

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1912.

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1913.

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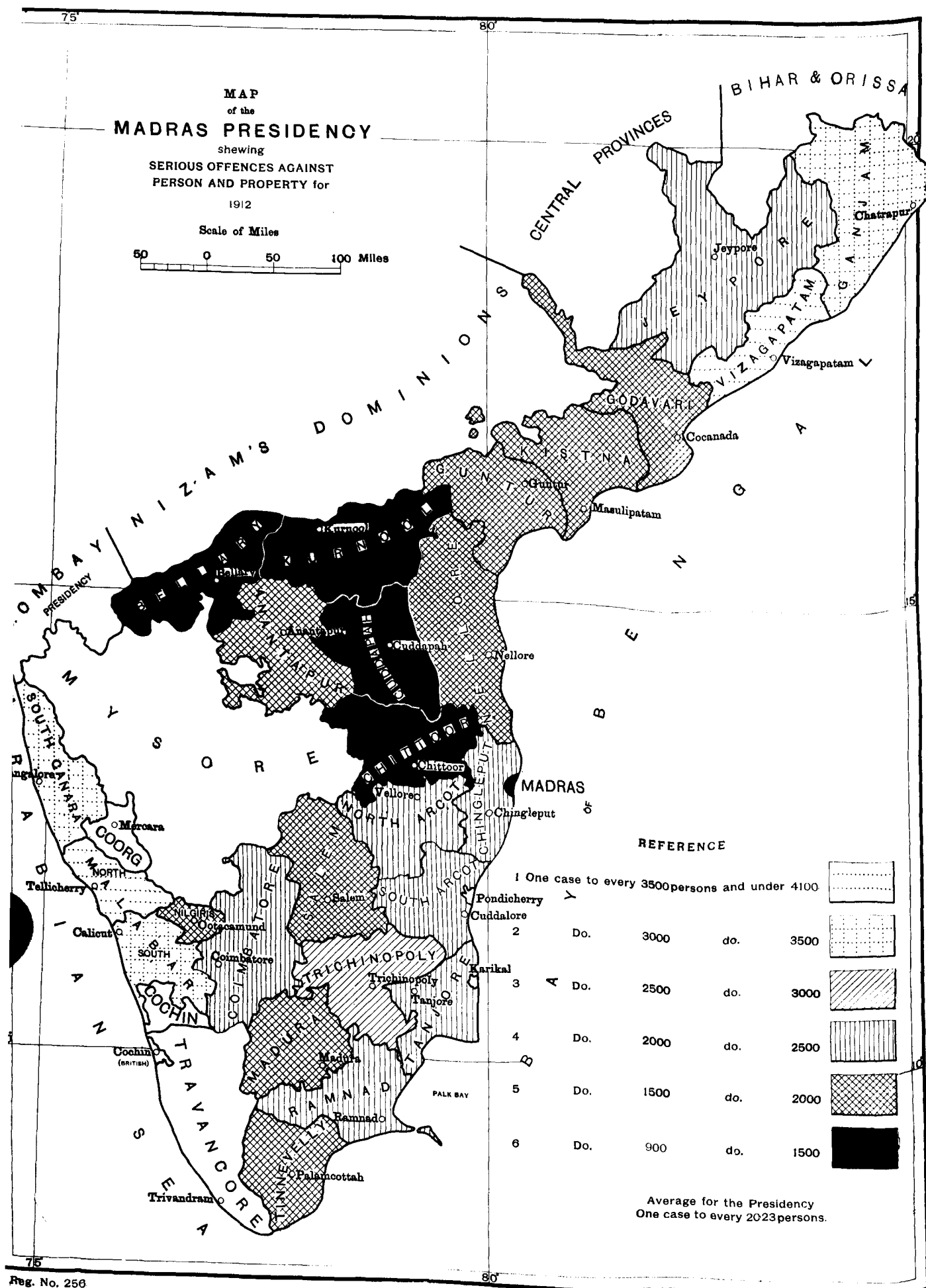
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* Letter from the Government of India, No. 175, Home Department (Police), dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, J.D., dated 18th February 1908.

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



ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. Cowie, the permanent Inspector-General, proceeded on leave on 30th November 1912, and on that date I assumed charge of the department.

Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring acted as Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, until he went on leave on 21st March 1912, and Mr. C. B. N. Pelly held charge until Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael's return from leave on 15th April. Mr. Carmichael was transferred to the Southern Range in August, and Mr. Pelly, who was again put in charge of the Northern Range, held it from 3rd August to the end of the year. Mr. G. W. Lane was in charge of the Central Range throughout the year, except for four days in November, when he was on privilege leave, and Mr. F. A. Dene G. H. Bernays was in charge of the current duties of the office. Mr. F. A. Dene continued to act in the Southern Range until 27th July, when he went on leave. Mr. J. T. W. Filson was in temporary charge of the Range up to 12th August, on which date Mr. Carmichael joined. Mr. P. B. Thomas, the Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and C.I.D., was on leave from 15th May to 11th December and during his absence, Messrs. C. C. Longden and F. B. M. Cardozo successively acted for him. Mr. Longden was obliged to take leave in October rather suddenly on account of illness, which, I regret to report, terminated fatally in February last. By his death the department has lost one of its ablest and best officers.

A second sub-division, with head-quarters at Courtallam, was formed in the Tinnevely district in October.

Changes in district charges were more numerous than in the preceding year and were unavoidable. There was no change in 15 districts, one in 8, two in 3 and three in 2 (Trichinopoly and North Malabar). No sub-division was left without an officer in charge, for any considerable period. On the last day of the year, the Superintendents of 15 districts had the benefit of personal assistants, the Superintendents of North and South Arcot having two each.

During the year, four officers, all Deputy Superintendents, retired, three probationary Assistant Superintendents arrived from England, and a number of appointments were made in the grade of Deputy Superintendents. Six officers were appointed permanently, three by direct recruitment and three by promotion of Inspectors. The late Manager of my office was appointed a Deputy Superintendent, sub. pro tem., and three Inspectors were appointed to act as Deputy Superintendents.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 32,764 or 399 in excess of the number on the corresponding date of the previous year. The reduction of the Armed Reserves sanctioned in G.O. No. 15, Judicial, dated 11th June 1912, contributed nearly 1/4 of the excess.

The "temporary additional forces" shown at the end of the statement comprised the following:—(i) Plague force (848), (ii) Temporary force enlisted for special purposes, such as the Tirupattūr special force, Temporary sub-jail guard in Kurnool, etc. (69), and (iii) Temporary guards supplied to Public departments, private companies, etc. (99). The Tirupattūr special force above referred to

was quartered there owing to the occurrence of a serious Hindu-Muhammadan riot during the Moharram, of which details are given in paragraph 17. The force was disbanded on the 1st January 1913.

The number of vacancies in the constabulary at the end of the year was 1,792, as against 2,318 on the last day of the previous year.

Recruitment. The number of men enlisted during the year excluding the casualties among them was 3,413. Except in the West Coast districts, the Nilgiris and Ganjam, recruiting continues to be generally difficult, and is most felt in Madras City, Madura and Bellary. The conditions of Madras City are exceptional, and the question of improving the system of pay of the constabulary in the City is engaging the attention of Government. The principal causes which militate against recruitment in Madura are the demand for labour, the high rate of wages given to workmen and the prevalence of high prices, especially in Madura town. If the conditions of service in the town are improved, it is probable that recruitment will be affected beneficially. This question is under consideration. In Bellary, in spite of the special concession given to recruit men below the standard height, and the grant of a local allowance of Re. 1 to all constables, recruitment showed no appreciable improvement, for although 113 illiterates and 49 undersized men were enlisted, there were 291 vacancies at the end of the year, as against 324 in 1911. I am not in favour of the lowering of the physical standard in Bellary, and I think that the pay of the constables in that district will have to be increased.

Ten officers state that the recruits enlisted during the year were not of a good stamp, and the most serious complaints come from Madras City, Coimbatore and Tinnevely, where owing to the large number of vacancies to be filled up, there was little scope for selection. The Superintendent of Kistna considers that the men taken in the last three years were not so good as those recruited previously, either physically or educationally. Mr. Stevenson (South Arcot) states that only men of inferior physique were available in the district for enlistment. In Trichinopoly, as many as 137 overaged and undersized men—the largest number in the presidency—were enlisted in the year.

