisfactory for purposes of rigid supervision of the criminal tribe concerned and the Sugar Factory where these Koravars belonging to some of the taluks of the Tirunelveli district, had been working, was declared a settlement under section 16, Criminal Tribes Act, with Mr. Weth, the local agent as the manager—vide G.O. No. 1712, Judicial, dated 25th July 1919.

An assistant manager was also sanctioned subsequently as the manager had to be absent often from the settlement—vide G.O. No. 808, Judicial, dated 23rd March 1920. The settlement is doing fairly well. It has not yet been visited by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., or the Labour Commissioner.

Kalla Voluntary Settlement, Madura.—The situation of the settlement at Gudalur was found very unhealthy and unsuitable on account of malaria and had to be abandoned. The District Magistrate was asked by Government to look for a better site to locate the settlement—vide Endorsement 957 A-1, dated 2nd April 1919—and a spot in the Melur taluk has been recommended by him in his letter, dated 28th November 1919, and the matter is under consideration of Government. It is satisfactory to note that the Kallas in the settlement did not claim to go here but insisted to remain on the lands.

Siddapuram Voluntary Settlement, Kurnool.—This settlement is for the Donga Woddar criminal tribe of Kurnool district. . . . Advances recoverable are being granted by Government for the purchase of wool for making cumblies and for agricultural contingencies and repair to agricultural implements, etc.

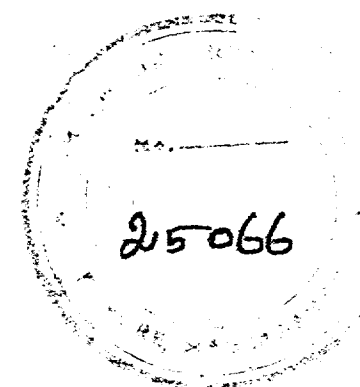
Children's Home, Perambur.—The construction of the new industrial school for children is nearing completion and the boys have to be transferred there from Bangalore. . . .

Salvation Army Girls' School, Nellore.—In G.O. No. 2139, Judicial, dated 19th September 1919, Government have sanctioned an additional building to the existing Salvation Army Girls' School to accommodate criminal tribe girls and a playground and have approved the revised estimate for Rs. 6,605.

Now that the Salvation Army head-quarter has been transferred to Madras, the question of financing all these settlements is being thoroughly gone into and proposals will shortly be submitted to Government.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR,
Madras, 2nd June 1920.

G. F. PADDISON,
Commissioner of Labour.



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APPENDIX C.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1919.

I held charge as Commissioner of the City Police and M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu as Deputy Commissioner of the Northern Range during the whole year except for a month from 2nd June 1919, when I was on privilege leave and the latter acted as the Commissioner. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal acted as Deputy Commissioner, Northern Range, during that period. He also acted as Deputy Commissioner, Southern Range, from the beginning of the year until 18th March 1919, when Mr. Withinslaw who returned from military duty resumed charge, which he held until the end of the year.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1919 was 1,626 as against 1,543 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The increase is made up of the following items:—

	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Men.
1. The new G 4 Station	...	2	31
2. Intelligence Department (conversion of a temporary appointment into a permanent one)	...	1	...
3. Additional Sergeants to the Harbour Police	2	...	...
4. Jam Bazaar Outpost	...	...	6
5. Formation of an Armed Reserve	...	...	41
Total	2	3	78

3. (a) *Constabulary*.—The strength of the constabulary at the end of the year was 1,428 as against 1,324 for the previous year. There were 70 vacancies. Of the men of the constabulary recruited during the year, 200 remained in the force at the end of the year. This is the largest number since 1907. The number of casualties among the constabulary was 96.

Endeavours were made to secure men demobilized from the Indian Army and an Inspector was sent to the demobilization centres for the purpose. The result was disappointing, this being greatly due to the fact that the least satisfactory men were demobilized.

(b) *Sub-Inspectors*.—The vacancies in the cadre of European Sub-Inspectors were all filled up during the year, chiefly from the ranks of demobilized Anglo-Indians, and on the last day of the year there were no vacancies for Sub-Inspectors, Indian or European.

(c) *Sergeants*.—The recruitment of Sergeants has been very unsatisfactory and the year closed with a deficiency of 9, which is causing much inconvenience. Thirteen men were enlisted during the year, but 5 of them left the force within the year, and the probation of another was terminated.

We appear to have lost a good many applicants owing to the delay in getting them released from military service. Others have been deterred from joining, or have left, on account of the inadequacy of the pay which has not been raised to keep pace with the rise in the pay of the British Army. Upon this subject I have made representations to Government.

4. The daily average of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 40.0 while that of the previous year was 50.23. Eighteen men died.

5. Quarters now exist for 9 Inspectors, 35 European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants and 6 Indian Sub-Inspectors and lines for 122 head constables and 591 constables.

6. The total cost of the force was Rs. 7,16,513 as against Rs. 6,00,424 in 1918, the increase being mainly due to the additional men in the force and to the grant of war allowances sanctioned from the beginning of 1919 to meet the increase in the cost of living.

7. The following are the statistics of departmental punishments awarded during the year:—

Conduct.	For all offences including absence without leave—	1918.	1919.
	Number punished with blackmarks only	436	523
	Number fined	10	22
	Number suspended	51	52
	Number reduced	78	117
	Number dismissed	32	28
		607	742
	Percentage punished	42.3	48.1
	Percentage punished for offences other than absence without leave	35.3	42.0

Two of the dismissals were under the blackmark rules, 8 on account of judicial punishment and the remainder for serious offences.

As the personnel of the superior officers has had little change from the last year the rise in the number of punishments, which has occurred almost entirely in the Southern Range and departments handed over by the Commissioner to the Deputy Commissioner, Southern Range, during the year, is probably attributable to stricter supervision on the part of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

The following are the statistics of deferred punishments:—

(1) Awarded in 1918 in which final orders had not been passed in 1918	96
(2) Awarded in 1919	313
(3) Number confirmed	108
(4) Number remitted	241
(5) Number pending at the end of the year	60

One Sergeant and fifteen men were judicially punished during the year, as against eight men in the previous year. Of these, one head constable and nine constables were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity, one for receiving illegal gratification, four for extortion, one for misappropriating money entrusted to him, and the rest under the Police Act.

The Sergeant was convicted for criminal breach of trust under section 406, Indian Penal Code, of money which he obtained on the pretext that he could buy sovereigns at a favourable rate.

8. Five hundred and thirty-five officers and men of the City Police were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 4,140, the corresponding figures for 1918 being 1,150 and Rs. 2,000, respectively. Rewards to the value of Rs. 779 were granted to private individuals as against Rs. 898 in the previous year.

The most noteworthy instance of reward is the presentation by Government to Inspector Mr. Sheffield and Sub-Inspector Mr. E. R. Upshon of the Harbour Police of silver watches in recognition of the energy and courage displayed by them in searching for the late Commander W. R. B. Douglas, C.I.E., R.I.M., Deputy Port Conservator, who lost his life by the capsizing of a yacht. These officers spent a considerable portion of the night on a catamaran on a rough sea conducting the search for the missing officer.

9. There were nineteen probationary Sub-Inspectors at the end of the year 1918, of whom four were confirmed. Nine Sub-Inspectors were sent to Vellore School for training during the year. There were in all 24 Sub-Inspectors on probation at the end of the year of whom 9 were in Vellore School.

10. Twelve horses were purchased in Calcutta in the year. The deficiency in Sergeants and European Sub-Inspectors and the very heavy duties entailed upon the men prevented mounted drills being continued.

11. Sub-Inspector C. C. Swayne and Sergeant G. H. Powell are still holding commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

12. An armed reserve was established during the year. Its sanctioned strength is 1 Inspector, 1 European Sub-Inspector, 1 Jamadar, 12 head constables and 120 constables. It has however not been possible to recruit it up to strength at present.

13. Two hundred and twenty-seven inquests were held during the year as against 228 in 1918. No prosecution was instituted for culpable negligence contributing to accidental deaths from drowning.

14. There were 54 cases of accidental fire involving a loss of property valued at Rs. 57,913. Of these the most important was in the Methodist Press, Mount Road, in which the damage was estimated at Rs. 50,000.

15. I made proposals during the year for putting the fire-brigade on a better footing, but they were not accepted by the Corporation or Government.

16. Five hundred and six stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and 630 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or other institutions.

17. Fifty-eight lunatics were sent to the Asylum at Madras as against 64 in the previous year.

18. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 10,825 as compared with 11,034 in 1918.

19. The annexed statement gives the statistics of crime for the past three years.

Statement A—Police Cases, 1919.

Offences.	Year	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Total reported.	Considered true.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total crime.							
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1917	2,452	2,133	1,216	1,007	RS. 2,06,684	RS. 38,707
	1918	3,015	2,706	1,408	1,173	2,33,012	44,417
	1919	3,650	3,333	1,509	1,308	2,64,051	71,806
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under special and local laws.	1917	18,057	18,027	21,427	21,048	...	...
	1918	16,864	16,843	19,788	19,547	...	...
	1919	17,237	17,191	20,682	20,287	...	...
Grave crimes.							
Murder	1917	10	8	7	7	...	...
	1918	8	8	8	1	...	...
	1919	17	16	8	4	102	82
Dacoity	1917	1	1	...	...	...	...
	1918	2	...	...	...	...	...
	1919	1	1	...	...	150	...
Robbery	1917	6	3	...	...	201	...
	1918	25	11	9	9	1,358	501
	1919	7	6	4	3	421	63
House-breaking	1917	473	449	155	122	58,173	12,826
	1918	549	522	262	204	74,652	11,931
	1919	570	550	171	140	86,169	14,978
Cattle-theft	1917	9	7	6	5	167	160
	1918	18	12	4	4	468	404
	1919	25	23	12	12	661	273
Theft (ordinary)	1917	1,486	1,347	690	613	85,002	14,844
	1918	1,889	1,729	729	645	1,11,662	23,164
	1919	2,297	2,139	897	806	1,30,378	39,461

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances, etc., reported during the year was 3,618 as compared with 3,103 in 1918, 2,438 in 1917 and 2,322 in 1916.

The rise in crime over 1918 is 16.6 per cent.

Burglary increased by 5 per cent and theft by 22 per cent.

