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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1909.

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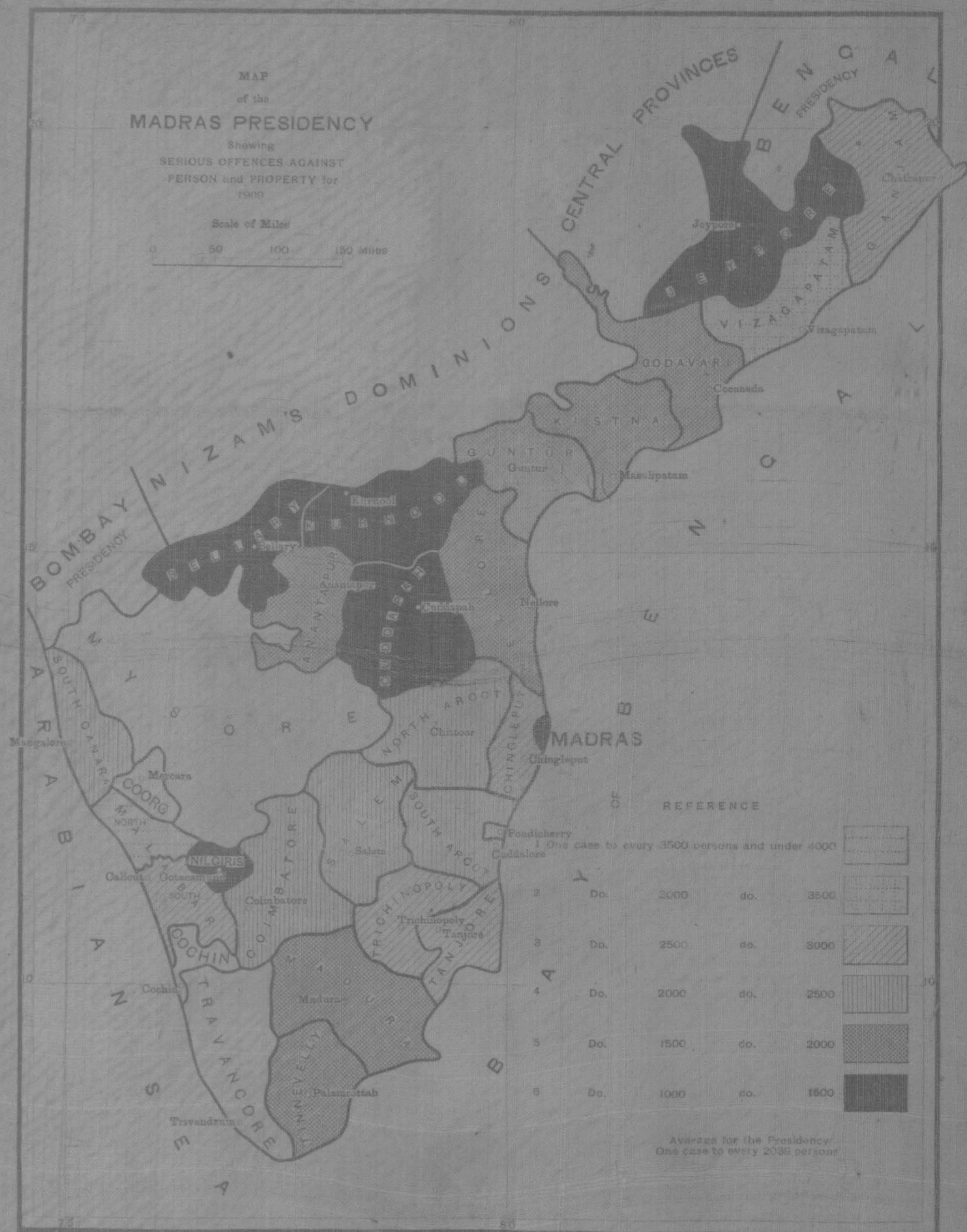
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* Letter from the Government of India, No. 175, Home Department (Police), dated 7th February 1908—G.O., No. 268, J.D., dated 13th February 1908.

† G.O., No. 1571, J.D., dated 5th October 1901.



ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

I WAS in charge of the department throughout the year except for six weeks from July 25th when I was absent on privilege leave and when Mr. H. Douglas Robertson, the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, acted for me.

Mr. H. G. Young, the Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, who has since retired, proceeded on long leave on April 17th and I held charge until May 22nd, when Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael joined on return from leave. Mr. F. E. C. Carr continued to act as the Deputy Inspector-General of the Central Range until May 5th, when he went on leave handing over charge to Mr. P. B. Thomas. Mr. H. Douglas Robertson was in charge of the Southern Range except when he acted as Inspector-General, when Mr. F. Armitage acted for him. Mr. C. G. W. Clogstoun continued in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and Railways throughout the year.

The Nugur, Albaka and Cherla taluqas of the Central Provinces were transferred to this Presidency on July 1st and now form an Inspector's charge in the Bhadrachalam Police sub-division of the Godavari district. In G.O., No. 814, Public, dated the 16th October 1909, Government finally decided that the head-quarters of the Superintendent of Police, Godavari, should be shifted to Cocanada, but owing to the want of suitable buildings in that station, for the construction of which steps are being taken, it will be some time before the order can be carried out. Until then the Cocanada sub-division which was formed in 1907 will continue to exist.

Changes among Superintendents were less numerous than in the preceding year and the number of sub-divisions which had to be left for a time without a separate officer in charge also decreased. In ten districts Superintendents had the benefit of the services of Deputy Superintendents as Personal Assistants for varying periods.

Casualties among officers were fewer than in 1908: the services of one Superintendent were dispensed with, a Deputy Superintendent retired and the probation of another was terminated. Five probationers were recruited from England. No further appointments of Deputy Superintendents were made.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 32,090, or 6,609 in excess of the corresponding figure for the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the increase of force necessitated by the scheme for the re-allocation of the Police of the Presidency sanctioned during the year.

The 'temporary additional forces' shown at the end of the statement comprise the following:—(i) Plague force (683), (ii) Punitive force at Nambuturai in the Madurai district (22), (iii) Temporary private guards (98) and (iv) Temporary establishment of the Criminal Investigation Department (6).

By the end of the year nearly one-half of the additional men required for the re-allocation had been enlisted, but recruiting has in some districts proved to be so difficult that progress in them must be very slow. The demand for labour and the rate of wages prevailing in several districts have deprived the department of the attraction that might otherwise have been furnished by the more favourable rates of pay introduced on the recommendations of the Police Commission and to fill the ranks it is necessary to take into the service a certain proportion of men who do not satisfy the prescribed requirements of physique and education. Such recruitment has already to some extent been permitted in the Ceded districts and the Northern Circars, but it is doubtful whether even with this expedient it will be possible to obtain all the men that are required.

The total number of casualties in the permanent force was 2,077 as against 1,930 in 1908. Dismissals and desertions were more numerous while the reverse was the case with deaths.

3. The conduct of the force, as evidenced by the proportion of men punished—*vide margin*—showed some improvement, which was general to a majority of the districts and specially noticeable in Tanjore, Salem, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Tinnevely. The decline in punishments in general is no doubt due to the fact that the men now thoroughly realize the effect of the approved service rules which, however, undoubtedly have a tendency to improve the conduct of the rank and file at the expense of their efficiency. The men have not taken long to learn that so long as they maintain a fair level of good conduct their pay increases automatically and that there is risk in any display of initiative or activity. Nine districts showed an increase in punishments, notably Madura, South Arcot and Nellore. Owing to circumstances well known to Government discipline had become extremely lax in the South Arcot district and the punishments awarded were necessary. In the other districts named, the increase in punishments was due to stricter supervision, Mr. Lane in Madura being untiring in working to improve his charge and Mr. Cunningham in Nellore having to deal with a district that had for some years suffered from slack administration. The percentage of punishments for serious offences in the Madras City continued to be high (41.2), the result of close supervision.

The proportion of men punished for absence without leave decreased from 8.2 per cent. in 1908 to 6.9 for the Presidency, but the figures for some districts were high, e.g., in both the Railway Police districts, South Arcot, Anantapur and Bellary.

The number of black marks awarded during the year was less than before and it may be anticipated that it will continue to fall now that the award of punishment drill, extra guard duty and fatigue duty for minor offences has been formally recognized. The importance of careful consideration in inflicting this penalty has been impressed on Superintendents.

In Kurnool Reserve Inspector F. H. Ford was dismissed for misconduct and misappropriation of money. In South Arcot misconduct was rampant in the upper subordinate staff and in the ranks. Two head constables and two constables were dismissed for gross insubordination to a Deputy Superintendent and for the same offence an Inspector was reduced, another Inspector being punished in a similar manner for repeated absence without leave and for failing to return to duty on the expiry of leave. In the same district a Sergeant and an European probationary Sub-Inspector who attempted to personate gazetted officers were duly dealt with. Inspector R. A. Dharmaraja Aiyar of the Madura district was dismissed by Government for misbehaviour in connection with a sensational case of murder referred to in paragraph 14 of my report for 1908.

The appellate work of the Deputy Inspectors-General was somewhat heavier than before, that of the Inspector-General being normal. There were 18 appeals to Government in all of which the original orders were upheld.

Two hundred and twenty-two men were judicially punished during the year, of whom 8 belonged to the temporary force and the rest to the permanent strength. Of the latter 147 or 68.7 per cent., as against 56.6 per cent. in 1908, were convicted of offences committed in their official capacity and 67 of offences committed in their private capacity. As usual the majority of the convictions under the former head were under the Police Act, XXIV of 1859 (40) and under section 223, Indian Penal Code, for negligently allowing prisoners to escape (53). There were also a number of convictions for wrongful confinement, extortion or bribery. In Gódvári Sub-Inspector and acting Inspector Khairati Sahib, a station-house officer and two constables were convicted of torturing three persons whom they had arrested on suspicion in connection with a case of house-breaking and ill-treated to such an extent that one died from the effects of the injuries inflicted. The Sub-Inspector was sentenced to four years', the station-house officer to six years' and the constables to three and a half and four years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The case aroused considerable attention locally and the feeling against the department engendered by it is reported to have been to some extent detrimental to recruiting. Three constables of the Jeypore Police were charged with the murder of a Domb whom they had maltreated for evading payment of hush-money in connection with an irregular marriage in his house. Two have, since the end of the year, been sentenced under section 394, Indian Penal Code, to transportation for ten and seven years respectively and the third to two years' rigorous imprisonment. In Ganjam a constable on sentry duty who shot the head constable of the guard who had reproved him for slackness was transported for life. A constable in the Karnool district was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to murder his Inspector who had not complied with his request for a transfer. A constable in Madura was prosecuted for providing himself with a counterfeit rubber-stamp containing the *facsimile* of the signature of the Manager of the District Police office, Madura, with the evident intention of committing forgery. He was acquitted by the Additional Sessions Judge, but an appeal by Government resulted in his conviction by the High Court which sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 473, Indian Penal Code. A constable in South Malabar was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment for breaking into the Calicut Taluk office at night and stealing property worth Rs. 128. Two constables in Madras City were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under section 161, Indian Penal Code, for levying blackmail from carters. A constable in South Canara was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 under section 409, Indian Penal Code, for wilfully destroying a warrant and misappropriating a fine entrusted to him for production in Court. In Madras City a constable was punished with six months' rigorous imprisonment for an offence under section 409, Indian Penal Code, in respect of an unclaimed currency note entrusted to him by the finder for delivery at the police station. For a similar offence in respect of a sum of money entrusted to him by his Division Inspector a constable was successfully prosecuted in the Nilgiris.

4. During the year Deputy Superintendent I. Manickavasaga Nadar Avargal received the title of Rao Bahadur and Inspector Jafar Husain Khan Sahib Bahadur that of Khan Sahib. The King's Police Medal was awarded to seven officers of the Madras Police, viz., Deputy Superintendents Mr. E. H. H. Lewis, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur I. Manickavasaga Nadar Avargal, M.R.Ry. M. Papa Rao Nayudu Garu and M.R.Ry. B. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu, Inspector M.R.Ry. K. Rama Rao Avargal of the South Canara district, Head Constable Manikkam Pillai of the Tinnevely district and Constable G. Chinnayya of the Bellary district. The officers named are the first recipients of this decoration and it is much to be regretted that no record is extant of many notable instances of exemplary conduct.

on the part of members of the force that would have rendered them eligible for this distinction.

The total amount of rewards disbursed during the year was Rs. 17,407 as against Rs. 13,791 in 1908 and the number of recipients was 2,285 as against 1,931. The increase in the number of men rewarded was most marked in South Arcot, Nellore and Gódvári. The reverse was the case in Salem and Kistna, the number in the latter being entirely out of proportion to the size and importance of the district. The attention of the Superintendent of Police has been drawn to the matter. The numbers rewarded in Ganjam, Anantapur, Trichinopoly and the Trichinopoly Railway Police district, though an improvement in the first-named two districts, continued to be small. The number rewarded in Madras City was 90 against 76 in 1908 and the amount disbursed rose to Rs. 451 against Rs. 330 in 1908. With reference to the remarks of Government on this subject in paragraph 3 of their order reviewing my report for 1908 it may be mentioned that I have since in general refrained from giving money rewards to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who are now promoted for acts of signal good service.

The following officers were granted rewards of Rs. 100 each :—

- (1) Inspector V. P. Srinivasa Aiyangar for successfully working up a coining case of the North Arcot district, referred to in paragraph 21 of the last report. First-grade head constable Ramaswami Nayudu was given a reward of Rs. 50 in the same case. The same Inspector was also rewarded by promotion for a smart piece of work in capturing and securing the conviction during the year under report of a band of Chapparband coiners of the Bijapur district.
- (2) Inspector H. Venkateswara Aiyar for good work in connection with the prosecution in 1907 by the Criminal Investigation Department under section 400, Indian Penal Code, of a gang of 39 Koravars of the most dangerous description of the North Arcot district.
- (3) Inspector T. R. Sourirajulu Nayudu for breaking up a notorious gang of Valayar thieves and successfully putting down crime in the Avanashi division of the Coimbatore district.
- (4) Inspector J. G. Thompson for creditable work in detecting a heavy burglary in Cannanore.
- (5) Inspector K. Venkatarama Aiyar for good work in tracing the accused in a case of uttering currency notes in Kolar.
- (6) Sub-Inspector S. Narayanaswami Aiyar for loyal assistance rendered to the Superintendent of Police, Madura, in working up a sensational murder case.

Inspectors V. Ramachandra Nayudu, E. Subrahmanya Pillai and K. Narayana Rao were each of them rewarded with Rs. 75, the one for creditable work in a sensational security case of the Nellore district in which a wealthy and influential receiver of stolen property and organizer of crime was bound over, the other for breaking up a notorious gang of Maravars in the Tinnevely district and the third for skilful work in conducting the prosecution of several sensational cases of Kasaragod division in the South Canara district.

The following were the recipients of rewards of Rs. 50 each for good work in certain cases :—

Inspectors Abdul Aziz Sahib, Y. Ananta Rao Pantulu, S. K. Muttaswami Razu, K. R. Sitarama Aiyar, D. T. Venkatachari, C. Kuppachari, K. S. Karpagavinayagam Pillai, K. Achyutan Nayar, A. S. Gnanaprakasam Pillai and M. Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Sub-Inspectors Amir Husain Sahib Jeddi (Kurnool), Abdul Wahab Sahib (Chingleput), M. C. Tiruvenkatachari (Madura), Muhammad Safdar Husain Sahib (Tinnevely), and F. X. Vas and M. Ramakrishna Pai (South Canara) and head constables Seshayya (Anantapur) and Tirumal Rao (Bellary).

The police of North Malabar earned a reward of Rs. 165 from the Jail Department for the recapture of four dacoits who had escaped from the Central Jail, Cannanore, in 1908. In the Chingleput district a head constable and two constables were rewarded with Rs. 150 by the District Magistrate for recapturing at Trichinopoly a dangerous convict who had escaped from the sub-jail at St. Thomas' Mount in 1908.

Acting Inspector N. S. Raman of North Malabar was granted a reward of Rs. 50 by the Travancore Government for arresting a Travancore criminal, and two head constables in South Arcot were granted a reward of Rs. 45 by the Inspector-General of Police, Mysore, for services rendered in the detection of a case of theft from the Sanitary Board office, Kolar Gold Fields.

Among rewards accepted from private parties may be mentioned—

- (i) a reward of Rs. 500 offered by a money-lender in the North Arcot district to the local police for the clever detection of a heavy burglary in his house and the recovery of nearly the whole of the property (about Rs. 10,000) lost, a very creditable piece of work. Out of this reward Inspector V. P. Srinivasa Aiyangar was paid Rs. 100 and head constable Mir Sharif Ali, Rs. 50;
- (ii) a reward of Rs. 200 granted by Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras, to the City Police for good service in detecting a case of theft of yarn from the Company's mills at Madras. Rs. 50 each were paid to Sub-Inspectors O'Hara and Venugopal Nayudu;
- (iii) a reward of Rs. 200 offered by the complainant in a case of house-breaking and theft in the Chingleput district for the successful recovery of property worth about Rs. 2,500 out of Rs. 2,831 lost. Rs. 70 went to Sub-Inspector S. Nagendra Rao;
- (iv) a reward of Rs. 150 presented by Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co., Calicut, to the police of the South Malabar district for their prompt assistance in recovering jettisoned and misappropriated cargo during a cyclone that swept over the coast in November last. The District Superintendent Mr. Travers Phillips acted with commendable promptitude on the occasion;
- (v) a reward of Rs. 50 granted by the complainant to Sub-Inspector Singaravelu Mudaliyar of the Madras City Police for arresting an offender who had kidnapped his nephew, a minor, from Nellore; and
- (vi) two other rewards of Rs. 100 and Rs. 95 paid respectively to Sub-Inspector K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar and six men of the Anantapur Police and Sub-Inspector P. Narayana Rao Patnaik of Jeypore for creditable recovery of property lost in certain cases.

A number of officers and men were rewarded by promotion during the year for good work in cases. The following may be specially mentioned :—

- (a) Six officers of the Tinnevely Police, viz., Inspector V. Rajagopalachari, Sub-Inspectors L. Sankaranarayana Aiyar and T. L. N. Venkatavaradachari and head constables Kaliyugarama Pillai, Nallaperumal Pillai and Gopala Pillai, for good work done in the Tinnevely riot and sedition cases of 1908.
- (b) Inspector S. Venkatarama Aiyar of the Guntur district for excellent work in tracking and securing the conviction under sections 400 and 402, Indian Penal Code, of thirteen members of a most dangerous gang of dacoits.
- (c) Two Sub-Inspectors, Nethrasigamani Pillai and Rangaswami Aiyangar, of Madura, for effecting the arrest of a station-house officer who had been released on bail pending appeal against his conviction under sections 384 and 342, Indian Penal Code, and had absconded immediately on the confirmation of the conviction by the High Court.

Good-conduct stripes were earned in a larger number of instances than before, the figures for the last three years being 3,266, 3,619 and 3,820.

It is also satisfactory to be able to state that good work done by private individuals and village officers and servants in connection with the prevention and detection of crime and the arrest of criminals was in general more frequently appreciated by Police officers and as cordially recognized by the Magistracy. A few instances are given below :—

- (1) A bracelet worth Rs. 250, presented to the Village Magistrate of Karur, Coimbatore district, for his assistance in bringing to a successful conclusion a sensational case of murder, that of the Brahman accountant of a private bank in the heart of Karur town.
- (2) A reward of Rs. 250, granted by the University of Madras, to R. Kannuswami Mudaliyar, typist in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

City, for information leading to the detection of the theft of question papers of the local University, referred to in paragraph 19 of the last report.

(3) A gold bangle worth Rs. 60, given to one Subba Tevan of the Coimbatore district for giving valuable information in connection with a case of murder and dacoity.

(4) A gold bangle worth Rs. 50, granted to Muttu Goundan of the same district for assisting in the capture of some criminals.

(5) One year's pay granted to a talaiyari in the Chingleput district for the plucky arrest of a thief.

(6) A silver medal presented to a Village Magistrate in the South Canara district for timely information regarding a gang of dacoits which led to their arrest and conviction under sections 399 and 402, Indian Penal Code.

(7) A silver armlet presented to an old Brahman woman, Subbamma, of Dadalur village, Dharmavaram taluk, Anantapur district, for prompt and timely information regarding the movements of two strangers (one an old offender and the other a murderer who had long evaded arrest).

5. The proportion of illiterate constables in the permanent force was 11.2 per cent. as against 10.9 per cent. in 1908. Enlistment is generally restricted to literates, but in the Hill tracts and the Ceded districts it is impossible to avoid recruiting men unable to read and write. In the Gódvári district the majority of the men received from the newly-acquired taluqas of the Central Provinces were illiterate.

The work and administration of the Provincial Training School, Vellore, continued to be satisfactory. Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson, the Principal, proceeded on leave in April after four years' valuable service in the school and Mr. G. H. Bernays, his successor, has introduced several reforms calculated to promote efficiency. His Excellency the Governor inspected the school in November last and was pleased to leave on record that "since his last visit there had been progress 'all along the line'" and that "the control of the institution was in capable and efficient hands". The Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Senior Member of Council, who visited the school in December, also testified to the "excellent order" prevailing in the school and congratulated Mr. Bernays "on the efficient way in which all the work was done".

On the 1st January there were seven probationary Assistant Superintendents, four probationary Deputy Superintendents and 234 probationary Sub-Inspectors under training at the school.

Of the seven probationary Assistant Superintendents five had arrived from England and joined the school in November 1908 and the other two had been sent back to the school in December 1908, while under practical training in districts, for a month's instruction in the vernacular in order to enable them to pass the vernacular test. These two officers passed the test at the examination held in January 1909 and left the school the same month. Three of the five officers first mentioned also left the school in September for a course of training in the districts, one of them having at the Standard Examination held in July passed in all the prescribed subjects and the other two in law. The remaining two continued under instruction in the school till the end of the year, when a fresh batch of five probationers from England joined, as did also a probationer of the batch of 1908 who returned to the school for a month's special study.

All the four probationary Deputy Superintendents who were under training at the school at the beginning of the year were in its course posted to districts for further training. Two had completed the departmental tests before leaving the school, the others having still to pass in Police Orders.

Of the 234 probationary Sub-Inspectors on the rolls at the beginning of the year 113 were in the senior and 121 in the junior section. From the first batch 112 appeared for the final examination held in April, of whom 80 passed, 8 in the first class. Thirty candidates failed in only one subject in which, however, they succeeded in passing in October. Of the second batch 118 appeared for the final examination held in October, of whom 109 passed, 67 in the first class, and five

more in all the subjects except Police Orders and Practice. The improvement in the results was due to the revision of the method of tuition effected by the present Principal with my approval, which places the teachers in closer touch with the students for purposes of control and supervision of studies. The tutors are enabled to exert more personal influence over the students now that their responsibility for the results has been enhanced. Two fresh batches of Sub-Inspectors, one of 115 and the other of 121, joined the school in May and October, respectively, and were in session at the close of the year. In addition to the Sub-Inspectors three Inspectors (directly recruited) and one Sergeant were admitted into the class formed in May and two Inspectors, seven Sub-Inspectors recruited for the Agency tracts and one Sergeant into that formed in October. I am glad to be able to report that there was a slight improvement during the year in the number of men with higher educational qualifications who applied for appointment as Sub-Inspectors (4 B.A.'s and 19 F.A.'s in May and 4 B.A.'s and 26 F.A.'s in October)—which may perhaps be ascribed to the special endeavours made to bring to the notice of the public the good prospects of the service. It is much to be regretted that the number of Mussalman candidates is extremely small and even allowing for those who are exempted from the prescribed educational qualifications the community is not proportionately represented in the department. I have endeavoured to as far as possible distribute the appointments to men of different castes and creeds.

Probationary Sub-Inspectors are no longer sent to the Gudiyattam police division for practical instruction as experience proved that it was not practicable by that means to give the large number of Sub-Inspectors, now being trained in the school, any adequate practical training and as the course only entailed an unprofitable interruption in the school curriculum. The division was accordingly detached from the school and re-transferred to the charge of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Vellore. The practical training of the probationers, therefore, now really commences in the districts and during this period of their training they are placed in charge of stations for sufficiently long periods to enable Superintendents to come to a definite conclusion as to their fitness for the department. Consistently with this change Sub-Inspectors who have failed to pass in Police Orders and Practice at the final examination in the school are now allowed to take up these subjects again during the course of practical training. In addition to the usual lectures in class a system of general lectures on subjects connected with police work has been inaugurated.

The results of the examination in shorthand (English and Tamil) are highly creditable to M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Rao, the Shorthand Instructor of the school. Of 15 candidates who appeared for the examination held in April, two passed the Advanced test in the first class, one the Intermediate test in the first class and 12 the Elementary test, 5 of them in the first class. In the examination held in October out of 24 candidates that appeared two passed the Advanced test, one the Intermediate test and 17 the Elementary test. Of the six Sub-Inspectors retained during the year for a special course of six months in shorthand five were declared proficient as reporters. For the future Sub-Inspectors selected for a special course in shorthand will not be retained in the school in continuation of the period of their training in the school but will be called in to the school on completion of their practical training in the districts. Otherwise either the proficiency attained is lost for want of practice during the period of practical training or the knowledge imparted is wasted if the proficient should prove otherwise unsuitable for the department and have his probation terminated. Five specially selected Sub-Inspectors were formed into a class towards the end of July to study a system of Tamil shorthand invented by the Shorthand Instructor and it is gratifying to be able to report that at the recent examination held by the Committee appointed by Government for Vernacular Shorthand Examination all of them were successful and won the prizes offered by Government. All the successful candidates in Vernacular as well as English shorthand were furnished with certificates. Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao's work throughout the year was marked with unflagging interest and keenness. Government have approved of his book entitled "Tamil Shorthand Instructor" and have given him well-merited encouragement in connection with it and similar books in the other vernaculars which he has been authorized to prepare.

Riding continued to be efficiently taught in the school.

My thanks are again due to Captain Kemp, I.M.S., the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot, and his Assistant M.R.Ry. J. J. Srinivasagam Pillai Avargal for their valuable services in continuing the lectures on the "First Aid to the Wounded," which were illustrated with maps and charts specially procured for the school during the year.

The library was greatly improved and placed on a permanent footing, Government having sanctioned during the year an initial grant of Rs. 750 and an annual grant of a similar sum towards its maintenance. A fee of Re. 1 per term is also levied from each student. The Police Museum was transferred from the office of the Inspector-General of Police to the school. The usefulness of the museum and of a well-equipped library and reading room cannot be over-estimated.

During the year the number of Sub-Inspectors whose probation was terminated was 28, of whom 22 were so dealt with for unsuitability, incompetence or misconduct. The reports of Superintendents on the work of these officers are generally satisfactory, but there is among them a noticeable tendency to consider themselves much above their rank, while many lose energy and keenness as soon as they have been confirmed. Detective ability is generally wanting but this defect will be cured as experience is gained.

The Central Recruits' School at Vellore did another year's useful work and supplied 486 trained recruits. The Central Recruits' School at Vizianagram to which recruits from the Northern Range are sent was opened in May. Instruction in this school is given in Telugu and Uriya but in other respects it is worked on the lines of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore, which were described in detail in my last report. One hundred and twenty-seven recruits passed out of it during the year.

Recruit constables continued to be trained in the district head-quarters schools in districts from which recruits were not sent to the Central Recruits' Schools and in some districts, owing to the large numbers enlisted to bring the force up to the strength sanctioned on re-allocation, the head-quarters schools had to be re-opened for training such men as the Central Recruits' Schools could not accommodate.

The Uriya School at Párvatipuram for the training of station-house officers for the Agency tracts and of recruits for the Hill tracts as usual did good work under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Police of the sub-division. Now that the Central Recruits' School at Vizianagram is regularly at work the Párvatipuram school might well be amalgamated with it and I am about to submit proposals to this end to Government.

6. The cost of the department in 1909 was Rs. 71,10,371 as against Rs. 69,96,681 in 1908 or an increase of Rs. 4,13,690. Approximately Rs. 64,000 of this increase was due to the grant of a bonus of one week's pay to certain ranks in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Assumption of the Government of India by the Crown and the remainder, which occurred under the following heads, was principally due to the further progress made in the re-organization of the department:—

	LAKHS.
(1) Madras City Police	13
(2) District Executive Force	2.08
(3) Travelling Allowance	46
(4) Contingencies	24
(5) Central Recruits' Schools	20
(6) Clothing and Arms	16

7. The reports of the Superintendents and the remarks of the District Magistrates show that the improvement in the conduct of Village Police, and the assistance rendered by the village magistrates and police has continued. In the districts of Tanjore, Chinglepat and North Arcot in particular there was effective co-operation between the regular police and the village

magistrates, while in every district the authorities have given their attention to the important duty of instructing and encouraging the village staff in the exercise of their functions in relation to crime and its prevention. Although, on the whole, the relations between the regular police and the village staff have been satisfactory what is still required is a more sympathetic treatment of the village magistrates by Inspectors and still more so by Sub-Inspectors, for there is still too great a tendency to treat these magistrates as subordinates and to minimize or to ignore their status. Superintendents have borne this matter in mind and it is hoped that in future the village magistrates will be more generally treated with due consideration and sympathy. Police officers are not slow to bring to notice instances of misconduct on the part of village magistrates and the necessary punishments are duly inflicted, but they are perhaps over apt to find fault and to expect too much. At the same time instances have not been rare in which good work done by the village police has been reported with the result that credit has been gained by deserving men and in many cases material rewards. Village magistrates appear to be gradually becoming more awake to their responsibilities and the inclination so often shown to take too much upon themselves and to interfere in the investigation of crime is being checked, but it is only too certain that this evil will endure so long as the Courts (as so many of them do) continue to attach an altogether disproportionate importance to the first reports of crime sent in by these ignorant and illiterate officials.