In their order on the last Administration Report, Government were pleased to permit the enlistment of illiterates to make up the shortage in the force. The number (350) of illiterates enlisted during the year was not large and I have been generally informed by Superintendents that the permission has not materially assisted recruitment. Superintendents have been chary of enlisting such men and this is as it should be, for, as one Superintendent remarks, in a service like the police in which the lower ranks have sometimes to work independently of an responsible officer and the maintenance of a note book is important, illiteracy is a great drawback. Further, an illiterate constable is always a trouble and hindrance in a station and can be easily imposed upon. In order therefore to restrict the enrolment of illiterates as far as possible, I have, after examining the circumstances of each district, permitted its continuance only in Jeypore and Gōdāvari and the Armed Reserves.

the previous year being 131.5. A tendency to apply for all available hospital leave has been noticed in the force of Kistna, Tanjore and Trichinopoly Railway Police districts.

3. The percentages of departmental punishments during the last three years given in the margin

Conduct :

Departmental punishments : Statement E, columns 10 to 13.

	Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1910.	1911.	1912.
For offences other than absence without leave ...	31.8	32.2	24.5
For absence without leave ...	9.2	10.2	8.9
For all offences including absence without leave ...	41.0	42.4	33.4

show that there was a general reduction in the volume of punishments awarded during the year under report—the result, no doubt, of the special instructions issued by Mr. Cowie at the beginning of the year, of which mention was made in the last report. In spite of the reduction, however, the percentage for 1912 is still high when compared with the percentages of other provinces for 1910, and recent enquiries into this question have not resulted in much useful information, as separate figures for the several departmental punishments were reported by other Inspectors-General to be not available and consequently a comparison between the Madras figures and those of the other provinces could not be made. I have paid special attention to the punishments inflicted in each district and have drawn the attention of the officers to the matter, wherever I found that they were still high.

In regard to punishments for offences other than absence without leave, only four districts showed an increase as compared with the previous year. It was most marked in North Arcot, where also the percentage for the year under report was highest (55.0). This was due to the appalling number of black marks awarded in the district, and Mr. Loveluck's explanation that it is impossible to enforce discipline among the lower class of Indians in this presidency without frequent punishment, is, I consider, incorrect, when most other districts show a striking decrease in punishments and at the same time report an improvement in the morale of the force. There was also a large increase in punishments, especially in black marks, in Chittoor, for which Messrs. Mayne and Ranganatha Rao are mainly responsible. Punishments should also have been awarded with more discretion in Nellore and South Arcot. In North Malabar, Madura and Trichinopoly, the decrease was considerable and it is satisfactory to learn that in these districts there was no apparent relaxation of discipline. The average was exceeded in Madras City and 12 districts, the percentage for Madras City being 40.7, as against 46.0 in 1911.

The percentage of persons punished for absence without leave was 8.9, which was less than in the previous year, but the figures for some districts, including Jeypore and Chittoor, were still high.

There was a satisfactory fall in the number of dismissals (399 as against 458 in 1911), which was marked in Gōdāvari, Trichinopoly and Madura. There was also a decline in the number of suspensions (513 as against 750 in 1911) which occurred in a majority of the districts, especially in Trichinopoly, Madura and South Malabar. The proportion of black marks awarded was also less than in the previous year (24.7 as against 30.2), but in some districts, notably in North Arcot and Chittoor, the number of black marks inflicted was still high, and in many cases the punishment of extra drill, stoppage of leave or deferred punishment would have been equally appropriate.

The system of deferred punishments is generally reported on favourably, and free use was made of it in Tanjore, Kistna and Coimbatore. In all 1,230 were imposed, 226 confirmed, 513 remitted, while 491 were pending at the close of the year. The system was not tried in Kurnool and Madura, while in Nellore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Anantapur, South Arcot and Tinnevely, the number of punishments held over was only nominal. I do not think that the Superintendents of these districts were right in refraining from giving a fair trial to the system, the

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

results of which in other districts were so satisfactory. It is true that both Messrs. Travers Phillips in Madura and Withinshaw in Kurnool have effected an appreciable reduction in punishments in their districts by other disciplinary methods, but I am sure that, had they also resorted to the system of deferred punishments, the figures of punishments would have been still less. The system, besides tending to reduce the number of punishments, has the obvious advantage of improving the morale of the force in that it puts the men on a period of probation and offers an inducement for good behaviour. I shall see that the system is more generally introduced.

Except in the Central Range, the appellate work of the Deputy Inspectors-General was less heavy than in the previous year, and that of the Inspector-General also decreased. No appeal was received from the Nilgiris and there was a conspicuous fall in the number of appeals received from Madura (10 as against 76), *pari passu* with the decline in punishments in the district. Beyond a slight increase in the number of cases in which the original orders were reversed, the results call for no remarks. The number of appeals to Government was 27, and punishments were either set aside or modified in four cases.

The number of police officers and men of the permanent force judicially punished during the year was 240, as against 273 in the previous year. Of these, 135 were convicted of offences committed in their official capacity and 105 of offences committed in their private capacity. The number of persons convicted under the Police Act (XXIV of 1859) was 55 and that under section 223 of the Indian Penal Code was 44. A large number of persons were convicted under the Police Act in North Arcot district, which I consider an unsatisfactory feature. There were 9 persons convicted for extortion, as against 4 in 1911. Reserve Inspector Brown of Guntūr, who absconded with Rs. 236 being the undisbursed pay and allowances of his men, was convicted under section 409, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. He was struck off the force as a deserter before his conviction. In North Malabar a Sub-Inspector was convicted and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, for extorting a sum of Rs. 100 by threatening a Mappilla woman, who was reported to have caused abortion, and her relations with criminal prosecution. An ex-convict of the Tinnevely district got himself enlisted as a constable in the Madura police, with the help of a forged certificate of character. While under training, he was suspected to have had a hand in a theft in Madura and was sent to Tinnevely on special duty with another constable, where he was recognised by the local police as a suspect out of view, with a previous conviction under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code. He was prosecuted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

4. During the year, the titles of Khan Sahib and Rai Sahib were respectively conferred on Messrs. V. Muhammad Khan Sahib and B. R. Viraraghava Aiyar, both Inspectors of Police. Eighteen officers of the Madras Police, including Mr. Cowie, who went to Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar were awarded Delhi Durbar medals, and 16 others who held charge of districts on 12th December 1911 also received Coronation Durbar medals.

Excluding Madras City the amount of monetary rewards granted to the police during the year by officers of the department was Rs. 11,817 as against Rs. 12,784 in 1911, and the number of persons rewarded was 2,242 as against 2,187. The amount varied from Rs. 1,529 in Tinnevely district to Rs. 41 in the Nilgiris. The increase in Tanjore was considerable (Rs. 701 as against Rs. 368 in 1911). Though there was an increase during the year in Ganjam, the amount of rewards (Rs. 131) can hardly be considered adequate. The power to sanction rewards, within certain limits, to private persons including village officers, for assistance rendered to the police, was newly conferred during the year on police officers not below the rank of District Superintendent of Police and the amount of rewards thus granted was Rs. 1,854. Many officers have yet to realise the

importance of rewarding village officers as tending to secure a greater measure of co-operation between the village and regular police. I have caused a census to be taken of headmen of cusb villages in the presidency in respect of their police work. The result is that 13,957 headmen have been classed as good, 10,543 indifferent and 4,178 as bad. The classification has been made by Inspectors and accuracy is not claimed for it, but it is of interest as showing that there is plenty of good material in this class of officer. The support of the public being essential for the detection and successful prosecution of crime, it is of the highest importance to the criminal administration that outside assistance should be encouraged, and, when rendered, should be promptly and adequately rewarded. The attention of the Superintendents has been drawn to the advisability of adopting a more liberal policy in this matter.

In Madras City a sum of Rs. 1,895 was granted to 571 officers and men, as against Rs. 1,982 and 413 persons in 1911, and 46 private persons were rewarded to the extent of Rs. 319.

The number of police officers and men rewarded by promotion for good work was 64, as against 44 in 1911. For good work done in the Tinnevely conspiracy case, four Inspectors and seven Sub-Inspectors were given grade promotions, two Sub-Inspectors and one head constable were promoted to the rank of Inspector and Sub-Inspector, respectively. Money rewards amounting to Rs. 465 were also sanctioned by Government to the other officers who worked in this case. For his very plucky conduct in arresting a notorious K.D. concerned in a burglary, a constable of Chidambaram town station, South Arcot district, was promoted to the rank of head constable.