This follows a rise in crime in 1918 of 27.3 per cent over 1917. The increase in true cases in 1919 is 48.4 per cent over the number reported in 1917. I think that there can be little doubt that the prevailing high prices and the consequent struggle for existence on the part of the poor classes is an important cause of this increase in crime. As an indication of this the figures of petty abstractions of cloth from the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills detected by the searching staff at the gates, a form of crime in which the factors would seem to be fairly constant, have been brought to my notice. They have risen steadily during the last three years, being 15, 30 and 54 for 1917, 1918 and 1919 respectively.

At the same time, as I noted last year, I believe that the deficiency in staff especially of Sub-Inspectors to cope with the increasing volume of work has operated to prevent crime being fully registered.

This opinion is supported by the fact that in the G-Vepery Division where an additional police station was opened during the year the number of burglaries reported increased by 56.9 per cent and of theft by 82 per cent.

Government have been requested to make the appointment of six additional Sub-Inspectors temporarily sanctioned last year, permanent and the matter is still before them.

Detection of burglaries and thefts has been almost the same as last year.

In the Southern Range where an Assistant Commissioner for supervising investigation was sanctioned at the close of 1918, there has been a slight improvement in detection over 1918. An experiment was tried in one division of removing the three Indian Sub-Inspectors from all duty except the investigation of crime, leaving the charge of the stations and the

prosecution of certain classes of cases to the European Sub-Inspectors. It was found, however, that the Indian Sub-Inspectors could not cope with the amount of work and a reversion to the former system of distribution of the station duties with some modifications is being tried.

20. There were 16 true cases of murder of which 3 ended in conviction during the year.

Murder. In all these 3 cases children had been decoyed and murdered for the sake of robbing their jewels. In 7 of the cases in which 4 women drowned their children and themselves on account of poverty or domestic troubles the murderer committed suicide. In 2 cases new born children were murdered, in one of which the mother was convicted under section 318, Indian Penal Code, of concealing the birth. Another case in which a man was stabbed by another in the course of a brawl in a brothel ended in discharge in the High Court Sessions. Two cases were pending trial at the end of the year—the case of a man being beaten to death by 10 individuals, owing to longstanding enmity and the case in which the Principal of the Newington School for minors under the Court of Wards was shot dead by one of his pupils. This case has since ended in discharge in the Bombay High Court. Finally, there is a case of a child, aged 3 months, having been thrown into a well during the night. It has not been possible to obtain any clue in this case.

21. The number of true cases rose by 28 from 525 to 553 or by 5 per cent. The average value of the property lost in a case was Rs. 157. During the year 140 persons were convicted for this crime.

Burglary.

Theft.

22. The number of cases rose by 393 from 1,756 to 2,149 or by 22 per cent, the average amount lost in a case being Rs. 63. A considerable amount of theft is committed by juveniles. It is to be hoped that the Children's Bill when passed into law will provide satisfactory means of dealing with vagabond children. In the meantime there is much scope for social service among them.

23. Four gambling houses were raided during the year and 44 persons were convicted.

Gambling and opium dens. Six persons were prosecuted and convicted for keeping common gaming houses. In addition a number of cases of gambling in the street were prosecuted.

Thirty-three persons were convicted under the Opium Act. Of these 12 were concerned in attempts to smuggle opium to Burma or the Straits Settlements through the crews of steamers. In one such case the Harbour Police assisted by men employed in the Government Fishery department succeeded after a hand-to-hand fight on the water, in capturing some fishermen with contraband opium weighing 8½ visses which they were trying to put on board a steamer bound for Singapore.

24. Prosecutions were instituted under the Act against 83 persons of whom 77 were convicted (four after the close of the year) five discharged and one is still under trial. Six persons were convicted for rash or negligent

Motor Vehicles Act. driving; 59 persons for disobeying the directions of the police, driving on the wrong side, or driving or standing without lights; five for driving without a licence; one for plying for hire without a permit; one for using a siren; and five for towing a person with, or carrying a person upon, a motor cycle.

Fatal accidents attributable to the presence of a motor vehicle numbered 8.

25. Nuisance cases showed an increase of nearly two thousand, being 12,599 against 10,694 in the previous year, and cognizable cases under special and local laws fell from 6,150 to 4,597.

Nuisance cases. The increase may be attributed to the fact that the conditions of the year permitted of the police paying more attention to cases of this kind. The decrease under special and local laws is almost entirely represented by a fall in the number of cases of cruelty prosecuted. Great attention was paid to cruelty cases in 1918 and the question of adequate sentences in such cases was taken up by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who has ordered the cases to be put up before the stipendiary magistrates instead of the Bench Courts. A large number of worn out animals were destroyed or sent to the Panjrapole during 1918 and a lesser number in 1919. The result of the deterrent action of the magistracy has been to effect a great improvement in this matter.

It is impossible to deal adequately with the beggar nuisance under existing conditions, especially as there is a large section of public opinion in sympathy with them.

26. The Harbour Police continued to do their work satisfactorily during the year. One thousand three hundred and fifty-three notices were issued under the Ingress into India Ordinance to Punjabis returning from the Straits Settlements.

Harbour Police. In his fifteen-year summary (1904–19) of the Harbour Administration, Sir Francis Spring, K.C.I.E., wrote as follows of the Harbour Police:—

“The organization is controlled, under the Commissioner of Police, Madras, by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, who during the last 7 years has been Diwan

Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu. The relations between this officer and me and my staff have always been most harmonious and I have sought his advice in all questions of walling and gating. The public goods passing through the harbour now-a-days, to the value of about 20 crores of rupees per annum, suffer far less now than formerly from the attentions of the Madras depredators.”

27. Five persons escaped from police custody during the year, all of whom were recaptured. The police were held free from blame in all the cases. **Escapes.** Two City constables were prosecuted before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Saidapet, for negligently allowing a prisoner to escape in mufassal limits and convicted but their conviction was reversed on appeal by the High Court.

28. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was 77 as against 107 in 1918. One person was prosecuted for preferring a false complaint, but he was discharged. **False cases.**

Out of 1,414 cases excluding those under special and local laws and nuisance cases prosecuted by the police, 2 cases were declared false after trial.

29. Twenty cognizable cases were referred to the police by the magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which four were struck off as false. Two non-cognizable cases were referred to the police for investigation which were found true. **Cases referred by Magistrates.**

30. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 459 against 449 in 1918. One hundred and twenty-eight bad characters were newly registered. Seventy-four registered bad characters were convicted during the year. Two hundred and twenty-three persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as compared with 214 in 1918. The number of persons ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 47 as against 74 in the previous year. Six persons were prosecuted and convicted for breach of the rules under that section. **Prevention.**

The finger-prints of 1,440 persons were sent for record and 1,613 references as to the identity of suspected persons were made to the Finger-print Bureau which traced the persons in 344 cases.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 33 persons, of whom 22 were bound over during the year. Of these, nineteen were habitual burglars or thieves, and the others suspects.

31. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisances, etc., and offences against religion) brought to trial and decided during the year was 1,288, of which 1,211 or 94 per cent ended in conviction as against 963 in the previous year. **Results in cases prosecuted.**

32. The following licences were issued by the Commissioner of Police during the year under the various Acts:—

		Under the Arms Act.	
		1918.	1919.
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II)	...	22	53
Do. to import arms and military stores by land (Form III)	...	5	6
Do. to export arms and military stores by sea (Form V)	...	12	8
Do. to export arms and military stores by land or river to Native States and foreign territories (Form VII)	...	122	88
Do. to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VIII)	...	173	187
Do. to export arms and military stores by land or river to British territories through Native States (Form VII).	...	190	183
Do. to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form XI)	...	1	1
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form XII)	...	17	19
Do. to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XV)	...	31	33
Do. to possess firearms (Form XV)	...	4	4
Do. to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI)	...	300	313
Do. to go armed on a journey (Form XIX)	...	10	7

		Under the Explosives Act.	
		1918.	1919.
Licence to import explosives (Form I)	...	47	89
General licence to transport explosives (Form II)	...	65	74
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A)	...	12	13
Do. to possess and sell explosives (Form B)	...	158	181
Do. to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C)	...	1	5
Do. to possess explosives generally (Form F)	...	1	1
Do. to possess explosives (other than fulminates) and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J)	...	6	5

Under the Petroleum Act.

	1918.	1919.
Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B)	9	9
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C)	7	6
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D)	...	...
Licence to possess and transport petrol for owners of motor-vehicles (Form F)	685	457

Under the Emigration Act.

Emigration sub-depot licence	...	...
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Under the Poisons Act.

Licence to possess and sell poisons	75	72
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Under the City Police Act.

Licences for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc. ...	927	916
Do. for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc.	152	166
General licence for music for religious institutions	144	134
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquors	27	45
Licence for gymnasium	6	5
Do. for places of public resort	62	51
Other music licences	5,215	4,795

Under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Number of motor-cars and cycles registered	58	473
Do. of drivers' licences issued, including renewals	2,581	3,008

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered	1,947	1,962
Do. of rickshaws registered	726	968
Do. of drivers' licences issued	2,926	2,801
Do. of rickshawmen's licences issued	1,501	1,969

Perambur Veppur 33. The inmates of the settlement at the end of the year consisted of 71 men, 72 women and 91 children.
Paraiya Criminal Settlement.

One case of burglary and one of theft were traced to the inmates during the year.

Fourteen persons were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act of whom 13 were of the Veppur settlement.

34. During the year two political conferences (the Nationalist Conference and the Non-Brahman Conference) and 112 political meetings were held. Political activity was greater during the first half of the year than the second when many of the leading politicians had gone to England. An

Anti-Rowlatt Committee was formed and the "Satyagraha" movement was initiated. This culminated in "Satyagraha Day" on 6th April when enormous mass meetings were held on the beach.

Government ordered the forfeiture of the security of the Nationalist Press and British India Press at which the "Nationalist" and the "Desabhaktan" papers were printed respectively and required security from the National Press where the "Hindu" was printed, the South Indian Press where the "Hindu Nesan" was printed and the Swadesamitran Power Press where the "Swadesamitran" was printed.

Khalifate day was celebrated on the 17th October on a fairly large scale. A mass meeting of Hindus and Muhammadans was held on the beach.

35. Three new Labour Unions were formed viz., the Madras Printing Press Labour Union, the Madras Aluminium Factory Union, and the Perambur Railways Workshop Employees Union. About 98 meetings were held by Labour Unions.

A Board called the Madras Central Advisory Labour Board was formed to act as an intermediary between the employer and the employee. Its officials are almost all politicians. It did not take any action during the year.