The revised Village Officers' Manual has not yet been published and in consequence the systematic maintenance of registers and submission of reports by village officers in relation to their police duties is rendered difficult.

The work of the Police talaiyaris was, as usual, useful. To enhance their efficiency endeavours are being made to obtain for them grants of cultivable land near their tannahs. Many are now furnished with confiscated guns (the barrels of which are cut down before issue) and also with ammunition.

8. The strength of the district armed reserves was raised to the numbers laid down in the Re-organization Scheme on receipt of the sanction of the Secretary of State during the year and orders were issued to Superintendents to see that the "Emergency Force" provided for each armed reserve in G.O., No. 1452, Judicial, dated 12th September 1905, was always maintained. It is, however, now found that in most districts considerable difficulty is experienced in maintaining the emergency forces at their proper strength and the question how this difficulty should be met is before Government. The reserves were generally kept up to strength and in a satisfactory state of efficiency. The usual annual mobilization was carried out in all districts but one and the standing orders on the subject were promptly and satisfactorily obeyed. In Cuddapah mobilization was left to the end of the year, when the reserve had to send a large contingent to Madura in connection with police arrangements for the anticipated visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and was thus prevented from receiving the prescribed training, a very unsatisfactory state of things which the Superintendent of Police has been directed to rectify by mobilizing the reserve twice during the current year. For a like reason the mobilization held in Anantapur could not be regarded as satisfactory and the Superintendent's attention has been drawn to the matter. In a number of districts the reserve was mobilized a second time in order to furnish contingents to Madras, Madura and Trichinopoly for duty in connection with the police arrangements for His Excellency the Viceroy's tour in this Presidency in December, while in a few other districts the additional mobilization was in connection with the Drivers' strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway which lasted for about six weeks between May and July. In four districts, Gódvári, Nellore, South Arcot and Coimbatore, the reserve was mobilized a third time either for duty on the occasion of a festival or in connection with His Excellency the Governor's tour.

9. The scheme for the re-organization of the Railway Police having received the sanction of the Secretary of State during the year, the Trichinopoly Railway Police district was re-allocated in November and the Madras Railway Police district since the close of the year. The

police of both districts were subjected to considerable strain at various times of the year in connection with the Drivers' strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the Kistna Pushkaram festival at Bozwada, the Mahamakham festival at Kumbakonam, the strike at the Negapatam railway workshops and His Excellency the Viceroy's tour in this Presidency, and acquitted themselves with credit. The total mileage under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent, Madras, increased to 1,846 miles and that under the Superintendent, Trichinopoly, to 1,962, owing to the opening of the Vizianagram-Párvatipur extension (Bengal-Nagpur Railway) of 48 miles and the Dhone-Kurnool section (Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway) of 32 miles, respectively. The question of re-arranging the jurisdictions of the two Superintendents, referred to in the last report, has been deferred for the present with reference to the concluding remarks of the Government in G.O., No. 1534, Judicial, dated 13th November 1909. The total of cognizable crime as well as grave crime decreased appreciably in the Madras Railway Police district and detection was as good as before. In the other district there was a considerable increase in crime under both heads and a great, though apparent, falling off in the percentage of detection—to a large extent the result of effective steps taken during the year by the Superintendent to put an end to and prevent the hushing up of crime. In the matter of the recovery of lost property the percentages in both the districts were normal but for the specially high figure shown in 1908 by the Madras Railway Police district. As usual the servants of the Railway Companies and the watch and ward staff were no doubt largely responsible for crime and this fact alone rendered detection a matter of difficulty. The districts returned about the same number of successful cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code but in the Madras Railway Police district the men bound over included some Chapparbands whose arrest resulted in a great diminution in the number of counterfeit coins presented at stations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Eight cases of attempts to derail trains were reported from the Madras Railway Police district and 12 from the other district, but none of them were serious, the majority being the outcome of folly or mischief. Two cases in the latter district were detected, but none in the former. There were three rather serious accidents during the year, one each on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway near Ennur, on the Coonoor-Ootacamund line and on the Dhone-Kurnool section. In the first, the cause of which is unknown, eight persons were killed on the spot and four others succumbed to their injuries. In the second, which was caused by a passenger train colliding with a trolley, two loco-foremen were killed and three other persons were seriously injured. In connection with this case a loco-foreman was prosecuted for negligence and convicted. In the third, a ballast train ran off the line and seven coolies travelling in it were killed. The driver was prosecuted and the whole of the technical and expert evidence tended to show that he had exceeded the speed limit, but the judge considered the occurrence an accident. There was another accident at Bommidu due to a mail train colliding with a passenger train but fortunately there was no loss of life. The station-master who had been guilty of culpable negligence was prosecuted and fined. A large number of persons were, as usual, run over by trains on the North-East line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and this very unsatisfactory state of things may be expected to continue as the Agent considers it impracticable to fence the line. The relations between the District Police and the Railway Police were good and the former received considerable help from the latter in the detection of crime. The system of interchange of communication between the District and Railway Police has now been placed on a better footing and Railway Police constables are deputed to the nearest District Police stations in order to become thoroughly acquainted with local bad characters, their places being temporarily taken by District Police constables. The relations between the Railway Police and the servants of the Railway Companies continued to be generally satisfactory.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

10. The year under report was little better as regards agricultural operations than 1908 though the prices of food-grains were a trifle easier at its close. The volume of grave crime was practically the same as in the previous year which returned the highest figure of the years for which statistics can be contrasted—*vide* statement annexed.

Year.	Number of Government acres per rupee.			Grave crime (True cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1905	10.4	17.4	17.8	29,694
1906	9.0	14.9	14.7	29,453
1907	8.7	14.9	14.5	28,530
1908	7.6	13.0	13.2	30,739
1909	8.1	13.5	13.4	30,861

11. The total number of *true* cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances reported during the year, was 50,278 against 50,047 in 1908. In some districts there were marked variations, also noticeable under grave crime, in South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tinnevely, the Trichinopoly Railway Police district, Madras City, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam and Kurnool. Offences under special and local laws decreased by 2,218, chiefly in Madras City, while in Trichinopoly there was an increase due to a number of prosecutions under the Indian Arms Act. As regards nuisance cases, in spite of increased activity shown in a majority of the districts the number for the Presidency fell from 119,832 to 116,666, the decrease being most noticeable in Madras City and Chingleput where it is reported to have been due to the careful selection of cases and the consequent avoidance of vexatious or frivolous prosecutions.

12. The local distribution of serious offences against person and property during 1909 is shown in the map prefixed to this report. Madras City, Kurnool, the Nilgiris, Cuddapah and Bellary were again the most criminal districts of the Presidency and Jeypore ranked with them, seven other districts also exceeding the average for the Province.

13. The total of grave crime exceeded that of the previous year by 122 cases, murder and cattle-theft showing a somewhat noticeable increase while the number of house-breakings was well below the figure of 1908. Twelve districts returned more crime and fourteen less than in that year. The increase was most marked in Coimbatore, South Arcot, Madurai, Tinnevely, the Trichinopoly Railway Police district and Tanjore and the decrease in Madras City, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly and Guntur. Besides high prices, improved registration tended in some degree to raise the figures of crime in most of the districts first-named, while other factors concerned were the evacuation of villages in Coimbatore owing to an outbreak of plague, the inefficient management of two divisions in the same district and the return from jail of a large number of criminals who had been bound over in 1907, the acquittal in previous years of many offenders in the South Arcot district, the disintegration of the *Kudikaval* system which is going on in the Tinnevely district and the temporary disorganization experienced in the Tanjore district during the early part of the year in consequence of the Mahamakham festival. On the other hand, the noticeable decrease in other districts referred to above may in some degree be ascribed to the effective preventive measures taken during the year under report.

sentenced to transportation for life, but the father-in-law escaped prosecution for want of satisfactory proof of his complicity. In Bellary a man who had murdered his concubine escaped punishment at the Sessions only to be murdered some years later by her son. This murder took place in the presence of a number of cart-men, the murderer's mates, who concealed the affair until two days after the occurrence when the police began enquiries which resulted in conviction and a sentence of transportation for life.

In Cuddapah a notorious litigant belonging to a faction was waylaid and murdered by assassins hired for the purpose by the opposite faction. The case ended in acquittal and it is instructive to detail some of the circumstances. The police had thrice attempted to get the factions bound over under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, but without success. The first time the persons acquitted of the murder now referred to were put up they were all discharged. On the second occasion the Magistrate, after recording statements of compromise from both the parties, lodged the charge-sheets. The third attempt resulted in the issue of processes six months after the charge-sheets had been laid but, owing to a change of Magistrates, the charge-sheets were lodged and fresh sheets were called for. Not long after this and while the police were collecting evidence for the fourth time the murder took place. This occurred in the Jammalamadugu division of the Cuddapah district. In Nellore the murder of a prominent member of a faction occurred while the Magistrate and the Police Inspector were disputing as to whether an occurrence report, which had been laid by the Inspector long before the murder, or a first information report was the correct form of report to be used in a case under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. Comment is needless and it can only be hoped that due notice has been taken of the Magistrate's conduct. In South Arcot the leader of a faction in Porto Novo murdered the leader of the opposite faction in cold blood and escaped punishment at the Sessions only to have his eyes put out by the other party in revenge.

In Madras City the two young children of an Inspector of the local Criminal Investigation Department were kidnapped by a woman unknown and thrown into wells after being robbed of their jewels. This case, I regret to say, has not been detected.

Superstition as usual was responsible for the taking of several human lives. In Ganjam a reputed sorcerer who was suspected of having caused the illness of a woman was waylaid at night and strangled by her husband and some others who were all sentenced to transportation for life. In another case in the same district an infant was put to death by the relatives of its father under the superstitious belief that certain of its features would affect the life of the father, but unfortunately evidence sufficient to charge the accused was not forthcoming. In Madras City a son quarrelled with his mother for refusing his frequent demands for money and, suspecting her of having induced a sorcerer to bewitch him, killed her in cold blood. In this case the sentence was one of transportation for life.

In a case reported from Vizagapatam, a man who was responsible for four murders (three in the Gôdâvari and the fourth in the Vizagapatam district) pleaded that under a hallucination he had imagined himself to have been ordered by the deity to make a human sacrifice.

In some instances the motive for murder was very trivial. A toddy-drawer in Nellore butchered his wife with his toddy-knife for not preparing food to his satisfaction. In the Nilgiris a servant was shot for demanding arrears of money due to his master. The offenders in both cases were duly punished.

15. Two cases of infanticide by mothers ending in conviction were reported during the year, one from Cuddapah and the other from Coimbatore. In the former a Muhammadan widow in criminal intimacy with her son-in-law disposed of her child to avoid disgrace and was sentenced to transportation for life. The sentence was, however, commuted by Government to one of six months' simple imprisonment. In the latter an Odda woman who had deserted her husband some seven or eight years before and had given birth to an illegitimate child, threw it into a prickly-pear bush and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment under section 304, Indian Penal Code.

16. There were few riots of a serious nature during the year but it will always be signalized by the occurrence of a grave disturbance on 18th February during the Sivaratri festival at Kotappa-konda, a group of hills about 8 miles from Narasaraopet, Guntur district. Discontent had been simmering among the large concourse of people (about 50,000) gathered at the spot for the festival owing to the rigorous enforcement of certain sanitary restrictions and other causes and a drunken quarrel between a ryot and a police constable became the excuse for an exhibition of violence unparalleled in the recent history of Southern India, the mob getting the upper hand completely and destroying all the property of Government, including tents and temporary buildings, on which they could lay hands. A reserve constable who had been assaulted by the rioters and had bayoneted a villager was burnt to death, a salt peon was killed and the District Superintendent of Police and several other police officers seriously injured. Five of the rioters were killed. The police lost eleven carbines, three swords and a revolver. Long before the riot was over no official was left on the spot, the Joint Magistrate, the Tahsildar, the Sub-Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, the Police Inspectors and all their subordinates having fled, and the mob was left master of the situation but fortunately rapidly dispersed. The police arrangements on the occasion of the festival were on the lines followed in previous years and the police force on the scene should have been sufficient to preserve the peace, but the situation was not grappled with owing to mismanagement, lack of resource and cowardice. The party detailed as a nucleus at the temporary police station, which of course became the mob's first objective, was too small and was badly handled. The rest of the men were scattered on various duties and, on the disturbances growing, thought of nothing but their own safety; but even if they had not done so no pre-concerted plan existed for rallying them to the spot where danger might be anticipated. As may be supposed the investigation of the case against the rioters was no easy matter but it was promptly undertaken with the result that 45 persons were committed to the Sessions, of whom 21 were convicted, one being sentenced to death, four others to transportation for life and the rest to various terms of imprisonment. A full measure of credit is due to M.R.Ry. T. Venkoba Rao Avargal, Deputy Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, and Inspector G. Rajagopala Rao, who were specially deputed to investigate the case, for the manner in which it was put up and carried through. The misconduct of the police on duty at the festival has been duly dealt with.

An unusual incident that occurred during the prosecution of the case may be mentioned, viz., a plan to excite the sympathies of the people on behalf of the accused by showing that the god Kotappa was on their side. It was represented that the god had come down to a hill near Pedda Palakalur, the village of the majority of the accused, and thousands of persons visited the hill every Monday for nearly two months.

At Pamidi in the Anantapur district a riot took place in February soon after the Muharram in which, contrary to custom, the Hindus of the village had not taken part with the result that ill-feeling was created and when the Hindus wished to offer a sacrifice at a stone in the bazaar street near a mosque the Muhammadans objected on the ground that the time was not appropriate. In spite of orders forbidding the sacrifice the Hindus suddenly collected and started in procession towards the stone, when the Muhammadans armed themselves and paraded the street, the two parties coming to close quarters and flinging stones at each other. After due warning the police under the orders of the Magistrate fired into the rioters with the result that a Boya was killed and another wounded and the mob dispersed. Forty-six Hindus and forty Muhammadans were subsequently charged, of whom 23 Hindus and 35 Muhammadans were convicted. For unsatisfactory conduct in connection with the riot two police officers were departmentally punished, one, an Inspector, by reduction for incapacity to deal with an emergency and on strong suspicion of cowardice, and the other, the station-house officer, by dismissal for cowardly behaviour.

A riot occurred at Nambutalai, Madura district, on October 27th in the following circumstances. The Labbai inhabitants of the village resenting the increasing

prosperity of the Padaiyachi fishermen attacked the latter with stones and drove them into the sea on the pretext that a petty assault had been committed the day previous by the Padaiyachis on a Labbai boy in the course of a squabble over the price of some fish. The Padaiyachis the same evening deserted the village in a panic and made off in their boats to Devipatam and other places. The next morning the Labbais entered the Padaiyachis' quarters and deliberately set fire to, looted and demolished 87 houses. Of the first batch of 15 rioters sent up to the Sessions the ring-leader was sentenced to transportation for life under sections 436 and 427, Indian Penal Code, and with three others to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 147, Indian Penal Code. Further a punitive police force of two head constables and 20 men has been quartered in the village for a year at the expense of the Labbais. It should be mentioned here that on the day before the riot a party of the local police visited Nambutalai and remained there until late when as no disturbance was anticipated they returned to their station at Tondi, three miles away. The riot would appear to have been unpremeditated but the station-house officer committed an error of judgment in removing his men so soon. In another but less important case reported from the same district a party of one Inspector, one head constable and four constables who had gone to a village and recovered some stolen bulls were overpowered and assaulted by a crowd of Kallars who carried off the bulls, which, however, were subsequently again recovered. Eleven out of 14 persons charged were convicted.

A small riot reported from North Malabar is of interest as testifying to an ancient custom. A marriage party of Tiyyas from Mahe, when passing the *kovilayam* of the Raja of Kadattanad, were warned to desist from playing music as the Raja was in mourning on account of his mother's demise and, on declining to do so, were assaulted by some of his tenants and dependants and deprived of their musical instruments, a riot ensuing. Thirty-four persons were charged under sections 147 and 379, Indian Penal Code, of whom only five were convicted. The conviction, however, was set aside by the Joint Magistrate on appeal. The local station-house officer, who had received intimation in time to have prevented the occurrence and, besides failing to take any action, had tried to make out that no riot had taken place, was reduced.

A riot at Vanathirianpatnam in the Trichinopoly district was due to the dissatisfaction of the ryots of the village who opposed the service of new pattahs tendered by the Zamindar of Udaiyarpalayam under the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908. The police who were on the spot to preserve peace were attacked by a disorderly crowd and were disarmed. Of the 38 persons charged in the case five were finally convicted, but the carbines and cartridges lost have not been recovered. The head constable who behaved in a cowardly and unbecoming manner was reduced to the ranks. In Manbarai village of the same district during the search of the house of the principal accused in a case of burglary all the Kurumbars and Ambalagars in the village attacked the police (three in number) set fire to the house and made away with the stolen property that had been seized. Eleven of the rioters were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and bound over to keep the peace for one year. The leader was also fined Rs. 250.

A disturbance in Gôdâvari arose out of the action of some fishermen of Balusuthippa village who carried off the boats of some fishermen of the French Settlement of Yanam on the ground that the latter, contrary to custom, were fishing over the common fishing-ground on a festival day. Thirty-four out of forty-seven of the accused charged under sections 143 and 379, Indian Penal Code, were convicted.

In Ganjâm a Sub-Inspector and six constables deputed to assist a District Munsif's amin in the execution of a decree were assaulted by villagers of whom twenty-five were sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each.

17. Dacoities were slightly less numerous than in the previous year and in some districts, viz., Ganjâm, Guntûr and Madura, there was an appreciable decrease. In the last-mentioned district the decrease under this head and under robbery, in spite of an increase under the other heads of grave crime, is matter for satisfaction and was due to the special attention

given to the working of high road patrols and to the effective action taken against the Kallars of Tirumangalam taluk for dacoity and under the security sections. On the other hand, in North Arcot, Tanjore and Coimbatore there was a somewhat marked increase under dacoity as well as under robbery. In North Arcot this was no doubt due to the release in 1909 of a number of Koravar dacoits who had been in custody in 1908 in connection with their prosecution under section 400, Indian Penal Code. In the other two districts the increase occurred under all heads of grave crime against property and for the reasons already referred to in paragraph 13. Tinnevely returned the largest number of dacoities (52). The Superintendent of Police reports that a small body of habitual criminals is in reality responsible for or take part in almost every organized dacoity in the district but that the practice of the police is to look for and charge only local criminals. Mr. Hamilton is endeavouring to widen the out-look of his men and he also urges the need for deterrent sentences if dacoity is to be put down. My own opinion is that so long as the people, when attacked, cannot or will not make any resistance worthy of the name so long must dacoits flourish and that the professional criminal is becoming only too well aware of the difficulty that exists of bringing his crime home to him in Courts, the procedure of which acts as a serious handicap on the efforts of the officers of the law.

Robberies rose from 773 to 843. The increase in North Arcot and Coimbatore has already been referred to, while other districts which showed a rise were Salem and Nellore, the increase in the latter being largely due to more correct classification. In Gôdâvari, Chingleput and Kurnool, on the other hand, there was some diminution, being in Chingleput due to the exercise of greater vigilance in patrolling roads. Tinnevely returns a larger number of robberies than any other district.

A few cases may be given a special mention:—

In Nellore the escort (a talaiyari, a vetti and two Madigas, all unarmed) conveying a revenue remittance of Rs. 1,037 was held up by dacoits on a high road within a few yards of a police ghât tannah, the members of the escort were severely handled and the remittance carried away. The case is still undetected and it may be noticed that no record had been made of the numbers of the currency-notes of high denomination forming part of the remittance. The ghât talaiyaris who were undoubtedly implicated were dismissed. In Madura the ordinary postal arrangements for insurance and registration were for a time modified in consequence of mail dacoities and one case in 1909 was remarkable for a glaring lack of the most ordinary precautions on the part of the Post Office of India. A sub-overseer was despatched, alone and unarmed, by a lonely road in charge of insured parcels to the value of no less than Rs. 27,770. Dacoits waylaid him, but fortunately were traced and a considerable portion of the lost property was recovered, the case ending in conviction. In another mail dacoity in the year the five accused concerned were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each. In order to prevent the occurrence of such robberies the attention of Superintendents of Police has been drawn to the standing orders directing them to furnish escorts for postal remittances on the requisition of the postal authorities and to keep the Superintendents of Post Offices informed from time to time of the roads the safety of which cannot be ensured by the police. The first case above quoted, however, emphasizes the necessity for the exercise of at least an ordinary degree of caution on the part of Post Office. Seven Kallars from Tirumangalam in Madura district to whom four dacoities committed near the Pâlar river in the Chingleput district were traced were successfully brought to book and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five to eight years' rigorous imprisonment. The case illustrates the wide field that the operations of these professional robbers cover, full advantage being taken of the facilities of movement afforded by the railways. In South Arcot there was a serious torch-light dacoity in the house of a wealthy Komati, the property carried off consisting of cash, currency notes and jewels to the value of Rs. 17,000. The shock killed the complainant who was ill at the time. Ten members of the gang were arrested and sentenced to long terms of transportation.

As regards the conduct of the police it is disappointing to be compelled to relate that in two instances in Bellary in which a populous village containing a police station was the scene of a dacoity the local police failed lamentably to rise to

the occasion. They have been duly dealt with. On the other hand commendable promptitude and energy were displayed by a constable in Trichinopoly in effecting the arrest of some dacoits. The facts are these: a convoy of three carts was attacked by ten men, the bulls and the property of the travellers being carried off. The constable who was travelling in one of the carts and had been severely handled by the dacoits hurried to a neighbouring police station and collected a party of four constables and a private individual. Two of the constables were posted to watch a ferry, while the leader with the rest of the party made for another ferry, surprising five of the dacoits in the bed of the Coleroon and effecting the arrest of two with the stolen property. The other three accused swam the river, one being drowned in the attempt. The two men arrested were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Resistance to dacoits is so seldom offered that the following instances may be mentioned:—In Tinnevely the owner of a house attacked by dacoits barred them out for a time and when the door was forced retired with his servant to the upper storey whence the two men pelted the attacking party with stones, keeping them off until assistance arrived. The accused were acquitted at the Sessions. In Vizagapatam a band of thirty or forty dacoits armed with guns, swords and axes held up and robbed all the people going to a certain village until two villagers who were armed with guns stood up to them, shooting two of the dacoits and wounding a third.

18. Burglaries were fewer in number in a majority of the districts, notably in Vizagapatam, Guntur, North Arcot and Trichinopoly. In House-breaking. South Arcot and Tinnevely, on the other hand, there was a marked increase, which in the latter district was in some measure due to the defective registration and surveillance of gangs of Koravars, apparently from Madura. Madura returned the largest number of cases.

Only two cases call for mention. The detection by Deputy Superintendent M.R.Ry. M. Papa Rao Nayudu Garu of the Central Criminal Investigation Department of a burglary in the strong room of the Zamindar of Challapalli at Masulipatam, Kistna district, committed by two "extremists" who were in need of funds to proceed to Paris to join the notorious Shyamji Krishna Varma, was a creditable piece of work. The accused aroused the suspicions of the Deputy Superintendent whom they met in Pondicherry and on arrest at Villupuram railway station were found to be in possession of cash and currency notes to the value of Rs. 7,120 for which they failed to account satisfactorily. Some of the notes recovered were traced to the Zamindar. The accused were each sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. In the same district there was a heavy burglary in the residence of the Zamindar of South Vallur at Masulipatam in which jewels worth Rs. 44,000 were stolen. So far no clue has been obtained, but there is reason to believe that the crime was the work of some of the Zamindar's retainers.

19. The total number of thefts reported was 15,182 as against 15,181 in 1908. In the figures of the various districts there were no variations that call for remark.

A case in which the victims were drugged in order to facilitate the theft was reported from South Canara. They were a mother, son and grandson and on their way to their home from Mysore were drugged by a notorious but well-connected Brahman K.D. Stripped of their clothes and of all their property they were found wandering in the jungle behaving like mad animals rather than human beings. The accused was traced to a police lock-up in the North Canara district where he was under arrest for a similar offence and was sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, South Canara, under sections 328 and 379, Indian Penal Code, this sentence running concurrently with the thirteen years' rigorous imprisonment awarded to him in the North Canara district. The same man was also strongly suspected of a treble murder, three cartmen returning with money to the ghats from South Canara having been found dead by the road side, evidently poisoned.

The Railway Police, Madras district, successfully detected a theft of three waggon-loads of old iron valued at Rs. 1,500 from the Railway Depot Stores at Arkonam, recovering the bulk of the stolen property in spite of the fact that the occurrence had only been reported after great delay.

A Brahman clerk of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of notes to the value of Rs. 100 from the cash-box of the head clerk while in camp at Nellore. The notes were recovered.

20. Cattle-thefts increased by 11 per cent. or in greater proportion than any other class of crime. The increase occurred mainly in

Cattle-thefts. Coimbatore, Madura and Salem as well as in Tinnevely and Anantapur and may be ascribed to better registration in all but the district last-mentioned where it is reported that a larger number of cases occurred in the two divisions bordering the Mysore Province which had suffered owing to the continuance of unfavourable seasons. In Salem and Coimbatore special preventive measures have been undertaken with a view of checking this form of crime, but in both districts the force is handicapped by want of men. In Madura the special party continued to collect information regarding suspected cattle-thieves and to place those against whom cases were made out before the Special First-class Magistrate who was appointed in October. In the same district the system of registering and branding cattle designed to put a stop to cattle-theft and the *tuppu-kuli* system, referred to in my last report and described in my letter to Government embodied in G.O., No. 534, Judicial, dated 16th April 1910, was introduced as an experiment into two taluks. The registration is entirely optional but the ryots are evincing considerable interest. The effect of the measure will be carefully watched and will, as ordered by Government, be reported on after the experiment has been working for a year.

The number of cases of cattle-poisoning reported was 66 as against 86 in 1908. Anantapur again returned the largest number (16).

21. True cases relating to coin numbered 113 or 3 less than in 1908 and 46.0 per cent. of them, as against 51.7 per cent. in 1908, ended in conviction. None of the cases were remarkable.

During the year a few Chapparbands were caught and convicted in Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot. In the last named district one of a party of three Mussalmans, with whom some counterfeit rupees, moulds and other articles had been seized, was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. In Vizagapatam a Muhammadan fakir was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 240 and 75, Indian Penal Code. In Guntur a goldsmith to whom a counterfeit rupee had been traced and in whose house an incriminating discovery had been made was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In Trichinopoly a coin but not of the Chapparband fraternity was punished with ten years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 235 and 243, Indian Penal Code.

Two cases of uttering counterfeit currency notes were reported from Tinnevely and these ended in conviction. The notes were for one hundred rupees each and were handed to cattle-dealers in exchange for cash or in payment for cattle sold. It is believed that these forged notes are manufactured in the neighbourhood of Satur and the police are endeavouring to trace and seize the press used for the purpose.

22. The following cases may be mentioned. In South Canara two Havik Brahmans conspired together and obtained a life insurance policy for Rs. 6,000 from the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, Limited, one of them personating an old man of over 60 years of age who actually died before the commencement of the trial. The policy was subsequently assigned to a brother of one of the accused. Working on an anonymous petition Inspector K. Srinivasa Kini skilfully traced the fraud to the impostor and conclusively proved it by means of his left thumb impression which was found to correspond with that taken on the policy at the time of its assignment. Both men were convicted and the Inspector was rewarded with promotion.

In Kistna a non-Brahman and an old hand at personation, assisted by a Brahman widow and a Sudra servant, represented himself to be a sanyasi and a disciple of Sri Sankaracharya of Sringeri Mutt, Mysore Province. He received homage from many people but soon betrayed himself by avoiding all religious discussions, while a reference to the mutt effectually exploded his pretensions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, but the conviction was reversed on appeal on the ground of misjoinder of charges.

During the Kistna Pushkaram festival at Bezvada in the same district a man by means of a false name and posing as the brother of the remitter obtained a telegraphic remittance of Rs. 80 from a resident in Ganjam. He is still at large.

In Guntur six persons, including a pleader at Bapatla, who had promoted a provident scheme known as "The Circars Provident Fund" from February 1905 to September 1907 were charged with misappropriation of upwards of Rs. 10,335 from the Company's money and were convicted at the Sessions. On appeal, however, they all escaped on a point of law. In a similar case investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department a deficit of Rs. 22,000 and odd was found in the cash balance of the Northern Circars Life Assurance Company at Vizagapatam and the Secretary and the Treasurer were convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each under section 408, Indian Penal Code, at the Sessions. They were, however, acquitted by the High Court.

A curious case of swindling was reported from the Erode railway station, an Eurasian being alleged to have swindled a native out of currency notes to the value of Rs. 6,000, on a promise of manufacturing gold dust. Owing to a delay in the receipt of the complaint as well as in starting the original enquiry the case remains undetected. All the notes were sent to the Currency Office by banks in Madras, but none of them could be traced sufficiently far back.

In Chingleput a bad character who personated a Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department in order to make money was successfully prosecuted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. In the same district some cases of swindling by Deputy Surveyors of the Revenue Survey Department were convicted. The *modus operandi* in these cases was to draw pay for many more peons than had actually been employed, the acquittance rolls and other records being carefully manipulated.