A few noteworthy instances in which police officers were granted rewards are mentioned below :—

(1) Sub-Inspector Ranganatha Rao of Rāmnād district was granted a reward of Rs. 200 by the French Government, for the successful arrest of the murderer of the late President of the Tribunal at Karikal ;

(2) For the arrest of a proclaimed offender, a reward of Rs. 100 was sanctioned by the District Magistrate of Salem, of which Rs. 75 were given to Sub-Inspector Manikkam Pillai in charge of Tiruchengode division and the remainder to a Sub-Inspector and three constables ;

(3) The District Magistrate of South Arcot granted rewards amounting to Rs. 165 to two Sub-Inspectors, four head constables, 20 constables and one village magistrate of the district, for executing long pending warrants against some of the notorious Veppur Paraiyas, who had been evading arrest for years ;

(4) Sub-Inspector K. V. Madhava Menon of South Malabar district was granted a reward of Rs. 50, a head constable, Rs. 10 and a constable, Rs. 20, by the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, for arresting one Andi Asari of the Nilgiris, who was wanted in two cases of murder ; and

(5) A Sub-Inspector, a head constable, five constables and five private individuals of Kistna district were presented with a sum of Rs. 225 by the Inspector-General of Police of the Hyderabad State, for the arrest of certain absconders.

Among the rewards accepted from private individuals, the following may be mentioned :—

(a) Rupees 100 given by Mr. H. G. Turner, owner of the magnesite works at Suramangalam, to constable Kamatchi Goundan of Salem district for recovering a lost gold watch worth Rs. 800 ;

(b) Rupees 100 given by Messrs. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore, to a Sub-Inspector and two head constables, for the arrest of their cashier who had absconded with Rs. 2,500 ;

(c) Rupees 100 given by Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co. to 13 head constables and 162 constables of South Malabar district, for good work done by the police in salvaging jettisoned cargo ; and

(d) Rupees 175 given by one Venkataramachari of Mysore for the recovery of the whole of his property in a case of criminal breach of trust, of which Rs. 100

were paid to Sub-Inspector U. C. Kunhi Kannan of Palghat town and the balance equally distributed among four constables.

The Royal Humane Society, London, granted a testimonial to constable Velu Nambiyar of Ootacamund for rescuing a man from drowning in the Ootacamund lake.

The undermentioned cases in which village officers and private individuals were rewarded for assistance to the police, deserve mention :—

- (1) A gold bangle worth Rs. 40 presented by the Superintendent of Police to the Adhigari of Vadakancheri village, South Malabar district, for arresting a person with stolen property and for his continual assistance to the police;
- (2) A gold wristlet presented to the Village Magistrate of Andanapet, Tanjore district, for pluckily arresting a murderer who ran amuck;
- (3) A silver bangle worth Rs. 30 presented by the District Magistrate to the Village Magistrate of Vembakkampet, Chingleput district, for furnishing information which led to the arrest of five members of a criminal gang long out of view and to their being bound over under the security sections;
- (4) Rupees 30 to a Village Magistrate of Cuddapah district for excellent assistance rendered in tracing out certain persons concerned in a case of murder;
- (5) Rupees 25 given to the Village Magistrate of Chettiredipalli of Kurnool district, by the District Magistrate of Bellary, for arresting a person wanted in a case of murder;
- (6) A bracelet valued Rs. 25 and suitably inscribed, given to the Village Magistrate of Vagurampatti, Trichinopoly district, for good work in a case of murder;
- (7) A gold bangle worth Rs. 80 presented to M.R.Ry. Ramasubramania Aiyar Avargal, Member of Pollachi Taluk Board, Coimbatore district, for pursuing and arresting a man who had committed an offence under section 304, I.P.C.;
- (8) A sum of Rs. 70 presented by the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly district to Forest Ranger M.R.Ry. Gopalachariyar, his bandyman and two watchers for arresting a gang of Koravars with property, at considerable risk to their lives; and
- (9) A sum of Rs. 25 granted to Appasami Nattan, a toddy-shopkeeper in North Arcot district, for good work in a case of counterfeit coining.

5. The percentage of illiterate constables in the permanent force was 11.8, as against 12.0 in the previous year. As already stated, it was found necessary to recruit illiterate men of good physique in some districts. The enlistment of illiterates has now been restricted and the number of such men recruited in future for the force, other than the armed reserves, should be inconsiderable. In the force of three districts, viz., North Malabar, Trichinopoly Railway Police and Coimbatore, there was no illiterate man at the end of the year.

The Provincial Training School, Vellore, continued to be managed with efficiency by Mr. Bernays. The school was inspected thrice by the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Member of Council, visited it in February and His Excellency the Governor and Brigadier-General Bond in October. They expressed satisfaction at the general state of the school. The staff was temporarily strengthened by the addition of two Inspector-lecturers and one Drill Instructor of the rank of head constable, as the sanctioned number of Sub-Inspectors for training was raised by 30.

At the beginning of the year, there were under training five probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, two probationary Inspectors and 81 probationary Sub-Inspectors including ten Sub-Inspectors of Madras City, one of Pudukkottai and three of Travancore.

One of the five probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police left the school in April and the others in November. A fresh batch of three probationary arrived from England and joined in the middle of November. With the sanction of Government, a probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police of Travancore State underwent training in the school for six months from May 1912.

The three Deputy Superintendents appointed during the year by direct recruitment joined the school in February and March and were under training at the close of the year.

The two Inspectors who were under training on 1st January 1912 left the school in April. Two others were admitted in November and were there at the end of the year.

To the 81 Sub-Inspectors under training at the commencement of the year, one from Madras City was added in February. Of these 82, four were sent out in April on completion of their training, five resigned and the probation of two was stopped. In October, 70 Sub-Inspectors left the school after the final examination, including those of Pudukkottai and Travancore. To the new Sub-Inspectors' class which was formed in October, 128 Sub-Inspectors were admitted, of whom one belonged to Bangalore, four to Coorg, one to Pudukkottai and 12 to Travancore. Including the Sub-Inspector admitted in February who continued in the school, the total number of Sub-Inspectors on the rolls at the end of the year was 129. There were only five F.A.'s among the Sub-Inspectors of this presidency selected during the year.

Three Sergeants joined the school in October and another in November. All the four were under training on the last day of the year.

In April, six candidates (two of whom were Inspectors) appeared for the final examinations and all passed, one being placed in the first class. Out of 71 who appeared for the examination in October, 61 passed, of whom 29 were in the first class.

As in the past, special lectures on police subjects continued to be delivered with advantage.

Shorthand Class.—At the beginning of the year, 20 Sub-Inspectors were in the Elementary class and three in the Advanced class. Of the former, eight did not make sufficient progress and were removed from the class. The remaining 12 appeared for the Elementary examination in October and all passed, nine securing a first-class certificate. The three Sub-Inspectors who were in the Advanced class appeared for the examination in April and only one passed the Intermediate grade. It was then found that the period of training was insufficient, and Government raised it to one year—vide G.O. No. 724, Judicial, dated 3rd May 1912. Three Sub-Inspectors joined the school in October to undergo a special course of training in Advanced shorthand. Besides these, 27 Sub-Inspectors were in the Elementary class and one in the Intermediate class at the close of the year. All the six Sub-Inspectors in receipt of the special allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem for proficiency in Tamil shorthand passed both the examinations held in April and October and continued to draw the allowance. A proposal to increase it to Rs. 10 per mensem has been recently sanctioned by Government. The compilation of the Telugu Short-hand Manual by the Shorthand Instructor, M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Rao, was completed and the book, of which the publication has been undertaken by Government, is in the press. A similar manual in Canarese is in preparation.

First aid to the injured.—Lectures on this subject continued to be delivered by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Police hospital. Six candidates appeared for the examination in April, of whom only one was successful, while out of 71 who appeared in October, 34 passed.

Drill.—The revision of Drill Manual was completed and the final proof was obtained from the press at the end of the year.

Riding.—The instructions in riding continued to be satisfactory. The Principal reports that most of the Sub-Inspectors displayed great keenness and attained considerable efficiency during their course of instruction, and I formed the same opinion during my inspection early this year. The usual prize of a saddle and a bridle was offered by the Inspector-General in October.