The Madras Labour Union sent Mr. Wadia their President to England as a representative of the Labour movement. His nomination by the Secretary of State for India as an adviser to the Indian delegate at the International Labour Conference, Washington, was considered a triumph by the Labour Unions in the City.

36. Strikes of workmen took place during the year as shown in the statement given below :—

- (1) Printers in several presses in the City.
- (2) The employees of the Aluminium Factory.
- (3) The employees of the Madras Corporation Workshop.

(4) The employees of the Madras Tramway Company.

No disturbances occurred during the strikes.

Miscellaneous.

37. (1) *The Viceroy's Visit.*—His Excellency the Viceroy paid a short official visit extending over three days to Madras in November.

A large number of officers and men of the Mufassal Police were brought in to Madras to assist the City Police. The police arrangements worked satisfactorily and all concerned performed the exacting duties demanded of them in an excellent spirit. His Excellency the Governor and the Military Secretary to the Viceroy expressed their approbation of the work of the police.

My thanks are especially due to the Assistant Commissioner Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal and the staff of the Intelligence Department for much extra work of a very laborious nature in compiling the orders.

(2) *Rice Control and Distribution.*—The Emergency Sub-Committee was established in November 1918 to assist the Director of Civil Supplies in the issue of certificates permitting the import of rice by rail and to organize the retail sale throughout the City of controlled rice. I was Chairman of the Sub-Committee, my colleagues being Khan Bahadur Mirza Abdul Husain Sahib Bahadur, Persian Consul and now Sheriff of Madras, and Diwan Bahadur M. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar Avargal, M.B.E., who are deserving of much thanks for giving up so much of their time to this public service. Since November 1918, the Emergency Sub-committee has held 70 meetings.

In April 1919 Muhammad Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police (a former Inspector of the Madras City Police) was put on special duty under the Director of Civil Supplies to assist him and the Emergency Sub-Committee. Boiled rice from the Kistna delta and a certain quantity of Burma rice were sold under direction of the Emergency Sub-Committee through some special depôts and retail traders in some 36 places in the City while Messrs. Best & Company sold Burma rice (mostly raw rice) in some 24 places.

By these means delta rice and Burma rice were sold at not less than 4 struck Madras measures (12½ lb.) for the rupee, a rate much below that at which uncontrolled rice was sold. The maximum amount sold to one person usually varied from 8 annas to one rupee's worth according to stocks. For a short time Burma rice was sold without any such restriction. The places where controlled rice especially delta boiled rice was sold were densely thronged with poor people, struggling and fighting to get served first. To keep order at those places has involved an immense strain upon the police and on the whole the work has been done with admirable restraint and patience. The use of a certain amount of force to control the impatient multitude, who have no notion of a queue, has been inevitable especially in the earlier days. Later on the people became more orderly and would more readily sit down and await their turn and some of the police officers, certain Sergeants and European Sub-Inspectors, who were continually on this duty, attained an excellent control over them. The work was most harassing and unpleasant and the poor people of Madras owe the City Police a debt of gratitude for the way in which they carried it out. It is estimated that since April 1919, some 700,000 bags of rice worth some 95 lakhs of rupees have been sold in retail to about 15 million people under police supervision.

In connexion with the provision of rice at a cheap rate the name of Hāji Hākim Abd-ul Aziz Sahib stands out pre-eminently. This philanthropic gentleman has provided and sold some 8,000 bags of delta rice a month, for many months in Triplicane and must have incurred considerable expenditure. M.R.Ry. M. Subraya Kamath Avargal has also done much good work in running a large number of depôts with money lent to him for the purpose.

Of the regular retail traders the greatest help was afforded by M.R.Ry. A. R. Srinivasa Acharya of Wall Tax Road and Abd-ul Karim Sait of the firm of Janu Hasan Sait of Anderson Street, Georgetown.

The action of Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., in coming forward to sell Burma rice in retail at a low price was a very important factor in dealing with the scarcity of rice in Madras. Contrary to the expectation of many people the rice soon became exceedingly popular and for many weeks from four to eight hundred bags were sold a day. The organization and supervision of the retail sale was very ably conducted by their dubash, Mr. R. Ratnavelu Chettiay.

(3) *City Police Sports Club.*—Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon most generously presented Rs. 5,000 towards establishing a City Police Sports Club. It is proposed to build a pavilion on the Pudupet Maidan and steps are being taken for the purpose.

Chief features of the year. 38. (1) The cost of living has still further increased since 1918.

(2) Crime has considerably increased. Detection has remained much the same as in 1918.

(3) The supervision of the retail sale of controlled rice has thrown much additional work on the police.

(4) An armed reserve, an additional police station and an outpost were constituted.

(5) The recruitment of the constabulary improved, showing a net gain of nearly 100 men. The year closed with 70 vacancies.

(6) European Sub-Inspectors were recruited up to the sanctioned strength. The disadvantageous position in regard to Sub-Inspectors, caused by the war, and shown by the fact that 24 Sub-Inspectors were on probation at the end of the year of whom 9 were in the Vellore Training School, is an important disability of the present time.

(7) The recruitment of Sergeants was unsatisfactory and the year closed with nine vacancies. Two additional Sergeants were sanctioned for the Harbour Police.

(8) The activity of labour movements increased and there were three strikes.

39. The volume of work is steadily increasing while the establishment of Sergeants and of the constabulary is under strength and that of Sub-Inspectors is only gradually recovering from war conditions. The paucity of men makes the present conditions of work extremely harassing. The great need of the present time is measures which will enable the various cadres of non-gazetted officers and of the constabulary to be recruited with men of the right stamp. It is to the Salaries Committee, which is now deliberating, that one looks to achieve this result.

40. The Deputy Commissioners M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu and Mr. Withinshaw both gave me unfailing support. I much regret that the former who has done so much good work in the City Police will retire during the current year. It is a cause of satisfaction that his services have received further recognition in the grant of a King's Police Medal in the New Year's Honours of 1920. The appointment of Mr. Withinshaw to the office of the Director of Central Intelligence from the beginning of 1920 is a great loss to the City Police. During his service here he worked most zealously to increase the efficiency, and promote the welfare of the City Police, and initiated several beneficial reforms. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal, as acting Deputy Commissioner and Head-quarter Assistant Commissioner, worked with his accustomed willingness and ability. M.R.Ry. N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Commissioner, Southern Range, worked hard and succeeded in justifying his new appointment. Deputy Superintendent Muhammad Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida Bahadur gave complete satisfaction in carrying out his novel and exacting duties in connexion with the sale of controlled rice.

Of the Inspectors M.R.Ry. S. T. Rhenius Pillai Avargal who was promoted to act as a Deputy Superintendent from the middle of the year, Mr. Sheffield of the Harbour Division, M.R.Ry. K. V. Swaminatha Ayyar of Georgetown Division, Acting Inspector Mr. Hankinson of the Vepery Division, Prosecuting Inspector M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib D. Padmanabha Nayudu Garu and Reserve Inspector Mr. North deserve mention for especial devotion to duty. Sergeant A. G. Norridge put in much hard and efficient work both as in charge of the Traffic Control Section of the Southern Range and in training remounts. The work which devolved upon the two Sub-Inspectors, employed in the Intelligence Department as short-hand reporters, M.R.Ry. T. Gansham Singh and M.R.Ry. Joseph, was very heavy and was done satisfactorily and efficiently.

The acting manager of my office, M.R.Ry. V. M. Lakshminarasimha Acharya, carried out his duties satisfactorily.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, EGMORE, MADRAS,
16th February 1920.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX D.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths for the year 1919, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code—concluded.

Districts—cont.	Deaths from neglect or want.						Deaths from exposure.						Deaths from other causes.						Total.				Grand Total.	
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.		Females.			
	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.			
Bangalore.	28	20	33	33	34	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48						
Northern Range.																								
Madrass City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ganjim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Vizcapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Jeyapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kisno	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Central Range.																								
Karnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Belary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Avantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
'hittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Southern Range.																								
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Madrass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rannad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tinnerelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Western Range.																								
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
South Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
North Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
South Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
The Railway Police, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
The Railway Police, Tichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

Districts.		Suicides.																Grand Total.															
		By drowning.				By hanging.				By poison.				By lethal weapons.						By other causes.				Total.									
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.				Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.							
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.			Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Northern Range.	Madras City	31	28	59	7	59	7	7	1	1	8	16	13	13	29	29	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ganjam	9	38	48	4	48	4	4	2	2	11	11	11	13	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...		
	Vizagapatnam	49	93	142	6	142	6	6	7	7	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...		
	Jaypore	31	102	134	9	134	9	9	4	4	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...		
	Godavari	33	94	127	3	127	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kistna	40	131	171	7	171	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Guntur	48	110	156	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nellore	203	566	778	29	778	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	22	58	78	15	78	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Central Range.	Kurnool	15	61	76	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary		6	49	55	8	55	8	8	2	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Anantapur		23	118	143	6	143	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cuddapah		19	43	65	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chittoor		22	32	54	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
North Arcot		22	43	65	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chingleput		9	29	38	25	38	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total		121	338	514	54	514	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern Range.		South Arcot	14	14	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tanjore	4	8	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Trichinopoly	4	14	19	41	19	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Vadara	26	88	115	13	115	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ramanad	8	35	43	16	43	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tinnevely	9	42	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	65	201	268	110	268	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Western Range.	Salom	16	65	81	51	81	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Coimbatore	29	125	157	4	157	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		The Nilgiris	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Malabar		6	9	15	44	15	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
North Malabar		5	2	7	26	7	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
South Kanara		11	20	31	2	31	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total		67	225	295	125	295	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
The Railway Police, Madras		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total		432	1,408	1,914	326	1,914	326	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1919.

[Paragraph 29.]