23. The only notable case under this head was reported from Guntur in which one Lakkarazu Basavayya, Manager, Swadeshi Stores, Bapatla, was convicted under sections 124-A and 153-A, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to five years' transportation for circulating through the post in Bapatla copies of extremely seditious leaflets which had been sent originally from England. The sentence was, on appeal, reduced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in consideration of the age of the accused. A great deal of difficulty was experienced during the investigation and trial as public sympathy was on the side of the accused.

24. Twelve cases of justifiable homicide were reported during the year, of which seven were due to policemen and the rest to private persons. Of the former, five occurred during the riot at Kotappakonda in the Guntur district and the sixth in the riot at Pamidi in the Anantapur district. In the seventh a constable in Madura on patrol duty with a talaiyari, when attacked by a gang of dacoits, shot one of them dead. Of the latter, two were bad characters, one in Madura and the other in Cuddapah, who were killed by people in self-defence, while the other three cases occurred in South Canara in the course of fights between private persons.

Among accidental deaths may be mentioned the loss of 57 lives at Nadavapalli by drowning in the Gôdâvari owing to the capsizing of a ferry boat. In Ganjam 29 lives were lost in a severe cyclone that swept over the northern part of the coast on the night of October 26th.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

25. The usual statement giving the statistics of detection for the past three years is appended to this paragraph and shows that there has been a further but slight falling off not only under cognizable crime but under every head of grave crime. The various causes that contribute to this loss of efficiency (which it is hoped will be only temporary) in the present the transition stage of the department, viz., the shortage of Inspectors, the inexperience of the new class of station-house officers who have generally abandoned the old methods of work, the apathy, indifference and in an appreciable number of instances the obstruction of the head constables of the old school who have been displaced and who have no prospects to look forward to, have continued to operate, but they have been so fully dealt with in previous reports that it will suffice to enumerate them on this occasion. I might, however, add that possibly more complete registration has tended in some degree to affect the results which, I fear, will be even less encouraging for some years to come owing to the temporary disorganization due to the re-allocation of the districts which is in progress. Taking the districts separately there were no variations which call for remarks.

DETECTION.
Percentage of true cases detected.

Districts.	Murder.			Dacoity.			Robbery.			House-breaking.			Theft, ordinary.			Cattle-theft.			Total cognizable crime under Indian Penal Code, excluding instances.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras City	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chennai	44.4	21.4	34.3	0.0	11.1	0.0	42.9	75.0	50.0	43.0	40.3	38.9	50.6	60.6	61.4	85.7	88.9	80.0	58.6	57.1	58.6
Villupputam	33.3	25.0	30.0	25.0	24.1	25.0	28.6	37.5	49.0	32.9	35.9	29.3	37.1	38.3	42.0	70.9	71.4	67.1	36.7	37.1	38.9
Jeyore	11.1	16.7	31.3	25.0	33.3	27.5	42.1	29.4	46.4	44.8	48.6	54.3	38.3	45.2	46.7	62.9	63.9	62.1	41.1	47.0	48.5
Guduvarti	37.5	8.7	31.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	21.4	17.6	36.4	21.3	24.8	18.3	26.0	32.6	32.6	48.1	77.5	62.7	45.8	46.4	33.3
Krishna	22.2	7.1	13.0	12.5	6.9	0.0	20.0	22.6	17.9	16.3	13.1	13.7	25.4	21.8	18.7	45.0	46.3	38.0	27.8	31.3	28.0
Guntur	37.0	25.0	26.1	13.5	10.2	8.2	17.3	34.1	30.3	20.3	17.9	14.9	26.1	27.0	20.6	40.7	52.0	41.0	23.3	20.3	18.9
Nellore	14.9	28.0	8.9	24.5	32.7	12.9	27.3	31.4	23.0	20.8	16.4	12.0	33.2	32.7	31.0	40.7	37.9	23.1	22.0	23.1	18.6
Bellary	19.2	19.4	13.3	5.6	16.7	8.8	14.3	23.8	18.9	17.2	16.9	11.2	34.1	34.7	39.9	50.6	57.3	39.7	26.3	25.5	21.7
Anantapur	21.7	4.5	14.3	4.3	17.6	8.8	14.3	18.5	28.0	21.3	22.8	22.8	34.1	37.1	44.0	42.6	50.4	50.1	27.7	28.8	30.3
Cuddalore	34.3	30.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	13.3	37.1	20.9	9.7	22.8	21.5	21.1	37.0	30.7	27.1	48.7	50.0	51.2	25.0	30.0	35.1
North Arcot	21.7	17.1	39.3	8.3	22.2	11.1	47.1	29.8	24.1	26.6	22.7	24.4	39.7	40.6	40.6	34.4	37.1	41.1	29.1	26.4	23.1
Chingleput	8.3	9.1	10.0	25.0	16.7	22.2	41.7	30.8	30.8	43.0	35.4	32.3	45.6	41.7	42.0	40.8	36.7	36.3	32.9	34.9	32.3
South Arcot	23.1	8.3	4.8	34.8	22.2	20.5	34.4	20.0	39.8	35.3	26.8	20.3	37.5	33.3	26.5	40.8	42.9	43.3	41.2	35.0	36.0
Salem	11.6	25.7	19.6	35.9	15.0	35.6	58.8	45.8	38.3	30.7	31.4	28.6	44.1	44.2	43.1	43.2	43.4	27.6	36.3	34.7	26.6
Tanjore	36.4	15.8	18.2	23.1	14.3	19.2	37.5	18.2	19.8	30.0	20.7	20.1	48.6	44.2	43.1	43.2	43.4	27.6	36.3	34.7	26.6
Trichinopoly	23.7	22.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	13.3	37.5	18.2	19.8	30.0	20.7	20.1	48.6	44.2	43.1	43.2	43.4	27.6	36.3	34.7	26.6
Madura	32.1	15.1	19.1	7.5	15.3	14.0	14.3	33.1	23.6	17.3	10.8	14.1	48.6	44.2	43.1	43.2	43.4	27.6	36.3	34.7	26.6
Tinnevely	12.5	21.2	22.4	9.7	23.1	18.9	43.1	30.8	37.2	21.3	17.3	13.1	34.0	31.7	33.9	26.4	30.4	29.4	23.6	24.2	25.8
Coimbatore	51.3	19.3	26.3	32.8	18.4	13.6	43.1	30.8	37.2	21.3	17.3	13.1	34.0	31.7	33.9	26.4	30.4	29.4	23.6	24.2	25.8
The Nilgiris	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.6	26.8	59.6	62.7	41.6	56.2	71.4	50.0	30.6	32.0	25.4	28.0
South Malabar	48.6	31.0	45.6	42.9	22.2	33.3	100.0	11.1	33.3	42.6	28.8	28.9	37.1	39.8	34.1	48.7	34.1	33.9	43.7	31.9	32.9
North Malabar	28.0	20.0	0.0	62.5	100.0	83.3	100.0	53.3	66.6	52.4	22.9	41.1	50.9	53.0	47.4	66.7	21.4	38.1	48.4	45.7	39.0
South Canara	33.3	31.8	17.4	57.1	0.0	0.0	47.1	41.7	56.6	25.9	28.6	30.0	31.1	37.2	38.2	38.9	36.4	37.8	33.2	33.0	31.1
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24.8	20.5	13.9	21.2	19.3	17.8	30.2	28.0	27.9	26.7	24.9	23.2	39.1	37.0	35.7	39.7	41.0	38.7	32.4	30.9	29.7

Only 19.9 per cent. of the murders registered were detected as against 20.5 in 1908 and 24.8 in 1907 and even this low percentage of success was not attained in many districts. In South

Arcot only one out of 21 cases was detected, while in Kuruvool, Chingleput and Madura the results attained were poor. On the other hand there was a fair measure of success in South Malabar and North Arcot. In the last-named district a murderer who had absconded to Natal was convicted. There were some instances in which on appeals preferred by Government against acquittals murderers were convicted by the High Court, one notable instance being that of a man (in Nellore) who had shot a salt peon with his own carbine.

The total number of murderers who committed suicide in 1909 was 36, Madura returning 18 and Coimbatore 11.

The percentage of dacoities detected fell again from 21.2 in 1907 and 19.3 in 1908 to 17.8. The results were undeniably poor in the majority of the districts and were deplorable in Kistna where none of the 33 dacoities were detected and in Trichinopoly, Bellary and Nellore where less than 10 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction. In Kistna many of the dacoities are ascribed to a particular gang the members of which were caught but had to be released for want of evidence. The District Magistrate's remarks on the subject are no doubt justified. Putting on one side the Nilgiris, South and North Malabar and Godavari where the number of cases was small and the percentage detected good, the only district that can be mentioned for creditable figures under this head was Salem, where 16 out of 45 dacoities ended in conviction.

26. The annexed statement shows the amount of property lost and recovered in each of the past three years. During the year under report a larger amount of property was lost than in the previous two years but the percentage of recovery fell to 23.5 from 27.3 per cent. in 1908 and 25.4 per cent. in 1907. Madura again returned the heaviest loss but recovery improved owing to the successful handling of the heavy mail dacoity already referred to. The figures generally, however, do not call for detailed scrutiny, the recovery of stolen property being in so large a proportion of cases a matter of chance and the police being handicapped by the fact that it is too often the case that such property is returned to the owners on condition that they will refrain from prosecuting—a state of things that equally affects detection. The District Magistrate of North Arcot suggests the infliction of indeterminate sentences whereby the criminal might be compelled to make restitution of property before being restored to liberty.

The recovery during the year by Sub-Inspector N. Narayana Rao of Udipi Station, South Canara district, of property worth Rs. 7,500 out of Rs. 10,000 stolen in a raid on a rich merchant's house at Tirthalli, Mysore Province, is perhaps deserving of special mention.

Property lost and recovered. (Police cases.)

Districts.	1907.			1908.			1909.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
Madras City	Rs. 1,04,080	Rs. 39,444	37.9	Rs. 69,544	Rs. 25,307	36.4	Rs. 1,20,507	Rs. 42,809	35.4	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases, Rs. 6,005.
Ganjām	38,942	10,364	26.6	50,186	13,596	27.1	44,331	12,129	27.3	
Vizagapatam	62,868	15,410	24.5	71,166	20,347	28.6	55,836	18,858	33.6	
Jeypore	28,543	5,003	17.5	15,577	4,699	30.2	16,317	5,096	31.2	
Godavari	72,105	16,042	22.2	1,01,113	12,751	12.6	70,928	14,022	19.8	
Kistna	1,53,837	74,443	48.5	73,300	12,707	17.3	42,310	20,367	48.1	
Guntūr	59,371	8,353	14.0	62,620	8,280	13.2	62,825	12,068	19.2	
Nellore	84,203	10,913	12.9	71,159	8,481	11.9	64,385	5,020	7.8	
Kurnool	45,294	8,813	19.5	59,611	7,390	12.4	22,681	6,521	28.8	
Bellary	69,300	15,054	21.7	45,417	10,390	22.9	69,957	9,330	13.3	
Anantapur	31,427	8,239	26.2	44,269	12,240	27.6	36,559	8,544	23.4	
Cuddapah	48,801	9,928	20.4	82,585	15,965	19.2	65,502	15,874	24.2	
North Arcot	57,007	10,265	18.0	84,067	34,675	41.2	94,838	16,616	17.5	
Chingleput	23,185	11,658	50.4	53,940	22,815	42.3	27,469	7,407	27.0	
South Arcot	72,451	12,435	17.2	58,134	13,806	23.7	1,10,421	15,753	14.2	
Salem	50,429	12,610	24.9	57,814	13,508	23.4	64,272	12,693	19.7	
Tanjore	57,610	14,337	24.9	69,215	9,682	13.9	77,720	27,483	35.3	
Trichinopoly	41,546	6,757	16.3	52,558	8,327	15.8	49,169	13,418	27.3	
Madura	97,746	22,978	23.5	1,62,081	42,770	26.4	1,55,343	50,248	32.3	
Tinnevely	69,966	8,091	11.6	67,975	6,507	9.6	88,530	10,882	12.3	
Coimbatore	71,290	17,469	24.5	60,455	13,594	22.5	1,03,681	19,533	18.8	
The Nilgiris	7,840	2,349	30.0	9,814	2,179	22.2	10,089	4,509	44.7	
South Malabar	36,831	11,224	30.5	39,174	10,592	27.0	42,890	8,024	18.7	
North Malabar	11,875	4,760	40.1	18,228	6,082	33.3	14,947	2,941	19.7	
South Canara	39,028	8,621	22.1	51,162	12,895	25.2	43,163	7,645	17.7	
The Railway Police, Madras.	10,352	3,127	30.2	1,19,856	98,471	82.2	19,884	7,047	35.4	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	16,249	5,209	32.1	10,533	4,804	45.6	17,268	7,884	45.6	
Total	14,50,816	3,68,606	25.4	16,58,008	4,53,000	27.3	16,94,562	3,98,189	23.5	

27. The following table, which compares the amount of personal investigation into grave crime by District officers in the years 1908 and 1909, shows that Superintendents had a larger number of cases to deal with and investigated a greater proportion than before:—

	Number of cases for personal investigation.		Number of cases investigated.		Percentage.	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
Superintendents	810	912	319	414	39.4	45.4
Assistant (including Deputy) Superintendents	866	830	463	444	53.5	53.5
Total	1,676	1,742	782	858	46.7	49.3

Among the Superintendents Messrs. Swire, Cunningham, Loveluck and Cardozo may be mentioned as having investigated a very fair proportion of cases, while Mr. Anderson seriously neglected this important duty. Among Assistant (including Deputy) Superintendents the majority did well, in particular Messrs. B. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu and L. Withinshaw. I am glad to say that no officer of this rank was found wanting.

The attendance at Sessions by Superintendents was better than in 1908, while that of Assistant (including Deputy) Superintendents was much the same as before. In Guntūr, Kurnool, Bellary and South Malabar the attendance was good. The Superintendents of North Arcot and Jeypore attended no Sessions and in a number of districts the attendance was not as satisfactory as could be desired.

28. There was a decline in the number of cases prosecuted by the police during the year as well as in the percentage of successful prosecutions. Of 15,645 cases decided (in classes I to V of Statement A-1), 11,797 or 75.4 per cent. ended in conviction as against 77.0 per cent. in 1908 and 78.4 per cent. in 1907. Madras City, as usual, showed the highest percentage of success (96.5) and the percentages in the Nilgiris, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, the two Railway Police districts, Ganjām and Tanjore were creditable. In North Malabar, Salem and Cuddapah there was a marked falling off while in the other districts the variations were slight. Nellore again returned the lowest percentage (60.3) and Tinnevely, Guntūr, Coimbatore and Madura showed results much below the average.

The work done by the Prosecuting Inspectors was much the same in quantity and success as in 1908. In Tanjore, South Canara, Tinnevely, North Malabar and South Arcot, however, more might have been done. Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors were appointed in six more districts during the year.

29. Inadequate sentences were not so numerous as in some years past and Superintendents generally were prompt in bringing instances to the notice of District Magistrates. In Tinnevely three months' imprisonment was the punishment inflicted for a burglary and in another instance a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment was passed in a serious case of theft of a number of sheep by thieves from a distant taluk. The District Magistrate, while agreeing with the District Superintendent of Police that these sentences were light, did not move for enhancement. In three cases in which constables who had negligently permitted the escape of prisoners were convicted the District Magistrate of Anantapur pressed but without success for a sentence of substantive imprisonment in lieu of the fines imposed. In Tinnevely a senior student of the Hindu College who had played a somewhat prominent part in the attack on the C.M.S. College during the riots of 1908 and had absconded for a considerable period of time was merely sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200 by a Deputy Magistrate, but this inadequate punishment the High Court declined to enhance. A few instances in which sentences were enhanced are given below. A sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment was added to that of a fine of Rs. 200 imposed by a Sub-Divisional Magistrate in Madura under sections 161 and 109, Indian Penal Code, on a man who in order to get his enemy implicated in a burglary had attempted to bribe a station-house officer. At the instance of the District Superintendent of Police, Bellary, the High Court directed that two sentences against a notorious offender which had been ordered to run concurrently should run consecutively. In Madras City the Government moved for the revision of the sentences passed on two printers and two publishers under section 292, Indian Penal Code, and the High Court besides enhancing the fines which had been imposed added terms of imprisonment.

30. Escapes from police custody were more numerous than in the previous year, 152 against 124, and 90 of the runaways were recaptured, as well as 20 prisoners who had escaped in previous years. In 34 cases of escape the police were held to be free from blame while as regards the others 37 police officers were punished departmentally and 98 prosecuted, of whom 42 were convicted. There were no specially remarkable cases. In Vizagapatam a prisoner in handcuffs escaped from the custody of two constables in the confusion caused by a heavy dust-storm. In two instances prisoners who had escaped some 11 or 15 years before were recaptured during the year. In Nellore one of the constables of an escort committed suicide by throwing himself into a well immediately after the escape of a prisoner.

31. Proceedings against the makers of false complaints were as usual few. The number of cases struck off as "maliciously and wilfully" false as well as the number of complainants in false cases who were prosecuted and convicted during the year were less than in the previous year. Five thousand seven hundred and ninety-two cases were struck off as "maliciously and wilfully" false and in 332 of these the police

prosecuted the complainants—232 on their own initiative and 100 on the sanction of the Magistrate. A conviction was obtained in 92, or 27.7 per cent. of these cases as against 29.6 per cent. in 1908 and 25.1 per cent. in 1907. One notable conviction under this head was that of two men in Madura who were each sentenced to seven years' transportation for falsely accusing their brother-in-law of the murder of their mother, which crime had been committed by themselves and their sister.

Of 146,103 cases prosecuted by the police, 764 or 0.5 per cent. were declared false after trial. This average was not largely exceeded except in Kurnool, Cuddapah, South Canara and Ganjam.

32. The annexed statement shows the number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day in each of the past two years and the number brought on and removed from the registers during the year under report. The number of bad characters newly registered was almost the same as in the previous year. In a number of districts the registration of receivers continues to require greater attention, notably in Tinnevely, Bellary, North and South Malabar, Salem and Tanjore. In Ganjam, Gódvári, Anantapur and Trichinopoly there was some improvement. The registration of suspects was neglected in Gódvári, Kistna, Anantapur and North Malabar.

The proportion of registered bad characters who were "out of view" on the last day of the year was 13.8 as against 13.9 per cent. in 1908. Next to the Nilgiris, Tanjore and Trichinopoly returned the largest percentages and Madura, Tinnevely and South Arcot the smallest. In Gódvári, Bellary and South Canara there was a marked improvement while the reverse was the case in Guntur.

The number of registered bad characters who were convicted during the year was 1,587 as against 1,723 in 1908 and 1,552 in 1907.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1908.

Class of persons.	Number at large on 31st December 1908, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.		Number brought under surveillance during the year				Of the number in columns 2 to 6, number removed from the registers during the year				Number at large on 31st December 1909.		Of those included in columns 2 to 5, number in jail on 31st December 1909.		Number at large on 31st December 1909.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons in Book II, Register of known-depredators, etc., convicted during the year.							
	Males.	Females.	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.	Males.	Females.	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.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
Known depredators	15,140	200	703	17	2,265	24	2,701	31	352	6	254	5	873	20	631	16	328	6	2,882	21	15,489	198	2,999	50	1,300	15
Receivers of stolen goods	1,633	77	17	2	321	11	321	11	25	1	15	2	129	6	43	5	42	5	21	...	1,717	70	24	3	16	...
Suspected persons	7,975	50	193	9	684	6	2,501	26	128	1	54	...	677	5	204	9	350	3	826	9	8,998	68	878	5	256	...
Total	24,748	327	913	28	2,920	32	5,523	67	505	8	323	7	1,679	34	938	27	726	14	3,729	30	26,204	334	3,601	58	1,572	15

* The variations, as compared with the figures in the report for 1908, are due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

Frontier stations of districts continued to interchange constables and the system was also introduced in the case of Railway Police and ordinary Police stations. It cannot but lead to good results.

The system of plain clothes patrols which for the first time was given a trial in Rajahmundry and Cocanada was attended with good results. The patrols were of use in spotting many bad characters and detecting several cases. In Nellore too the results were encouraging.

The following table compares the number of houses of bad repute on the registers during the past three years:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Toddy shops resorted to by thieves	939	964	998
Brothels in cantonments	12	13	14
Houses of receivers of stolen goods	1,378	1,468	1,474
Notorious gambling houses	217	215	208
Total	2,546	2,660	2,694

The differences are inconsiderable. In the districts the number of houses of receivers of stolen goods decreased considerably in Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam and South Arcot, while the reverse was the case in Anantapur. The number of toddy shops resorted to by thieves was larger in South Arcot and smaller in Trichinopoly. The decline in the number of notorious gambling houses occurred chiefly in Cuddapah. In Guntur a successful raid was made on a common gambling house kept by a rich and influential Banya with the result that a number of persons including the owner were convicted.

Wandering criminal gangs decreased in number as well as in strength. They numbered 69 against 263 in 1908 and their strength consisted of 1,202 males, 1,089 females and 1,615 children, of whom 154 males and 13 females were in jail on the last day of the year. One hundred and twenty-four members of these gangs were convicted during the year as against 72 in 1908.

Permanent gangs also fell to 353 from 536 in 1908. Their strength consisted of 5,212 males, 5,017 females and 7,790 children with 324 males and 12 females in jail on the last day of the year. Three hundred and sixty-six members of these gangs were convicted during the year as against 319 in the previous year.

The difference in the numbers of gangs of both classes was due to the removal from the registers of a large number of gangs in the Ceded districts and North Arcot, the result of the issue of special instructions by the Deputy Inspector-General of the Range, Mr. P. B. Thomas, who devoted particular attention to the subject. The rules relating to the registration and surveillance of gangs, which had been revised in 1907, were so misunderstood and misapplied that the necessity for clear explanation of their meaning and scope became obvious and opportunity has been taken during the current year to issue a set of fresh regulations embodying certain important changes in the method of registration of gangs, the chief modification being the introduction of a rule directing that only criminal gangs which have no fixed place of residence and which keep on the move are to be registered in gang registers and that the registration of settled communities of criminals should be effected through the registers of known depredators. The result, it is hoped, will be that really bad wandering gangs will be effectively watched in future.

In Vizagapatam, Nellore, Guntur, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tinnevely and South Canara a number of members of gangs were brought to book either under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code or otherwise, a notable piece of good work being the arrest and conviction under sections 400 and 402, Indian Penal Code, of thirteen members of a gang of dangerous dacoits in Guntur who had been exploiting the Guntur, Kurnool and Nellore districts and had been long evading arrest. Thirty-seven dacoities were traced to them and they were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each as well as to notify residence for five years. The Inspector who worked up the case was, as already stated, rewarded with promotion.

The notorious Rudrapad Koracha gang in Bellary and the Korava gang in North Arcot were settled as cultivators during the year, but it is as yet too soon to pronounce on the success of the experiment though it should be stated that the District Superintendent of Police, Bellary, on visiting Rudrapad was impressed with the evident satisfaction of the members of the gang with the measures taken to convert them into cultivators, the less favoured members of the community evincing a keen desire for similar treatment. In North Arcot the District Magistrate testifies to the fact that the members of the gang settled at Pakala have as yet not relapsed into crime though it has not been found that they have displayed any inclination for hard manual labour. The Korava settlement at Elizabethpet, the creation of Rev. A. Robinson of the London Mission, Salem, is reported to be working well, while a second settlement in the same district has been opened by the Mission at Muttampatti, Valappadi station. At Elizabethpet weaving has been added to the other occupations of the settlers.

The number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 2,297 as against 2,368 in 1908 and 2,258 in 1907. Vizagapatam returned the largest number. The recent amendment of section 75, Indian Penal Code, enabling Courts in British India to recognize for the purposes of that section previous convictions by the Courts of Native States contributes to the control of habitual offenders and has lessened to some extent the difficulties hitherto experienced in dealing with them.

Seven hundred and seventy-four old offenders as against 824 in 1908 and 799 in 1907 were ordered to notify their residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Magistrates in Ganjam, Gódvári, Kistna and Trichinopoly do not appear to have recourse to the provisions of this section to the extent that is desirable. One hundred and sixty-five persons were prosecuted during the year for evasion of the rules under the section, of whom 129 were convicted.

The work of the Finger Print Bureau again increased and was well performed, references asking for the antecedents of suspected persons numbering 9,528 as against 9,283 in 1908 and 6,756 in 1907 and identifications rising to 2,019 as against 1,867 in 1908 and 1,495 in 1907. These figures include 2,470 references from other Provinces and Native States and 300 identifications therein. Among the references from the districts of the Presidency the largest number (793) was received from Guntur, in respect of which previous convictions were traced in 150 instances. Nellore and Madras City came next. The smallest numbers of references were from North Malabar (2) and Ganjam (13), while from Jeypore there were none. In South Canara the number of references rose considerably, the result partly of the personal interest displayed by the Superintendent and partly to the opening of the railway which has led to an influx of criminals from outside the district. Of other Provinces and Native States, Mysore and the Federated Malay States made the largest number of references. The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 13,724 and the total on record at the close of the year after the elimination of slips on account of death was 158,636. Owing to the increase in the work of the Bureau the staff was further strengthened by four clerks in April. The system of card indexes, for the writing of which three temporary clerks were sanctioned in 1908, is in working and has been found useful.

Mention may here be made of a case of murder in Kurnool in which the question arose whether the finger-prints of twins were similar and the expert could not pronounce an opinion from his experience in the Bureau. It has since, however, been ascertained from experiments that such prints are quite dissimilar.

The subjoined statement shows the prosecutions in bad livelihood cases. Three thousand one hundred and seventy-seven persons were proceeded against as against 3,800 in 1908 and 3,163 in 1907, and 70 per cent. as against 69.9 per cent. in 1908 and 71.4 per cent. in 1907 were bound over. Compared with the previous year the number put up fell in a majority of the districts, notably in Madura, Cuddapah and Salem. In Madura the decline was largely due to the want of a Special Magistrate (who was not appointed till October 16th) to try the cases that had been prepared for trial by

the special party engaged in the suppression of cattle-thefts, while in the other two districts it was in some measure due to a more careful selection of cases. In Jeypore and Gódvári and in a less degree in the Nilgiris and Madras City there was an appreciable increase and Guntur returned the largest number. In North Malabar practically no preventive work was done though there is undoubtedly ample scope for it.

The results of proceedings were generally fair and appreciably improved in South Canara, Trichinopoly, Anantapur and North Arcot. In Kurnool, Bellary and Kistna, on the other hand, they declined considerably and in the last-mentioned district the percentage of success was the lowest. The remarks of the District Magistrate show, I would submit, that this want of success in Kistna was not entirely the fault of the police.

The number of cases pending disposal at the end of the year was 321, of which 78 had been pending disposal for over two months.

Of 1,945 persons bound over, 1,384 were sent to jail, but in Madura and Tinnevely the proportion so treated was considerably lower and there is reason to believe that a careful scrutiny of the status of the sureties accepted was not made. The matter has received the attention of the District Magistrates.

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.				1909.			
	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.	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	31	28	32	25	34	17	20	17	...	85.0	43	32	...	74.4
Ganjám	18	12	21	14	8	4	60	18	29	75.0	74	41	...	60.3
Vizagapatam	100	56	38	20	94	63	256	165	85	75.7	241	157	25	77.0
Jeypore	82	12	26	9	182	144	60	31	7	60.8	153	107	3	72.3
Gódvári	64	43	115	73	66	49	82	55	10	76.4	142	111	6	82.3
Kistna	110	69	143	90	79	33	128	66	14	49.1	71	13	25	28.3
Guntur	205	140	194	81	179	88	232	190	39	77.6	320	157	88	70.4
Nellore	397	233	152	89	108	58	216	112	51	67.9	171	92	17	64.3
Kurnool	128	41	174	54	129	53	170	107	4	64.5	147	69	...	46.9
Bellary	142	93	147	101	123	86	126	69	10	67.0	91	32	...	35.2
Anantapur	18	4	6	4	76	34	68	22	2	39.3	46	35	4	83.3
Cuddapah	278	120	208	126	369	235	215	111	13	57.2	107	62	12	69.7
North Arcot	197	112	157	108	152	67	143	53	15	46.8	130	90	19	81.1
Chingleput	179	100	138	67	54	45	89	63	20	92.6	98	78	...	80.4
South Arcot	229	108	112	67	152	81	246	113	65	62.8	171	96	16	65.6
Salem	179	99	183	127	227	124	224	183	1	83.2	128	70	23	70.0
Tanjore	268	171	185	118	163	91	156	84	14	61.3	106	62	12	73.8
Trichinopoly	73	38	112	63	120	51	144	89	6	63.5	156	135	3	90.0
Madura	350	177	337	237	268	179	572	417	74	87.2	304	192	55	78.4
Tinnevely	317	142	82	46	101	52	214	116	65	78.9	193	120	3	83.5
Coimbatore	170	100	257	153	273	165	164	105	3	65.2	140	96	...	69.1
The Nilgiris	...	...	3	3	7	4	1	1	...	100.0	34	23	...	85.3
South Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Malabar	51	27	71	21	108	47	73	29	1	45.3	28	13	3	54.2
South Canara	28	20	18	9	24	21	31	5	17	35.7	42	36	2	92.3
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	37	29	37	29	23	13	20	12	...	60.0	27	12	4	52.2
	18	15	24	15	19	10	2	...	...	62.5	12	8	...	69.7
Total	3,501	1,974	3,011	1,749	3,163	1,846	3,800	2,242	506	69.9	3,177	1,945	321	70.0

33. The Criminal Investigation Department was in charge of Mr. C. G. W. Clogstoun throughout the year and its record for the year was one of useful and valuable work. The staff at the close of the year consisted of three Deputy Superintendents, ten Inspectors, eleven Sub-Inspectors, sixteen head constables and eleven constables. Some of the work done has been noticed in paragraphs 14, 16, 22 and 23 and it also included the successful prosecution of a case of forgery in a Sub-Registrar's

office in South Canara in which one out of four persons charged was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The forger had altered the age of a person as entered in the Documents Register with intent to defraud a Life Assurance Company with which it was proposed to insure his life. The investigation of the case was tedious and necessitated journeys to Bombay as well as the procuring of documents from the Company's head office in Canada. The department also took up another case of forgery (in the same district) of some records in the office of the Divisional Magistrate of Coondapoor in connection with an income-tax enquiry. Under the orders of Government two persons were prosecuted and convicted who, under various names and from different places, had been distributing copies of an obscene book over the length and breadth of India. Valuable assistance was rendered to the District Police in working up difficult cases and to the City Police in their investigation of forgeries by a Permanent-Way Inspector of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, who had been in the habit of ordering fire-arms from local dealers, disposing of them to others and forging his customers' signatures in the certificates required by the Collector of Sea Customs in support of claims for refund of duty. The department was also engaged in collecting information relating to Bauriahs, in making enquiries regarding the working of some Provident funds in the Tanjore district and in conducting many enquiries of a confidential nature. The Deputy Inspector-General did a considerable amount of touring throughout the Presidency in connection with cases and enquiries and to supervise the work of his staff and that of the Railway Police. He also escorted His Excellency the Viceroy on his railway journeys in this Presidency. Some useful work was turned out in the photographic section in photographing documents or finger-prints for enlargement. The two members of the staff trained at the Mint in Bombay in matters relating to coining assisted the District Police in a number of cases by giving advice or expert evidence.