Games.—These consisted of cricket, football, badminton, tennis and hockey. The Presidency Police sports were held in Vellore in October. They were the first of the kind and a great success. His Excellency the Governor was present on the final day. The tournament will be an annual one in future.

Jiu-Jitsu.—All Sub-Inspectors were given instruction in *Jiu-Jitsu*. A head constable from the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, went through a course of six weeks' training.

Museum, Reading room and Library.—A number of new exhibits and several books were collected during the year. The exhibits were found to be of great value in the practical instruction of the cadets.

Discipline.—This continued to be on the whole satisfactory.

Band.—The band continued to maintain its high standard under Sergeant Boston. The strength of the band at the close of the year was 23. Two new instruments and some music were purchased. The band fund amounted to Rupees 719-8-0 at the close of the year.

General.—Under the orders of Government, Mr. Bernays visited the Police Training Schools at Hazaribagh and Moradabad in order to study the methods of instruction there.

At the beginning of the year, only two schools were working—at Vellore and Vizianagram : a third school was opened at Coimbatore in July.

Central Recruits' School, Vellore.—Mr. Bernays, Principal of the Police Training School, Vellore, held charge also of the Central Recruits' School. Five hundred and thirty-four recruits were trained during the year. Instruction in First Aid and *Jiu-Jitsu* was given to all recruits. Considerable attention was paid to the physical improvement of the recruits, who also take kindly to football and hockey. A constable of the Railway Police under training was trained in Tamil shorthand also by one of the Law Instructors of the school qualified in the subject and was able to attain a speed of 40 words per minute. The principal offence committed by recruits was absence without leave, recruits of North Arcot district being the worst offenders, because of the proximity of the school to their homes. Similar trouble is also experienced in the case of Coimbatore recruits in the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, and, if no improvement takes place, the question of sending North Arcot recruits to Coimbatore for training, and *vice versa*, may have to be considered. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police inspected the school thrice. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart visited the school in February.

Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram.—Mr. R. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar was the Principal and managed the school efficiently. The staff was strengthened by an additional Sub-Inspector to train Uriya recruits. Four hundred and forty-four recruits were sent back to their districts after training. The number of deserters increased to 41 from 14 in 1911. Malaria was prevalent in July, August and September. Nevertheless an improvement was seen in the physique of the men leaving the school. The gymnasium was nearing completion. Instruction in First Aid continued to be given and *Jiu-Jitsu* also is being taught since August. Football is played by the recruits. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police inspected the school thrice.

Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore.—This was opened in July, with Mr. C. K. Subramania Aiyar as the Principal. Recruits of the Southern and West Coast districts are being trained there. Eighty-eight recruits left the school during the year after training. Illiterates were taught to read and write and instruction in First Aid was also given. Excellent arrangements are made for the messing of recruits. Mr. Cowie, when he inspected the school in November, remarked that the physique of the men was considerably superior to that of the recruits in Vellore and that the great majority of them were well set up. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart visited the school in July. It was twice inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General.

District
Schools. Head-quarter

Recruits who could not be sent to the Central Recruits' schools continued to be trained in the head-quarter schools in the districts.

6. The reports received from District Superintendents show that the improvement in the work of Sub-Inspectors, which has been reported in previous years, was maintained. It is stated that the people have undoubtedly more confidence in this new class of investigating officers, than in the old, and generally think that the former can be relied on for an honest attempt to detect cases. It is said also that crime is better reported than before. In regard to actual detection, however, the results attained leave much to be desired. This is due to the inexperience of the Sub-Inspectors and ignorance of criminals and their methods, to their not mixing freely with the people, and not treating village officers and respectable villagers with proper consideration, and in some cases to an erroneous impression that, as their work will not be judged by statistics, they need not exert themselves in the detection of cases. That this inexperience sometimes leads to disastrous results is illustrated by the following case reported from North Arcot. The Sub-Inspector of Vellore taluk station met a party of Kallars who said they had come from Tanjore to buy sheep. They gave him their names and addresses and referred to a local rich man for their character. Just about this time there was an outbreak of burglaries in the adjoining parts and it did not strike the Sub-Inspector to connect the occurrence of crime with the visit of the Kallars. He believed their story without attempting to verify it and only mentioned their visit casually to the Superintendent some time afterwards. The latter wired to the Superintendent of Tanjore and found, as expected, the names and addresses given by the Kallars to be false. Yet this Sub-Inspector is reported to be a conscientious officer. I think, however, that defects such as these will disappear in course of time when the department emerges from its present stage of transition.

The number of probationary Sub-Inspectors at the beginning of the year was 308. Of these, 119 were confirmed as soon as they completed a year's training in the district, 100 after they underwent a further probationary period. The probation of 29 was ordered to cease, but five have been reinstated since.

7. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 88,57,551, as against Rs. 80,92,797, i.e., an increase of Rs. 7,64,754, which is mainly made up of the additional expenditure under the following heads :—

	LAKHS.	
Inspector-General.	·26	Higher emoluments drawn by the permanent Inspector-General of Police than what were drawn by the Acting Inspector-General for a good portion of the year 1911; acting and leave allowances of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, etc.
Pay and allowances of police force.	1·78	Enlistment of additional constables, promotion in the grades of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, re-organisation of Armed Reserves and the entertainment of the Tiruppattur temporary force.
Travelling allowance of police force.	·48	Grant to head constables of the full travelling allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations, increase in the force and more travelling.
Grain compensation allowance.	2·60	Grant of the allowance in all districts throughout the year and at the higher rates in many of them.
Royal bonus	1·70	An entirely new expenditure in the year, sanctioned in G.O. No. 19, Financial, dated 10th January 1912, in connection with the Coronation.
Railway police	·43	Enlistment of additional men, promotion in the grades of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, and in expenditure on travelling allowance.

7·25

8. Due attention was paid to the working of the village police during the year. In some districts, viz., Guntūr, Nellore, Kurnool, North Arcot, Madura and South Canara, the police officers, especially the Superintendents, took considerable pains to personally instruct and encourage the village headmen in their duties, with satisfactory results.

Guntūr, a very distinct improvement was seen in the reporting of crime and of the movements of wandering gangs, while in North Arcot, the Superintendent who visited over 200 villages during the year, acknowledges much help from village officers, chiefly in the discovery of two criminal gangs. The Superintendent of Nellore interviewed all village magistrates and talaiyaris in his range and instructed them. At his request, the District Magistrate issued a special circular in simple language to the village magistrates in the district, explaining their duties and directing them to give prompt information about the absence of every bad character. In the same district, respectable persons have been induced to form Panchayats for the purpose of furnishing the police with information regarding bad characters of their parts. As a result of these measures and of the preventive action taken against the depredations of criminal gangs, there has been a marked improvement in the relations between the village magistracy and the police. The District Magistrate, South Arcot, also issued circulars to the village magistrates, one of which related to reports about strangers. A list of villages where crime is prevalent is also sent to this officer monthly, so that he may be in a position to check the work of village officers. In Kumbakōnam Circle of the Tanjore district, a scheme known as "Talaiyaris' meeting" was introduced at the commencement of the year, under which talaiyaris were required to meet the Sub-Inspector at a fixed place twice every week with written reports from village magistrates about the movements of K.D.s. and suspicious persons, and those who furnished useful information were granted rewards. This is reported to have contributed to the prevention of crime and the better watching of bad characters. Village officers in Zamindari tracts continue to be indifferent and in a few districts (e.g.) Anantapur and Chittoor, village headmen are reported to be generally untrustworthy and often to be receivers of stolen property. The Superintendent of Tinnevely states that more aid is obtained by the police from the village headmen appointed to their offices after passing the Village Magistrates' test than from those who succeed to the post by heredity or from those in Zamindari villages, and that as the number of such officers is small, the amount of help received from the village police on the whole is inconsiderable. It is a matter of primary importance in the interests of efficient police administration that the co-operation of the village officials and the villagers in the prevention and reporting of crime should be secured. I believe that it can be secured, if more attention is paid by the police themselves to preventive work and if all Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors realise, as many have already realised, the necessity of acquiring local knowledge of men and criminals and of treating village officials and respectable ryots with courtesy. The grant of liberal rewards for meritorious work will materially assist in attaining the desired end. So far, however, I have not seen any district in which village officers and private persons were adequately rewarded. Besides the few instances, already mentioned in paragraph 4 *supra*, in which village officers were rewarded during the year, conspicuous service was rendered in the following cases also, for which rewards have been sanctioned since the close of the year. The Village Magistrate of Arekal, Bellary district, followed up some Donga Dasaris of Kurnool found loitering under suspicious circumstances and succeeded in arresting most of them, although they resisted and used fire arms. A considerable amount of stolen property was recovered from them. The Pottail of Kasaragod, South Canara district, captured the servant of a rich man while disposing of stolen jewels and thus recovered property worth Rs. 2,500. The Village Magistrate of Tenkasi, North Arcot district, on hearing of the occurrence of a dacoity promptly arrested six men. A reward of Rs. 50 has been granted in each of the first two cases and Rs. 25 in the third.