Districts.	Number of cases referred by Police as wilfully and maliciously false.		Number of such cases struck off by Magistrate.	Number in which Magistrate declined to strike off.	Number pending orders of Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 4 in which				Number of persons in cases in columns 11 and 12.		Cases prosecuted by the Police.		Cases prosecuted by the Police and declared false after inquiry or trial by Criminal Courts.	Percentage of cases declared false to cases prosecuted by the Police.	Districts.								
	Pending orders from Magistrates previous years.	During the year under report.				Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute complainant.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate granted sanction to prosecute.			On sanction of Magistrate.	Without sanction of Magistrate.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18							
Madras City	...	81	77	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	18,855	3	0.02	Madras City.							
Ganjam	24	279	267	8	28	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	3,866	16	0.4	Ganjam.							
Vizagapatam	14	174	172	...	16	9	9	5	1	1	6	...	1	4,074	7	0.2	Vizagapatam.							
Jeypore	3	29	29	...	3	2	2	...	1	1	8	...	...	677	3	0.4	Jeypore.							
Godavari	48	166	158	12	44	4	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	6,781	8	0.1	Godavari.							
Kistna	119	257	204	13	159	9	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	5,299	8	0.2	Kistna.							
Guntur	62	200	162	7	93	7	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	5,536	24	0.4	Guntur.							
Nellore	44	225	219	10	40	3	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	2,832	...	...	Nellore.							
Kurnool	17	145	125	2	85	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2,812	...	...	Kurnool.							
Bellary	28	228	212	14	34	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3,487	12	0.3	Bellary.							
Anantapur	36	111	105	8	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2,858	4	0.1	Anantapur.							
Cuddapah	13	170	149	14	20	24	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	3,108	40	1.3	Cuddapah.							
Chittoor	5	186	173	10	8	12	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	4,830	16	0.4	Chittoor.							
North Arcot	28	210	210	7	21	4	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	6,193	5	0.1	North Arcot.							
Chingleput	18	150	138	8	22	2	2	...	2	2	4	...	...	6,639	8	0.1	Chingleput.							
South Arcot	36	264	245	4	50	25	13	...	...	...	16	...	...	5,043	5	0.09	South Arcot.							
Tanjore	55	204	219	2	38	26	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	7,523	8	0.1	Tanjore.							
Trichinopoly	32	234	223	2	41	32	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	12,012	15	0.1	Trichinopoly.							
Madura	31	226	174	7	76	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	7,366	6	0.08	Madura.							
Ramanad	32	154	116	12	58	10	5	...	...	...	15	...	...	5,357	8	0.1	Ramanad.							
Tinnevelly	16	202	203	2	13	10	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	3,729	22	0.6	Tinnevelly.							
Salem	52	410	369	4	89	10	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	4,560	4	0.09	Salem.							
Coimbatore	36	242	242	5	78	20	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	6,761	4	0.06	Coimbatore.							
The Nilgiris	...	18	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,029	...	...	The Nilgiris.							
South Malabar	...	136	141	3	30	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2,541	...	...	South Malabar.							
North Malabar	...	2	65	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2,541	...	...	North Malabar.							
South Kanara	...	5	95	5	8	18	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,074	14	1.3	South Kanara.							
The Railway Police.	...	2	19	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	871	6	0.7	The Railway Police.							
Madras.	...	43	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,536	...	...	Madras.							
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	7	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,379	...	...	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.							
Total	806	4,970	4,563	168	1,045	253	85	25	32	27	101	49	62	137,748	253	0.2	Total.							

APPENDIX E.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1919.

Ganjam.

Returned to the District Superintendent of Police.

2. The conditions of 1919 were extraordinary. The police were called on to perform heavy extra duties in escorting rice and money required in connexion with famine administration and, at the same time, were faced with a large increase in crime. The District Superintendent of Police, his officers and men deserve praise for the success achieved in dealing with the situation. Their ready co-operation was an important factor in the famine.

3. *Prosecuting Staff.*—I have discussed the location of the staff with the District Superintendent of Police and agree with him that it would be better to give the Sub-Inspectors at any rate local jurisdiction.

4. *Quarters.*—Very little progress has been made in providing the necessary additional quarters.

5. An outpost was established at Juganthaprasad after the locality had been visited by me and by the District Superintendent of Police. It was anxiously desired by the Mutta people, and judging from the most recent report of the Assistant Superintendent of Police has more than justified its institution. The question of placing a station there should be considered in due course.

6. I consider the administration of the District Police to have been distinctly satisfactory.

9th February 1920.

C. B. COTTERELL,
District Magistrate.

Remarks by the Inspector-General of Police.

If the prosecuting staff is given separate jurisdiction, the Prosecuting Inspector himself only sees very few of the courts in the district and little of the work of his subordinates and there is less economy in work than under the present system.

Vizagapatam.

Returned to the Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam district.

2. I was in the district for a short part of the year under report.

3. The police dealt very successfully with the difficult situation which arose on account of high prices.

12th February 1920.

S. W. G. I. MACIVER,
District Magistrate.

Jeypore.

Returned to the District Superintendent of Police.

2. I have been in the district for only a short part of the year under report.

3. The police have had a very heavy task to cope with the great increase of crime due to high prices and the result has been very creditable. The orders prohibiting export of grain from the Agency remained in force during the whole year and have only recently been withdrawn. The result of the withdrawal of these orders will be watched and, if necessary, restriction of export will again be enforced. The Agency produces more paddy than can be needed for local consumption.

4. The work of escorting prisoners is increased by the fact that under-trial Sessions prisoners are sent to Vizagapatam for detention even though they may eventually be tried in the Agency. This matter is under consideration.

5. With reference to the remark on page 20, I have called for statements showing the state of the magistrates' files and, if necessary, steps will be taken to reduce congestion.

12th February 1920.

S. W. G. I. MACIVER,
District Magistrate.

Gōdāvari.

Note by the Inspector-General of Police.—I do not consider it safe to reduce the number of men in the Upper Agency at present and the recent operations of the Lagarai gang prove this.

Paragraph II, Strength.—I am of opinion that the number of constables in the Upper Agency might be reduced.

Paragraph VI, Work of Sub-Inspectors.—Work in Pithāpuram Circle has undoubtedly been poor. It struck me that the Sub-Inspectors took little interest in their work and that they were not kept up to the mark. There was a general air of slackness about the circle.

Paragraph VII, Village Police.—I do not think much can be expected from the village police until they are paid something approaching a living wage. They say with some justice that their pay is insufficient for day work, so they are unwilling to do night work in addition.

Paragraph X, Statistics of Crime.—The increase in crime was no doubt mainly due to high prices; as season prospects improved in the latter part of the year, there was a distinct fall in the figures, especially in the Agency.

Paragraph XXX, Security for good behaviour.—More use might be made of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, especially in Pithāpuram Circle.

Paragraph XXXIV, Merits of officers.—I agree with the remarks about the Deputy Superintendents except about Mr. A. Kubchandji; he made a mess of the currency notes' business.

I endorse Mr. Hamilton's remarks about the two Inspectors Abdul Aziz Sahib and T. Janardana Rao, especially the latter.

3rd February 1920.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Kistna.

I arrived in the district on 29th November and am not, therefore, in a position to make any remarks on the police work of the year.

I have confidence in the police administration of the district by Mr. Lewis.

10th January 1920.

P. L. MOORE,
District Magistrate.

Remarks by Mr. H. A. Watson, I.C.S.

During the five months when I was District Magistrate the work of the police was satisfactory.

Owing to the strict control of rice and paddy, prices did not rise so high as in other districts and as the people had become more accustomed to the higher scale of prices, looting was not common as they were when the pinch first came. In this direction the heaviest work was in the prevention of illicit exports to neighbouring districts and in that task I always received ready aid and hearty co-operation from the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis has also done much to improve the watching and breaking up of gangs and should soon have beneficial results to show as the result of his activities.

Guntūr.

Forwarded.

2. As I was in charge of the district for only a month in the year under report, I am not in a position to make any detailed comment. My predecessor does not appear to have left any note on police administration.

3. The year, especially its latter part, seems to have been rather a trying one for police work, and the fact that no very serious trouble arose reflects credit on Mr. Wright and his subordinates. From what I have seen during the short time that I have been in the district, I have no doubt that the police administration under Mr. Wright will be eminently satisfactory.

4. I can endorse Mr. Wright's remarks about the efficient management of the Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram settlements. The latter particularly, was hard hit by influenza and a bad agricultural year, and it is to the credit of the manager that, in spite of these untoward circumstances, this settlement has shown a good record. I am considering the feasibility of providing the lands of this settlement with means of irrigation from the Kistna canal.

5. I am impressing upon the magistracy the necessity of deterrent sentences in the case of absconders from the settlements—particularly habitual absconders.

6. I share the hope expressed by Mr. Wright that the relations between the police and the magistracy will in future be much more cordial than they seem to have been in the year under report.

7th February 1920.

MUHAMMAD BAZL-UL-LAH,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Nellore.

Forwarded to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, Waltair.

2. The report is clear and full and I have very little to add to it. It shows that there was improvement all round in the work of the police over the previous year.

3. The work of the subordinate magistrates is being closely watched by me and more promptitude in the disposal of cases is now seen.

4. A Deputy Superintendent for Gudur division appears necessary as has been already suggested by the Superintendent in a separate communication and the appointment of one may be got sanctioned at an early date.

24th February 1920.

A. RAMACHA NEDUNGADI,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Kurnool.

Forwarded.

I took charge of the district only on 22nd November 1919. Such observations as I may offer are based on what knowledge I was able to pick up after the close of the year, and on an intimate acquaintance with a small part of the district gained several years ago.

Crime.—Kurnool is a notoriously "criminal" district, but the frequency of crime is not, I think, to be imputed to inefficient police work, nor, paradoxical as it may seem to say so, to a fundamental "badness" of the people. Kurnool is a backward, out-of-the-way place, and the conventions of law and order are not so real to the people as in places where there is a freer circulation of modern ideas. There is "a woman in the case" in most of the murders and brutal assaults that take place, and "popular opinion" is not shocked by, nor does it set very strongly against, such occurrences. The rank and file of the police, native to the district, can hardly be expected to have a mental outlook much wider than their fellows of the villages.

There is no doubt that the talaiyaris, or village police at present render but little assistance to the regular police. This is due to the fact that the wage offered to a talaiyari (Rs. 4) is totally inadequate in these days. The talaiyaris are either (a) too old or too young to work, or (b) men who hold the post, and do work proportionate to the pay they receive; that is to say practically nothing. The class of police being poor, constant supervision from above is necessary. In this connexion I venture to express a doubt as to whether the rule that the District Superintendent of Police must visit the Siddapur settlement once a month is altogether expedient. Siddapur is in the very north of the district, communications are bad, and it takes a considerable time to get there and to get away. The result is that the District Superintendent's of Police freedom of movement through his district is considerably restricted. It cannot be supposed that he will find work in the neighbourhood. Every month after he leaves Siddapur, if he goes far afield there is always the trouble of getting back. The settlement is small and, so far as I could judge, runs now on routine lines.

On page 28 of the report reference is made to the multiplicity of crimes. In fact the investigating officer can seldom concentrate his mind on one case. This fact may afford some explanation for the indifference of the Sub-Inspectors referred to at page 30. When a man has too many things to do, generally he grows weary and does none of them well.