34. The total number of warrants pending execution on 31st December 1909 was 1,993 as against 1,812 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Of these, 518 as against 534 were more than a year old and 397 as against 281 were more than six months old. Madras, Tanjore, Jeypore, South Malabar, Tinnevely and Coimbatore returned a larger number of unexecuted warrants than other districts, while in the case of Madras City the number was considerably reduced.

35. Mr. H. Douglas Robertson as Acting Inspector-General inspected in the districts of North Arcot and Vizagapatam, besides visiting the Central Recruits' School at Vizianagram. I inspected in the districts of Ganjam, the Nilgiris, South Arcot, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Tinnevely, Madura and Bellary, besides visiting the training schools at Vellore (thrice) and Vizianagram. The Deputy Inspectors-General did a satisfactory amount of inspection. The inspection of stations by District officers was also satisfactory and no station remained uninspected at the end of the year.

CONCLUSION.

Re-organization.

36. The following were the further steps taken during the year towards the re-organization of the department:—
(1) The sanction of the Secretary of State to the scheme for the re-organization of the subordinate police, including the Railway Police, was received and steps were taken to enlist the required strength.

One of the Railway Police districts was re-allocated within the year while the other has been dealt with since its close.

The re-allocation in the districts is proceeding.

(2) Inspectors of Police were re-graded and granted the new rates of pay from September 1st. Head constables have been similarly treated with effect from February 1st of the current year.

(3) A Central School was opened in May for the training of recruit constables at Vizianagram. A third is under construction at Coimbatore, while the location

of the fourth is not yet finally decided upon, the delay that has occurred having been due to the Public Works Department.

(4) Two hundred and forty-two Sub-Inspectors were added to the rolls by direct recruitment.

(5) Sub-Inspectors were appointed as readers to District officers.

(6) A scheme for the revision of Police offices was approved of by Government and will shortly be given effect to.

(7) Government ordered a revision of the 'Orders of the Madras Police' and the compilation of a manual for the Madras City Police. An officer was placed on special duty for the purpose at the beginning of the current year and the work has just been completed.

37. I close this report with a grateful acknowledgment of the willing and valuable assistance rendered to me by the Deputy Inspectors-General.

Work of Officers. Mr. H. G. Young, Deputy Inspector-General of the Northern Range, whose recent retirement after thirty-four years' excellent service has created a gap in the North that may not be easily filled, had charge of Guntur district in addition to his own duties for six weeks after the riot at Kotappakonda and materially assisted in restoring the morale of the District force. Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Commissioner of Police, Madras City, was responsible for the arrangements in his charge on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Madras which were carried out with complete success.

Mr. David, Assistant Inspector-General, managed the Chief Office and performed the duties of my Personal Assistant with conspicuous efficiency. His work was rendered specially heavy by the introduction of the re-allocation of districts.

Mr. Filson did excellent work as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways.

Among the Superintendents the following should be specially mentioned—Messrs. Mainwaring, Armitage, Lane, Cardozo, Sweeting, George, Cunningham and Hitchcock. Mr. George had a particularly heavy task in dealing with Guntur which is at no time an easy charge and in 1909 would have seriously taxed the energy and ability of the most experienced Superintendent. Mr. Bernays quickly grasped the requirements of his new charge, the Police Training School, and introduced some well-considered reforms.

Among the Assistant and Deputy Superintendents the following rendered conspicuous service—Messrs. Atkinson, Withnashaw, H. Dawson, Sayers, P. Parankusam Nayudu, Rao Bahadur, J. McLaughlin, T. Venkoba Rao, E. H. H. Lewis, T. Jey Singh, Rao Bahadur, P. Sanyasayya Nayudu and M. S. Ramaswami Aiyar.

Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents have fully acknowledged the excellent work done by many Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors during the year, from among whom the following are selected for special mention in this report, viz., Yusuf Ali Sahib, Khan Sahib, of Ganjam, H. Reynolds and B. Appalarasimha Razu of Vizagapatam, Abdul Aziz Sahib of Jeypore, F. D. D. Anderson of Godavari, G. Rajagopala Rao and P. Jagga Rao of Kistna, S. Ranga Rao Nayudu and S. Venkatarama Aiyar of Guntur, V. Ramachandra Nayudu of Nellore, Sub-Inspector Amir Husain Sahib Juddi of Kurnool, B. Balaprasad of Bellary, S. K. Muttuswami Razu of Cuddapah, C. Paramananda Mudaliyar and V. P. Srinivasa Aiyangar of North Arcot, V. Muhammad Khan of Chingleput, C. S. Sundara Mudaliyar of Salem, T. Seshagiri Rao and G. Srinivasachari of Tanjore, P. Subbaiyar of Trichinopoly, S. Velayudam Pillai and P. V. Pamaswami Nayudu of Madura, E. Subrahmanya Pillai, R. Madar Husain Khan Sahib and A. B. G. Snedell of Tinnevely, T. Sivachidambaram Pillai of Coimbatore, K. Achyutan Nayar, A. S. Gnanaprakasam Pillai and W. H. Jukes of South Malabar, K. Narayana Rao of South Canara, A. Jagannatham Pillai, C. S. Duraiswami Aiyar and M. Srinivasa Rao of the Provincial Training School, Vellore, and Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi and R. Gurusappa Nayudu of the Criminal Investigation Department.

38. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Madras City in December but his tour to Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore unfortunately had to be abandoned at the last moment. The special police arrangements

made on the occasion involved, besides very careful dispositions in several large towns, the transfer of a number of men and the guarding of many miles of railway lines and the extra work that thus fell to the police was efficiently done. In Madras City the arrangements made by the Commissioner worked extremely well and His Excellency the Viceroy himself remarked upon their success. The force in general is to be congratulated on the creditable manner in which an important duty was performed. The Drivers' strike at several important centres on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway between May and July caused some anxiety, but no breach of the peace occurred owing to the watchfulness of both the District and Railway Police whose conduct on the occasion was excellent. In September there was some excitement at Negapatam when nearly 2,000 of the temporary workmen employed in the Railway workshops struck and their attitude towards the men who remained staunch was threatening. The Tanjore Reserve was promptly at hand and what might have become a serious breach of the peace was averted. The Mahamakham festival at Kumbakonam, Tanjore district, which occurs once in twelve years and is of greater importance and magnitude than any other festival in the South of India, attracted an enormous concourse of people in February and March; as also did in a lesser degree the Pushkaram festival on the Kistna river in September at Bezwada, Kistna district, and at Tadepalle, Guntur district, and the Antya Pushkaram festival at Rajahmundry in August. The police arrangements and the conduct of the police on these occasions were excellent and reflected great credit on both the Railway and the District Police concerned. Government have been pleased to express their approval of the services of all ranks employed. These were some of the principal events of the year. The prominent features of the year were—

- (1) the continuance of high prices,
- (2) a slight increase in grave crime and a further but slight falling off in detection,
- (3) some improvement in the conduct of the force,
- (4) progress of re-organization.

But for the few riots noticed in paragraph 16 *supra* the public peace was generally well maintained.

MADRAS,
13th July 1910.

D. W. G. COWIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT A.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1909.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paras. 25 and 26.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (col. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (col. 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (col. 14 + 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254.	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A.	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471.	Offences relating to Government Treasury Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D.	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A.	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 225C.	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171.	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	960	1,234	7	1,587	153	836	340	426	244	37	714	577
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	302, 303, 303.	Murder	187	667	...	584	17	44	210	153	183	161	632	636
12	307	Attempt at murder	23	107	...	186	13	18	33	29	19	13	60	65
13	304, 308.	Offences relating to homicide	66	178	...	244	11	87	61	98	37	11	143	148
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	9	62	...	91	14	8	11	7	16	5	28	30
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	6	...	7	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	2
16	317, 318.	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	...	130	6	50	22	13	...	...	...	2
17	305, 306, 309.	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	8	112	...	280	19	58	38	111	...	...	...	42
18	320, 321, 323, 325, 326, 326.	Grave assault	132	562	...	693	30	138	191	330	64	31	293	564

19	328	...	...	29	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 334.	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 374.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	348 to 348.	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	304A, 353.	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	878	4,157	21	5,014	246	517	966	1,079	655	388	2,143	1,369
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.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 432, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429.	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401.	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2,083	16,151	609	17,625	2,302	1,197	1,922	3,015	1,028	8,152	12,804	380
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
31	341 to 344.	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	336, 337.	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	374.	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	83	635	8	713	74	140	80	121	77	38	244	1,767

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1909—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 mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (col. 6+11+12).	Total Magistrate true cases.	Total Magistrate cases including in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
34	379 to 382	Thrift { Of cattle ordinary	589 1,942	4,799 10,616	14 424	5,274 18,184	520 2,901	751 3,309	593 1,959	1,535 4,618	470 1,089	1,457 4,992	3,536 5,417	123 3,232	46 844	3,659 14,149
35	395 to 402	Criminal breach of trust	316	1,162	15	1,408	112	345	341	397	101	35	611	1,195	172	1,906
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	81	389	...	470	9	42	51	250	105	...	383	42	27	405
37	419, 420	Cheating	71	250	...	331	14	58	76	112	38	20	165	199	25	364
38	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and larking house-trespass or house-breaking.	109	810	...	897	78	215	109	132	75	22	251	4,829	465	5,080
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
		Total	3,118	24,195	496	26,917	3,044	4,734	3,100	7,166	1,843	6,482	15,967	9,645	1,594	26,612
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	5	27	...	32	6	6	5	6	7	2	15	40	17	55
41	298, 299, 300, 301 to 304 and nuisances punishable under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	Public and local nuisances	2,414	109,308	2	111,715	80	119	2,351	104,799	3,995	30	108,896	7,463	6,779	116,289
		Total	2,419	109,330	2	111,747	86	125	2,356	104,805	4,002	32	108,941	7,503	6,796	116,344
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable *	Grand Total	1,186	17,253	1,069	17,820	44	273	1,130	14,097	1,202	70	16,468	5,204	4,598	21,732
		Grand Total	10,080	172,945	2,202	180,824	5,959	7,744	9,872	130,639	9,052	15,150	157,152	27,155	13,919	181,307

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under section 4 (1) 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.

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1909—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in crime.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in-vestigation when held under section 159, Criminal Procedure Code at beginning of year as reported by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 159, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate 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 in-vestigation at end of year.	Number con- sidered by Magistrate's case.	Number acquit- ted or discharg- ed.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abolition of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 234	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	235 to 238A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Boasting of unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.													
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	307	Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE OFFENSES FOR THE YEAR 1939—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offense.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on full Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on full at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
15	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 323, 325, 326, 335	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 355, 357	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	304A, 338	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine, rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dakaiti and preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.

29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	341 to 344	Being in to gangs of thugs, daktas, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	335, 337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	373 to 382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	406 to 409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	411 to 414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	419, 420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	401, 402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	295 to 297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	299, 277, 279, 280, 289, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and offences punishable under Acts III of 1889 and III of 1893 and other local laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	401	5,517	253	87	5,547	3,515	2,032	79	397	276	156	787
30	311, 400, 401	Attempt	2	51	...	...	54	40	14	...	...	1	1	...
31	341 to 344	Being in to gangs of thugs, daktas, robbers and thieves.	818	8,589	450	192	8,666	4,769	3,897	157	836	957	581	4,033
32	335, 337	...	20	314	52	10	372	108	264	5	15	872	450	3,276
33	374	...	3	171	24	1	213	110	103	2	4	18	15	68
34	373 to 382	...	23	485	78	11	535	218	367	7	19	859	498	2,364
35	406 to 409	...	225	3,855	115	31	3,906	2,436	1,450	23	190	113	93	295
36	411 to 414	...	410	9,891	518	153	10,064	6,992	4,872	42	430	3,980	1,593	12,450
37	419, 420	...	42	609	64	18	561	374	190	49	52	437	138	1,737
38	447, 448 and 453 and 456.	...	46	498	3	6	503	351	201	3	1	1	1	...
39	401, 402	...	23	216	13	5	209	125	84	8	23	13	28	19
40	295 to 297	...	1	14	1	...	14	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
41	299, 277, 279, 280, 289, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and offences punishable under Acts III of 1889 and III of 1893 and other local laws.	...	27	515	51	3	642	393	334	1	19	2,561	1,242	9,429
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	774	15,593	760	207	16,040	10,073	6,667	126	748	6,569	3,506	24,967
	...	...	...	30	1	1	78	22	56	...	...	...	33	112
	...	...	1,655	79,598	67	2	113,911	109,618	4,323	3	1,213	1,793	7,307	851
	...	...	1,655	79,598	68	3	114,019	109,840	4,379	3	1,215	1,788	7,340	903
	...	...	597	18,321	69	43	20,267	18,589	1,708	149	644	1,730	5,054	708
	...	...	4,700	180,552	1,945	645	171,046	147,248	23,748	650	4,233	12,761	18,042	39,679

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Part I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offense.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 253, Standards, Cr.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in conviction.	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 offense was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SECTION OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offense.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offenses against the State, public tranquillity, etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offenses against the State	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harboring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212	Offenses against public justice	181	9,140	3,301	83	182	469	3,418	164	48	16	14
5	215, 235A, 237 to 239, 161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offenses by public servants	18	162	180	34	4	58	64	20	16	...	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	194	740	874	121	25	362	229	137	68	1	5
7	403 to 474	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	18	188	205	47	11	89	32	27	19	1	1
8	204 to 267	Offenses relating to weights and measures.	3	256	259	8	1	58	150	2	2	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	3	82	84	4	9	13	7	1	...	...	...
10	149, 155A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	7	416	423	5	13	69	339	6	8	4	...
		Total	345	4,938	5,293	308	225	1,118	3,272	360	168	22	23

11	312 to 315	Causing miscarriage	1	17	18	11	1	1	3	...	3	5	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	20	21	11	2	5	...	...	10	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious offenses against the person.													
14	384 to 389	Extortion	21	372	393	104	7	230	27	25	56	1	1
15	...	Attempt	...	5	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
		Total	21	377	398	104	8	232	29	25	56	1	1
CLASS III.—Serious offenses against property.													
16	345	Wrongful confinement	...	21	21	1	15	3	3	2	...	...	...
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	327	25,139	25,466	4,463	13,376	5,796	1,849	277	669	29	18
18	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	10	10	1	2	2	5	...	...	...	1
19	333	Voluntarily causing hurt	279	19,058	19,237	2,003	11,043	4,305	1,593	231	655	49	27
		Total	606	44,128	44,734	6,476	24,435	10,109	3,149	508	1,324	88	46
CLASS IV.—Minor offenses against the person.													
18	417, 418	Cheating	27	613	645	254	15	233	38	20	94	6	1
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	18	236	313	86	7	161	40	19	57	1	1
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	83	6,114	6,197	1,221	2,778	1,065	487	81	310	22	9
		Total	128	7,922	7,159	1,591	2,795	2,109	585	110	467	29	11
CLASS V.—Minor offenses against property.													
21	298	Offenses against religion	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	430 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	30	30	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	403 to 498	Offenses relating to marriage	28	1,374	1,302	237	487	384	134	50	101	1	3
24	500 to 502	Defamation	39	687	723	261	181	200	36	48	66	...	...

STATEMENT B--continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1902--continued.

PART I.--Return of cases--continued.

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, charged, or in which charges were abandoned during trial, or in which accused were withdrawn (sections 247, 249, 250, 253, and 499, 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 false.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	226	12,282	12,508	3,027	6,560	2,746	988	218	697	187	16
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	16	5,729	5,745	27	132	386	5,170	40	13	3	1
27	284-A	Keeping a lottery office	16	170	186	3	11	1	138	14	...	...	13
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	2	68	70	6	6	27	22	8	11	7	...
31	Cr.P.C. under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	20	1,223	1,313	563	181	265	247	87	16	1	...
		Total	417	22,468	22,885	4,180	7,542	4,086	6,711	466	910	202	34
32		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.											
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	41	6,553	5,584	9	23	133	6,403	10	10	13	1
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	7	82	89	...	2	6	70	11	1	...	...
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1894	...	4	1,400	1,404	4	30	81	1,271	18	4	6	...
(5)	Boundaries Act IV of 1897	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(6)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890	...	...	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

(7)	Contaminated Act XIII of 1889	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(8)	Cattle Disease Act II of 1886	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	362	...	43	127	...
(9)	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 and I of 1891	...	58	3,404	3,462	496	1,398	1	3	...	...	10	...
(10)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11)	Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1898	...	96	3,025	3,221	...	1,283	...	1,214	156	49	16	...
(12)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1858	...	...	561	562	...	...	...	512	2	...	...	...
(13)	Contract Act XIII of 1889	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	144	2	...	...	...
(14)	Court-Fees Act VII of 1870	...	13	139	172	...	17	9	144	2	...	...	...
(15)	Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898)	...	...	59	61	...	45	8	280	99	17	...	...
(16)	Engraving Act XVII of 1908	...	2	450	452	2	25	45	...	...	...	...	...
(17)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1817	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(18)	Explosives Land Act I of 1908	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(19)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(20)	Factories Act XV of 1881	...	...	15,021	15,780	839	6,916	1,654	5,079	182	109	47	...
(21)	Fisheries Act IV of 1897	...	139	6,889	7,028	...	34	283	6,585	435	...	...	...
(22)	Forest Act V of 1882	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(23)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(24)	Income Tax Act II of 1886	...	30	2,486	2,516	20	354	351	1,791	90	24	3	...
(25)	Indian Companies Act VI of 1882	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(26)	Indian Boats Act V of 1884	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(27)	Limitation Act XXXVI of 1858	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(28)	Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1850	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(29)	Motor Vehicles Act I of 1907	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(30)	Municipal Act IV of 1881 and III of 1904	...	408	18,453	18,912	220	7,128	880	10,055	630	17	...	...
(31)	Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887	...	...	34	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(32)	Opium Act I of 1878	...	1	431	432	17	180	146	87	1	...	...	...
(33)	Petty Assaults (variable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI of 1816.	...	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(34)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(35)	Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(36)	Planters Labour Act I of 1903	...	133	932	1,065	41	611	170	185	48	9	...	...
(37)	Poisonous Act I of 1903	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(38)	Police Act (by Police) XXIV of 1869	...	18	34	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(39)	Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1869	...	1	401	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(40)	Ports Act XV of 1908	...	2	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(41)	Post Office Act II of 1905	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(42)	Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(43)	Prisons Act IX of 1834	...	...	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(44)	Railways Act IX of 1899	...	12	1,117	1,229	8	43	41	1,022	15	3	...	...
(45)	Registration Act XVI of 1908	...	1	25	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(46)	Rivers Conservancy Act VI of 1824	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(47)	Salt Act IV of 1869	...	...	212	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(48)	Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878	...	...	372	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(49)	Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861	...	10	298	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(50)	Stamp Act II of 1890	...	147	2	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(51)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1865	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(52)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	4	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(53)		Total	1,353	63,182	64,535	2,416	18,706	5,081	30,561	1,781	374	89	8
		Grand Total	* 2,871	142,136	146,007	15,036	53,713	22,698	50,247	3,323	3,999	441	123

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1902 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1902.

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1909—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 could not be found, or persons 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 6 and 7).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded 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 before appearance.
			On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	Persons against whom process issued.	Persons convicted.				Persons acquitted or discharged.						
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.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	4	80.0	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 228.	Offences against public justice	90	3,319	181	63	3,523	17	576	2,418	757	60	122	10	4	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	10	173	43	...	232	4	112	90	41.7	24	2	...	...	
6	193 to 209, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Attempt ... False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent property.	81	850	84	...	1,008	23	601	306	32.8	45	34	...	1	
7	405 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	28	335	8	...	375	7	226	43	13.9	56	27	...	1	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	258	24	...	253	...	63	200	78.3	...	...	...	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	27	...	...	35	2	16	7	18.9	...	10	...	...	
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	1,255	189	...	1,444	18	332	1,069	74.0	30	17	...	...	
		Total	214	6,222	529	74	6,885	69	2,022	4,373	64.8	212	212	10	6	

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	11	1	...	12	1	5	...	...	6	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	14	1	...	15	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.															
13	384 to 393	Extortion	20	893	6	17	845	16	709	52	62	32	6	1	...
		Attempt	...	9	...	...	9	...	6	2	29.2	...	2	...	...
		Total	20	845	6	17	854	16	744	54	63	32	8	1	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	40	...	...	60	...	10	2	3.3	...	48	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	390	40,222	42	288	49,847	5,435	13,233	2,671	5.4	300	27,718	9	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	15	2	...	17	...	7	7	41.2	...	3	...	...
17	333	Voluntarily causing hurt	508	46,088	167	297	46,618	3,587	12,417	3,106	6.7	531	26,877	9	8
		Total	348	55,355	211	583	95,942	9,022	25,657	5,786	6.1	831	54,646	18	17
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.															
18	417, 418	Cheating	24	559	2	8	577	30	472	45	8.0	24	6	...	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	32	416	10	4	443	11	399	49	11.5	8	7	1	...
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	128	13,611	38	63	18,766	1,018	5,070	916	6.7	187	6,515	24	8
		Total	174	14,586	50	75	14,727	1,059	5,911	1,010	6.9	219	6,528	25	8
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
21	298	Offences against religion	...	31	...	...	31	3	...	...	...	...	28	...	...
22	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	24	1	...	25	...	...	9	36.0	...	14	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	34	2,202	18	17	2,236	106	1,088	165	7.4	45	832	...	1
24	500 to 502	Defamation	13	1,075	9	22	1,077	119	538	53	4.9	54	323	...	...

STATEMENT C.

STATEMENT D—concluded.
Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1909—concluded.

Districts.	Number of Inspectors-General.	Number of Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Constables.	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 constables.	Proportion of Police to area.	Proportion of Police to population.	Total amount of revenue available for Police.	Proportion of constables to the Police force.
Madras.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway																	
Railway Police, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras & S. M. Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Indian Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Indian Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Indian Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Indian Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras and Southern Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Investigation Department																	
Provincial Police Training School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Police School, Yelverly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Police School, Bangalore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uris School, Paravuram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Additional Forces.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Excludes the second Superintendent sanctioned for North Arcot and for Madras and the Superintendent of Bangalore.

† Includes seven undistributed and excludes the Assistant Superintendent, C. Coy.

‡ Includes 12 Deputy Superintendents to take charge of sub-divisions when Assistant Superintendents are not available.

§ Includes 2 Presenting Inspectors of the two Railway Police districts.

|| Includes constables of the Superintendent of the Railway Police.

¶ Includes a farrier, a riding instructor and two buglers.

** Includes an armorer and a bellows boy.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1909.

[Pars. 2, 3, 4 and 5.]

Districts.	Total strength.		Arms and accoutrements of the force.		Punishments.						Rewards.		Education.		Number of constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on total actual strength of					
	Sanctioned.	Actual.	Number of rifles.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Under Police Act.	Under Section 308, Indian Penal Code.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Code.	Other offences.	By promotion.	By election, or money.	Reverted.	Number of Police who can read and write.	Officers.	Men.	Year enlisted during the year.	Of one year and under three years service.	Of ten years and under ten years.	Of seven years and under seven years.	Of seventeen years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding column.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.		
North Range.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Range.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Range.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables are shown as men.
* There are 45 revolvers in stores for use when required.

STATEMENT E—concluded.

APPENDIX B.

5. *Conduct of the Force.*—The following figures prove that there has been a marked improvement in the general conduct of the force:—

	1908. Including temporary force.	1908. Permanent force.	1909. Temporary force.	1909. Total.
Number punished with black-marks only.	752	552	17	569
Number fined	167	117	13	130
Do. suspended	52	73	...	73
Do. degraded	48	85	...	85
Do. dismissed	44	37	3	40
Do. convicted by Courts	26	21	...	21

Departmental punishments.—A larger number of men had to be punished with suspensions and reductions. The former punishment had to be resorted to in cases of persistent absence without leave and insubordination. The increase in the number of reductions is due to the effective operation of the rules under the black-mark system.

6. *Judicial punishments.*—The number of judicial punishments was 21 against 26 in 1908. Seven men were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity as detailed below:—

(i) A constable was prosecuted under section 409, Indian Penal Code, for dishonestly misappropriating an unclaimed currency note entrusted to him by the finder for delivery at the police station, convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

(ii) Another was found guilty under section 193, Indian Penal Code, of having given false evidence in the course of a judicial proceeding and was sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 30 in default one month's simple imprisonment.

(iii) Two constables were prosecuted to conviction under section 161, Indian Penal Code, for levying blackmail from two carters. They were awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

(iv) Three men were prosecuted under sections 14 and 15 of Act III of 1888 and were found guilty and sentenced respectively to a fine of Rs. 20, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment, fine of Rs. 20 or 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10.

The remaining convictions were obtained for offences committed by the men in their private capacity.

7. *Rewards.*—There was a noticeable increase in the amount distributed as rewards for specially good work and in the number of recipients of the same. The amount aggregated Rs. 451 as against Rs. 330 in the previous year and the number of men rose from 77 to 90.

The following rewards accepted from private individuals call for special mention:—

(i) A reward of Rs. 200 offered by Messrs. Binny & Co. to the Police officers for their good service in detecting a case of theft of yarn from the Company's mills at Madras. Of this amount, Sub-Inspectors O'Hara and Venugopal Nayudu were given Rs. 50 each and Nicholas and Kanakasabhapati Pillai Rs. 30 each.

(ii) A reward of Rs. 50 offered by the complainant for arresting one Rangadu who had kidnapped his nephew, a minor, from Nellore was given to Sub-Inspector Singaravelu Mudaliyar.

(iii) A reward of Rs. 250 offered by the University of Madras was given to R. Kannu-swami Mudaliyar, typist of my office, for giving information which led to the detection of theft of University Examination papers.

Good-conduct stripes awarded during the year numbered 216.

8. *Education.*—The proportion of illiterate constables in the permanent force was 0.7 per cent.

9. *Cost.*—The cost of the force including travelling allowance, contingent charges, etc., was Rs. 5,75,831 against Rs. 5,58,505 in 1908. The increase is mainly due to the purchase of horses and saddlery for the Mounted Police, the grant of bonus in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Assumption of the Government of India by the Crown and the grant of house-rent to such of the officers of the City Police as had not been provided with quarters previously.

10. *Inquests.*—During the year the police held 291 inquests touching unnatural or suspicious deaths against 237 in the previous year. None of these cases call for special remarks.

11. *Fires.*—Forty fires occurred during the year involving loss of property estimated at Rs. 14,463. In one of them which broke out in the Burmah Oil Company's installation shed at the Beach caused by the firing of a bolt at the refilling petrol shed, three workmen received severe and extensive burns and they succumbed to the injuries.

12. *Other accidents.*—A building under construction near Popham's Broadway collapsed and five persons were killed and two injured.

A woman aged 45 years died from injuries accidentally received when attempting to get down a tram car while in motion and another woman aged 42 years was run over accidentally by a motor car and died from shock.

13. *Stray children, etc., helped by the Police.*—Two hundred and thirty-six children were restored to their parents or guardians and 566 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or their homes, the numbers under these heads in 1908 being 199 and 790, respectively.

Thirty-seven lunatics were sent to the Asylum at Madras during 1909, the number for the previous year being 33.

Stray dogs.—Four thousand one hundred and twenty-four stray dogs were destroyed during the year; the old method of killing dogs by clubbing was given up. Arrangements had been made to catch stray dogs alive and send them to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals where they were destroyed in the lethal chamber. This experiment which was tried for the first time this year proved a success.

14. *Crime.*—In the subjoined statements are detailed the offences referred to or taken up by the police and those taken up direct by Magistrates during the year.

Statement of offences reported to or taken up by the Police during the year 1909.