Useful work is reported to have been performed by Ghât talaiyaris. In Madura district, the men are averse to living at the ghâts and the question of replacing them will be considered. As regards the grant of cultivable land, 25 out of 45 talaiyaris in Guntūr have been provided with land, arrangements are made to provide 18 others and no land is available near the ghâts in the case of the remaining two. In Kurnool, land was assigned to five mettas during the year and proposals for the allotment of land to 30 more have been sent up to the Revenue authorities. Out of 94 talaiyaris in

Bellary, 24 have been provided with land and proposals sent up for 12 others. In Cuddapah, 98 men have been granted land. In the other eight districts where ghât talaiyaris are employed, no progress was made for several reasons, one of them being the absence of cultivable land near the ghâts. In North Arcot and Chittoor, nothing could be done pending the revision of the talaiyari establishments.

9. During the year, the armed reserves in all the districts were re-organized by the provision of an emergency force for each according to requirements and the creation of the appointment of a first-grade head constable with a local allowance of Rs. 10. The appointment is open only to pensioned Indian officers of the Army and is designated "Jamadar" or where there are two such appointments in one reserve, the senior of them is designated "Jamadar" and the junior "Havildar." An armed reserve was also formed at Tellicherry, North Malabar district, but was not in working order, as about 35 men belonging to it were under training in the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, on the last day of the year. The number of vacancies in the Madura reserve was 31 and endeavours are being made to fill them up by the enlistment of Mappillas. The reserves at other places were generally kept up to the full strength. Out of 33 appointments of Jamadars and Havildars sanctioned for the presidency, 17 had not been filled up at the end of the year for want of suitable candidates. Ten of them have since been filled up. The health of the men of the reserves is reported to be generally good. Except at Tellicherry, all the reserves at district head-quarters were mobilized during the year, some more than once, and the orders on the subject were satisfactorily carried out. The reserves are on the whole well disciplined and efficient. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, K.C.S.I., Member of Council, when he inspected the Cuddapah reserve in August 1912, remarked: "I was very pleased to see what a fine body of men it is, well set up and physically far above the average. They would do credit to any 'regiment.'" The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart inspected the reserve at Coimbatore in July 1912 and was pleased to observe "They are a fine body of men and drill was excellent." Brigadier-General Bond commented very favourably on the Calicut reserve on the occasion of a field day against the Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

10. The year under report was uneventful. No new line was opened. There was an increase in both cognizable and grave crime, notably under thefts. This was due partly to registration, as thefts, of cases formerly treated as shortages and partly to a large increase in passenger and goods traffic on the South Indian Railway. The treatment of all shortages as thefts is incorrect, and instructions have therefore been issued to register only those cases in which a reasonable suspicion exists of a cognizable offence having been committed. Crime was dealt with fairly well, but there was a fall in the percentage of detection of thefts and in that of recovery of lost property. The number of dacoities was three, while none was reported in 1911. The most serious of them was that committed at Juturu railway station, Anantapur district, on the night of 21st June 1912, when a gang of about 50 robbers broke open the goods room in which the womenfolk of the Assistant Station-master were sleeping and violently carried away their property worth Rs. 4,000. No clue was obtained. A satisfactory feature of the year under report was the arrest and conviction of several pick-pockets who had been committing crime on the North-West line of the Madras Railway. To prevent thefts from open trucks, special patrols were organized at Madura and Tottipalayam stations on the South Indian Railway, and the effect at the latter place was salutary. To the Trichinopoly Railway Police belongs the credit of having discovered the existence of a gang of bogus traders, having their place of business in Georgetown, Madras, who had been obtaining on false pretences sample goods from upcountry merchants. The matter was under enquiry.

The number of cases of attempts to derail trains was 7, but no serious damage or injury to persons was caused. Four of the cases could not be detected, one was under investigation at the end of the year, in another a shepherd boy was charged

with having placed a wooden sleeper across the rails but was discharged by the magistrate, and in the remaining case a man was under trial at the close of the year. The total number of reported cases of stone-throwing at running trains was 31 and 3 boys were arrested and convicted. The Superintendent of Madras Railway Police district reports that to detect such cases promptly, the Railway authorities have been requested to instruct the guards and drivers to stop the trains immediately and allow the travelling constables to alight and trace the offenders.

There were 11 collisions, 4 averted collisions, and 20 cases of derailment during the year. The railway servants responsible for them were punished either departmentally or judicially. A serious collision occurred on the railway bridge at Sivarakottai, South Indian Railway, at about midnight on 13th May 1912, between two goods trains running in opposite directions. The driver and two firemen of one train were killed on the spot, while the driver and two firemen of the other were severely injured, one of them dying subsequently. Considerable damage was caused to the rolling stock and slight damage to the permanent way. The accident was due to a mistaken "Line clear" given by the Assistant Station-master, Kalligudi, who was prosecuted and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment under section 304 A, Indian Penal Code, and section 101 of the Railways Act.

The number of persons run over by trains and killed was 106 as against 142 in 1911. Trespassing on the railway still continues and the North-East line of the Madras Railway accounted for more than one-third of the total number of deaths.

The relations between the Railway Police and the Railway staff continued to be amicable, except in some isolated cases. The system of seal-checking of waggons by a committee of Railway and Railway Police subordinates was found to be often perfunctorily done or not done at all and when done, it sometimes caused independent check by the Railway Police alone, at selected railway stations, under the supervision of their own officers.

Now that both Superintendents have jurisdiction over metre gauge as well as broad gauge, the necessity is felt of providing each with two separate saloons and has been already brought to the notice of Government.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year.

11. The prices of food-grains which were very high at the end of 1911, rose still higher during 1912. There was a marked increase in crime—

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (True cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1908	7.6	13.0	13.2	30,739
1909	8.1	13.5	13.4	30,861
1910	9.0	14.3	15.0	30,335
1911	9.3	14.6	15.7	30,727
1912	7.5	12.6	13.5	34,408

12. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, reported during the year was 53,572 as against 49,075 in 1911, the increase occurring in all but four districts and being noticeable in Trichinopoly Railway Police, South Arcot, Chittoor and Kistna. There was also an increase in the number of cases under Special and Local laws, from 16,980 to 20,009, Tinnevely and Chingleput largely contributing towards it. Nuisance cases too rose to 119,658 from 116,427 in 1911, Madras City showing the largest increase.

Among the usual explanations offered for increased crime are better registration by the police and high prices. It is certainly the general opinion that crime is being more honestly registered by the present class of station-house officer, than by the old. But I am not prepared to ascribe to this cause any appreciable fraction of the excess of crime in the year under report over the figures of the years immediately preceding. The years, with which comparison is made, are those subsequent to the re-organization of the police force, and if better registration had a material influence on the volume of crime reported, one would expect to find a steady increase in the number of cases registered in those years. But in the four years ending with 1911 the figures of grave crime were practically stationary.

There is considerable weight in the second reason advanced, namely high prices, for crime has a tendency to vary directly with the cost of food-stuffs. When prices are high, persons, who would otherwise live honestly, are driven to crime by want; the habitual criminal commits crime more often, because he gets less money for his loot from the receiver to whom he sells it, and the purchasing power of the money he receives is also less; and lastly, the victims of petty theft are more apt to complain in season of scarcity, than of plenty, because their loss affects them more.