The prosecuting staff (page 33) I think requires strengthening. One of the chief faults of justice in this district seems to me to be its dilatoriness. I notice frequent adjournments, "because of the absence of Prosecuting Inspector." This cuts two ways, because if adjournments are granted on this ground, they cannot in fairness be refused to "request of accused's pleader." I have instructed subordinate magistrates that adjournments must not be granted as a matter of course to either side in this way: but only if there is a strong probability that the interest of one side or the other will be prejudiced seriously by the absence of legal

assistance. In fact crime, I think, has outstripped the capacity of the police staff. A staff temporarily increased might work off arrears, and bring the state of things once more within the control of a normal staff, which at present is being swamped by the volume of work.

The police, I fear, made a very bad job indeed of the arms case connected with Banganapalle. The co-operation of the State was not invited, and a Sub-Inspector was sent on duty to Banganapalle without the official knowledge of the Nawab or of his officials. He was subsequently reinforced by a Criminal Intelligence Department Inspector. Such action was discourteous, for nothing more; if it was intended as an attempt at "secrecy" it was perfectly futile. Everything that the two men did from the moment they entered the State till the moment they left it was perfectly well known to every one. From their reports I judge them to be somewhat credulous in disposition: the case ultimately put up was such as no court could accept. The Nawab at last got very much annoyed about the whole proceeding, and wrote strongly to me about it. I had no reply: he was perfectly in the right.

Chenchu Crime.—I have only had a few days with the Chenchus, and have not visited many "gudems". But from reading the reports of the Special Chenchu Officer (Mr. Saunders) and the ordinary police reports of crime, and from conversations with the people of the Nandikotkur taluk, I cannot avoid the impression that the Chenchus have been "coddled" far too much in the past year or two.

Mr. Saunders was devoted to his work; he sacrificed his health, his comfort, and (I believe) a great deal of his money to the Chenchus. His reports are interesting to the point of fascination, and I have the highest admiration for his zeal. But the practical end, if not the result, is that the Chenchus are a greater nuisance now than they have ever been. In fact they have established a reign of terror in Nandikotkur taluk. From what I have seen of them I should say that they are a singularly low class of humanity; they have nothing in them of the good-humoured joviality of the only other "wild people" that I know, the Khonds of the Ganjam Maliahs. I have no wish to advocate brutality, but I am convinced that these people cannot appreciate kindness unless it is preceded by a wholesome respect for the bestowers of kindness. The Chenchus have lost any respect that they ever had for Government authority, and that authority must be reasserted sharply before any further steps can be taken.

The condition of things is *really serious* and decided action is necessary. That action will necessitate a certain amount of expenditure: cheese-paring will be fatal to success. Just at present one forester is attached to a gudem, and the ordinary police staff, when a Chenchu crime is reported, are supposed to deal with it. This is ineffective; in fact the people tell me that any number of Chenchu crimes go unreported, because the victims see no result follow from making reports.

The ringleaders of Chenchu crime are perfectly well-known Nagalutigadu and B. Iddigadu. These two men are outside the pale of civilization: a reward offered for them alive or dead would be the most practical method of dealing with them.

In fact the question now is whether the Government or the Chenchus are "to have the say" in the east of Nandikotkur taluk. The impression of the country-side seems to be that "the say" is with the latter. To remove this impression we need a certain number of police specially selected to deal only with the Chenchus, and, for a time at least, a vigorous and entirely unceremonious use of this force.

A Special Chenchu Officer is to be appointed. It is proposed to make his head-quarters at Pecheruvu. Though I speak with diffidence I doubt if this is expedient. Pecheruvu is up in the hills, and is not an easy place to get to or from. The Chenchus are raiding out westward from the forests: therefore, subject to consultation with the District Superintendent of Police, I should be inclined to think that the Special Chenchu Officer should be somewhere about Atmakur or Velgode.

He should have a special force under him, and these men should be specially chosen, and armed, preferably with shot guns.

The Chenchus' bow and arrow is a formidable weapon. I have to-day read the report of a case in which some Chenchus were caught in the act of robbery. They withdrew to the forest covered by a rearguard of bowmen: it is quite impossible to ask policemen or any other men to charge uselessly on sudden death. Guns and the ready use of them would have made a difference. And I suggest for consideration the possibility of disarming the Chenchus.

The stock excuse of a gudem now is that crimes are committed by a few wild spirits whom the well-disposed cannot keep in check. It is practically impossible to trace a particular offender in the forest. It is generally known well enough which gudem is concerned. On the occurrence of a crime that gudem should be raided and burned; and the special force of police should understand that no questions will be asked about the persuasive use of a stick. I expect that in a very short time the gudems' power of control will develop vastly.

The Chenchus have no business outside the forest. They should be put under the Criminal Tribes Act, and every Chenchu found outside a border line without a pass should at once be arrested and sent to prison. A special police force will be able to exercise constant, not casual, supervision.

The Chenchus have rendered the road from Nandyal to Atmakur practically impossible for travellers. Just north of Velgode the road runs through jungle, which forms an ideal

"jumping off" ground for plundering gangs. This jungle should be cut back for about half a mile on each side of the road so as to afford a "field of fire". There is a police outpost not far from Velgode; but, from what I saw of it, the accommodation for the men is so uncomfortable that it knocks all the heart out of them. Decent temporary quarters should be made here for the outpost, which should be constantly inspected, either by the Special Chenchu Officer, or by an Inspector, who should have and should ride a bicycle. The "Inspector's pony" as a means of getting along a road is out of date.

The sale of liquor to the Chenchus should be prohibited. The Atmakur people complained bitterly that the Chenchus hang about the toddy shops, find a market there for stolen goods, and induce the "young bloods" of the village who drink at the shops to join them in their depredations.

In fact, if I may be permitted to speak plainly, the question is whether Government or the Chenchus are to be the masters in Nandikotkur taluk. I believe that for six or twelve months Government must "get down to it", and show these people who is going to be the master. I do not pretend that my suggestions are complete or infallible, but I believe that action on some such lines is urgently needed, and that six or twelve months' *vigorous* action will bring the Chenchus to a state of mind in which they will appreciate kindness and efforts for their moral reclamation. "Schools", "Co-operation", etc. etc., are, for the present, about as useful as would be chicken bones offered to a tiger.

The two worst Chenchus are Nagalutigadu and B. Iddigadu. Information about them may be found in Mr. Saunders' report. A reward should be offered for their apprehension, and the special police should be authorized, in these cases, to "shoot on sight". Mr. Saunders meeting Nagalutigadu had a few shots at him, but the ordinary policeman, without authorization, would be afraid to take the responsibility. The Assistant Chenchu Officer, a Muhammadan, told me that he met B. Iddigadu not long ago. Iddigadu covered him with his bow and arrow from about 30 yards; and under these circumstances they had quite an interesting chat. Had the Assistant Chenchu Officer carried a shot-gun, and had he felt sure that use of it would not result in his being tried for murder, a terror to the country-side might have been removed.

29th February 1920.

J. C. MOLONY,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Note by the Inspector-General of Police.

In the case in which the C.I.D. Inspector on special duty visited the Banganapalle State the co-operation and permission of the State were asked and obtained before any inquiries were made by him. A local police Sub-Inspector had, however, previously made some inquiries without such permission which ought, of course, to have been obtained.

2. An extra force of 25 men have now been sanctioned by the Government. I have visited Kurnool and have submitted proposals for dealing with the Chenchus' question in detail.

Bellary.

Returned to the District Superintendent of Police.

I have no remarks to make, as I only took charge in December.

The difficulty of recruiting is a very serious matter, and is no doubt connected with the high prices which render the pay inadequate.

13th February 1920.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
District Magistrate.

Anantapur.

Forwarded.

2. To the salient features of the year, mentioned at the end of the report, the following equally important features of the year's administration should, I think, be added:

- (1) Better reporting of crime,
- (2) Greater and more organized effort in securing the co-operation of the village police and magistracy in the work of the regular police,
- (3) Systematic effort to reduce pendency in magisterial trials by insisting on the regular payment of batta to witnesses and bringing unnecessary adjournments promptly to the notice of the District Magistrate,
- (4) Enforcement of stricter discipline among the force,
- (5) Re-organization of the ghat talaiyari force and enforcement of the residence of ghat talaiyaris at the ghats themselves, and
- (6) More extensive work under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

3. Great credit is due to both Mr. Beckett and Mr. Pitt for these improvements in the police work of the District. Mr. Beckett is specially responsible for the greater co-operation of the village agency and of the public in police work, for putting down the pernicious practice, specially prevalent in the Kadiri taluk, of hushing up crime and for exposing the vagaries of the stipendiary magistrates in the matter of adjournments and the payment of witness batta in police cases.

4. The security work done during the year is of the utmost value and in one case was directly responsible for the successful tracking down a gang of thieves and house-breakers whose depredations extended over two districts and for the recovery of much valuable stolen property from their houses. This work must be continued with unabated vigour in the Reddi-ridden portions of the district like Kadiri, Dharmavaram, Gooty and Tadpatri and specially in the Uravakonda division of the Gooty taluk where factions are rife and conditions are unsatisfactory. I cannot in this connexion endorse Mr. Beckett's remark that it is the custom in Anantapur for magistrates to demand a very much higher standard of evidence than is required in such cases elsewhere. The remark is not supported by the figures quoted by Mr. Beckett himself in paragraph 37 of the report, and my own impression, formed both as an appellate authority and from a perusal of the orders of the magistrates on calendars, is generally different. As Mr. Beckett has himself pointed out, the High Court set aside last year the order to furnish security in one of the strongest of security cases ever put up, and a certain amount of proof must be insisted on before persons could be ordered to furnish security or sent to jail for failure to find it. The main direction in which better results should be looked for in security work is, in my opinion, an improvement in the preliminary police work whereby the evidence against persons to be put up under the security sections could be better collated and marshalled.

5. The increase in crime against property was the inevitable result of high prices and the temporary scarcity that prevailed in the Kadiri taluk, and most of the dacoities were sheep dacoities committed by wandering gangs on the district frontiers. It is a pity that the percentage of stolen property recovered is so poor, but, as remarked by Mr. Beckett, the Inspectorate and the Sub-Inspectorate of the district consist, with a few exceptions, of very poor material and they require considerable coaching up before their work can improve, and this Mr. Beckett has begun to do systematically.