Statement A.

Offences.	Year.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
		Total reported.	Con-sidered true.	Per-centage of detec-tion.	Tried.	Con- victed.	Per- cent- age.	Lost.	Re- covered.	Per- cent- age.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Total Crime.</i>								Rs.	Rs.	
Classes I. to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1907	2,550	1,514	59.5	1,601	1,301	81.3	1,04,030	39,444	37.9
	1908	2,711	1,844	67.9	1,558	1,128	78.8	69,544	25,307	36.4
	1909	2,314	1,488	64.3	1,237	993	80.3	1,20,507	42,693	35.4
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under Special and Local Laws.	1907	57,236	57,276	97.7	63,925	63,609	99.5	...	...	...
	1908	47,992	47,978	98.2	54,066	53,741	99.4	...	...	...
	1909	40,380	40,343	97.2	46,680	46,173	98.0	...	...	...
<i>Grave Crime.</i>										
Murder	1907	11	8	10.0	11	4	36.4	...	...	...
	1908	7	5	0.0	2	...	0.0	...	...	...
	1909	12	11	30.7	7	5	71.4	165	...	...
Dacoity	1907	2	1	0.0	...	...	...	700	...	0.0
	1908	1	...	...	5	...	0.0	...	...	...
	1909	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	1907	35	7	42.9	11	4	36.4	653	108	16.5
	1908	27	4	75.0	14	8	57.1	74	56	75.7
	1909	25	4	50.0	11	3	27.3	338	290	85.8
House-breaking	1907	321	245	42.0	157	130	82.8	30,626	7,986	26.1
	1908	431	317	40.3	187	149	79.7	25,684	7,044	27.4
	1909	366	260	38.9	126	100	79.4	34,053	5,420	15.9
Cattle-theft	1907	16	7	85.7	8	5	62.5	219	181	82.6
	1908	14	9	85.8	10	8	80.0	224	221	98.7
	1909	18	10	80.0	10	9	90.0	170	154	90.6
Theft, ordinary	1907	1,485	1,135	60.6	887	799	90.1	66,186	27,493	41.5
	1908	1,544	1,119	60.8	872	765	87.7	32,709	13,788	42.1
	1909	1,255	838	61.4	634	559	88.2	50,932	10,183	20.0

Statement of crimes taken up direct by Magistrates, 1909.

		Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		True cases.	Ending in conviction.	Tried.	Con- victed.	Lost.	Recovered.
Cognizable	1908.	810	63	885	84	Rs. 1,02,666	Rs. 45,240
	1909.	864	59	689	55	79,470	32,785
Non-cognizable	1908.	11,376	5,421	7,323	5,570	1,277	197
	1909.	15,031	6,849	8,558	6,952	63,601	89

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances reported during the year was 2,078 against 2,481 in 1909. The percentage of detection of police cases was 58.5 against 57.1 in 1908.

15. *Murder*.—Of the 11 true cases of murder, 4 were committed to the Sessions and all of them ended in conviction. The particulars of the above 11 cases are as follow:—

On 17th February 1909 a Muhammadan woman committed suicide by drowning herself with her little baby in a well at Royapet, owing to poverty.

On 24th February 1909 a new-born female child was found placed in an earthen vessel under one of the arches of the Wallajah bridge, strangled by means of a cloth tied round its neck. The case was registered as one of murder and persistent enquiries were made but no clue could be obtained as to who the mother was.

On 30th March 1909 one Manikkam was stabbed by two persons, Ekambaram and Sambandan, who owed him a grudge. The first accused was sentenced to transportation for life and the second was acquitted.

On 24th April 1909 a daring murder was committed by one Venkatesan Chetti who took one Kuttiyappa Chetti to a cattleyard in Govindappa Naik street, cut him in several parts of the body with a knife, removed jewels worth Rs. 165 which he was wearing and threw him into a well. The injured person subsequently died. The accused has absconded and a reward of Rs. 50 has been offered for his arrest. Efforts are still being made to apprehend him.

On 4th May 1909 one Muttumuniyan was stabbed to death in a tavern at Triplicane by two persons owing to long-standing enmity. One of the accused was sentenced to transportation for life and the other was discharged.

On 6th June 1909 the body of a girl aged about 10 years was found floating in a well in Teynampet with her throat cut. The jewellery on her person remained intact. The motive for the murder is yet a mystery and the culprits could not be traced.

On 20th June 1909 one Tiruvengadam was stabbed by two persons Narayanaswami and Kuppadu owing to jealousy. Both of them were sentenced by the High Court Sessions to transportation for life.

On 14th July 1909 the body of a new-born child was found in a drain at Rayapuram; circumstances connected with the discovery of the body pointed to a murder which, in spite of efforts made by the Police, has not yet been detected.

An atrocious and cold-blooded murder of a mother by her own son was reported on 28th August 1909. The offender was tried by the Sessions, convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

A murder of a wife by her husband accompanied by the suicide of the latter was registered in H. 3 (Tendiyarpet) Police station on 21st September 1909.

On 23rd September 1909 a female child about 5 months old was found strangled with a piece of cloth tied round its neck and left in a room in the street pial of a house in Muthialpet. Persistent efforts were made by the Police to detect the motive with which the innocent child was put to death and the person or persons by whom the deed was committed but to no effect.

16. *Theft*.—The only noteworthy case of theft is the one in which jewels, mortgaged in the Pursewalka Hindu Santhatha Sanga Nidhi, were surreptitiously removed from the cash-chest in which they were secured. In the investigation made by the officers of the Intelligence Department it was elicited that the Directors who held the keys of the cash-chest were grossly negligent in the discharge of their duties in regard to the custody of the keys. This afforded an opportunity for the cash-keeper Kodandapani Nayudu to commit the theft with impunity. While investigation was proceeding, the suspected cashier committed suicide by drowning himself in a tank outside the City limits. A few loose diamonds were later on found with the deceased's brother and seized as he could not satisfactorily account for their possession. He was prosecuted under section 65 of the City Police Act but was let off for want of sufficient evidence.

A case of falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust by a Banker.—Upon a complaint preferred by one Adisesayya, a shareholder in the Bank of Burmah, before the Third Presidency Magistrate an order was issued to search the premises of the bank and to seize certain documents. The Magistrate further directed the police to investigate the case. Eventually the police investigation disclosed a deficit of about Rs. 22,000 and a series of falsification of accounts. The Manager of the bank, Mr. Joyce, and the Cashier, Mr. Paramasiva Mudaliyar, were prosecuted under sections 409 and 477A, Indian Penal Code, for criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts. The case was enquired into by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who has directed the accused to take their trial at the ensuing Sessions.

17. Two cases under sections 292 and 293, Indian Penal Code, were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on 4th February 1909 for having printed and sold and been in possession of a large number of obscene books in Tamil styled "Manida Janana Marma Chintamani" and "Madana Swarupa Kala Charitram" with indecent illustrations. The Magistrate convicted the accused under section 292, Indian Penal Code, and very lightly punished them by sentencing the two printers to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each and the two publishers to pay a fine of Rs. 175 each. The Government instructed the Crown Prosecutor to move the High Court for enhancement of sentences with the result that the printers were sentenced to pay an enhanced fine of

Rs. 150 each and to suffer simple imprisonment for three weeks and the publishers to pay an enhanced fine of Rs. 250 each and to suffer simple imprisonment for six weeks.

18. *Counterfeiting coin*.—On the 4th June 1909 three Muhammadans were arrested by the Police in Triplicane in the act of manufacturing counterfeit coins and they were prosecuted under sections 232 and 235, Indian Penal Code, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who eventually committed them to the Sessions. They were however acquitted by the Jury.

19. *Escapes*.—Two persons escaped from Police custody during the year and they were recaptured. Two constables concerned in one of the cases were punished departmentally and in the other case the Police were held free from blame.

20. *False cases*.—False cases investigated and disposed of by the Police during the year as compared with those of the previous year are detailed below:—

	1908.	1909.
Considered false owing to mistake of fact or law	641	672
Considered wilfully or maliciously false	268	216
Found false after trial	3	10

There was a fall in the number of maliciously false cases which is a satisfactory feature.

There were 17 prosecutions for preferring false complaints in which 9 persons were convicted. This result is satisfactory as compared with that of last year in which there were 11 prosecutions but only 4 persons were convicted.

The total number of cases prosecuted by the Police including nuisances and offences under the special and local laws was 40,650 against 49,437 in 1908.

The noticeable decrease of crime in the cases under the Indian Penal Code is mainly due to the good preventive work of the subordinate Police officers and the effective supervision exercised by the superior officers and the fall in the number of nuisance cases is due to the watchful control exercised by the superior officers in insisting upon the Divisional Inspectors carefully scrutinizing such cases before they are sent up before the Magistrates.

21. *Preventive sections*.—Sixty-nine persons were bound over to keep the peace under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, against 30 in 1908. Forty-three persons were put up before Magistrates and 32 bound over under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, against 20 and 17 respectively in 1908. The importance and necessity of systematic application of the preventive sections of Criminal Procedure Code were repeatedly impressed upon the investigating officers of the City Police which in a great measure contributed towards this satisfactory result.

22. During the year 203 old offenders were convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code, against 251 in 1908. The decrease in the number is due to several of the old offenders having been bound over for good behaviour and thereby prevented from relapsing into crime.

The finger impressions of 893 persons were taken and of 713 references made to the Central Bureau for identification, 194 were successful.

The system of interchange of constables between the frontier stations in the City and Chingleput district with a view to gain a knowledge of bad characters of the neighbouring stations continued during the year. This has tended to the better exchange of intelligence between the City and District Police and stricter supervision over the criminals on the bordering divisions.

23. The following are the licenses issued by the Commissioner under the various Acts:—

<i>Licenses issued under the Arms Act.</i>		1908.	1909.
Licenses to transport arms, ammunition, or military stores in British India (Form II)		183	172
Do. to import arms, ammunition, or military stores from Native States by land (Form III-A)		2	9
Do. to import arms, sulphur and shot (Form III)		121	89
Do. to export arms and ammunition to Native States and Foreign Territories (Form V)		213	148
Do. to export arms and ammunition to British Territory through Native States by land (Form V)		233	252
Do. to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea (Form IV)		37	42
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form VII)		35	31
Do. to possess arms for personal use including renewals during the year (Forms VIII and X)		552	243
Do. to go armed on a journey (Form IX)		17	5
Do. to possess gunpowder, sulphur, etc., under Form X		36	40*
Do. to transport gunpowder, etc., for blasting purposes (Form XII)		207	121

* Includes licenses issued in previous years but still in force.

Under the Explosives Act.

	1908.	1909.
Licenses to import explosives (Form A)	122	130
Do. to manufacture, possess and sell or possess or sell explosives (Forms A, B, C, etc.)	198	188

Under the Petroleum Act.

Licenses to possess carbide of calcium (Form B)	4	5
Special licenses to transport carbide of calcium (Form D)	5	1
General licenses to transport carbide of calcium (Form C)	3	3

Under the Emigration Act.

Emigration sub-depôt licenses	13	14
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Under the City Police Act.

Licenses for hotels, eating and boarding houses	746	757
Licenses for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc.	372	357
Occasional licenses to sell foreign liquors	47	53
Licenses for gymnasium and places of public resort	77	73
General licenses for music for religious institutions	134	131
Other music licenses	5,756	5,518

Under the Motor-Vehicles Act.

Number of motor-cars and cycles registered	110	125
Number of motor driver's license issued	133	202

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered	1,825	1,824
Number of driver licenses issued	2,230	2,365

Steps have been taken during the year to minimise the number of licenses for arms in the City. Licenses were issued only to respectable persons of known status who could be safely left in possession of arms in the City. A large number of unnecessary licenses have been cancelled.

Fees collected under the Hackney Carriage Act for the year amounted to Rs. 3,391-14-0 against Rs. 3,493-4-0 in 1908. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,678 against Rs. 4,394 in 1908, the increase being due to the grant of house-rent allowance to both the Hackney Carriage Sub-Inspectors.

24. *Carnival of Sports*.—The Carnival of Sports which was held as usual at the South Indian Athletic Association grounds, People's Park, for six days from the 27th December 1909 went off without any hitch. His Excellency the Governor attended on the 31st December 1909.

25. I beg to bring to the special notice of the Inspector-General the good and efficient work done by all ranks of the Madras City Police during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Madras in December 1909. The City Police had a very difficult task to perform on the occasion and is to be congratulated on their successful work.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
15th February 1910

H. F. WILKIESON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX C

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1909—concluded.

[Para. 31.]

Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1909.

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 prosecute.	Number pending orders of Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 4 in which				Number of cases in column 4 in which complainants were prosecuted	Number of persons in cases in columns 11 and 12			Cases prosecuted by the Police.	Cases prosecuted by the Police and declared false after enquiry or trial by criminal courts.	Percentage of cases declared false to cases prosecuted by the Police.	Districts.
	Pending orders of Magistrate.	During the year as at report.	Number of such cases struck off by Magistrate.	Number in which Magistrate declined to prosecute.			Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	On sanction of Magistrate.		Without sanction of Magistrate.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.				
1			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Madras City	...	224	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,554	10	0.0	Madras City.	
Ganjam	...	63	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,289	70	2.1	Ganjam.	
Vizagapatnam	...	11	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,462	7	0.2	Vizagapatnam.	
Jaypore	...	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	1	0.2	Jaypore.	
Godavari	...	20	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,782	8	0.2	Godavari.	
Kistna	...	49	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,328	29	0.5	Kistna.	
Guntur	...	33	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,821	10	0.4	Guntur.	
Nellore	...	26	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,827	12	0.4	Nellore.	
Kurnool	...	15	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,599	82	4.4	Kurnool.	
Bellary	...	40	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,463	13	0.3	Bellary.	
Anantapur	...	23	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	27	1.4	Anantapur.	
Cuddapah	...	47	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,703	36	3.3	Cuddapah.	
North Arcot	...	12	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,161	31	1.0	North Arcot.	
Chingleput	...	16	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,804	49	0.6	Chingleput.	
South Arcot	...	53	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,396	72	1.1	South Arcot.	
Salem	...	112	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,793	33	0.4	Salem.	
Tanjore	...	23	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,354	43	0.6	Tanjore.	
Trichinopoly	...	51	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,754	32	0.6	Trichinopoly.	
Madure	...	29	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,239	43	1.0	Madure.	
Tinnevely	...	114	489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,930	4	0.2	Tinnevely.	
Coimbatore	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,876	6	0.1	Coimbatore.	
The Nilgiris	...	36	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,251	14	0.6	The Nilgiris.	
South Malabar	...	14	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,212	25	2.1	South Malabar.	
North Malabar	...	14	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	1	0.1	North Malabar.	
South Canara	...	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,281	7	0.5	South Canara.	
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,281	7	0.5	The Railway Police, Madras.	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,281	7	0.5	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	
Total	829	6,067	5,732	206	898	737	253	138	113	100	222	92	137	143,103	754	0.5	Total.	

Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

1910.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 1303, 30th August 1910.

Police Administration Report.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the Police department in the Madras Presidency during 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 14th July 1910.

No.—F.O.C. 830/Govt.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting his report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1909.

II

File of District Magistrates' reports.

Order—No. 1303, Judicial, dated 30th August 1910.

The Government have read with interest Mr. Cowie's report on the administration of the Police department during 1909. It is full and clear.

2. Few changes in the *personnel* of the higher ranks of the service occurred during the year, the most important being the retirement of Mr. H. G. Young, Deputy Inspector-General, Northern range, an excellent officer. The Gódvári District Superintendent's charge was increased during the year by the accession of the Nugur, Albaka and Cherla taluqas of the Central Provinces. The transfer of the Police headquarters of this district from Rajahmundry to Cocanada ordered by Government in October last has not yet been carried into effect owing to lack of suitable buildings.

3. *Reorganization*.—Further progress was made during the year in carrying out the reforms recommended by the Police Commission. The principal items remaining to be dealt with were—increase in the pay of Inspectors, revision of pay of head constables, reallocation of the District Police, establishment of three more training schools for constables, and the reorganization of the Railway Police. The first of these measures was brought into operation with effect from the 1st September. The revision of the pay of head constables has been carried out since the completion of the year under review. A second central school for the training of recruit constables was opened at Vizianagram (the one first established was at Vellore), and a third is in course of construction at Coimbatore, while the site of the fourth school has not yet been finally decided upon, but will probably be at Bellary.

4. The strength of the force underwent considerable increase during the year owing principally to the extra numbers required by progress with the reallocation schemes. The total strength of constables contemplated by the reallocation schemes was 26,218 as against about 19,700 in 1906. Additions to meet local and temporary demands subsequently raised the total sanctioned strength of constables to approximately 26,500. Taking the figures of the actual force employed, however, as shown in statement E appended to the Inspector-General's report, it is found that 22,500, in round numbers, represents the strength of the constabulary actually employed during the year 1909 as against 20,500 in 1908. An addition of about 4,000 constables has thus still to be made to complete the full sanctioned strength. The corresponding figures for head-constables are as follows :—

Contemplated in the reorganization scheme	3,286
Strength with further sanctions	3,330
Number employed at end of year	about 3,250

as compared with 2,700 in 1908.

5. In this connection the Inspector-General notes in paragraph 2 of his report that the demand for labour and the rate of wages prevailing in several districts, prejudiced the recruitment of fully satisfactory constables, and in paragraph 3 he further observes that the conviction of certain officers in Gódvári for torture aroused local feeling against the department and was to some extent detrimental to recruitment. It is satisfactory to observe that the officers in question met with condign punishment.

6. The reorganization scheme finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1909 (*vide* G.O., No. 712, Judicial, dated 1st June 1909) provided for the employment of 1,384 Sub-Inspectors. The total number sanctioned is being gradually worked up to. Two hundred and thirty-four probationary Sub-Inspectors were under training at the Vellore school at the beginning of the year, and 243 were sent there subsequently.

7. *Training*.—The Vellore Central Recruits' school turned out 486 trained constables in the course of the year. This school is mainly intended to meet the requirements of constables recruited in the Central Deputy Inspector-General's range. Recruits from the Northern range are now provided for by a school opened in May 1909 at Vizianagram. Recruits who could not, for one reason or another, be sent to either of the above central schools were trained in district head-quarters schools, and some also in the Uriya school at Párvatipuram.

8. Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents and Sub-Inspectors continued to be trained at the Provincial Training school, Vellore, which was under the efficient management of Mr. G. H. Bernays. The results of the examination for which the Sub-Inspectors had to appear at the end of their course in the Vellore school appear to have been fairly satisfactory, and it is gratifying to note that there is a tendency for men of higher educational qualifications to present themselves for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police. On the other hand the percentage of illiterate constables in the permanent force was 11.2 against 10.9 in 1908.

9. Hitherto the practical training required by Sub-Inspectors during the second part of their probationary period has been provided by sending them to the Gudiyattam Police sub-division, which for this purpose was attached to the school and placed under the direct charge of the Principal of the school. Owing, however, to the very large increase in the number of Sub-Inspectors undergoing training it became impracticable to provide for them all in a single sub-division, and it was accordingly decided during the year under review to re-transfer the above sub-division to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Vellore, and to give probationary Sub-Inspectors their practical training by placing them in charge of stations in various districts for a period long enough to satisfy the District Superintendent of their fitness or otherwise for the department. Special steps have also been taken to train certain selected Sub-Inspectors in shorthand writing.

10. *Discipline*.—There was a slight decrease in the percentage of men punished departmentally. The Inspector-General observes that the approved service rules may be regarded as contributing to this end, since the men are now thoroughly

familiar with the fact that a fair level of conduct leads automatically to an increase in pay. The Government observe with satisfaction that there was a fall in the number of black-marks awarded, and that this form of punishment was to some extent supplanted by punishment-drill, extra guard duty, and similar disciplinary measures. The number of men judicially punished was 222 as compared with 230 during 1908. The bulk of these convictions fell under the Police Act; but there were also a number of convictions for wrongful confinement, bribery and extortion, as well as for other serious offences, of which the Inspector-General has given instances in the latter part of paragraph 3 of his report. The Inspector-General observes in paragraph 25 of his report that discontent among head constables consequent upon the lower position assigned to them by the reorganization scheme, the inexperience and over-confidence of raw sub-inspectors, and the temporary derangement of district forces during the progress of reallocation were causes which contributed to the falling-off in detection results during the year, and the same factors no doubt contributed to disciplinary faults. It was expected, when the reforms in the Police were first sanctioned, that for some years to come these causes would affect the working of the Police. Time alone can remove them.

11. *Special forces.*—There were few changes in the constitution of the special agencies employed to supplement the work of the ordinary Police, viz., the Armed Reserves, the Railway Police, the Criminal Investigation department and the Village Police. The strength of the Armed G.O., No. 712, Judicial, dated 1st June 1909. Reserves was raised to the number sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and they are said to have been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency. The Inspector-General reports, however, that the nucleus of the Armed Reserve in each district, known as the "Emergency force," was with difficulty maintained at full strength. This question is now engaging the attention of Government.

12. Of the two Railway Police districts, that of Trichinopoly was reorganized during the year under review, and additions were made to the total mileage under charge, the Vizianagram-Párvatipuram extension being added to the Madras district and the Dhone-Kurnool section to the Trichinopoly district. It is observed that the actual strength of the reorganized Trichinopoly District Police was but little more than half of the sanctioned strength.

13. In regard to the Village Police, the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the advance in co-operation between them and the ordinary Police, which was especially noticeable in the districts of Tanjore, North Arcot and Chingleput, and the fact that Village Magistrates are becoming more conscious of their responsibilities. The Inspector-General's remarks in paragraph 7 of his report as to the necessity for these officers being treated with due consideration by Police subordinates are fully concurred in.

14. *Statistics of crime.*—The volume of crime with which the Police were called upon to deal during the year under review was much the same as in 1908. The local distribution of crime is exhibited in the map prefixed to the Inspector-General's report, from which it appears that the most criminal districts in proportion to population are Madras, the Nilgiris, Jeypore, Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, and the least criminal North Malabar and Vizagapatam.

15. The total of grave crime shows a slight increase over the figures of the previous year, murders, robberies and cattle-thefts having increased to a noticeable extent, while dacoities and house-breaking somewhat diminished. This increase in grave crime was most marked in Coimbatore, South Arcot, Madras, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly Railway Police district and Tanjore. In paragraph 13 of his report the Inspector-General enumerates some of the causes to which this increase may be attributed, viz., the continuance of high prices, improved registration in some areas, the depopulation of certain villages in Coimbatore owing to an outbreak of plague, the inefficient management of two divisions in the same district, the return from jail of a large number of criminals who had been bound over in 1907, the acquittal in previous years of many offenders in South Arcot district, and temporary disorganization in Tanjore owing to the occurrence of the Mahamakham festival.

16. The following statement shows the percentage of detection during each of the last three years under the more serious forms of crime and in respect of cognizable crime as a whole:—

Offences.	Years.		
	1907.	1908.	1909.
Murder	24.8	20.5	19.9
Dacoity	21.2	19.3	17.8
Robbery	30.2	28.0	27.9
House-breaking	26.7	24.9	23.2
Theft, ordinary	32.1	37.6	35.7
Cattle-theft	39.7	41.0	38.7
Total cognizable crime	32.4	30.9	29.7

The general increase in detection in 1909 is not satisfactory, even taking into account the special considerations referred to in paragraph 10 *supra*.

Detection was as usual poorest in the case of murders and dacoities, covering only 19.9 per cent. of the former and 17.8 per cent. of the latter. In respect of both these offences, the results obtained in the Kistna district were particularly bad.

There was also, as shown in the statement in paragraph 26 of the report, a general diminution in the percentage of recovery of stolen property.

17. Along with the falling off in detection there was a decline in the number of cases prosecuted by the Police, and also in the percentage of successful prosecutions which fell from 77.0 per cent. in 1908 to 75.4 in the year under review. The Madras City showed the highest percentage of success and the Nellore district the lowest, while the results in Tinnevely, Guntur, Coimbatore and Madras were also specially poor. As the degree of success achieved by the Police in prosecutions must always depend largely upon the co-operation of the magistracy, it is satisfactory to note that inadequate sentences were not so numerous as during past years.

18. Considering the very large number (5,792) of cases struck off as "maliciously and wilfully false," the prosecution of the complainants in only 332 of these cases—in 100 of which the initiative came from the magistracy and not from the police—cannot be regarded as adequate, even admitting the difficulties which beset prosecutions of this nature and which are evidenced by the fact that only about 28 per cent. of the prosecutions actually instituted were successful.

19. *Habitual criminals.*—The statement annexed to paragraph 32 of the Inspector-General's report shows the extent to which the registration of habitual criminals was attended to during the year under review. The figures for the Presidency as a whole exhibit very slight variation from those of 1908. The Inspector-General reports that the registration of suspects was neglected in Gódvári, Kistna, Anantapur and North Malabar.

20. Considerable attention was devoted to criminal gangs, whose numbers and strength underwent a very considerable diminution. At the same time a larger number of members of these gangs were convicted than in the previous year. The difference in gang numbers is, however, mainly due to different methods of registration. During the year under review a set of fresh regulations relating to the registration and surveillance of gangs was issued, the most important feature being the introduction of a rule that only nomad gangs should be registered as such, others being brought on to the registers of known depredators. This being so, however, the fresh registration of known depredators might reasonably be expected to have been larger than it actually was (2,732 cases against 2,579 in 1908). The registration of individuals as known depredators however involves considerable enquiry and takes time. The experiment of settling members of criminal gangs as cultivators was tried in Bellary, North Arcot and Salem, and its results will be awaited with interest.

21. The number of persons against whom proceedings were instituted for security for good behaviour was considerably less than in 1908, viz., 3,177 as against 3,800, but the percentage of persons bound over was slightly higher—70 as against 69.9. As shown in the second statement subjoined to paragraph 32 of the Inspector-General's report, the majority of districts maintained a fair average in this respect, but the results in Kistna, Bellary and North Malabar were decidedly poor.

22. *General.*—The Governor in Council may suitably refer here to the well merited encomiums which the prompt action of the Madras Police in assisting in the suppression of the outbreak in the State of Bastar in February last, and the good discipline and excellent marching of the men, earned from himself and from the Central Provinces authorities.

His Excellency in Council further notes with pleasure the names of the officers mentioned in paragraph 37 of the Inspector-General's report as having distinguished themselves by good work, while, on the other hand, he must express his dissatisfaction with the neglect of personal investigation into grave crime on the part of an acting District Superintendent referred to in paragraph 27 of the report.

(True Extract.)

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police
" the Commissioner of Police, Madras
" the Inspector-General of Prisons
" all District Magistrates
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras
" the Accountant-General
" the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue)
Copy to the Revenue department.
" Government of India, Home department (with C.L.)
Editors' Table.

with copy of report.

APPENDIX.

FILE OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' REMARKS ON THE DISTRICT POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS FOR 1909.

Ganjam.

Forwarded.

2. *Paragraph 7 (Village Police).*—A standing order on the lines suggested by the District Superintendent of Police has been approved by me and is now being translated. It will be published shortly in the District Gazette.

3. *Paragraph 35-C.*—The increase in the number of cases of security for good behaviour is satisfactory. Some very good work was done in this matter during the year.

CHATRAPUR,
25th February 1910.

N. MACMICHAEL,
District Magistrate.

Vizagapatam.

Paragraph 20.—On 7th September 1909 the Political Agent of the Orissa Feudatory States met the Magistrates and Police officers of the Vizagapatam and Jeypore districts at Waltair and measures were taken to suppress dacoities on the Kalahandi frontier. The death of Inspector P. Venkataratnam is most regrettable.

Paragraph 30.—Sessions have been generally held during the year at Párvatipuram and not at Vizianagram as stated at the end of this paragraph.

Paragraph 43.—It is difficult to control a reserve at such a remote place as Chintapalli and there has been no trouble on the Gudem hills for some years. I think this reserve might be moved to Narasapatam.

Paragraph 49.—Of these four Agency divisions, Bissenkuttack is the only one which is remote and malarious to a serious degree. The other three divisions might be placed under Inspectors in the same way as the rest of the district and three more fully qualified Inspectors should then be sent to the district. This question is under consideration—vide G.O., No. 1318, Judicial, dated 30th September 1909.

11th February 1910.

F. C. PARSONS,
District Magistrate.

Letter—from F. C. PARSONS, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
To—the Superintendent of Police, Jeypore.
Dated—the 6th February 1910.
No.—D. Dis. 58-Agency.

With reference to your letter C. No. 144/GI, dated 29th January 1910, I have the honour to return herewith, with my remarks, the Police Administration report of Jeypore district for the year 1909 therewith received.

Jeypore.

In spite of the exertions of its officers the Jeypore Police seem to be unable to check the dacoities and robberies which are prevalent in parts of the Koraput, Jeypore and Nowrangapur taluks. Owing to difficulties peculiar to Jeypore the subordinate police are inefficient and I cannot suggest any method of improving them. I think the District Superintendent of Police should be given another officer of the Assistant or Deputy Superintendent's grade who should be in charge of the area most affected. At present either the District Superintendent of Police or his Assistant is nearly always suffering from fever and the officer who happens to be well will probably be much too far from the scene of offence to take effective steps on an outbreak of crime. The increase in crime is probably due to more efficient reporting than in the previous year.

5th February 1910.

F. C. PARSONS,
Agent to the Governor.

Godavari.