The increase of crime in the year under report is mainly under the heads of theft (+ 1,957), house-breaking (+ 939) and cattle-theft (+ 582). The only explanation possible for the increase in theft has been given above. The crimes of house-breaking and cattle-theft are largely perpetrated by organized criminal gangs, and it will be noted that the increase under these heads is largest in districts infested by such gangs, (e.g.), Chittoor, Kistna, Coimbatore, Madura, North Arcot, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, South Arcot and Bellary. From this fact may be deduced a principal reason for the increase of crime, which is, in my opinion, the inefficacy of the preventive work of the police in the direction of action against habitual criminals and criminal gangs and also action against receivers. The organization of these "co-operative criminal societies" is good and has not yet been successfully attacked, with the result that, under present conditions, the chance of escaping conviction is about four to one in the criminal's favour according to statistics, and probably very much larger in actual fact. I am not saying that the police are entirely to be blamed for this unfortunate situation. I admit that the new station-house officer is still gaining experience and that many of his class have not yet sufficiently realised their duties and responsibilities. I admit also that they do not keep in touch with the village elders, or get to know and to study the bad characters within their station limits, in the way they ought. But they have serious difficulties to contend with. Village headmen have not yet learned the paramount importance of reporting the presence of criminal gangs to the police; many of them are in sympathy with the criminals. The village police have too much revenue work to do to attend to their police duties properly. The people too are generally nervous of being associated in the prevention of crime, though it must be acknowledged, and with pleasure, that there are signs of growing co-operation on their part in districts where crime is beginning to be effectively prevented. When the methods employed in the past to control the habitual criminal are considered, it is hardly a matter for wonder that they made no impression on crime-prevalence. Preventive action, hitherto, has been mainly confined to the application of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and it has been found that work on these lines has not secured the results desired. Firstly, there is the difficulty of presenting a case that will satisfy a conscientious magistrate. Secondly, there is the reluctance of villagers to come forward and give evidence, which will provoke reprisals from the culprit when he comes out of jail. Thirdly, there is the inherent fact that binding over is only a temporary cure. For these and other reasons I, personally, am no great believer in the security sections as a real check on crime, and I consider that the action which is now being taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911, is likely to be more successful in preventing the more serious crimes against property, which are, to a great extent, the work of organized criminals. Even in this year's statistics there is evidence to suggest that this is the true solution of the problem. I

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

will take the two districts of Nellore and Guntūr, which since 1909 have shown an increase in crime. This year they show a decrease. In Nellore the fall is largely due to the settlement of nearly 1,000 of the worst criminals in the district at the Kalichedu mica mines. As a consequence of this, the villagers no longer stand in dread of reprisals and they and the village police have evinced greater willingness to co-operate with the police proper. In Guntūr extensive action was taken against criminal gangs, and this has been followed up by a settlement of the worst characters at Sitanagaram. In all other districts of the Northern Range where no such action had been taken up to the close of the year under report, there was an increase in crime.

In the Central Range, every district reported a larger number of cases than in 1911, and the most reasonable explanation is that every district in the Range, except Chingleput, is infested by dangerous criminal gangs, none of which had been brought under adequate control by the end of the year.

In the Southern Range, two districts, viz., Trichinopoly and North Malabar, showed a decrease. Of the others, South Malabar, Coimbatore and Madura reported noticeable increase. The Superintendent of South Malabar is inclined to attribute the increase partly to the complete re-allocation of the district during the year, which resulted in a certain amount of temporary dislocation. No convincing reason has been assigned for the increase of crime in Coimbatore and Madura, but I think that the Koravars and Valayans in the former and some of the Kallars in the latter district require to be kept under greater restraint.

In the Railway Police districts, there was very little crime under heads other than thefts, and the increase under this head during the year has already been alluded to in paragraph 10.

13. The usual map showing the local distribution of serious offences against person and property is prefixed to this report. Madras City and Kurnool continued to be the most criminal districts, and next came the districts of Cuddapah, Chittoor and Bellary. Nine other districts showed more than the average crime for the whole presidency.

14. Two statements are subjoined, one showing the total number of cases of grave crime under different heads and of cognizable crime, from 1905 to 1912, and the other containing statistics of grave crime for each district for the past three years:—

I.—Cases of total grave crime and cognizable crime from 1905 to 1912.

Year.	Grave crime.				Total cognizable crime under Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances.
	Murder.	Dacoity and robbery.	House-breaking.	Ordinary theft and cattle-theft.	
1905	472	1,404	9,342	18,478	49,167
1906	579	1,235	9,199	18,480	48,088
1907	568	1,299	9,057	17,608	47,500
1908	575	1,302	10,229	18,688	50,047
1909	620	1,358	9,870	19,018	50,378
1910	605	1,223	9,956	18,551	48,726
1911	599	1,347	10,125	18,658	49,075
1912	647	1,502	11,084	21,195	53,572

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

II.—True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1912. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder.			Dacoity.			Robbery.			House-breaking.			Theft, ordinary.			Cattle-theft.			Total.		
	392, 393, 394, I.P.C.			395, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.			392, 393, 394, 397, 440 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460, I.P.C.			440 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460, I.P.C.			379 to 382, I.P.C.			379 to 382, I.P.C.			379 to 382, I.P.C.		
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Madras City	4	28	23	1	10	13	7	14	21	21	17	301	1,008	1,136	1,265	8	40	5	1,329	1,495	1,624
Ganjam	15	22	25	8	10	16	17	20	20	354	377	434	625	635	686	52	91	64	1,091	1,095	1,189
Vizagapatam	2	2	6	17	4	7	12	12	12	189	190	194	118	88	724	150	55	99	1,265	1,173	1,257
Jeypore	2	2	2	17	4	7	12	12	12	189	190	194	118	88	724	150	55	99	1,265	1,173	1,257
Godavari	21	20	21	18	12	12	22	22	22	415	489	504	1,000	1,202	1,242	89	88	117	1,570	1,557	1,859
Krishna	22	27	27	16	12	12	22	22	22	523	549	570	741	907	1,022	131	182	194	1,454	1,688	1,941
Guntūr	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	561	561	529	663	758	764	127	121	98	1,459	1,571	1,524
Nellore	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	420	538	435	613	590	580	175	167	206	1,362	1,481	1,381
Kurnool	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	420	538	435	613	590	580	175	167	206	1,362	1,481	1,381
Bellary	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	373	320	345	325	278	277	76	76	81	878	698	815
Anantapur	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	324	283	328	325	234	332	87	79	92	651	618	840
Chittoor	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	469	597	641	804	230	231	120	117	130	1,036	671	800
North Arcot	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	490	490	561	623	366	621	121	121	170	1,238	1,557	1,439
South Arcot	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	311	311	369	415	463	550	99	89	139	850	925	1,078
Belom	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	506	506	561	569	592	631	313	284	260	2,142	1,736	2,067
Tanjore	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	410	410	438	507	589	613	210	204	131	1,568	1,376	1,518
Trichinopoly	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	559	559	590	507	511	511	95	95	228	1,233	1,328	1,328
Madura	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	442	442	442	427	511	511	140	224	228	1,271	1,271	1,210
South Malabar	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	493	493	590	527	509	508	315	288	318	1,408	1,378	1,504
Ramanad	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	435	435	438	411	394	394	97	115	116	877	951	989
Tinnevely	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	472	472	449	411	394	394	148	142	129	1,175	1,092	1,176
Coimbatore	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	327	327	386	660	486	542	530	437	516	1,622	1,399	1,406
The Nilgiris	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	30	30	36	99	156	131	131	6	6	144	200	183
South Malabar	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	306	306	361	487	478	662	86	69	98	910	892	1,157
North Malabar	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	119	119	142	194	223	183	313	18	23	353	404	370
South Malabar	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	142	142	144	412	382	404	39	28	20	729	582	599
South Malabar	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	142	142	144	412	382	404	39	28	20	729	582	599
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	12	17	694	689	716	...	...	705	705	739
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	16	627	555	1,063	...	...	3	645	605	1,062
Total	605	599	647	448	479	541	775	868	861	9,956	10,125	11,064	14,898	15,401	17,858	3,653	3,255	3,837	30,835	30,727	34,408

15. The number of murders reported in the year was the highest on record.

Murder. Coimbatore headed the list as usual, followed by Madura and Kurnool. There was a rather marked increase in Kurnool, Bellary, Tinnevely and North Arcot. Salem reported five cases less than in the previous year and the decrease in Kistna was considerable. A noticeable feature in recent cases of murders in Madura district was the severance of the head from the trunk after death, with a view to render identification difficult. To collect evidence against the hired assassins so frequently employed in the Ceded districts, an Inspector was specially deputed during the year, but his mission had no result. All the known assassins of Kurnool were however registered as suspects. A village magistrate believed to be the leader of a gang of assassins, was also removed from office.