6. Besides the two Inspectors referred to by Mr. Beckett, I should like to mention the acting Prosecuting Inspector of Police as one deserving of praise for his work. He appeared before me pretty frequently during the year, and I found him uniformly well posted up both in law and in the facts of the cases in connexion with which he had to appear.

T. RAGHAVAYYA,
District Magistrate.

16th February 1920.

Cuddapah.

Forwarded.

2. *Recruitment.*—It is very satisfactory to see that there has not been much difficulty experienced during the year in the matter of recruitment, which is probably due to the increased rate of pay allowed to the men as Mr. Gadsden notes, and also to the fact that the cost of living has risen considerably on account of high prices without there being corresponding increase in the way of facilities for earning a living otherwise by independent labour.

3. *Titles and rewards.*—As may be seen from paragraph 9 of the report, the police have been able to secure during the year considerable help from village officers and other persons in the matter of the detection of crime. As far as I can see, there is no complaint in this district of private persons not co-operating with the police in the investigation or the detection of crime. The system of granting rewards is working very efficiently and I have no reason to believe that the rewards granted were not thoroughly well deserved. The case No. 2 among the notable instances cited by Mr. Gadsden was an exceedingly fine piece of detective work on the part of Sub-Inspector Namagiri Nayudu.

4. *Village police.*—In regard to the failure of the village magistrates to report the movements of gangs within the limits of their villages, I have issued necessary orders in the matter, and hope that there will appear some improvement in the course of this year in that connexion.

5. *Ghat talaiyaris.*—I agree with the Superintendent that the system of ghat talaiyaris is a very useful one. I found, however, on paying surprise visits to some of the thanas that in out-of-the-way places some of the talaiyaris are inclined to make only a show of living at the thana stations while living really in the villages a mile or two away.

6. *Crime—General character of the year.*—Without subscribing absolutely to the truth of the law which Mr. Gadsden's analytical intellect has discovered in regard to the relation of the increase in crime to the increase in prices, I may say that the analysis as made by him of the

situation is substantially correct. The situation in the beginning of the year was exceedingly hard. Though there were no serious cases of organized looting, the strain which was put on the poor on account of the great rise in prices coupled with an unsatisfactory season led to an abnormal increase in crime particularly in tracts out of the reach of prompt police protection. One satisfactory feature of the crime during the year is that there was decrease in the number of murders and dacoities as compared with last year. Factional murders for which this district is notorious received a good check by the sensational Kondapuram case having ended in conviction of the principal accused before the Sessions Judge and the conviction being upheld in appeal by the High Court. In that case about 20 persons of one faction including their leaders who were men of wealth and influence waylaid near Kondapuram station the leader of the opposite faction who was returning to his village with some of his followers from Tadpatri where he had gone on business. A free fight ensued in which spears, sticks and a gun were used resulting in the death of six persons. The accused used their wealth and influence to the utmost, but the police investigation was so thorough that they were used to no ultimate effect. The great drawback, I notice in the police administration in this district, is that the police rest content with the detection of a case and do not make proper effort to see that the evidence is so complete as to convince the judge and the jury and that proper steps are taken so far as it lies in the power of the police to expedite the enquiry or trial so as to give no time to the accused to gain over or terrorise witnesses or otherwise to create circumstances towards throwing a doubt on the prosecution evidence secured with much effort and trouble.

7. Considering the circumstances, I have no hesitation in saying that the work of the police during the year may well be regarded as satisfactory. Both Messrs. Anderson and Gadsden worked hard and with zeal and though the crime increased on account of various causes over which the police had no control, the detection kept pace with the crime and at no time was it felt that the criminals had the upper hand. Discipline was well maintained and the utmost effort was made to keep down crime. I endorse the remarks of the Superintendent in regard to the good work of Inspectors M.R.Ry. V. Bhujanga Rao and M.R.Ry. A. Lokanatha Mudaliyar. The latter officer who has been in Rajampet taluk now for some years continued to keep it in its usual good condition. The former officer has brought his taluk from a somewhat unsatisfactory condition, in which it was before he took over charge, to its present satisfactory condition. I have heard a very good account of this officer's work from different sources.

H. G. GHARPUREY,
Ag. District Magistrate.

2nd March 1920.

Chittoor.

Forwarded.

2. The year 1919 was one of heavy crime due to seasonal conditions. Nearly the entire dry crop of the autumn of 1919 failed in the western part of the district and the supply of water for the wet crops was also deficient. Food was twice as dear as usual and at times not procurable at all by the poorer classes in some places who were compelled to eat roots and leaves, stolen mutton or other stolen food. Hence cattle-thefts and house-breakings and robberies naturally increased. The Korachas of the Bhumannagadda settlement were also affected by the general scarcity. Their crops failed entirely and they also suffered from influenza and cholera. Naturally many of them absconded. The Subdivisional officer at Madanapalle, Saiyid Abdul Qasim Razvi Sahib Bahadur, did very good work in trying to round up absconding Korachas and was in general active and energetic.

3. I cannot endorse the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police, (1) that the agricultural prospects of the Bhumannagadda settlement seem to be very poor and (2) that it is a pity it is situated in the centre of the country previously inhabited by the settlers.

I believe that if the Korachas had been taken away to a great distance from their old haunts, they would all have absconded. The agricultural improvements cannot be made in a day. There is sufficient land in the settlement that can be cultivated with paying crops as soon as water is taken to it. There is sufficient water in a stream that flows all round the settlement and is hardly ever dry, a tank and wells. At the present moment, the standing crops of paddy, wheat and coriander are coming on well but the land cultivated is not sufficient for the whole population. The cultivable land will be more than doubled when the engine and pump which were bought last year are in working order and when the tank has been improved. It was intended to use the engine in this year's second crop season. It is a second-hand machine requiring repairs. Its parts were sent to the Department of Public Works for repairs and they have not yet returned them. The mulberry plantations are also being extended and in some years' time will be extensive enough to permit of a silk farm being set up on a commercial scale.

A. M. A. C. GALLETTI,
District Magistrate.

3rd February 1920.

Note by the Inspector-General of Police.

I have visited the Bhumannagadda settlement and reported on it to Government. At present, it is unreasonably expensive for the results achieved.

North Arcot.

Forwarded.

2. *Recruitment.*—The increase in recruitment is gratifying and was undoubtedly partly due to the cessation of recruitment for the Army on the termination of the war. The economic distress also perhaps helped to some extent recruitment for the police.

3. *Punishments.*—The increase in judicial punishments though in a sense is a matter for regret, does not connote in my opinion slackness of discipline. The cases were such that they could not be dealt with properly by departmental punishment.

4. *Rewards.*—The increased appreciation by the District Superintendent of Police of the work of police officers and the help rendered by private individuals during last year as evidenced by the increase in the number of persons rewarded and the amount of reward given will, I am sure, have a good effect on the police work of the district in the current year.

5. *Village police.*—I think it is rare for village munsifs except those for the Javadi Hills to reside in villages where they do not hold office. There are, however, many village munsifs who hold office for two or more villages or hamlets and in such cases, they can reside in only one of them.

6. I admit talaiyaris are not of as much use to the police as one would like them to be. Their pay and in some cases their number are quite inadequate for the work they do. I have, however, no doubt that the Revenue Divisional officers will deal with them suitably if cases of neglect of duty are reported to them.

7. *Crimes.*—The outstanding feature of the year was the serious increase in the number of grave crimes. Considering how high the prices ruled all through the year and how sorely the members of the lowest strata of society from which robbers, burglars and thieves are recruited must have been tempted to steal grain, hides and skin for which very high prices were paid, the wonder is that the crimes did not increase more than they actually did. There were no cases of looting of grains or of other commodities in markets or shandies.

8. I endorse the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police, on the good work done by Inspectors S. Abdul Rahim Sahib, T. T. Ranga Acharya and K. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar. Mr. Milton also deserves to be congratulated on the work of the district police in a year of more than ordinary difficulty.

P. C. DUTT,
District Magistrate.

13th February 1920.

Chingleput.

Forwarded.

As I have only recently joined the district, I cannot say much on Mr. Rowlandson's report.

2. Steps have been taken to publish to all ex-soldiers in the district the vacancies in the police department, but in view of the large number of permanent vacancies and the small number of applicants to fill them, I doubt the advisability of filling them only with temporary men in the hope of ex-soldiers eventually coming forward. Temporary men are never very satisfactory.

3. The difficulty about the village police is of course only a question of pay. Having enfranchised the old inam lands, we have no inducements left to persuade the talaiyaris to work for less than the market rates of pay.

4. The question of housing the police, dealt with by the District Superintendent of Police in his paragraph 29 is becoming more insistent in view of the rising rents in all the big towns.

5. The criminal settlement is going on well under Mr. Martin's sound management. The proposal to increase it by 100 huts has been sanctioned, but I think it will be necessary in this case to make arrangements for men who prove refractory to be moved to a more penal type of settlement. There is a great deal of freedom at this settlement and the people earn good money and considerable trouble could be caused by a few men of bad type.

6. The year has been a difficult one owing to the increasing prices and consequent increase of crimes. The saving feature has been the good monsoon which has done much to ease the tension, though it may not much affect the statistics of petty crime. Mr. Rowlandson knows the district, his men and his criminals and it is always a pleasure to work with him.

R. B. WOOD,
District Magistrate.

21st February 1920.

Note by the Inspector-General of Police.

House-rent allowance has been sanctioned by Government for all Sub-Inspectors and men in the Presidency not accommodated in lines.

2. A penal settlement or reformatory for irreclaimables is absolutely necessary in the case of this tribe (the Veppur Paraiyas) and of almost all the other tribes notified under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The want of such a place has been the weak point in the working of the Criminal Tribes Act since its revision. The only existing Reformatory (Guntūr) is not sufficient and the discipline is too lax.

South Arcot District.

Forwarded.

2. I am quite new to the district and can offer no useful remarks.

3. As regards village menials probably very little help can be expected from them. I understand that some have little objection to being dismissed for neglect of duty.

4. Some caution in granting rewards to village officers may perhaps be advisable.

R. F. B. L. GUPPY,
Ag. District Magistrate.

21st March 1920.

Tanjore.

Returned.

2. The year as a whole was uneventful and there were no very serious disturbances of the peace. High prices ruled throughout the year owing to the disastrous season of the previous year. The increase in crime which was considerable is probably due to this.

3. Except in the case of murders or dacoities, in which detection was worse than last year, the increase in detection was satisfactory.