Forwarded. The frequent changes of officers in the Bhadrachalam sub-division are unfortunate. Its area and conditions are such that they take some time to get to know. The Assistant Superintendent in charge, being the District Superintendent of Police's only European Assistant, is liable to be deputed on other duty, and I believe that Mr. Pitt has not once visited Nugur taluk in the four months he has been here. Fortunately Mr. McCarrison himself made a long tour in Nugur and Bhadrachalam in October and November.

2. The most noticeable feature perhaps has been the paucity of Inspectors which has caused the posting of inexperienced Sub-Inspectors in their places and has led to a fall in detection and done other harm. I would instance the torture case in Peddapuram (in which I learn the convictions have been confirmed by the High Court) and the Buttayagodem murder case in Polavaram in which the chief offender has got off probably owing to the mismanagement of the Acting Inspector.

3. The Rajahmundry Reserve is in a high state of efficiency. Its conduct during the engine drivers' strike and the Anthya Pushkaram was admirable.

4. The village servants appear to be beginning to realize their duties better, but it is hard work as their pay is so very low that they do not care much about it and resignations are frequent.

5. I think it is a mistake to recruit undersized and overaged men for the police. It would seem better to wait and recruit more slowly. Some of the causes that obstruct recruitment may gradually disappear.

6. I am glad to see that the security sections are being worked more frequently and on the whole with success. Mr. McCarrison deserves credit for this as he does for the rest of his work which is marked by zeal and discretion. I would also remark that Mr. Anderson does excellent work as Inspector at Cocanada.

E. B. ELWIN,
District Magistrate.

7th March 1910.

Kistna.

Forwarded.

2. Paragraph 7.—The village magistrates are, I think, fully aware of their responsibilities in regard to the detection and prevention of crime, but of course there are many black sheep among them. Any neglect on their part is punished by the Sub-Divisional Magistrates when brought to their notice. I have obtained lists from the Sub-Divisional Magistrates of all cases of misconduct reported to them by the police, and satisfied myself that as a rule necessary action was taken in each case.

3. Paragraph 14.—It is difficult not to consider that the increase in dacoities is a sign of inefficient police work. As I pointed out in my remarks on last year's report, gangs do not appear to be efficiently watched. The case referred to in paragraph 16 was very badly worked up.

4. Paragraph 20.—The decision of the Sessions Judge was in accordance with various High Court rulings. The case shows how important it is that Police officers should be well trained.

5. Paragraph 22.—I do not think there is any failure on the part of the Magistrates to realise the difficulties of detection but complete sympathy with the police in their difficulties will not assist a Magistrate in determining whether or not an accused is guilty. Decreased detection is not necessarily evidence of deterioration in police work; it may and often is evidence of increased honesty in the methods adopted in working up cases. Detection is certainly very bad in Bandar town and I am constrained to say that there is a want of life and energy in the work of the police in the town. I have sometimes great difficulty in getting information the police ought to have. I have no doubt Mr. Moore will soon put matters on a better footing.

6. Paragraph 29.—The Superintendent's remarks in regard to bad livelihood cases are by no means to his credit and amount to a childish attack on the bona fides of the District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates. A Superintendent who can think the production of police records containing entries made by the police which are to an accused's discredit should suffice to justify a Magistrate demanding security has not learnt his work and it is no wonder such an officer is "much struck with the attitude of the Magistrates." It is not for Mr. Moore to cavil at my rulings as District Magistrate. It is his duty to loyally accept my decisions and to be guided by my instructions and I object to the character of his remarks and trust that the Inspector-General will express strong disapproval of them. It is ridiculous to say that the Magistrates of this district have adopted any unfair or unreasonable attitude towards the police. The attitude of Magistrates in other districts may differ but it can only mean that they do their work less conscientiously and honestly and thereby the percentage of persons bound over is increased. I am aware that I have the reputation of being a District Magistrate "who is against the security sections," but it is a reputation earned from police officers who think that to put the blame for bad work on the magistracy is an easy excuse for their own neglect and inefficiency. That where I have been District Magistrate the number of and the percentage of success in these cases

has almost invariably fallen is certainly true and I am proud to think it is so, for it merely means that I have insisted on honest work from my subordinate magistrates. A District Magistrate has every reason to be anxious to reduce crime in his district, and therefore to encourage the binding over of bad characters, but at the same time it is his duty to see that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code in regard to bad livelihood cases are not misused and that investigations are conducted by the magistracy in a proper judicial manner. I remarked last year that it was desirable that the police should be given to understand that the Evidence Act applies to all enquiries under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The necessity for the issue of distinct orders in the matter is abundantly clear from Mr. Moore's remarks.

Having regard to my reputation in regard to the security sections, I have taken the trouble to send a copy of Mr. Moore's remarks to each Sub-Divisional Magistrate and I enclose copies of their replies for the information of Government. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bezwa writes: "I have had three cases . . . I should like to know whether any Magistrate however favourable he might be to the Police could have convicted even a single one . . . I have never had cases put up so badly as in the Bezwa division. Frequently the charge sheet is all I have had to go on and that has been prepared in the most slovenly way. In more than one case when the Prosecuting Inspector has appeared he has either had no instructions or after the case had been thrown out has admitted that he had warned them that it could stand." The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ellore, remarks: "Personally I know that security sections are rather useful than otherwise. Especially in Chintalapudi division and in Potavara division—backward parts with plenty of jungle—the only way to prevent the dacoities and thefts that happen is to patrol the roads vigilantly, to watch the movements of suspicious characters and when it could be effectually done to bind them over . . . I believe in my division the Police have no complaint that their work is viewed with extreme and unmerited suspicion. Generally the Police have themselves to blame if a case of this nature fails." The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Gudivada, states: "Security cases are based and charged by the Police mostly upon vague and sometimes upon concocted evidence and thus fail."

It is, I think, clear from what the Sub-Divisional Magistrates state that want of success in security cases is almost solely due to indifferent work on the part of the Police. The statement of the Superintendent that "Magistrates in this district are averse to security cases" is a most improper statement for a Superintendent to make unless he can fully establish it and in the face of my remarks on last year's report is little short of impertinence especially from an officer who has been two months in the district. If Mr. Moore permits his Inspectors to explain their want of activity in putting up bad characters under the security sections by remarks such as "what is the good; they will only get off" he will certainly not get much done. The proper treatment for an Inspector who makes such a statement is prompt reduction and Mr. Moore evidently tolerates an attitude on the part of his subordinates which is wholly improper.

MASULIPATAM,
21st March 1910.

E. SCOTT,
District Magistrate.

ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Letter—from F. A. COLERIDGE, Esq., I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Bezwa.
To—the District Magistrate, Kistna.
Dated—the 21st February 1910.
No.—E.C. 208/Magl.

With reference to your R.C. No. 176/Magl., dated 14th February 1910, I have the honour to enclose a statement showing the punishments inflicted on village officers and servants for neglects of duty brought to the notice by the police.

2. I also send the records in the security cases asked for; one is Mr. Guppy's and one is mine.

3. I should like to make a reply to the District Superintendent's remarks about the attitude of the magistracy to the police with reference to security cases on which he seems to base his charge. I have had three such cases. I enclose them for perusal of the judgments. I should like to know whether any Magistrate, however favourable he might be to the police, could have convicted in a single one of them. In Miscellaneous Case No. 8 of 1909 there was no ground except that the accused had spent nearly all his life in jail. The police constable in charge of the gang, of which he was one, and from which he was said to have been absent, gave the lie to the prosecution, for he said only one man was absent from the gang that night and yet the prosecution story is that the accused and another man not arrested were seen prowling in the streets of a village at night. Whence came this unknown stranger and how came he to be in company with this accused of a gang which was merely passing by under escort. Also the so-called house-breaking implements which had been produced in this and another case are suspiciously new and have none of the appearance of being used or carried about on a map. I particularly request perusal of the cases.

4. Next in Miscellaneous Case No. 11 of 1909 one man is accused because being an old der he was found on a tank bund at night. The evidence showed he was with three others the police say these three were all respectable well-to-do people. A would-be house-breaker not choose such people for companions when on crime intent.

5. In Miscellaneous Case No. 12 of 1909 it is one man out of five alleged house-breakers who t up; apparently as the case under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, failed he was before me. I have no doubt the defence story was true for it was too unusual to have been ated how he was going to find soothsayer to cure his wife as all the doctors had failed and he and his old father-in-law were seized by the kavilgars whose relations they had got icted. Here too we had the same house-breaking implement produced. The walking k of the old man is exhibited as a dangerous weapon. As the District Superintendent of lice has had a tilt at the magistrates possibly it is fair to say something on the other side. ave never had cases put up so badly as in the Bezvada division. I make exception of the zwada Inspector's work which has been satisfactory throughout. In other cases it is excep- n, for either the Inspector or Prosecuting Inspector, or Station-house Officer even to appear nduct the case. Frequently the charge sheet is all I had had to go on and that has been ured in the most slovenly way.

In more than one case where the Prosecuting Inspector has appeared he has either had no ctions or after the case has been thrown out has admitted that he had warned them that ld not stand.

6. Next I would mention utter indifference of the station at least Viravalli to the crime neighbourhood. I had recently sent up two dacoities to sessions from there, one of which ferred as false by the police and one was entered as *hurt* in the records. This in face of en complaint of the village munsif of rioting to which an adjoining station had sent a le to help to keep order. From the same station the Station-house Officer failed to to conduct the prosecution though specially notified. The cases have been reported to strict Superintendent of Police.

I would also call attention to the way in which constables summoned to give evidence me they investigated, carefully refrain from bringing any records that may be required note-books, first occurrence reports, reports to the Magistrates, and I have several times o telegraph for or send a post messenger to fetch such records whilst a case is actually g on.

8. Another point I have noticed is the unfortunate way in which the police ally themselves one party or the other in rioting and property possession cases. I have found them deposing rely to favour of one side though an examination of the note-books shows evidence for both . This specially refers to Possession Case No. 5 of 1909 that I am now trying.

9. I make these observations merely to show that the blame for non-convictions may often tter ascribed to police indifference than to magisterial prejudice against the police.

(ii)

Letter—from the Head Assistant Magistrate, Narsapur Division.

To—the District Magistrate, Kistna.

Dated—the 28th February 1910.

No.—D. Dis. 73-Magl.

With reference to your R.C. No. 176/Magl., dated 14th February 1910, I have the to submit herewith a statement showing the punishments inflicted on the village rates and watchmen for the misconduct or neglect in the discharge of police duties.

Four cases under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, were filed before this during the year 1909, three of which were disposed of by my predecessor and one by n one case the accused was bound over for good behaviour and the accused in the ring cases were discharged as no case was made out against them. I would submit that ere numerical statement is no criterion of the attitude of Magistrates towards security edings in general. Persons who are arrested by the police in order that a conditional order ing them to show cause why they should not furnish security for their good behaviour framed against them are usually not in a position to furnish security and their convic- ans that they will be sent to jail on general grounds and not for any particular act. T estion at issue therefore will be whether it is for the public good that such and such a p should be sent to jail for a period. And unless it can be shown that the answer should b e affirmative, I think that the accused should be set at liberty. If the evidence is at all w or open to suspicion, the inference is that action is being taken not for the public go d but for statistical effect. It is all very well to say that a man was found with a house- breaking implement in the shade of a house, but the question is whether the evidence to that effect is credible. If it is, the man should, in my opinion, be charge-sheeted for an attempt to commit an offence. But my experience is that this kind of evidence does not withstand close examination in the majority of cases and puts a severe strain on the credulity of the Magistrate.

I have never before heard that villagers are afraid to come forward to give evidence against a real or supposed bad character. There are no doubt cases in which bad characters are protected in one village in order that they may commit offences in another, for instance certain Vadderas of very bad repute were protected at Nawabpalem in Nandigama taluk and committed offences in Tiruvur division, etc. When these decamped after committing an offence the police did not succeed in tracing them. It is obvious that if bad characters are being protected in a village, a very careful watch should be kept on them, if it is not possible to get admissible evidence.

Magistrates were not born with suspicion against the police; and if they sometimes entertain such suspicion, the police have probably earned it by their conduct. But I do not admit that there is any such suspicion unless the circumstances of the case under trial give rise to it.

I do not know what is meant by putting up a case in the best fashion. If it means that considerable ingenuity is used, I would submit that ingenuity is not necessary. The facts should be reported for action simply and honestly.

As regards lack of co-operation between the people and police, I do not think that people are averse to helping the police to catch thieves. But I do not think that it can be denied that the people try to avoid sessions cases. It is almost like having to go to a foreign country for some villagers in certain parts to go to Masulipatam. Moreover witnesses are very often subjected to very lengthy and distasteful cross examination; as the average pleader does not realize that it is better to rely on one or two strong points than on a score of weak ones.

The delay in replying is due to the necessity of sending to head-quarters for records relating to punishments of village magistrates, etc.

(iii)

Letter—from the Deputy Magistrate, Ellore Division.

To—the District Magistrate, Kistna.

Dated—the 23rd February 1910.

No.—Dis. 59-Magl.

With reference to your R.C. No. 176-Magl., dated 14th February 1910, I have the honour to submit my remarks on the views of the District Superintendent of Police about the working of the security sections.

Division.	Station.	G. Number	Mis. case Number.	Number of men put up.	Number bound over.	Number discharged.
Ellore	Vasantavada.	37	1	1	1	..
	Kovvur ..	61	26	1	1	..
	Do. ..	72	36	1	1	..
Kovvur ..	Devarapalli ..	6	3	2	2	..
	Do. ..	5				..
Potavaram Railway Police B. Division	Kadiedda ..	41	37	1	..	1
	Do. ..	32	31	5	..	5
	Bezvada North.	46	13	6	..	6

2. In the year 1909 the police put up eight charge sheets under the security sections as shown in the margin. Excluding the case put up by the Railway Police, there were in all eleven men charged, of whom five were convicted and six were discharged. I should consider this very fair indeed.

3. Of the five successful cases the first was a clear case of a person who was under orders of observation under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, and who escaped from observation. There was some increase of petty theft in the neighbourhood where he was found living in a false name. The case was on the whole well worked up by the Inspector of Police, Ellore.

4. The two cases of Kovvur and the two cases of Devarapalli stations ended in conviction because the village magistrates very largely helped the police. In the two cases of Kovvur station it was found that the village munsifs of all the adjoining villages reported the arrival of the accused, in their villages, of their rowdy and drunken behaviour, and of how they were a nuisance to the villagers.

5. All the unsuccessful cases belong to Kadiedda station. Here in one case (criminal No. 41 of Kadiedda) a young fellow of 18 was put up for security. The only evidence against him was that he was a Yanadi and a beggar and he was caught in a forest. Now the Yanadis do not prefer living in towns and their profession generally is begging. To take security from him one might have expected some evidence about his criminal tendencies or bad reputation. But there was none such. The boy had never been suspected of crime before. Some old numbers of the Yanadi gang were wanted by police. In searching for them the police caught this young fellow and not knowing what to do with him, the police charged him under the good behaviour section.

6. In the case of the other five men put up in this station the facts were merely these. A gang of five beggars were under police observation on the morning of the 21st October. On the evening they did not return to the place assigned by the police. On searching, the Station-house officer found them near the village in some forest. A certain amount of evidence was added on to this to show that they had two sheep with them—presumably stolen sheep. Unfortunately the witnesses broke completely down in this part of the story, the Station-house officer himself cutting a ridiculous figure in the witness box. I have no doubt it was difficult matter for the Station-house officer to watch a gang of beggars; it was much more comfortable if they could be safely lodged in jail and that was why they were charged.

7. In the case of these six people, I am sure a more careful Inspector would never have charged them. Mr. Mahipalsingh of Potavaram is a young acting Inspector and is still too much in the hands of his Station-house officer; and the Station-house officer of Kadiedda was certainly a bungler. I would add unscrupulous and untrustworthy.

8. So much for the cases tried in the year. Personally I know that security sections are rather useful than otherwise. Especially in Chintalapudi division and in Potavaram division—backward parts with plenty of jungle—the only way to prevent the dacoities and thefts that happened is to patrol the roads vigilantly, to watch the movements of suspicious characters and, when it could be effectually done, to bind them over. But I perfectly agree with what the Head Assistant Magistrate of Bezvada said about discouraging the filing of security cases which rest on weak evidence. When any such case is filed before me, I generally inform the Deputy Superintendent of Police after the disposal of the case, orally, as to the weak point in the case, so that he may instruct his Inspectors.

9. I am afraid the District Superintendent of Police thinks that entry in a police register is an infallible guide to the reputation of a man. I need not labour more on this point.

10. I believe in my division the police have no complaint that their work is viewed with extreme and unmerited suspicion. Generally the police have to blame themselves if a case of this nature fails. I am not aware that the Magistrates in this division have taken up a hostile attitude to the police.

11. A statement of the cases of misconduct of the village munsif or village police reported by the police in the year 1909 and action taken is appended. I am punishing village servants severely in cases of proved misconduct, but in several cases the facts reported are vague or cannot be substantiated.

(iv)

Letter—from the Deputy Magistrate, Gudivada.
To—the District Magistrate, Kistna.
Dated—the 23rd February 1910.
No.—Dis. 103/Magl.

With reference to your R. C. No. 176/Magl., dated 14th February 1910, I have the honour respectfully to report that only one case was charged by the police during 1909 under good behaviour sections, viz., Mis. Case No. 9 of 1909 (*vide* crime No. 106 of 1909 of the Gudivada station) and that this case ended in conviction. There is no case now pending as stated by the Superintendent of Police.

2. As regards the Superintendent's remarks that Magistrates in this district are averse to security cases, I beg respectfully to submit that this remark itself is enough to show that the fault lies more with the officers charging such cases than with the Magistrates; for it is worth consideration why all Magistrates should be of such attitude as the District Superintendent alleges. The reality is, that "Security cases" are based and charged by the police mostly upon vague and sometimes upon concocted evidence and thus fail.

3. A statement is submitted showing the misconduct or neglect on the part of the village magistrates or village police brought to notice by the police and the action taken during 1909.

(v)

Letter—from RAFI-UL-MULK SAHIB Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate, Head-quarters Division.
To—the District Magistrate, Kistna.
Dated—the 15th March 1910.
No.—Dis. 122/Magl.

With reference to your Memorandum R.C. No. 176/Magl., dated 14th February 1910, I have the honour to state that in almost all the security cases tried by me, the only evidence adduced by the police was the general bad repute of the individuals. Even this evidence was all based on mere hearsay. I think it would not be doing justice to the accused if such evidence is relied upon.

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2. In most of the security cases filed in my court, the police did not produce any house-breaking instrument in the possession of the accused, nor were the accused reported to have been lurking suspiciously on untimely hours during nights near the dwelling houses of any village. It is usual with the wandering gangs who have no fixed abode and who live by coolly or other profession of their caste, such as basket-making, snake catching, selling pigs and begging, to live far away from the village under shady trees and out-of-the-way places as their halting in the village is a nuisance to the villagers. It is highly probable that their living in such places is misconstrued by the police to be lurking for committing crimes. I do not deny, of course, the existence of bad characters among the lot registered in a gang, but such men are always able-bodied men and I think they cleverly manage to keep themselves aloof from the gang, visit their wives during nights for fear that they may be arrested by the police and bound over under security sections. What remains in the gang are old infirm males, children and females. The police generally put in an occurrence report stating that when they go to the gang to search their huts in connection with thefts reported either in the vicinity or at a distance from their abode, the gang men run away and that they (police) have managed to catch hold of some of them. These men generally appear to be weak, old, mainly depending on the earnings of the other members of the gang whom the police report as having escaped. The society hates them on account of their filthy condition surrounded by pigs, etc. It may be true the success in bad livelihood cases depends on the attitude of the trying Magistrate, but the attitude of the police also towards the poorer classes is to be taken into consideration. The frequent shifting of the gangs from place to place is also partly due to, I believe, fear of police, as in some districts, I hear the Inspectors and the Station-house officers at once drive them out of their jurisdiction on mere suspicion that they would commit crimes. It is highly probable that the crimes said to have occurred during the stay of a gang might have been committed by some persons other than the gang people. The bad characters among the villagers themselves might have availed themselves of this opportunity to commit crimes. In India begging is considered to be a profession, and until that is put down, with an iron hand, charging people for no ostensible means of livelihood is a great hardship. The increase or decrease in the number of security cases depends upon the nature of men who charge-sheet the accused, the attitude of the Magistrate, not to speak of the rise in the price of grain and the labour available in particular localities. If the gangmen go for labour in any particular division there the police run them in, under security sections. Men do not become bad characters by not having a fixed abode, by going to a new station or by shifting from place to place. Another cause for not securing a fair percentage of convictions is that, according to new scheme, a new life has been introduced in the Police department by appointing Sub-Inspectors. These men are raw and have no experience. However clever and smart a man may be from physical and educational attainments it will take him some time to cool down and gain experience of police work and the business despatched by the Magistrates. In their zeal to show good work, they think, I believe, that the larger the number of cases reported by them the greater the credit they will get. I have known cases in my experience as a Magistrate where the police have worked with vindictiveness. In one case I noticed the same accused was charge-sheeted a number of times during the space of one year seeing the accused was left off in all the courts, one after another. Therefore a Magistrate who gains some experience of the district must necessarily take with caution complaints filed before him, by such of the police officers as give room to suspect the genuineness of their charge.

3. No misconduct or neglect on the part of the village magistrates or village police has been brought to notice with reference to individuals fit to be bound over under the security sections. Some complaints have been received from the police against the village magistrates and mohatads for not reporting crime and patrolling property. A statement showing such complaints and action taken thereon by me is herewith submitted.

Extract from the remarks of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, dated the 26th March 1910, No. R.C. 326/Genl., on the Police Administration Report of the Kistna district for the year 1909.

Security for good behaviour.—The District Magistrate has objected in the strongest terms to Mr. Moore's remarks and his criticisms of the attitude of the Magistracy that he has recorded in this report are hardly likely to lead to better results in the future. At the same time I do not think he intended in any way to cavil at the District Magistrate's rulings nor do I think that he wished to imply that the production of Police records containing entries made by the Police which are to an accused's discredit should in themselves suffice to justify a Magistrate demanding security. Mr. Moore has only been a very short time in the district and can hardly be in a position to offer any decided opinion. It is presumed that all charge sheets under sections 109-110, C.C.P., are carefully perused by him before countersignature. If the evidence is carefully sifted and the Prosecuting Inspector consulted in all such cases I am convinced that better results would be attained. I cannot conceive that Mr. Moore intends to accept such an excuse from an Inspector as "What is the use? They will only get off". I would suggest that a copy of the District Magistrate's remarks and the replies of the Divisional Magistrates forwarded by him be sent to Mr. Moore for any further remarks he may have to offer.

Letter—from J. MOORE, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Kistna.
To—the Inspector-General of Police, Madras (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, Waltair).
Dated—the 29th March 1910.
No.—222, Judicial.

I have the honour to submit my replies to the remarks of the District Magistrate on the Administration Report of the district for 1909. I regret there has been delay in this but I have only received the copy of District Magistrate's remarks this day (29th March 1910).

Paragraph 7.—The Magistrates do, I think, generally take all action that is required, when such cases are handed up to them.

Paragraph 14.—I think the District Magistrate is right. I have found gang work in this district, very much neglected, but I am glad to say I think matters are beginning to improve since I have punished several men severely.

Paragraph 20.—Noted.

Paragraph 22.—I do not think I shall be far wrong if I say that the District Magistrate's remarks about the want of life and energy of Bandar Police apply equally well to the whole district. There are very few exceptions, I am sorry to say.

Paragraph 29.—The District Magistrate alludes to my impertinence. Let me at once say, that I had no intention of such a thing. As, however, he has taken my remarks in this light, I humbly apologize. The figures in these cases are so striking that if I had not offered any explanation of them, I should have been called on to submit one. I therefore gave what I believe are the true facts of the matter. No doubt a lot is to be laid to bad police work, but not all.

I most decidedly do not think that the mere production of police records is sufficient on which to demand security from accused, but I do maintain that a certain amount of weight may be given to such records. I was not aware until the District Magistrate told me, sometime after I had submitted my report to him, that he had earned the reputation in Anantapur of being against security work. He told me that on enquiry in that district, it was found that he was quite in the right. Nevertheless, I think this supports my contention to some extent, for I do not believe a similar state of affairs will be found to exist in other districts. I do not personally think that the District Magistrate is averse to security work but I feel sure that Divisional Magistrates generally think he is.

I have not seen copies of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates' replies on the copies of my remarks furnished to them, but I will deal with them as far as the District Magistrate quotes them.

The Divisional Magistrate, Bezwada, refers to three cases. I do not think I need go into details about them further than I have done in my report. If they were charged in such a slovenly fashion, I feel sure the fact must have been brought to my attention, though I cannot recollect it, and I must have dealt with the men at fault. I can recall no case in which the Prosecuting Inspector has reported that it will not stand. If he had done so, I should have ordered him to withdraw it. On the other hand, to prevent such things happening, Inspectors have orders to submit a copy of the charge sheet to the Prosecuting Inspector for his remarks before it is laid before the Magistrate. I am calling on the Prosecuting Inspector to furnish me with the instances in which he had given his opinion that cases would not stand, in spite of which they were charged and proceeded with.

As regards the Ellore Divisional Magistrate's remarks, I must, in all fairness, say that I do not think he is unsympathetic towards security work though I am informed on good authority that he believes the District Magistrate is averse to it.

As regards the Gudiváda Divisional Magistrate's remarks, all evidence in security cases must necessarily be more or less vague. If evidence is concocted, it is his duty to have handed up the case to me, but he has not done this since I have been in charge nor in my predecessor's time as far as I am at present aware.

I note that the District Magistrate has not quoted from the remarks of the Divisional Magistrates of Narasapur and Bandar. I think, in all fairness to myself, I may quote an instance of the procedure of the latter, and I don't think I can be accused of bias if I describe it as unsympathetic. Let me at the outset say that I have handed the matter up to the District Magistrate and he replied that he is handing the Deputy Magistrate up to Government. Some 9 or 11 security cases (I forgot the precise numbers and dates as I have not the records in camp but they are approximate and the slight differences are immaterial) were charged before him about the 14th September 1909; yet up to the middle of February 1910, not a single witness had been examined, though the case had been posted for nearly a score of times, on each of which the witnesses and Police had to come in some distance to attend court. The cases have not been disposed of yet but I don't for a moment expect them to end in conviction now. The witnesses must have had enough of attending court and will doubtless say they know nothing so as to get free from repeated journeys to court, as quickly as possible.

As I have said above, it was very far from my intention to be impertinent to the District Magistrate. It is quite true I have only been in the district a short time but that is no reason why my contentions should be wrong. I may say that when I took charge of the district my predecessor warned me that this was the state of affairs. I did not however simply trust to what he told me but looked into the matter myself with the result that I found them as I have stated.

I cannot agree with the District Magistrate that it is improper on my part to allow my Inspectors to speak to me as I have shown. I encourage them to speak openly to me. If they do not tell me the truth, they are well aware that they would get into trouble, and in the present instance, I am sure they would not have dared make such replies, had there not been truth in them for they know that such replies are likely to be verified and if they were found untrue, they would be punished. Moreover, the cry would not be so general, were there not some truth in it.

Replies of District Superintendent of Police to Official Memorandum, No. 130/Int., dated 7th April 1910.

Paragraph 4.—Rewards.—I am equally of opinion that the figures are entirely out of proportion to the size and importance of the district, but I cannot admit that I have neglected my opportunities of recommending men for rewards. Since I have taken charge of the district, I have had two Inspectors' meetings and at each, have impressed on Inspectors my desire to reward good work, and I think that I can safely assert that I have neglected no opportunity of recommending men for rewards where I could, in cases which have occurred since I took charge. The Deputy Inspector-General will be able to say that I have not been behind hand in recommending men for rewards in cases which occurred long before I took charge.

2. Security for good behaviour.—I have already replied lengthily to the District Magistrate's remarks, but now that I have received a copy of the full replies of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates, I will briefly remark on each.

I. Joint Magistrate, Bezwada.—Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5. Of these three cases, two as far as I remember were charged before I came to the district and I do not feel justified in remarking on them. In the third, as far as I remember, two men were arrested at night, one an old offender with a house-breaking instrument. I understood that both men were being put up under the security sections. As I was then in a corner of the district, Inspector put in a duplicate of the charge-sheet direct, only charging the old offender and sent me a copy to see. He ought of course, to have charged the other man as well, but as he had not done so, I intended charging him separately when the other case was convicted. As, however, the old offender got off, no further action could be taken. The Joint Magistrate told the Prosecuting Inspector that he would have convicted both had they been charged together. As I have previously admitted the figures in the security work are no doubt partly due to bad police work, but I maintain they are by no means wholly due to it.

As regards the assertion that no one turns up to prosecute cases, I can only recollect one instance where the Joint Magistrate brought the fact to my notice and on enquiry I found that the absence of a prosecutor was unavoidable.

Touching the fact the Prosecuting Inspector often has received no instructions, this applies to appeals and the matter is now under correspondence. Appeals are often put in at the last minute. The Division Inspector had heard nothing about it, and all the Prosecuting Inspector hears is a card that such and such a calendar case will be taken up in a few days. There is nothing to show what section the case comes under or what station or even division it belongs to. The result is, he has just time to get to the Magistrate's Court, find out the case, hastily read through the records and then appear before the Magistrate. As I have said, there is nothing to show what section the case comes under, and the Prosecuting Inspector was, as far as I remember, summoned in a non-cognisable case sometime ago. This matter is under correspondence.