The two most sensational murder cases of the year were those known as the Pandi murder in Tanjore district and the Goundanpalayam murder in Salem district, both of which occurred in wealthy families. In the former the daughter-in-law of a mirasidar of Pandi village was the victim. The police first charged the deceased woman's husband, with having committed the crime, but the preliminary enquiry by the Deputy Magistrate led to the investigation being re-opened with the result that the mirasidar himself was eventually committed to the sessions, convicted, and sentenced by that Court to the extreme penalty of law. The two Judges of the High Court who heard the appeal differed and the case was referred to a third Judge who upheld the conviction and sentence. A special appeal made to the Privy Council has just ended in an acquittal.

In the Goundanpalayam case the young adopted son of a mittadar who had succeeded to the family estates on the latter's death, was brutally murdered. One evening a number of persons rushed upon the young man, tied a rope round his neck, dragged him over a mile from the house and left the body after mutilating it, cutting out the bowels and hanging them round the neck. Nine persons were charged and convicted at the sessions, but on appeal to the High Court all but two were acquitted.

For the sake of money, the servant of a Revenue Inspector in Kavali, Nellore district, during the latter's absence in Madras, murdered his master's wife and three children while they were asleep. With the same motive a widow in Gōdāvari enticed a three-year old child playing in the street and strangled it to death. In both cases the murderers were hanged. In Madras City, a prostitute living alone was one morning found in her house in a pool of blood with her throat cut and stripped of all her jewels. Four persons were arrested, of whom one was taken as approver and the others were convicted under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, one being sentenced to death and the rest to transportation for life. Most of the stolen property was recovered.

In Vizagapatam, a Brahman widow on bad terms with her neighbour carried away the latter's son, a boy of eight years, when he was asleep and threw him into a well, because he had informed his father that the widow had pulled down a portion of the wall separating the two houses. She was transported for life.

Some members of the criminal gang settled at Peddaramapuram, Chittoor district, wreaked their vengeance on a receiver of stolen property who had cheated them, by bringing him into a jungle and murdering him. One of them confessed, showing the body which had been concealed and also the jewels belonging to the deceased. He implicated six others but retracted his statement in court. He was hanged.

A male member of a respectable Nayar family killed his cousin with a hatchet and inflicted serious injuries on four other persons who tried to arrest him. He pleaded that he committed the act while under the influence of ganja. The Sessions Judge found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. The High Court upheld the conviction and sentence.

A known predator of Coimbatore district fell out with his concubine and demanded back the dowry he had given her, whereupon she, assisted by her father, killed him up and strangled him to death. Both were transported for life.

An unfortunate case occurred in Madura, in which two police constables were charged with murder. The facts are that while five prisoners convicted for dacoity were being escorted to the Madura District Jail from the Sessions Court, four of them escaped. They were immediately pursued, some private persons joining in the pursuit. Three were recaptured, of whom one died of a gun shot injury which was inflicted on him. It was alleged that he was shot after the capture and the constables were charged under section 302, Indian Penal Code, but were discharged by the Deputy Magistrate. On revision, the District Magistrate ordered their committal for offence under sections 304 and 114, Indian Penal Code. The Sessions Judge altered the charge to one under sections 302 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and acquitted them after trial.

Two cases of precocious criminality have been reported. In Trichinopoly, a couple of boys aged 14 and 10 killed a playmate by pressing him under water while bathing in the river, for the sake of petty jewels worn by him. The body was found decomposed, after a long time. The boys made a clean breast of the affair and produced the jewels. Both were committed to the sessions, where one was acquitted and the other sentenced to transportation for life and sent to the Reformatory School. In Tinnevely, a Marava girl 14 years old murdered another girl of the same caste for the sake of her jewels. She was transported for life. The case presented some difficulty in detection and came to light through the recovery of the jewels.

In some cases the motive for murder was trivial. In Ganjām, two Savaras had an altercation over a debt of 10 annas and one murdered the other. He was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, but the High Court enhanced the punishment to transportation for life. In Salem, a dispute among certain barbers regarding the performance of a funeral ceremony ended in one of their number being mortally stabbed. Four men were tried at the sessions, three of whom were sentenced to transportation for life. In this case although all the facts were known, the crime having occurred on the road near the Collector's bungalow, the village magistrate's report was vague and merely stated that some one had been stabbed by some one and that the body was lying on the road. A man in Jeypore, enraged on finding his evening meal not ready in time, strangled his young daughter to annoy his wife. He then attempted to commit suicide. He was sentenced to death, but on appeal the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. In Ganjām, a man who was apparently subject to sciatica, determined to commit suicide, and desiring that his wife should die with him, murdered her. His attempt on his own life was not successful and he is now undergoing transportation for life. In Cuddapah, a man beat his wife to death with a stick for disobedience. He was charged with murder, but the Sessions Judge thought that he had no intention of murdering her but merely desired to punish her for disobedience and convicted and sentenced him under section 304, Indian Penal Code, to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The High Court, however, convicted the man for murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Infanticide. 16. There was no case during the year in which a mother was found guilty of murdering her infant.

17. A serious riot occurred at Tirupattūr, North Arcot district, on the 1st January 1912, the last day of the Moharram. For some time previously, the feeling between the Muhammadans and the Hindus of the place, was strained owing to the proximity of a Hindu temple to a mosque. The last procession of the Moharram as well as the final procession of the Hindu Vaikunta Ekadasi festival fell on 1st January and to prevent any collision the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Hall, ordered that the former should be completed by 7 A.M. and the latter start at 9 A.M. The Muhammadans were averse to comply with this order and at 8-30 A.M. when the Joint Magistrate went out to see how matters stood, he met the Moharram procession. He attempted by means of persuasion to get it through, when on the pretext of a stone being thrown which hit a Muhammadan, he was set upon, assaulted and driven into a shop and would probably have been very roughly handled, had he not been rescued by the reserve

police party which promptly arrived on the scene. On the arrival of the reserve the mob retired, but nothing could induce the Muhammadans to resume their procession or to take up again the *taboots* they had deposited in the middle of the street. Simultaneously with the attack on the Joint Magistrate several Hindu temples were attacked and plundered. Altogether 30 people were wounded and removed to the hospital for treatment. A detachment of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway rifles under Captain LeMarchand arrived shortly before midday, just in time to prevent a serious riot between the two communities near the market. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police arrived in the evening. A party of policemen returning from Delhi who had just reached Katpadi was also summoned, and a double company of the 119th Infantry under Major Pocock arrived in the night. The next day a free fight between the two parties was apprehended, but was averted by the presence of the sepoys and the police. The *taboots* which the Muhammadans refused to remove in spite of the notice issued by the District Magistrate were taken to the police station in the evening and peace was restored. It was however found necessary to employ a special force until the end of the year for maintaining order. Nineteen persons were charged with rioting and convicted, but on appeal six were acquitted. When the Joint Magistrate was attacked by the mob, two Sub-Inspectors, Tyagaraja Aiyar and Krishna Rao, a constable named Arthanan and Salar Sahib, a Muhammadan, behaved well in defending the Joint Magistrate and themselves received several injuries in the fight. For these services the three police officers were rewarded. The Division Inspector who was with the Joint Magistrate when the attack commenced, disappeared and failed to call in the armed reserve although ordered by the Joint Magistrate to do so. He was found guilty of neglect of duty and cowardice and was removed from Government service.