4. The very large increase in punishments inflicted is an unsatisfactory feature of the year's working.

5. The result of the Tiruvadamardūr rioting case was unfortunate. One of the prosecution witnesses was prosecuted for perjury and convicted and the others had very little regard for the truth. It was difficult for the police to deal with such a case and there was not the slightest chance of success in an appeal.

6. The attention of the Sub-Magistrate of Tiruturaipundi was drawn to the mistaken leniency in the theft case referred to, but there is no reason to think that the Magistrate knew that the accused was a notorious thief and I believe the dacoity case was withdrawn. The case was not one of much importance and related to a dispute about land.

The other case referred to was apparently not brought to my notice.

7. I agree that the Deputy Superintendents and Inspectors mentioned did good work.

J. R. HUGGINS,
District Magistrate.

4th March 1920.

Trichinopoly.

Forwarded.

I have no personal knowledge of the work of the police during the year. I enclose the following note left by Mr. C. G. Austin.

"The Deputy Superintendent scheme has been tried and found wanting and it is to go almost immediately. This is all to the benefit of the district.

There have been no notable incidents.

The year has been a difficult one for the police owing to high prices and food scarcity but I think that better results might have been obtained. I have noticed a good many cases in which investigation has been superficial and the conduct of the case slovenly. A few good Inspectors will soon improve matters in this respect.

Ariyalur Subdivision was in a very bad state during Mr. Makki Sahib's regime, but is beginning to improve now.

There was a sudden outbreak of crime in Karur Subdivision two months ago, which the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, was very slow in handling.

Mr. Raja Ayyar's administration has been excellent.

I notice a very great improvement in traffic control in Trichinopoly town. The jutka-walla now follows the rule of the road, even when he is beyond the ken of the beat constable.

The close attention which Mr. Clinch has paid to the Pudukkottai police has, of course, been beneficial to this district also, and speaking generally, he is to be congratulated on the undoubted improvement which he has been able to effect in the police administration.

The Criminal Tribes Act, as worked at the beginning of the year, was not a success. There were far too many prosecutions, a lot of which were altogether unnecessary. The

District Superintendent of Police has now put a stop to all that and has done a lot towards limiting the provisions of the Act to those members of the tribes alone who really require watching."

27th February 1920.

E. W. LEGH,
District Magistrate.

Madura.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, Trichinopoly.

2. There was a very large increase in serious crime throughout the district. This was mainly due to the great rise in prices but I also consider that the work of the police under the preventive sections was inadequate. Though there was a large increase in the number bound over, that number might be increased many times over with advantage. Before this can be done the police must realize that a better quality of evidence is necessary and that they must be able to show that the persons put up have been carefully watched.

Note by the Inspector-General of Police.—The appointment of another Deputy Superintendent to the Madura district is urgent and will be the next one recommended to Government.

3. The work in the Madura town is very heavy and the town should, I think, be in charge of a gazetted officer. It is the second city in the Presidency and its population is nearly one-third that of Madras which has, I believe, five gazetted officers.

4. The reserve appears to me to want both strengthening in point of physique and also smartening up generally. Perhaps a change in the officer in charge might be an advantage.

5. The number of punishments inflicted on the ordinary force was very large. I think a more liberal system of rewards for good work is likely to do more to improve the morale than numerous punishments. Less than Rs. 3,000 in rewards during the year among a force of over 1,200 men is a very small amount. The granting of house rent allowance to all policemen not provided with quarters will be a great improvement but the amount sanctioned for Sub-Inspectors is quite inadequate in towns like Madura where a decent house cannot be rented for less than Rs. 25.

6. I endorse the remarks on the last page of the report regarding the good work of the various officers mentioned. Mr. Elliott himself did his best though handicapped by poor health.

1st March 1920.

H. T. REILLY,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Rāmnād.

Forwarded.

As I joined the district in the last month of the year I asked my predecessor, Mr. Hood, to offer his remarks on this report and they are appended hereto.

2. Mr. Loveluck's criticism of village headmen in Zamindari tracts is much too sweeping. He is evidently unaware of the conditions governing the appointment of village headmen.

3. The prosecuting staff is inadequate considering the turbulence of a portion of the district and the comparatively large number of important cases. Adjournments granted at the request of the prosecution contribute to the delay in trials for which magistrates are too often exclusively blamed. They are being continually warned against granting adjournments unnecessarily. Delays in the service and return of summonses are too common and need to be checked.

4. Good work is being done in the education of Koravar children at Aruppukōttai. I trust that the order of Government may be received shortly sanctioning the increase in the number and value of scholarships.

5. I endorse the Superintendent's remarks regarding the relations between the magistracy and the police.

28th February 1920.

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Remarks of Mr. H. M. Hood, I.C.S.

I was at the police sports at Sivakasi and was impressed by the keenness of the men and by the smart appearance of the lines and the men's turn-out. I have also seen the Kamudi reserve more than once and was well satisfied by their appearance on parade. The Superintendent is to be congratulated on the number of persons who have received rewards. This should have a good effect as the police work is by no means easy in the Maravanad.

2. I regret I cannot concur in his remarks on the appointment of village magistrates. The post is generally an hereditary one and the collection of rents and revenue is generally

his chief function as village headman. I cannot admit that they are more of a hindrance than help to the police.

3. The police are to be congratulated on the small number of riotings in a year when there was a serious shortage of foodgrains. Prompt action in such riots as occurred probably prevented any recrudescence.

4. While agreeing that the number of cattle-thefts (including theft of sheep) should be much larger, I would add that a considerable number of these are false as it appears to be a favourite form of concoction in the villages.

5. I have remarked elsewhere on the unsatisfactory slowness of one first-class magistrate in committing cases to the Sessions.

6. I do not think that the prosecuting staff is adequate. Magistrates have been directed to consult the Public Prosecutor in deciding dates to which his cases are adjourned, but there are still many adjournments on account of failure of the prosecution to appear and it is not then possible to consult him on the question of the date of the next hearing. The work of the magistrates is made more onerous by numerous adjournments and the fact that the bulk of the first and second-class magistrates are touring officers involves an unavoidable increase in adjournments besides adding to the work of the prosecuting staff which has to attend many various camps frequently where communications are bad. A contributory cause is the difficulty of getting summonses served and returned quickly. In cases where the accused are on remand the magistrate has very little discretion in fixing the date of adjournment where summonses are to issue; it is useless to adjourn for less than twelve days and he cannot remand the accused for more than fifteen days. It is not easy to adhere constantly to a camp programme fixed a month ahead.

7. I have seen the Koravar children at school at Aruppukōttai and Mr. Jeffery's work will undoubtedly have an excellent effect, but the success of it depends largely on his personal influence and for this reason I do not think it can be largely expanded without losing efficiency, but an increase of the present numbers is practicable and desirable.

8. The fibre factory practically does not exist. There is a shed and some Koravars camping under the trees in the adjoining compound, but up to the present no serious work has been done. The Koravars make their customary baskets under the trees and two Paraiyas have been sent to the factory at Rāmnād (after the close of the year in question) to learn coir fibre work and teach the Koravars after their return from Rāmnād.

H. M. HOOD,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Note by the Inspector-General of Police.

The fibre factory did well at first and is doing well again now under a fresh manager.

Tinnevelly.

Returned to the District Superintendent of Police as requested.

2. Mr. Stevenson has written a very full and interesting report on the work of the District Police in 1919. In my opinion he claims no more than due credit for many improvements effected in the administration and I trust that his successors will allow no slackening off. In Mr. Lewis and Mr. T. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, the district has lost two very efficient and respected officers. Mr. Duraiswami Pillai has done well in the Courtallam division. I hope a good man will soon be posted to Tuticorin.

3. Really grave crime has decreased; detection has improved, as also the surveillance and registry of bad characters. I am pleased to note that Mr. Stevenson has few, if any, complaints as regards the co-operation of the magistracy and the village officers and village police.

In the one case of inadequate sentence referred to in paragraph 25 (I think it is, there is no paragraph 26) I conveyed my opinion to the magistrate concerned.

4. As regards appeals against acquittals the new rule that only three months time is allowed for Government to prefer such an appeal will involve a speeding up of work. The rule makes no allowance for time occupied in getting copies. By the time the papers have reached the District Superintendent of Police generally six weeks have elapsed and he cannot dispose of the matter lightly and without due deliberation, sometimes probably personal consultation. The District Magistrate also must be given some little time to go through what generally is a long case so that he may decide whether there is a good enough case to place before the Government. The rule is not generally known yet and the District Superintendent of Police should issue special instructions about it if he has not done so already.

5. I have seen the Palamcottah reserve on several occasions and believe they are quite efficient.

6. Mr. J. H. A. Weth of Messrs. Parry & Co., Kulasekharapatnam, deserves the for his skilful administration of the criminal settlement. According to the latest Gover Order his report is not due until the expiry of the official year.

7. I may mention three somewhat minor matters—I need only mention them I think secure improvement—

(1) Service of ordinary summonses issued by magisterial courts is still a bad police work which gives room for much improvement. I have always told the magistrates allow ample time, yet hardly a case occurs in which parties are not absent and it often takes two adjournments to get a case started. Villagers are fond of travelling no doubt it is so easy for a constable to report party absent. But many absentees return to their after nightfall by which a constable wants of course to be back in his home.

(2) I have noticed continuous and widespread delays in disposal of cases by magistrates owing to unreadiness or absence of the prosecuting staff. I would like to see few delays for these causes.

(3) The Town Police (Palamcottah especially) were earlier in the year of slovenly dirty appearance and of doubtful utility in controlling traffic. In busy parts of the constables should have no time to converse with friends on the side-path much less to in coffee in a bazaar. I have noticed considerable improvement lately, but these towns require continual supervision to keep them smart and effective. Almost daily one passes to six carts going along the Palamcottah roads without lights.

8. I am glad to say that my official relations with the District Superintendent of Police and his officers have continued to be cordial throughout the year. The former deserves congratulation on a very successful year.

A. R. COX,

Ag. District Magistrate

18th February 1920.

Salem.

Being new to the district, I have no remarks to make. Mr. Davis has left the following remarks on the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. R. J. P. Dawson.

"The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Dawson, gives timely and fairly correct information of political movements, and is a very capable officer. In my opinion the police have greatly improved in smartness and general efficiency during the time he has been in office. The relations between the police and the general public have also increased considerably."

P. MACQUEEN

District Magistrate

13th February 1920.

Coimbatore.

Copy of Mr. P. Macqueen's notes on the Police Administration Report.

"The registering of village servants as members of criminal tribes should never have occurred. I presume no such case now remains."