As regards the Prosecuting Inspector's statement that he had advised that certain cases could not stand, I do not understand it and have called on him to explain. Had he informed me of such a fact I should not have allowed a case to be charged, or if it had been, would have ordered its withdrawal. Had Inspector given such advice, I do not understand why he wasted the Court's time by letting him take up the case. He should have asked for an adjournment, explaining that he expected orders to withdraw it.

Paragraph 6.—These two cases occurred sometime before I took charge and the dacoity is at present under trial in Gódvári Sessions. I went through the records some months ago, and must say that I think it should have been registered as dacoity, but it seemed to me to have been rightly referred as false. I await the opinion of the Sessions Court for further action.

As regards the riot case, this is the one, as far as I remember in which the station-house officer's absence was satisfactorily explained.

(7) No instance of this has been brought to my notice.

(8) No such case has ever been brought to my notice. I am now writing for particulars in this case.

(9) Again I admit that part is due to bad police work. In all fairness, I must say that Mr. Coleridge is not one of the Magistrates against whom I would complain.

II. *Head Assistant Magistrate, Narasapur.*—I do not think these remarks require any replies from me. I feel compelled, however, to say that I have recently inspected Bezvada division and have been obliged to admit that there is no doubt something in what my Inspector says about this Magistrate's procedure while in charge of the sub-division.

III. *Deputy Magistrate, Ellore.*—I have already remarked that I do not complain against this Magistrate. I think, however, I may draw attention to the fact that one of his Sub-Magistrates when calling to see me told me that he had told him, he did not like security cases being put up as the District Magistrate was very much against them.

IV. *Deputy Magistrate, Gudivada.*—I have already replied to these remarks.

V. *Deputy Magistrate, Head-quarters Division, Masulipatam.*—I do not see how I can well add to my previous remarks about this Magistrate, for his remarks are vague and do not refer to any particular case. I would, however, draw attention to the fact that if all the evidence adduced in security cases is so worthless as he says, then his action in keeping the accused under remand for five or six months before he lets them off, is unaccountable.

KISTNA,
16th April 1910.

J. MOORE,
Superintendent of Police.

Forwarded.

22nd April 1910.

C. D. J. CARMICHAEL,
Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.

Remarks of the Inspector-General of Police.

While it is to be regretted that Mr. Moore expressed so decided an opinion after having served so short a time in the district, Mr. Scott's strong protest was, I think, hardly called for. Mr. Scott alludes to his reputation as regards security cases and there can be no doubt, but that his subordinates are well aware of it. I do not for a moment believe that Mr. Moore intended any impertinence.

14th July 1910.

D. W. G. COWIE,
Inspector-General of Police.

Guntur.

D. Dis. No. 130-Magl.

Forwarded.

2. The undersigned joined the district when Mr. Young was in charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police; from then up to the end of 1909 was a period of exceptional difficulties which have, fortunately, been dealt with by the District Superintendent of Police and his staff very successfully.

3. As regards the remarks in paragraph 7 of the report about village police, the revision of village establishments will not lead to any appreciable increase in the number of mohatads (village policemen). The standard scale does not provide for more than one mohatad for the smaller villages, and it is feared that there is not much prospect of an increase beyond the standard being sanctioned, though there can be no doubt that the standard scale is insufficient in some cases for efficient work; when the village magistrate has despatched his one mohatad with crime reports to the police station and Sub-Magistrate, he has no servant at hand for any other police duty, and for this reason it is doubted whether it will be advisable to call upon village magistrates to circulate information of crimes to neighbouring villages; even if there are two mohatads the wisdom of sending both of them out of the village on the commission of a serious crime is open to doubt. A draft order imposing this duty was circulated to the District Superintendent of Police and Divisional Magistrates for criticism but it has not been issued as an order, and it is proposed to let the matter drop. The Resident in Hyderabad has, however, been requested to ascertain whether reciprocal arrangements can be made for the exchange of information between the village police of certain villages on either side of the frontier.

4. At the instance of the District Superintendent of Police, rewards have been given liberally, and it is believed that this is a sound course.

5. There will be no objection to the publication of translations of the sections quoted in paragraph 7 in the village sheet, which it is the duty of the village officers to read to the ryots.

6. With regard to huts on the roadsides for ghat talaiyaris, the District Board resolved in March 1908 to allow the use of sites on four roads, and no other requisition for sites appears to be pending with the District Board. The resolution appears to have been communicated to the District Superintendent of Police.

7. As regards the cases mentioned, it is unfortunate that the Bapatla Fund case has ended in acquittal; the decision is understood to have turned on the question of interpretation of the Association's rules.

In the Tenali bomb case the two Judges have confirmed the conviction on one count which has therefore become final; the right man has therefore been put up and finally convicted in this important case, which is satisfactory, whatever may become of the other counts of the charge.

In the Guntur gambling case a revision petition is pending against the conviction on appeal by the undersigned. The raid in this case was an excellent piece of work.

Considering the peculiar difficulties of the case, the result of the Kotappakonda trial is satisfactory.

The undersigned is able to state that the Additional Judge who tried the three important cases, namely, the Kotappakonda rioting case, the sedition case and the bomb case, acquitted certain of the accused because the evidence was insufficient, but not because he suspected the honesty of the evidence. The evidence put forward must therefore have been carefully sifted, and this result is creditable to the Criminal Intelligence department officers and others who worked up the three cases.

As regards Sessions case 38/09, the undersigned is of opinion that the accused should have been convicted of attempt to murder, and has addressed Government in the matter; it must however be remembered that where the District Magistrate thinks that Sessions cases have not been correctly dealt with, it is but rarely that he can properly take steps to get the matter put right; even if a case has been dealt with by any other Court, it is not often that steps to obtain an appeal against an acquittal, or against an inadequate sentence, can be taken usefully.

13th February 1910.

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

Nellore.

No. 5 Tour-D./Magl.

Forwarded to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

Paragraph 2.—Within the last two years I have been in the district there were three Superintendents and as many Deputy Superintendents. This it is needless to say is hardly conducive to good administration. I have spoken about this to Mr. Cowie. Four out of the 15 divisions were in charge of Inspectors and the remaining 11 were managed either by Sub-Inspectors or head constables. Early attempts should be made for putting in pukka Inspectors in charge of divisions.

Paragraph 7.—The improvement in the discipline and efficiency of the reserve police is due evidently to the replacement of Mr. Gibbs by Mr. Sparkes, a better man.

Paragraph 8.—Crime in town was very bad last year. It was put down by M.R.Ry. Ramachandra Nayudu (now in Criminal Intelligence department). After he left, it began to increase and though vigorous measures have been taken by the District Superintendent of Police it cannot be said to have reverted to its normal state. The idea of plain clothes patrol is excellent and the scheme will be watched with interest.

Paragraph 15.—I have given much personal attention to this matter and got my subordinates to do so with the result that, as stated by the District Superintendent of Police, there is an improvement in the work of the village officers and an increasing tendency to co-operation with the police. I have also been giving suitable rewards to village officers with good results. Considering the emoluments and the source of recruitment of the talaiyaris the finding of proper men for the post must continue to be difficult. If pensioned sepoys could be persuaded to take up this post it will be a decided improvement. It is doubtful, however, if they will, but an attempt may be made. The proposal of free grant of land to talaiyaris near their thanas is no doubt a good one, but the difficulty in many cases will be to find land suitable for cultivation near their huts.

Paragraph 16.—I am not sure that the increase in other than grave crime is due to people having greater confidence in the Sub-Inspectors and their seeking their assistance oftener than they were accustomed to, though I would fain believe it is. I am inclined rather to think that it will be sometime before this class of officers establish themselves into the confidence of the people.

The decrease in nuisance cases is somewhat disheartening in spite of my remark on this head (paragraph 17, page 11 of the Administration report for 1908). I know, however, that Mr. Cunningham is paying attention to it and hope to see an improvement. The decrease in crime is very slight and is not proportionate to the increase in the force. This may in part be accounted for by the divisions not having been well manned as yet.

Paragraph 24.—I have had to notice in some cases that the recommendations of the police as to the grant or otherwise of licenses were capricious and not based on proper and careful enquiry the necessity for which is too obvious to dilate upon.

Paragraph 27.—The general results of detection are unfortunately unsatisfactory, but the reasons given by Mr. Cunningham go a great way to explain it. The Sub-Inspectors are raw and inexperienced and it will be sometime before they learn their work and be able to overcome the obstructiveness and enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the Station-house officers whom they have replaced.

Paragraph 30.—No reference is made to the number of times the superior officers of the police attended the Sessions trials. The importance of this duty cannot be too strongly impressed.

Paragraph 32.—In the five cases referred to I thought it was enough to draw the attention of the Magistrate to the inadequacy of the sentences. Reference to the High Court did not appear to me to be either necessary or desirable.

Paragraph 35.—I do not think the Magistrates have shown any such tendency. As a rule it is difficult to prove a case of false charge and failure in most cases was due to this intrinsic difficulty.

Paragraph 37.—It is a matter for congratulation that more cases had been enquired into by District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Paragraphs 40 and 43.—It is regrettable that K.Ds. and receivers have not been properly looked after in the past, but I am aware that Mr. Cunningham is giving his personal attention to this and to the proper application of the security sections though in this last respect there is room for improvement still. Mr. Cunningham deserves praise for having obtained a true insight into the working of the preventive sections in the past and I hope he will use this knowledge to the benefit of the innocent beggars and wanderers that are too frequently put up under the security sections. Receivers have to be watched even more closely than K.Ds., and if this is done systematically and intelligently, crime is sure to diminish.

Paragraph 41.—Mr. Cunningham is taking interest in this matter and I hope to see an improvement.

Paragraph 48.—I endorse the view of the District Superintendent of Police.

Paragraph 49.—I am glad to observe that Mr. Cunningham is a tactful and energetic officer. He takes great interest in his work. His investigations are careful and thorough.

I endorse the opinion of the District Superintendent of Police as regards other officers referred to by him. I have had to sanction the prosecution of Inspector Ramaswamy Aiyangar of Darsi under sections 342 and 352, Indian Penal Code. Owing to lapse of time the witnesses were gained over and the case fell through. He is now being prosecuted for hushing up a serious offence.

MUHAMMAD QADIR NAVAZ KHAN SAHIB,
District Magistrate.

22nd February 1910.

Kurnool.

N. Dis. No. 130-Magl.

Forwarded.

Officers.—I assumed the charge of the district on 1st March 1909 when Mr. George was the Superintendent. He was relieved on 23rd March 1909. I found that no enquiry was made into the conduct of the Police officers impugned in the Sessions Court judgment No. 41 of 1908 though my predecessor Mr. Hughes and the Sessions Judge Mr. Roberts directed that full enquiry should be made into the charges against head constables Shali Sahib and Ram Singh and constables Madduleti and Subbanna. I also found that several reminders were issued to the Police Superintendent urging the necessity of making full enquiry into the conduct of the Police officers without any avail. I then sent a demi-official note to Mr. Skinner on the 15th April 1909 to which a reply was after all received exculpating the policemen from all blame. I then brought the whole matter to the notice of the Inspector-General with the result that the Inspector Mr. Walton, head constable Ram Singh and two constables were transferred from the district and that one head constable Shali Sahib was dismissed. The same Shali Sahib figured along with others in an extortion case which ended in his conviction and sentence to three months' imprisonment which was upheld in the appellate court. I am of opinion that Mr. Skinner is too junior an officer to be in charge of so important a police district as this. I have also to state that I have not been very satisfied with his tours of inspection.

2. On the 1st June 1909, a robbery took place in a village of Ramallakota taluk within ten miles from Kurnool and the Sub-Inspector, Ramallakota, and the Station-house officer of Narnur and a constable were accused of torture to get a confession. The matter was brought by me to the notice of the Superintendent of Police and the result was that the Sub-Inspector

was transferred, that the Station-house officer was reduced to the grade of a constable, and that the police constable was charged before a criminal tribunal. He was, however, acquitted.

3. Another dacoity occurred in Yerragondapalem which the police referred as false, but the Deputy Magistrate, after personal and careful enquiry, has come to the conclusion that the police hushed up a true case. But the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Baquar Ali Khan Sahib, supported the theory of the police. These papers are still pending.

4. A theft of a sheep occurred in Dhona division which the police were reported to have hushed up. On my bringing the matter to the Superintendent of Police the Sub-Inspector and a police constable were transferred and were respectively suspended and reduced.

5. Recently one European head constable is charged with burglary and the case is before the Joint Magistrate. I have just learned that he has been discharged.

6. I brought to the notice of the Inspector-General the inordinate delay caused by the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Ranganatha Rao, in answering a reference regarding the retrial of a murder case and the Deputy Superintendent of Police was severely reprimanded by the Inspector-General.

7. *Relations between the Police and Magistracy.*—The relations between the police and the magistracy have been cordial except in the Markapur division where the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Baquar Ali Khan Sahib, is inclined never to listen to anything against his men.

8. *Metta talaiyaries.*—The system of supplying confiscated guns to the Metta talaiyaries for petrol duty has favourable results and 100 guns have already been supplied to them. The whole number of talaiyaries will be soon equipped with guns.

9. *Prevention under security sections.*—Only 68 persons were bound over under security sections. The number is ridiculously small in a district where there are several criminal gangs and rowdy characters prone to commit murders especially in Koilkuntla taluk which is notorious for murders.

KURNOOL,
22nd February 1910.

J. H. ROBERTSON,
District Magistrate.

Bellary.

Paragraph 4.—The deficiency of officers is very marked. With 100 extra men only one extra officer was employed, although the extra number required was 15 at least.

Paragraph 5.—It is very satisfactory to find that in spite of the chronic difficulty in recruiting, so many men have already been obtained. It is not desirable to lower the standard for the remaining vacancies; if the men of the proper type are not forthcoming, recruiting may be spread over several years.

Paragraph 9.—A conviction under the Towns Nuisances Act cannot be a serious matter and can hardly call for departmental notice.

Paragraph 12.—Considering how extraordinarily backward this district is in education, the percentage of literates is quite good.

Paragraph 13.—I cannot commit myself to the opinion expressed in the first sub-paragraph. The proposals to increase the number of talaiyaries has necessitated references to taluk officers, but I hope to address the Board of Revenue shortly. I am entirely in favour of rewarding both village officers and private individuals for good work done in the detection of crime, but in the case of the former this should be something more than merely doing their duty to deserve a reward. I am not surprised the Superintendent has to complain of delays in reporting crime. The village staff is inferior and I am not satisfied with the control exercised by taluk officers over them; they are far too often allowed to do as they please. I have pointed this out time after time to the Taluk officers, and I hope to rouse them to a sense of their responsibility for keeping village officers up to the mark.

Paragraph 18.—The increase in murders is an unsatisfactory feature of the year's record. It is at all times difficult to account for increases in this particular crime. It is mainly in the black cotton taluks and these are conspicuous in this respect in all the Ceded districts, where the Kapu is wealthy and seems to have little regard for human life. The only preventive measures that suggest themselves are: (1) binding over the leaders on both sides in villages where faction feeling runs high, (2) imposing a punitive force in any village where a murder given reason to suppose that the vendatta will be carried on, and the Superintendent has been instructed to act on these lines. The death of the Tahsildar of Adoni was a very exceptional case, and the acquittal of the accused by the High Court is a matter which the ryot cannot understand. The only way it presents itself to his mind is that a Government servant was killed and the man who killed him was let off by Government. The acquittal must have a very bad effect in a district already notorious for murders. The dacoities in Daroji and Kudatini are remarkable. Whenever it is proposed to abolish a police station, the people of the locality protest against it, as the location of a police station in their midst is considered a guarantee of security. Yet in both these cases in large villages, the local police were useless to protect the victims. The cowardice displayed by the people themselves is remarkable.

Crowds of people have been licensed to possess arms for self-protection, but when such an occasion as this arises the weapons are never used. One bold man with a gun would probably have made the dacoits turn tail as soon as they found there was a chance of shooting.

Paragraph 21.—The advice given to the cotton sellers is distinctly to the point, and it should be possible to enlist the assistance of the buyers in this direction.

Paragraph 28.—In several of the cases instituted for preferring a false charge, the evidence for the prosecution was quite inadequate. I do not share the opinion of the Superintendent that 11 acquittals out of 13 prosecutions can have an admirable effect. The cases take up a great deal of the time of 1st-class Magistrates who have no time to spare, and this is an aspect of the matter that calls for serious consideration. Before the police put such cases in court, the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent should satisfy himself there is definite evidence to prove the falsity of the charge. It is not sufficient that complainant has failed to prove the charge, or that the prosecution evidence has broken down. Success in this direction can be judged only by convictions.

Paragraph 29.—A radical change was carried out in the registration of gangs. It reduces work immensely, and it will be interesting to see whether it affects results in any way. The settlement of the Rudrapad Korachas promises well, since the settlers are so far absolved from participation in the crimes of which these gangs are suspected. I am asking the Superintendent to bring to notice any cases in which Magistrates decline to pass orders under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Security cases require more careful consideration from the police. I cannot recollect any case in which the Magistrates declined to take security without good reason, save one which was referred to the High Court, who declined to interfere.

BELLARY,
15th February 1910.

J. A. CUMMING,
District Magistrate.

Anantapur.

Letter—from R. MORRIS, Esq., District Magistrate, Anantapur.
To—the Inspector-General of Police (through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Bellary).
Dated—the 14th March 1910.
No.—D. Dis. 198.

I have the honour to forward the annual administration report of the Superintendent of Police, Anantapur, dated 15th February 1910, C. No. 273 Gl., which reached my office on the 22nd. Owing to a sudden pressure of work in the last three weeks, I have been compelled to detain it until now.

2. It is unfortunate that the force should at the close of the year have been so far below strength, especially as the hot weather is coming on, which is so often a season of crime. All Tahsildars have been instructed to assist the superior officers of police as much as possible in obtaining intelligent recruits, and a notice has also from time to time been published in the village sheets of the District Gazette inviting applicants. It is to be hoped that as a result the shortage may disappear before long.

3. I had occasion in commenting on the annual report for 1908 to allude to the very large proportion of constables, over 40 per cent., who were illiterate, and the ill results which followed from this. I am glad to see a considerable improvement this year, the percentage of illiterates in the force having fallen to 34.3. The report does not state how many of these illiterates are in the higher ranks; but I am probably safe in concluding that all head constables and all of higher ranks can read and write. The number of illiterate constables is therefore 217 out of 545 or 39.4 per cent. As in last year the report is silent as to minor crime. What I said last year still holds good, that in several of the larger towns the police have no notion of what a "nuisance" is. This is only to be expected where the average intelligence and education of the ordinary constable is so low and if constables cannot deal intelligently with nuisances they can hardly be expected to do so with grave crimes. There is however no occasion for despair: if it was possible in 1909 to obtain 94 men who could read and write out of 104 enlisted, there is reason to hope that the illiterate percentage will show a rapid decline in future years, with correspondingly good results in the intelligence and work of the force. Parenthetically I may say that I pointed out to the Superintendent of Police last year the bad work of the town police in regard to minor crime and I shall do so again now. With the improvement in education an improvement in the conduct of the force has followed, as shown by the smaller number of punishments.

4. The figures under rewards in paragraph 10 are incorrect. The number of rewards I sanctioned in 1909 was 13—2 to village headmen, 4 to talaiyaries and 7 to private persons—of a total value of Rs. 55.

5. The report is very brief on the relations between the regular police and the village magistracy and the village police. They seem to have been more satisfactory than in the past,

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and reports received from time to time indicate that there is a tendency now towards greater co-operation. Improvement must however be slow, as the personnel of the village staff is inferior. The subject is continuing to engage attention.

6. In the nature of things there is little or no cultivable land in the places where ghat talaiyaries are posted, and though I shall be glad to co-operate as far as possible, I am afraid that the hope of improving the work of these servants by giving them land to cultivate near their ghat sheds is rather a vain one.

7. The reserve is efficient, but I should like to see it still further strengthened. I do not think a bugle band would be much use: if a band is started for the reserve, it had better be a fife and drum band, which would be of great assistance in drilling the reserve and recruits.

8. The price of food-grains was rather lower in 1909 than it was in 1908. The Superintendent in part II of his report appears to attribute the increase in grave crime to high prices. While it may well be that the number of crimes reported remained high as the result of two consecutive seasons of high prices, the fact that prices were slightly lower in the year under report would, on the Superintendent's theory, have led to a decrease. Mr. Scott has already shown in his remarks printed on page 11 of G.O., No. 1195, Judicial, dated 31st August 1908, that high prices do not always involve an increase of crime. As a matter of fact the number of crimes in 1909 (677) was only slightly higher than in 1906 (651) a year of relatively low prices. The figures of the past two years rather bear out the theory I put forward last year, that years in which the number of persons called on to give security for good behaviour is small are followed by years in which the number of crimes against property increase. The number of persons bound over in 1907 was 31: the number of grave crimes excluding murders was 578 in 1908. In 1908 only 22 persons were bound over and the grave crimes other than murder were 661. In my remarks last year, I anticipated a rise in crime owing to the small number of persons bound over, and my anticipation has unfortunately proved correct.

9. The number of murders has fallen slightly but this is a class of crime for the increase and decrease of which reasons cannot be assigned. The percentage of detection was better than last year, but better results might perhaps have been obtained had my suggestion of last year in regard to rewards been acted on.

10. The increase in the number of cases investigated personally by the Superintendent is very satisfactory.

11. Considering that 194 cases were found on investigation to be maliciously and wilfully false, it is disappointing that so few complainants were prosecuted for making false complaints and giving false information.

12. A greater number of persons were bound over during the year to give security for good behaviour than in 1908, but the number is still small. I have found however that a number of Inspectors seem still to be unaware of the nature of the evidence which should be produced in such cases, and have discussed the matter with the Superintendent. I trust there will be an improvement.

Cuddapah.

Forwarded.

The strength of the police is lamentably below the required standard. It is exceptionally deplorable that there should be a deficiency of 6 Inspectors and 41 Sub-Inspectors in a district notorious for crime. The consequence of this must be that the investigation of crime will be still in the hands of head constables and that no improvement is possible. The changes in the superior staff due to the illness of the late Superintendent and, subsequent to the close of 1909, the transfer of Mr. Mayne are in my opinion detrimental to police work.

2. I must however acknowledge that during the period Mr. P. B. Thomas held charge of the district in addition to his own duties I received valuable information from him as to the efficiency of the police in this district.

3. The Superintendent states that 261 men were recruited during the year.

This does not appear to tally with the statement in paragraph 5, that 942 recruits were instructed in the district school.

4. The punishments decreased moderately during the year which is attributed to improvement in conduct, but which may be due to the changes that occurred in the superior staff. Judicial punishments were also slightly less than in the previous year.

The extremely light fine of 10 rupees imposed on a constable who was extorting petty sums from shopkeepers is due to the Magistrate considering that the constable would be dismissed from the service. I am not aware what action the Superintendent has taken in this case.

5. The Superintendent would have done well to have detailed at greater length what services are rendered by nearly 500 ghat talaiyaries who are employed in the district.

They are frequently found away from their houses and I recently heard that they were trying to levy black-mail on some people returning from Kolar. In my opinion the talaiyari system is on too large a scale, and there is not efficient control over these men who are paid small salaries on which they can hardly live. I do not think they patrol the roads properly.

Underpaid men in such positions are likely to adopt all kinds of malpractices and the Superintendent should, I consider, report in how many cases they rendered any actual service in arresting criminals or assisting the regular police.

6. *Crime*.—While dacoities have increased there is a reduction of 53 in the reported number of house-breaking offences. It is very satisfactory that the gang which committed 5 dacoities was arrested after much difficulty, and sentenced in several cases.

The percentage of detection in dacoities in the district was only 14 per cent. This crime, except in the instance noted, appears to be committed almost with impunity.

It is essential that special officers should be deputed to investigate such crimes, should they continue as at present.

Out of 61 cases of murder that occurred the detection during the year must be estimated at 14 per cent. In some cases the Police have no doubt failed to secure convictions owing to the absence of reliable evidence corroborating the information of an approver or the confession of an accused which has been subsequently retracted. In other cases, when any faction is concerned, the complainant's party has involved all their enemies in the charge, instead of the actual criminals, and the cases have thus failed.

7. Some of the murders committed have been of a very daring and sensational character. Two Village Reddis have been murdered. In one case the mastery of a gang of railway coolies was hacked to death, because he had reported against some of the men.

The murder of Rami Reddi referred to by the Superintendent was the result of a plot, and it is believed that assassins can be hired in Proddatur or the neighbouring taluk to commit such crimes.

I think the reduction of stations in the district which is inevitable under the new scheme, will lead to much greater difficulty in detecting murder, as there must be greater delay in receiving reports from the villages and in holding the inquest and sending the bodies for *post mortem* investigation.

8. The Superintendent has described in detail the causes which led to the failure of some security cases which were brought in the Madanapalle sub-division. The Joint Magistrate has not taken up some cases promptly and has discharged large number of persons and the result was that the Police would not file cases in his Court until I drew the attention of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police to the necessity for continuing their efforts to prevent crime.

I have subsequently noticed an improvement in this respect, but it is remarkable, that all the other Magistrates in the district have dealt with these cases quite differently. I consider that the district is eminently one where the Police should not be hampered in dealing with factions or notorious offenders.

9. In conclusion I have to remark that I have not observed any improvement in the district from the employment of Sub-Inspectors in certain stations, but I anticipate that, when they have gained more experience, there will be a considerable improvement.

CAMP TALAMANCHIPATNAM,
20th February 1910.

J. G. D. PARTRIDGE,
District Magistrate.

North Arcot.

The revision of establishments in accordance with the proposals of the Police Commission is gradually progressing but it is too early yet to pronounce on the success of the Sub-Inspector as compared with the head constable. So far as my experience goes, it is doubtful whether the change is for the better, but the Sub-Inspectors are still new to their work and may improve.

2. The discipline of the force was generally satisfactory, although the number of men punished for offences committed in their official capacity was still rather large.

3. *Paragraph 7*.—The case of the village munsif of Kattagampalayam and his brother Venkatarama Aiyar proved to be a very doubtful one. The complainant in the case was a woman, who seems to have fallen out with her paramour and the matter was really hushed up between them and not by the village munsif. The village munsifs and Police on the whole have done very good work. As regards the special talaiyaries who are supposed to guard the roads, I am very doubtful whether they are of any use except in rare instances. The establishment certainly requires revision and I have just asked the Acting Superintendent of Police to take the matter up. The general rumour is that they are never to be found at their posts except when the Superintendent or the District Magistrate is expected and that they

render no assistance worth speaking of to the travelling public. I would therefore defer any steps for improving their condition until the question of retaining them has been carefully considered.

4. *Paragraph 12*.—The increase in dacoities was foreshadowed by my predecessor, Mr. Rice, as the result of the failure to convict a notorious gang in 1908. Partly, no doubt, it was due to the unfavourable season and the high prices of food grains and scarcity of work during the earlier part of the year in some parts of the district. I cordially endorse the remarks of the Acting Superintendent in regard to the conduct of Inspector V. P. Srinivasa Aiyangar of Wallajah in capturing the gang of coiners. It was a smart piece of work.

5. *Paragraph 14*.—As usual the great blot on the Police Administration was the small proportion of property recovered. This, however, is common to all districts and is not likely to be remedied so long as the present ideas in the matter of administering justice prevail. The only possible remedy appears to be the indeterminate sentence whereby the criminal could be compelled to make restitution before being restored to liberty.

6. *Paragraph 15*.—Prosecuting Inspector C. Subbaramiah died in April 1909. His successor T. M. Seshachariar has been doing very good work and has been well seconded by his Assistant T. E. Parthasarathi Aiyangar.

7. *Paragraphs 19 and 20*.—Good work has been done in the matter of prevention of crime by binding over numerous predatory gangs. I regret, however, to say that the men of Bandapalle village were eventually let off by the High Court. The reputation of these men is so exceedingly bad that I apprehend trouble in the Palmanér taluk in the near future though possibly the fright they have received may induce them to keep the peace. There are believed to be other persons of the same stamp in the Palmanér taluk who either as village-munsifs or dismissed village-munsifs have abused their powers to the detriment of their neighbours; but it is exceedingly difficult to get their victims to come forward and give evidence. Such cases as have been brought before the Magistracy have generally been carefully investigated and conducted.

8. The Korava gang referred to by Mr. Rice last year has been located at Pakala and the result of the experiment will be watched with interest. It is too soon yet to pronounce an opinion and the season has unfortunately been an unfavourable one for dry crops. Cultivation has been practically impossible and the men are engaged still on rope-making. So far they have not relapsed into actual crime, but, as might be anticipated, they do not show much aptitude for hard work and have generally raised objections to anything involving severe manual labour. Their predilections seem to be in favour of herding goats in the Forest reserves and stealing firewood therefrom for sale in Pakala.

9. The work of the Police as a whole was satisfactory. The railway strike during the month of June caused much anxiety and it is largely due to the unremitting watchfulness and tact of the late Superintendent Mr. J. E. H. Hasted that everything went off so well without a disturbance. His work throughout the year was marked by a conscientious devotion to duty and he was ably seconded by his Assistant Superintendent Mr. Dawson.

9th February 1910.

N. S. BRODIE,
District Magistrate.

Chingleput.

Dis. No. 213/M.D.

Returned.

2. As I joined this district only on the 1st instant, I have no personal knowledge of the matters dealt with. The Hon'ble Mr. Shipley who was District Magistrate throughout the year has however been good enough to communicate his remarks and I embody them in this endorsement.

3. The Arni Head constable's case is still pending. The prosecution for perjury was sanctioned in the month of May 1909 and the pendency is due to appeals to Sessions Court and the High Court, the dates being as follows:—

Order of the Sessions Judge dismissing the appeal.	30th July 1909.
Order of the High Court admitting the Revision petition	23rd September 1909.
Submission of the records	12th October 1909.
Return of the records	2nd November 1909.
Resubmission of the records	15th November 1909.
Order of the High Court directing the Sessions Judge to dispose of the case on its merits	3rd February 1910.

4. The Salavakkam Head constable's case has ended. The High Court upheld the Sessions Judge's acquittal. In this case, an unavailing application was made to the High Court to transfer the case to some other Sessions Court on the ground that the Chingleput Sessions Judge had already expressed a strong opinion on the case.

5. Mr. Shipley observes that the casualties in the Vellore school were high and that apparently it is not a popular institution with the constables of this district.

6. He goes on to say that the criticism on the village magistrates is no doubt to some extent, just. But if the Superintendent and his Inspectors, the Divisional officers and Tahsildars would only inspect village munsifs' registers, when on circuit, a much greater improvement can be effected. The matter will engage my attention.

7. "The Arni riot" observes Mr. Shipley who tried the case "was brought about by the misconduct of the Arni Police. The head constable fully deserved his beating. The remark that the evidence of the Police received no corroboration is misleading, the truth being that their evidence was far too weak to stand".

Mr. Shipley also observes "as regards the cattle poisoning cases, it is a somewhat strong remark to say that they were committed by the same person who was let off in one case—the fact is that there was no more than suspicion against him and the case was a very weak one".

8. Riots.—Mr. Shipley's orders referred to petty riots only not to serious riots. He observes "the wording of this paragraph in the report is misleading. What was intended was that the police should not meddle of their own accord with these petty land disputes. A similar order in the Coimbatore district had a very good effect in reducing the number of such complaints. It was found in that district that the Police were fomenting that class of disputes in order to make money out of them and there is little doubt that this goes on in other districts too."

9. The improvement in detection of dacoity cases is satisfactory. One of the dacoity cases ended in the conviction of the accused who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Two other cases have been withdrawn.

10. Prosecuting Inspectors.—The delay in the disposal of many of his cases was a frequent cause of complaint by the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police had to be addressed. There has been some improvement since then.

I note the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police about delays in dealing with referred charge-sheets and will look into the matter.

11. Mr. Shipley remarks "generally speaking I should say that the Police in this district want a great deal of supervision".

SAIDAPET.
2nd March 1910.

A. L. VIBERT,
Ag. District Magistrate.

South Arcot.

Forwarded.

2. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the report.—The Government Orders quoted in these paragraphs were not communicated to this office. I would suggest that the District Magistrate may be kept informed of important changes in the strength of the District Police.

3. Paragraph 9.—The amount mentioned as given in rewards by the District Magistrate is not correct. It should be Rs. 162.

4. Paragraph 11.—The revised Village Officer's Manual is not yet available, and, as I observed last year, until it is distributed it is almost impossible to teach village magistrates in detail what their duties are. The counterfoil books, the supply of which was ordered by the Board in Board's Proceedings, No. 2649, Misc., dated August 24th, 1909, have not yet been received from the Government Press. The K.D. registers have not been maintained because, so far as my personal experience goes, the necessary statistics have not yet been furnished by station-house officers to the village magistrates. The village magistrates are, I imagine, no better and no worse in South Arcot than in other districts where the hereditary system of appointment is in vogue. The importance of their police functions will be greatly increased when the reallocation of stations is carried out, and a clearer understanding of their duties and prompter and more efficient performance are undoubtedly needed. But this will not be attained without the exercise of great discretion on the part of the Police department. The mungar must be recognized as a man of position, the holder of an honourable, and virtually honorary office, but untrained in official work; he must not be treated merely as a very subordinate official of another department, placed partly under the control of the police, and available at times as a convenient scape goat. What is needed is entire co-operation between the local police and the village magistrate. The movement in this direction must, in my opinion, come from both sides, and, as I said last year, advice and instructions from the Police Inspectors to the village munsifs would be more valuable than any number of complaints and punishments.

5. Paragraph 15.—There is nothing in the table of food price variations to account for the large increase of grave crime. The District Superintendent of Police in paragraph 31, points to what must beyond doubt be accepted as one cause of the increase, namely the impunity of the offenders. Looking to the comparative figures of detection in paragraph 28, it is not to be

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wondered at that the would-be criminal of 1909 has felt himself safer from punishment than in 1907. The District Superintendent of Police, as I understand him, attributes the progressive impunity of the criminal to the increasing stringency of the demand made by the Courts for positive proof of guilt. I am not aware that there has, in the last few years at any rate, been any marked tendency in this direction, and I am inclined myself to attribute the falling off of detection in part at least to the general relaxation of supervision and diminished efficiency following necessarily upon frequent changes in the superior officers. As the report shows, the district was in the hands of three different Superintendents during the year.

6. The work of the Police in bad livelihood cases has shown a marked improvement as compared with 1908, cases being more carefully prepared; the result is shown in the higher percentage of successful proceedings.

7. My relations with the Superintendents during the year have been entirely satisfactory, Messrs. Loveluck and Swearing have both rendered me valuable assistance in my supervision of the work of my subordinate Magistrates.

A. R. KNAPP,
District Magistrate.

17th February 1910.

Salem.

Paragraph 2—Strength of force.—I have heard it said that the old Station-house officers have been using their influence to discourage recruitment as a protest against their being replaced by Sub-Inspectors.

Paragraph 4—Punishments.—The reduction in the number of punishments is noticeable. Knowing the way Mr. Hitchcock goes about his work, I believe it to be due to more discrimination being exercised, and that there has been no loss of efficiency thereby.

Paragraph 7—Rewards.—The proposals for rewards have been well considered. It is very desirable to encourage private individuals and the village police by recognising good services rendered.

Paragraph 11—Results.—I do not consider an increased registration of cattle thefts a bad sign at all. This form of crime is very common and only a fraction of the actual cases is reported. A rise in reported cases, especially in a good season, when such cases are probably fewer, is a proof of increasing confidence in the police. So long as the police take no interest in cattle thefts and register them as cattle strays the people prefer the tuppukuli system, by which, at any rate, they get their cattle back.

The Magistrates in the district (and I regret to say a first-class Magistrate was one of the worst) were far too prone to refer even non-cognizable cases to the police for inquiry under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, in the hope of saving themselves from trouble. I have now directed that such inquiries shall be made by Magistrates themselves, except in the case of serious offences.

Paragraph 12—Murders.—The late Stationary Magistrate of Atur is entitled to a share of the credit for bringing the Kollimalai murderers to book.

Paragraph 23—Security cases.—These cases are perhaps the most difficult the police have to deal with. The work done has been generally satisfactory, but I have found in a few cases that sufficient care has not been taken to ascertain whether there is anything to be said in favour of the accused.

Paragraph 30.—The improvement in the reserve is largely due to the interest taken in them. The work was begun before Mr. Hitchcock came, but he has given it a fresh impetus and infused into the men some of his own keen energy, and he has been well seconded by his Inspector and Sergeants.

Paragraph 31—Town Police.—The question of arming the town police deserves consideration. I am not sure that the system is elsewhere. The rural police are, however, armed, and there seems no reason why the town police should not be also. I hesitate to agree with Mr. Hitchcock that fire-arms are likely to be used by a riotous mob, but, as the criminal gangs often go armed on their depredations, it seems fair that the police should have some better protection at night than a lathi.

Paragraph 32—Village Magistrates.—There is no doubt that village magistrates are, generally speaking, of poor quality, especially in mitta villages. This is largely due to the unnecessary number of separate petty villages. There will be a large reduction when the reorganization of village establishments is completed, and it is hoped that the average of work from those who are retained will be of a higher quality. Village offices are not hereditary in this district (though they are treated as such) and this, I think, has something to do with the poor class of men we get.

I agree with Mr. Hitchcock that the first reports of village magistrates are usually given an importance disproportionate to their actual value, and many a true case is thrown out in consequence. There is perhaps no point in the administration of justice more striking to a newcomer to this country, especially when the class which furnishes these reports is considered.

Paragraph 39.—The Kcravar settlement at Elizabethpettai continues to do good work, and it is hoped the new settlement will be equally successful.

Paragraph 40.—Mr. Hitchcock's untiring energy and the strict but sympathetic supervision he gives to all classes of his men have not failed to make their mark. It has been a pleasure to be associated with so reliable an officer.

Inspector Sundram Mudaliyar has continued to do excellent work, which is deserving of recognition.

I agree with Mr. Hitchcock's remarks about Inspectors Taylor, Manikkam Pillai and Barber. And I am glad to add my personal testimony to the excellence of the work done by Sergeant Day at Jalarpet.

CAMP MOHANUR,
12th February 1910.

L. E. BUCKLEY,
District Magistrate.

Tanjore.

Returned to the District Superintendent of Police.

2. The year has, I think, been marked by decided improvement in the following respects:—
(a) greater care in the use of the security sections, (b) an improvement in police discipline with a corresponding reduction in punishments, (c) a marked reduction in the number of escapes, (d) systematic administration of the Arms Act and accuracy in registration. The principles on which arms are granted and gunpowder-licenses issued are now fairly fixed and generally understood.

3. The relations between the magistracy, the police, the village service and the public have, so far as my experience goes, been what they should be. The Mahamakhram arrangement has formed the subject of separate comment: here, I would only say that exceptional and successful efforts of this kind connote a high level of general administration.

4. As to the Negapatam strike, the moral (apart from its affording a gratifying tribute to the good influence exercised by the reserve) is that organized bands of manual workers engaged by the day on the job constitute an ever-present menace to tranquillity. This strike was abetted by day-workers from all parts of the shops, but failed to engage the sympathy of any of the whole-time staff. From a police point of view, it is deplorable that the distinction exists at all.

5. I agree with the Superintendent in holding that the Tiruvadi police have failed, where the Vallam police succeeded. I am aware of the fact that inefficient and untrustworthy Inspectors must go somewhere, but Tiruvadi has had more than its fair share of mismanagement. I have been calling attention for years to the comparative inefficiency of this division in one connection or another, and I think that the time has come when this division should be manned by a few picked officers, even if such a course means temporary detriment to other divisions. Only a week ago, I had a revision case from Tiruvadi, in which the suspicion of an extorted confession arose so irresistibly from the evidence that the Prosecuting Inspector quite properly argued on the assumption that it had happened.

6. This is a quite isolated incident (and of course merely a matter of inference, not proof), but, as far as it goes, it seems to me far more serious than the statistics of crime and detection. Crime is light, and the fact that it is rather heavier in one year than another is susceptible of half-a-dozen different explanations. On the other hand, a suspicion of extortion and intrigue is a serious matter; but my general experience (and all unsuccessful police cases come under my eye) is that prosecutions fail, where they do fail, simply through insufficiency of evidence, not through impropriety on the part of the police.

7. The year is, I think, very creditable to Mr. Cardozo, who has the secret of producing the maximum of effect with the minimum of fuss and unpleasantness. Changes have been so frequent in the sub-divisions that it is hardly possible to appraise any officer's work by the results, but the improvement in the general administration of the sub-division has been extraordinarily marked. In 1908, the Negapatam and Vellipalayam police were a set of Hooligans; now they seem much like the rest of the force.

VALLAM,
9th February 1910.

J. P. BEDFORD,
District Magistrate.

Trichinopoly.

Paragraph 2.—As in 1908, the majority of the divisions were in charge of Sub-Inspectors. It would be better if a greater number of permanent Inspectors could be posted to the district. It is noteworthy, however, that the District Superintendent of Police reports that the work of the Sub-Inspectors during the year 1909 has been satisfactory.

Paragraph 6.—Efforts continue to be made to teach the village officers their public duties, and whenever the District Superintendent of Police reports a village officer for slackness, etc., due notice is taken of his conduct. During 1909 advantage was taken of jamabandi to impress on all village officers their duties and responsibilities, and the opportunity will be availed of this year also.

Paragraphs 8 to 10.—There was a noticeable decrease during the year as compared with 1907 and 1908 in the number of true cases reported both of grave crime and of cognizable crime in spite of a comparatively poor agricultural season and the continued rise in the price of food-grains. I ascribe this good result in great measure to the more regular and efficient patrolling of the roads carried out under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police.

Paragraph 12.—There were several riotings of some importance during the year. None of them could have been anticipated, and for this reason necessary steps could not be taken beforehand to safeguard the peace. As regards the rioting at Pasumbalur (a), I considered that the sentences were inadequate and I asked the Public Prosecutor, Trichinopoly, when opposing the appeals to the Sessions Judge, to press the Court to refer the cases to the High Court so that the sentences might be enhanced. The Sessions Judge, however, considered that the punishment inflicted was adequate. As regards the rioting at Vanathirianpattanam (b), this was of little importance in itself. There has, however, been considerable tension between the Zamindar of Udaiyarpalaiyam and his tenants throughout the latter half of the year 1909 owing to the zamindar having made some important changes in the pattas tendered to the ryots. Some of the more pugnacious tenants have been bound over to keep the peace, and proclamations have been made by tom-tom in the villages warning the ryots of the consequences of disturbing the public tranquillity. The situation has been, and continues to be, carefully watched. Fortunately there has been no further rioting.

As regards (d), the rioting at Vellanur, due consideration will be given to the recommendations of the District Superintendent of Police when his report is received.

Paragraph 13.—There was a distinct fall in the number of dacoities, which I ascribe in great measure to the more efficient patrolling of the public highways. Suitable rewards have been sanctioned to three persons, unconnected with the police, who rendered valuable assistance in the case referred to by the District Superintendent of Police.

Paragraph 18.—The detection of crime was slightly better than in the two previous years. There was considerable improvement under robbery. Only one dacoity out of sixteen occurrences was detected.

Paragraph 23.—It is a matter for regret that there were not more prosecutions for the common offence of preferring false complaints.

Paragraph 24.—Attention is invited to the remarks of the Superintendent regarding the indifference of the police of the Straits Settlements.

It is very satisfactory to note that the work of the police under the security sections was attended by such good results, and I am glad to be able to say that the more powerful and influential men in the gangs were proceeded against in many cases. I am continually preaching to Inspectors and others, whenever I go on tour, the importance of doing good work under the security sections.

Paragraph 27.—The work of the Inspectors was on the whole fairly well done. The Trichinopoly Town Inspector, M.R. By. P. Subba Aiyar Avargal, came most under my notice, and I am of opinion that he is an efficient officer. Mr. Lonsdale is on the whole to be congratulated on the results of his labours during the year. He is himself an active and energetic officer, and his efforts to keep his men up to the mark were generally successful.

21st February 1910.

M. YOUNG,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Madura.

The report seems to me to be on the whole very fairly satisfactory. I have no doubt that the Superintendent is correct in describing the increase in the number of departmental punishments as due to closer supervision and stricter discipline and the increase in grave crimes as due to better reporting. I believe it to be true that many cases are now being reported which under less efficient control would have been hushed up. One result of this is that more weak cases come before the Courts and this, as well as the idiosyncracies of Judges, would account for a low percentage of convictions under certain heads. The year has not, unfortunately, been free from scandals involving the police, but the morale of the force is sure to improve under a Superintendent like Mr. Lane who allows no complaint against his men to pass without close investigation and no proved offence to pass without punishment.

2. The introduction of a system of branding and registering cattle may have beneficial results. It seems to command popularity at all events, and I hope that it will be allowed to continue till the results of the experiment can be ascertained.

3. It is a matter for regret that it should have been found necessary to modify the ordinary

Mail dacoities.

1908	1909
8	3

* 5 mail dacoities (pages 22 and 23).

G. W. LANE.

savage description, is, I believe, largely attributable to an improvement in investigating and reporting suspicious deaths.

4. What the district chiefly suffers from is the existence of a large Kallar element. I have little faith in the security sections as a mode of bringing these people to a law-abiding state. Some have settled down as a consequence of the introduction of Periyar Irrigation which has added largely to the value of the lands held by them. But the great mass remain extremely poor and hold either no land or land of little value and inadequate for their support. The present darkhast rules operate to shut these people out from the acquisition of land and I am now in correspondence with the Board of Revenue on the subject of relaxing the rules so as to give the Kallars a better chance of getting hold of land. Until they are settled down as agriculturists to a much larger extent than is now the case, they will, I fear, remain a danger and a nuisance to the community however rigorously the security sections are worked.

5. The relations between the Magistracy and the Police were generally harmonious.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
District Magistrate.

Tinnevely.

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

2. My relations with Messrs. Thomas, Sweeting and Hamilton have been uniformly harmonious and I consider that the district has been exceptionally fortunate in securing the services of three such capable and zealous officers. Their personal equation has gone a long way towards neutralizing the evil effects of too frequent changes in the superior ranks of the Police.

To Mr. Hamilton I am particularly indebted for the readiness which he has always shown in co-operating with me, and for the lucidity and conciseness of his official correspondence. I look on him as an exceptionally thorough and capable Police officer and have noticed with admiration the rapidity with which he has grasped and tackled the problems of Police administration.

3. I endorse the policy of granting rewards with a liberal hand for services rendered in aid of the administration of justice. In cases where the service is specially commendable, I notify it in the District Gazette.

4. It is a matter for congratulation that the well-grounded discontent in the Sivakasi special force has been removed by the orders making that force permanent and sanctioning the award of retrospective increments.

I am satisfied that the continued recruitment of Moplahs and Malayalis is indispensable, if the head-quarter reserve is not to degenerate into the old unsatisfactory conditions. The same classes furnish, I think, the best material for the other special forces in the district.

5. I am issuing a special circular to Sub-Divisional Magistrates, drawing their attention to the necessity of scrutinizing the sureties offered in good behaviour cases.

6. The off-shoot of the Tinnevely riots mentioned in paragraph 28 of the report is forming the subject of a reference to the High Court, proposing an enhancement of the very inadequate sentence awarded by the Deputy Magistrate. The offender was a senior student at the Hindu College some 22 or 23 years of age, who played a somewhat prominent part in the attack on the C.M.S. College, and then absconded for a considerable period of time, doubtless in the hope that the gravity of his offence would be forgotten.

7. It is the case that there have been no political riots or overt signs of sedition, but seditious newspapers, particularly those published in Pondicherry, circulate freely in the district, and so long as that continues to be the case, there cannot fail to be an undercurrent of racial feeling and where that feeling is marked the moderate section of the community continues to be afraid of asserting itself.

8. I have seen something of the work of Messrs. Sayers and Lewis and it gives me pleasure to state that the impression I have formed is in both cases favourable to the officers concerned.

L. DAVIDSON,
District Magistrate.

27th February 1910.

Coimbatore.

The difficulty in recruiting constables is a serious matter. Abundant opportunities of private employment and a natural distaste for a disciplined life are probably the chief causes. But I notice a considerable increase in punishments.

The village magistrates and Police seem to me to be no more than in other districts. Many of the former seem to be awakening to a sense of their responsibilities in regard to the prompt reporting of grave crime, taking a warning from the severe punishments that have been awarded to some village magistrates for remissness and disobedience of orders in this matter. The village police do good work on the whole.

Inspector T. Sivachidambaram Pillai acquitted himself well in his work on special duty.

H. F. W. GILLMAN,
District Magistrate.

9th February 1910.

The Nilgiris.

Forwarded.

2. The year's work was good, especially in Ootacamund town, where the improvement in beat-duty, the use of the security sections and Inspector Mitchell's discipline and detective ability have done much to check the crime and rowdiness for which the place was earning a bad name.

3. If the other two divisions had done equally well, there would be nothing to complain about.

4. The conviction of the Valayans and others from Coimbatore has checked what threatened to be a source of much trouble — crime on the unprotected and distant slopes of the district by bad characters from below.

W. FRANCIS,
District Magistrate.

26th February 1910.

South Malabar.

Forwarded.

2. The Police administration of South Malabar has been efficient, except perhaps in Palghat. There is no doubt that in that division the constant changes of officers has had a bad result on the discipline of the subordinates.

3. The Police and the Magistrates have generally worked well together. With the introduction of the reallocation scheme, the responsibility of the village magistrates will increase, and it will be especially important for the Police Sub-Inspectors to get to know their village magistrates, and work in concert with them. The tendency is to treat them too much as subordinates, and to ignore their social status and high position in the villages, with results which are always bad.

4. I am glad to endorse the District Police Superintendent's remarks on the good work done in the Malapuram division with reference to putting down cattle thefts. The Deputy Superintendent in Palghat is a new man there; but promises to do excellent work.

5. My attention has lately been drawn to the local history note-books kept by Inspectors showing details of village factions, ringleaders of crime, etc. The information contained in them is too often inadequate, and I am asking the District Superintendent of Police to impress on his subordinates the importance of keeping the information recorded therein full and up to date.

CALICUT,
24th February 1910.

R. B. WOOD,
Ag. District Magistrate.

North Malabar.

Forwarded.

2. The general Police administration is very fair: though it has naturally been much prejudiced by so many changes in the Superintendents, a point which probably helps to explain the fact that detection must be considered comparatively weak, for a division in which crime is exceptional.

3. I notice that the Superintendent begins his remarks on the village officials by saying: "There is not much to say against the village officials of this district." I would deprecate the apparent assumption that whatever is said, must be against them. Some of them have done quite good work, and are prepared to do much more. But the difficulties under which they labour, where all the houses of their amsams are scattered over the country side should be remembered. Their work is however capable of improvement and every endeavour is being made to see that they know their duties, and perform them.

4. I think that the security sections might have been used more freely. I happen to know that the Inspectors were afraid to put up cases, because the first one put up was thrown out by the Joint Magistrate. This attitude may be natural, but is scarcely right: and it is probable that there would have been better work here if the Superintendent had remained unchanged.

5. Mr. Squire is learning his division rapidly, and I hope will be able to stay there.

CALICUT,
14th February 1910.

R. B. Woon,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Endorsement by M. Aziz-ud-din Saheb Bahadur, Khan Bahadur,
District Magistrate of South Canara.

Forwarded.

There were four different Police Superintendents in the year under report; and these frequent, though unavoidable, changes considerably hampered the Police administration of the district.

2. *Conduct.*—The conduct of the District Police has been generally satisfactory. The new Sub-Inspectors, as observed by the Superintendent of Police, are still inexperienced in handling and investigating crime. This is, however, natural and it will take some years before they acquire the efficiency possessed in this respect by the old Station-house officers. Some of them are working with marked zeal and these are referred to in the Superintendent's report. During my tours I have ascertained that a majority of the Sub-Inspectors are in the hands of the old Station-house officers, who are now classed as head constables. It has to be seen that these Sub-Inspectors do not learn the vices of their predecessors.

3. *Village Police.*—The village police is only of a recent date in this district; it was formed on my recommendation in 1907—vide G.O., No. 348, Judicial, dated 20th February 1907. Its work has been on the whole satisfactory, which is amply borne out by the fact that, notwithstanding the high prices of food-grains, the introduction of the Railway into the district which affords facility to the bad characters of the neighbouring districts to get into South Canara, and the abolition of the Police beat in villages, crime, especially in the interior of the district, has been normal. The village police is mainly responsible for the prevention of crime, and it cannot be denied that this responsibility it has been discharging in a fairly satisfactory manner in spite of the fact that unlike the East Coast there are no village-sites here and that houses in villages lie scattered at considerable distance from one another, intercepted by fields and forests. Instances have not been wanting in which the potels (village magistrates) have rendered remarkable assistance to the Police in the prevention and detection of crime. The village magistrate of Bevinje gave timely intimation to the Police about a gang of dacoits who had assembled in a house in his village and were preparing to commit a dacoity. The dacoits were caught redhanded, were eventually committed to the Sessions, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The village magistrate was awarded by me a silver medal costing Rs. 25 this year in the presence of other village magistrates whom I assembled to witness the presentation. The village magistrate of Sanur detected a case of theft and succeeded in recovering a major portion of the property (property worth Rs. 299 out of Rs. 300). The District Superintendent of Police reported on 26th October 1909 about the services rendered by this village magistrate in the following terms:—"The action of the potel of Sanur in the detection of this case is very commendable, in that he voluntarily assisted the Police instead of screening the accused, who was his own tenant. I, therefore, recommend that the potel may be granted a reward of a gold bangle as an incentive to others to come forward and help the Police in the detection of crime."

Such of the village magistrates and ugranis (village policemen) as were found to have neglected their duties were suitably punished. The chief complaint against the village magistrates is that they have been guilty of delays in reporting crime to the Police. Referring to this, the Taluk Magistrate of Mangalore, M.R.Ry. M. Pandaranga Kini, states: "In some cases the village ugranis (policemen) retorted that when they took the potel's report to the station, they were made to wait, until the head constable who had gone out to investigate a case, or the Sub-Inspector who was absent in another place, arrived, and that they then noted the hour on which they took the report, and not the hour of his (ugrani's) arrival. I do not think that this counter-complaint is unfounded in all cases." I am requesting the Superintendent of Police to impress on the Police subordinates the importance of receiving the reports as soon as they are brought to the station and noting upon them the date and hour of their receipt. The Taluk Magistrate further writes: "In one or two grave cases the Police complained that the village magistrate did not elicit the most essential details by personal enquiry on the spot, but sent a bald report." Referring to this the Head-quarters Divisional Magistrate observes: "I should like to bring to notice that I have received as many complaints of the potels trying to investigate a case before he communicates with the Police, as of his reporting cases without investigating, so that he is always on the horns of a dilemma." This matter is receiving my attention and necessary instructions will be issued both to the police and the village magistracy.

I do not consider it desirable to impose on the village magistrates the responsibility of investigating crime, for, in the first place, it is not their duty to do so; and secondly, in most cases they are not competent to do so, and are likely to spoil the cases by their careless investigation or otherwise. During the jamabandi, and while touring through the district myself, the Divisional officers, the Tahsildars and the Deputy Tahsildars have been impressing on the village magistrates their responsibility with regard to the prevention of crime in their villages.

4. *General character of crime.*—In my endorsement forwarding the District Police Administration Report for 1908, I had promised to address Government regarding a scheme which I had in view for weaning the Moplas of Kasargod from crime. I regret to say that, in spite of great attention paid by me to this matter, it has not yet been possible to frame a simple and workable scheme, which will be acceptable to the Moplas. I have, however, found by local enquiry that several of the Moplas, who lost their living by the opening of the Railway and the consequent cessation of boat and cart traffic, have been going to Honnavar and other places in North Canara and earning decent sums of money there by catching fish; that with this money they return to their villages in Kasargod taluk before the monsoon sets in, and live upon it till the monsoon is over. This enterprise deserves to be encouraged and it is being watched by me with interest. I, however, hope to submit to Government the scheme promised by me as soon as I have collected some further particulars, and consulted again the leaders of the Mopla community in Kasargod taluk.

5. *Property lost and recovered.*—As a rule, the percentage of the recovery of stolen property in this district has not been throughout satisfactory; this is chiefly due to the fact that there are many receivers of stolen property in the district, who afford facilities for the speedy disposal of such property. Steps have been taken and are being taken to severely punish the village magistrates whenever they delay reports to the police about crime in their villages; but unless the receivers of stolen property are traced, watched and brought to book, no improvement can be secured under this head.

6. *Inadequate sentences.*—In the robbery case of the Town Station No. 184/1909, it was found on the perusal of the records that the offence partook of a technical nature. The Deputy Magistrate's attention was drawn to the fact that a somewhat severer punishment was necessary in the case. Beyond this no further action was considered necessary.

7. *Security for good behaviour.*—The Police work under this head shows a decided improvement over that in the previous year—much more can be done in this direction, and I hope that in 1910 the police will put up some receivers of stolen property also to be bound over for good behaviour.

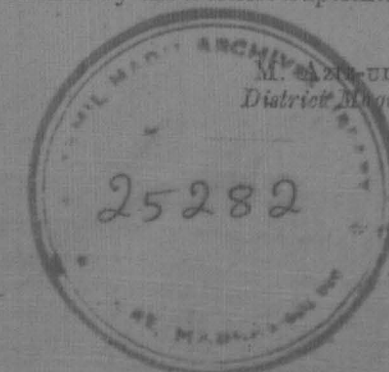
8. *General remarks.*—Although there have been frequent changes in the personnel of the Police Superintendents, both prevention and detection of crime have been normal in the year under report, which reflects great credit on the District Police. Mr. Loveluck, who assumed charge only on 23rd September 1909, has been taking genuine interest in his work, and has commenced to work with very commendable zeal and energy. He has already put much backbone in the Police force, and there is a marked improvement all round. I expect the results in the next year will be even more satisfactory than those in the year under report.

M.R.Ry. K. Rama Rao Avargal, Inspector of Police, Udipi, was very deservedly awarded the King's medal this year for years of hard and honest work.

Prosecuting Inspector M.R.Ry. Narayan Rao Avargal deserves to be specially mentioned for the very satisfactory and reliable work turned out by him in the year. Among the Sub-Inspectors, the work of the Mopla Sub-Inspector, Channad, has been specially watched by me, and it has been very satisfactory; he has been able to arrest some of the worst Mopla characters who have long been evading arrest and is now engaged in arresting some more.

There has been hardly any dacoity in the district in the year under report and this is greatly due to Inspector Abdul Rahiman who last year succeeded in successfully detecting almost all the cases of dacoity that occurred in Kasargod taluk, with the result that most of the Mopla dacoits are now in the jail and the Kasargod taluk has enjoyed complete immunity this year from the crime. The other police officers mentioned by the District Superintendent of Police have also worked satisfactorily.

MANGALORE,
18th February 1910.



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தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

சே. எண் :

ப. எண் :

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