2. Town beat work is a weak spot, but there is considerable improvement in Coimbatore town.

3. Warder guards in sub-jails are very inefficient. I think we should return to the old system of police guards."

Forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police with the following remarks.

2. The notes left by my predecessor are shown above. I have little to add as I have been only a few weeks in the district. On the subject of warder guards, the Government have recently called for recommendations.

3. The increase in crime is contributed almost entirely by murders and cattle-thefts. The figures under robbery, house-breaking and ordinary theft have remained almost stationary. I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that this is a satisfactory result, considering the unprecedented rise in prices during the year in question, and the strong probability that wages had not adjusted themselves during the year to the new conditions. It is probable that, but for the improved preventive control of the criminal classes, these crimes would have shown a large increase.

The rise in prices may quite possibly have contributed to the regrettable increase in the number of murders. A large proportion of these, I understand to have been inspired by land disputes, and the greatly increased value of land which is the result of the enhancement of grain prices, has naturally rendered these disputes more acute than ever. Possibly, the improvement of facilities for civil litigation will reduce the tendency to settle these crimes by violence.

J. M. TURING,

District Magistrate.

17th February 1920.

The Nilgiris.

his help forwarded.

It is satisfactory to note that punishments have decreased, and this in my opinion has not led to any diminution of efficiency.

There is a rise in crime particularly in house-breakings. This is attributable to high wages and to the class of tenants employed. It is significant that the lower class European and Indian is now beginning to receive stolen property. They have not altered their style of life to suit the rise in prices.

The most remarkable case of the year was the Glenvans dacoity. The gang responsible for the same have been committing house-breakings for some time in Gudalur. With the arrest and conviction of the two worst members, these offences ceased.

I would single out for special mention Mr. Qadir Husain, Inspector of Coonoor. Mr. Reilly of Ootacamund has also done well. Above all I would like to express my thanks to Mr. H. R. G. Hasted for his loyal co-operation.

J. F. BRYANT,
District Magistrate.

February 1920.

South Malabar.

are forwarded.

Paragraph 11.—General character of the year.—I do not think that wages in all cases have increased commensurate with the increased cost of living and have noticed a number of cases in which the motive for house-breaking or theft was hunger.

3. I am not sure that I agree with Mr. Hitchcock as to the inutility of security cases. A great number of cases, if not in the majority, persons bound over go to jail from inability to get satisfactory sureties and this for the time puts them out of harm's way.

4. Paragraph 35.—Prosecutions for false complaints.—I endorse all that Mr. Hitchcock says about false cases. Cases under sections 211 and 182 are very difficult to prove to the satisfaction of both original and appellate courts. I intend to impress on all magistrates the necessity for considering fairly in every false complaint whether there is material to justify the bringing of a prosecution.

The handling of the Mappilla outbreak and the winding up of Chekkannan's gang in South Malabar are incidents of which any police force may well be proud. That the administration of justice during the year is very largely due to the personal work of Mr. Windle is also due to the credit for the excellent arrangements made throughout the district in connection with the tour of His Excellency.

Paragraph 42.—Merits of officers.—I think it is true that, as Mr. Windle says, the Sub-Inspector's class is rising in the public estimation and this is reflected in the fairly numerous offers of private persons.

E. F. THOMAS,
Ag. District Magistrate.

February 1920.

II

Remarks of Mr. J. F. Hall who was District Magistrate for a greater part of the year.

I have been requested to leave a note for incorporation in the next police administration report, as I am leaving the district on long leave.

2. The administration of the police throughout the district has been thoroughly sound under Mr. Windle. My only criticism is, as in the case of North Malabar, that sufficient use is still not made of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

3. The principal incident of the year was, of course, the Mappilla outbreak. The work done by the police in connexion with this was excellent. The outbreak was most promptly and effectively crushed within thirty-six hours of its commencement and before it had time to assume the serious proportions, which it was intended to assume. Those members of the police who took part in the suppression of the outbreak have been suitably rewarded. The outbreak fully established the value of the cycle section of the special force and it has already been considerably strengthened. Some form of emergency ration for the special force is, I think, essential; and this fact has already been brought to notice.

4. The rounding up of a gang of robbers under Chekkannan which terrorised the borderland between Palghat taluk and Cochin State was very largely the work of the British Police. Sub-Inspector Ramanatha Ayyar deserves special credit for his work in this connexion.

5. Crime has been heavy due to scarcity in some places approaching famine. On the whole, it has been successfully handled.

6. Inspector Clarke of the Malappuram Special Force is scarcely suitable for charge of a force. I have already recommended that he should be replaced by a younger and more

energetic Inspector and I trust that this will soon be done. The special force is a very fine body of men and it is a pity to run the risk of spoiling them by leaving them in charge of an unsuitable Inspector.

7. Malappuram is essentially the subdivision which should remain in charge of a young and energetic Assistant Superintendent, who is likely to remain for a considerable length of time. Unfortunately there have been several changes recently there. But I hope that this period is now passed and that either Mr. John or some other Superintendent of about the same standing will be left there for two or three years without interruption.

9th September 1919.

J. F. HALL,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Note by the Inspector-General of Police.

Inspector Clarke has been removed. The changes in the Malappuram Subdivision have been entirely due to the very few Assistant Superintendents of Police. The number of vacancies in this rank is a serious matter.

North Malabar.

Forwarded.

I have no remarks to make. Crime in North Malabar is usually light and the police administration has been generally satisfactory.

10th February 1920.

E. F. THOMAS,
Ag. District Magistrate.

South Kanara.

Forwarded.

Paragraph 12.—Village Police.—Neglect of duty on the part of the village police has always been suitably punished when brought to notice, and I shall be glad if the District Superintendent of Police will report all cases in which the Patels are perfunctory in the performance of their duties. I am under the impression that I have not received very many reports of the kind.

Paragraph 16.—Statistics of Crime.—I will bring the circular again to the notice of all magistrates. Unfortunately the people in this district have discovered the ease with which a murderer who shoots his victim can escape detection or at any rate conviction, and cases of this kind seem to be on the increase, especially, in the Karkal neighbourhood. So far the police have not been very successful in bringing the offenders to justice.

Paragraph 17.—Cognizable Crime.—Far more attention still is required to the prevention of nuisances in Mangalore town. Persons seem to drive carts and jukas and ride bicycles at night without lights and to commit nuisances, with impunity. I have already drawn the Inspector's attention to this.

Paragraph 34.—Detection of Crime.—It is very satisfactory that the percentage of detection has risen.

Paragraph 35.—Cases in which investigation was refused.—The District Superintendent of Police has recently issued a circular regarding refusal to investigate complaints which is not quite happily worded and, I fear, is taken advantage of to refuse investigation into cases which really ought to be investigated. I have had an instance of one case where a man nearly died of a serious wound and yet investigation was refused. I am taking the matter up with the District Superintendent of Police.

Paragraph 39.—The Prosecuting staff.—I am not satisfied that the prosecuting staff is adequate. I am taking the matter up with the District Superintendent of Police.

Paragraph 40.—Inadequate sentences.—Mangalore Town Station case No. 10 of 1919—The accused had been convicted previously more than four years before and the value of the property stolen in case No. 10 of 1919 was only Rs. 4-8-0. My predecessor considered that in the circumstances, the Magistrate's action in awarding a sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment called for no remark.

Hosdrug cases Nos. 4 and 5. I issued general instructions to the Deputy Magistrate.

Paragraph 43.—Prosecution for false complaints.—Greater strictness seems required in dealing with false complaints. I have already referred to the District Superintendent of Police a few cases which have come to my notice in which I think the complainants should be prosecuted.

13th February 1920.

R. H. ELLIS,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (JUDICIAL)

G.O. No. 2080-A, 20th August 1920

Administration Report of the Police Department

For the year 1919 reviewed.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from P. B. THOMAS, Esq., Inspector-General of Police.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 14th July 1920.
No.—R.C. 175/A.R.

I have the honour to submit to Government my report on the administration of the police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1919. The District Magistrates' remarks on the police administration of their respective districts are also appended to the report (Appendix E).

Order—No. 2080-A, Home (Judicial), dated 20th August 1920.

The Government have read with interest Mr. Thomas's report on the administration of the Police Department for the calendar year 1919. The general features of the year's work are summarized in paragraph 37 of the main report and paragraph 38 of Appendix C, Mr. Armitage's report on the Madras City Police, and reflect the abnormal conditions that continued to prevail notwithstanding the termination of the war. Scarcity and high prices with their inevitable concomitant in the shape of an increased volume of crime, the synchronization of important Hindu and Muhammadan festivals and the prevalence of labour troubles made the period under review one of heavy strain throughout for all ranks in the department.

2. *Paragraph 2 of the Report.*—The Government understand that, as a result of the additional temporary allowances sanctioned in G.O. No. 370, Financial, dated 12th April 1920, there has been a noticeable recovery in the conditions of recruitment, the present deficiency as compared with the sanctioned strength being only some 800, while in certain districts, notably the Northern Circars, applicants are much more numerous than vacancies.

It is matter for regret that the experiment of enlisting head constables by direct appointment should have yielded such disappointing results, particularly in respect of the bearing which it has on recruitment in the lower ranks. As at present advised, the Government are disposed to agree with the Inspector-General that the extension to other districts of the Nayak scheme introduced in Coimbatore early in 1919 presents a much more favourable prospect of improving the calibre of the subordinate police.

3. *Paragraph 5 of the Report.*—The record of the Provincial Training School at Vellore and the Central Recruits School continues to be generally satisfactory except in regard to the arrangements for instruction in first aid to the injured. The Surgeon-General should be consulted as to the possibility of remedying the existing defects.

The Government are glad to learn that the newly established Shorthand Bureau has made a good start.

4. *Paragraph 6 of the Report.*—The Government recognize that it would not be possible without an undue expenditure of labour to arrive at an accurate estimate of the cost of true police work, but they would be obliged if the Inspector-General would endeavour to work out approximate figures by eliminating not only the cost of the village police and criminal settlements but also the average outlay on the provision of sub-jail guards, the service of processes and the employment of orderlies except for actual duty in the courts or with police officers. It is matter for consideration whether some economy might not be effected by reducing the number of police detached for duty as orderlies or for the service of processes.

5. *Paragraph 7 of the Report.*—The orders passed in G.O. No. 499, Financial, dated 1st June 1920, effect a substantial improvement in the pay of the village police and should go some way towards placing that agency on a more satisfactory

[illegible]