Another riot due to the same cause took place at Berhampur, Ganjam district, on the 28th February, in connection with a Hindu festival, which is celebrated every second year by the weaver community of the town in honour of their goddess. The festival commenced on the 21st February and passed off quietly until the 28th. On that day the procession of the goddess was not allowed to pass a mosque with music and had to return to the temple at 6 P.M. No trouble was apprehended and the Joint Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police who had been present left the scene, accompanied by the Sub-Magistrate and the Police Inspector. Some time later a Hindu disguised as a Muhammadan is reported to have come past the mosque and to have been attacked by a Muhammadan. This led to a free fight and the few Muhammadans present were speedily driven inside the mosque. The Hindus raided it, brought its contents out and set them on fire. The Sub-Magistrate and the Police Inspector soon arrived there but were powerless to restrain the mob. Fire arms were sent for and the Inspector opened fire and wounded one of the rioters, but this only served to exasperate the mob still further and they proceeded to attack the Muhammadan shops, the Inspector's house and the police station. The attack on the Inspector's house was repelled by the Sub-Magistrate, before any appreciable damage could be done. The Inspector defended the police station. The Joint Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police who hurried to the bazaar found the rioters feeding a large bonfire with bales of cloth and other materials removed from the Muhammadan shops. They succeeded in pacifying the mob, who on being assured of the safety of their chief who was rumoured to have been shot, gradually dispersed and the riot was quelled. Sixty persons were tried, of whom 28 were convicted. On appeal to the Sessions Judge 11 were let off.

In Madras City, a serious riot which lasted for about 20 minutes occurred in the Penitentiary on the 27th November. While the Superintendent of Prisons was on his rounds accompanied by the Jailor and two warder-orderlies, a convict rushed at him and struck him a blow on his head. This was the signal for a general attack and a number of convicts about 100 in number, armed with iron bars, mallets and knives, collected together and rushed on the officials. The armed guard from outside the main gate soon arrived and the riot was quelled with the assistance of the European convicts, three rioters being shot. Twenty-seven men were put up before the Magistrate on charges of rioting and attempt at murder.

discharged and the others committed to the sessions, where six were acquitted and thirteen convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from two to nine years.

While demarcating a forest reserve in Jerangi Mutta in Ganjam Agency, the Forest Officer was attacked by the Savaras who were led to believe that the reservation would ultimately affect their livelihood. A detachment of the armed reserve police was promptly sent, the Savaras were disarmed and the ringleaders arrested and kept under restraint. This case illustrates the credulity of the people in the Agency.

A dispute between the residents of two villages in Gōdāvari district about irrigation from a channel culminated in a free fight, in which one man was beaten to death and two others were severely wounded. Sixteen persons were arrested and nine of them committed to the sessions. One was acquitted and the rest were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

A wealthy Reddi of Tumala village, Anantapur district, died without issue, having bequeathed, it was alleged, all his property to his wife and authorised her to adopt a child. The genuineness of the will was questioned, and two months after the death, the interested parties met at the place where the property was kept and indulged in a free fight. Two were killed and six wounded. Twenty-eight persons were charged and twelve of them convicted and sentenced under sections 147 and 148, Indian Penal Code, some to one year's and some to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The District Magistrate has addressed Government to move the High Court to enhance the sentence.

A dispute about the possession of a piece of land developed into a riot near Paranjervalli village in Dhārāpuram taluk, Coimbatore district. Four members of one party were killed and several injured on both sides. Twenty-two persons were committed to the sessions but acquitted.

Two riots took place in South Malabar district in which the offenders were Mappillas, one at Pudunagaram and the other at Valapad. At the former place they caused obstruction to the Coronation procession on the 12th December 1911 (Coronation day) and at the latter, to a religious procession of the Roman Catholic Christians. In both cases the offenders were convicted. There were indications of possible conflicts in the district between Mappillas and other religionists whenever the latter took out their processions. No disturbance, however, actually happened after the convictions in the two cases referred to.

18. The number of dacoities rose by 62. Bellary stood first besides showing the largest increase. The probable cause of the increase in this district was the elimination from the registers of a large number of criminal gangs and K.Ds. and the consequent withdrawal of surveillance over them. It is reported that the majority of the local bad characters of the district are supported and patronised by influential persons. Only three of these patrons were run in under the security sections and until action is taken against some more and against the criminal gangs in the district, a decrease in crime cannot be expected. The Padayachis of Vellayankuppam were mostly responsible for the majority of the dacoities committed in South Arcot. In one case, three persons were convicted out of nine committed to the sessions, and in another seven persons have been committed to the sessions and six more have yet to be arrested. The Superintendent of Coimbatore says that many of the dacoities of the district were not organized crimes, but attacks by drunken Pallars and Valayans on persons returning from weekly fairs along the several *itteris* (by-paths) with which the district abounds, and that arrangements have been made for watching toddy-shops on market days. In Nellore, there was a remarkable fall, only 45 cases being reported as against 77 in 1911. The number that occurred in the main range was 12, in only two of which professional criminals or gangs were suspected. This is mainly due to the fact that a large number of Donga Dasaris, a criminal tribe notorious for dacoity and robbery, have now been settled at the Kalichedu mines. Since the establishment of this settlement, there has not been a single village or torchlight dacoity. In the sub-division also there was a fall in the number of cases. In Tanjore, the Vallam and Nidā-

mangalam roads once notorious for dacoities have now lost their evil reputation. It is reported that a large number of the dacoities in this district were committed in portions not yet re-allocated where the stations were in charge of head constables, the re-allocated areas under efficient Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors being carefully avoided by the dacoits. In several dacoities committed in this district during the year the dacoits are reported to have used candles instead of torches! Madura, Rāmnād and Tinnevely together showed a decrease of nine cases.

The number of robberies was 961, as against 868 in 1911. Tinnevely again reported the largest number of cases, a large proportion of which were cases of thefts of ear-ornaments with violence. This is a common crime in this and the adjoining district of Rāmnād, the commission of which is considerably facilitated by the prevailing practice of women wearing bunches of ear-ornaments dangling from elongated ear-lobes. The figure for Nellore was still high but the amount of property lost was comparatively small. Salem with a considerable increase returned 50 cases. The Superintendent reports that a number of them were committed by local bad characters and were unimportant and that the others were isolated cases and not committed by a gang or easily preventible.

A few noteworthy cases are mentioned below :—

In Kistna, when a ferryman refused to comply with the request of certain Yerukalas to bring the ballacut (ferry boat) for crossing the river, they swam across and plundered the ferry contractor's shed. Six of the men were arrested with some stolen property but were discharged by the Sub-Magistrate. The District Magistrate was moved to commit them to the sessions, where all were convicted and sent to jail for various periods.

The mail-runner between Udayagiri and Sitaramapuram, Nellore district, a police constable and nine travellers were waylaid by a number of men and severely handled, the mail-bag being taken away. A portion of its contents was subsequently recovered, but Rs. 150 in silver and currency notes were lost. The case was undetected.

While on his way from the Koduru railway station, Cuddapah district, to the village, a man was attacked by 14 persons and robbed of currency notes to the value of Rs. 3,000 and some gold jewels. Seven persons were arrested, five of whom were charged and convicted at the sessions and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In this case the conviction rested solely upon identification, though no property was recovered.

A dacoity was committed in the house of a rich Kamma in Gooty taluk, Anantapur district, and jewellery worth Rs. 5,000 was carried away. Five persons were committed to the sessions and have been convicted since the close of the year.

During the absence of a Brahman mirasidar from his village in Salem district, a dacoity was committed in his house, by a dismissed servant and ten others unknown, explosive balls being used by them to keep the villagers off. The servant was arrested and sent to jail. Some of the property lost was recovered from a Korava, who was offering it for sale and he has since been convicted under sections 411 and 75, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to transportation for life.

In two cases police constables behaved with conspicuous pluck. While about 30 persons, among whom were some members of the Motupalli gang of Kurnool district, were committing torchlight dacoity in a village in Guntur district, two constables on patrol duty arrived and one of them fired on the marauders who ran away. The dacoits were subsequently arrested, the gun shot wounds in some of them furnishing the clue. Six persons including five members of the Motupalli gang, were convicted at the sessions. In another case which occurred in Nellore district, a party of travellers were held up by dacoits in broad day light and were tied up in the adjacent jungle. Among the victims was a police constable who managed to escape and bring three constables from Udayagiri station. The dacoits had meantime decamped but the constables pursued and overtook them and, on being resisted, fired. The dacoits bolted except one who

was captured. The next day another was found dead. Steps are being taken to break up this daring gang. Dacoity has since ceased in the neighbourhood. The constable was promoted.

During the year several instances occurred in which resistance was successfully offered against attacks by dacoits :—One Jacob Pichayya, a physician of Ravulapalli village, Kurnool district, when attacked by a gang of dacoits, defended himself pluckily with a sword and succeeded in beating off his assailants. The gang could not be traced. When a gang of Yerukalas attacked the house of a Komati in the same district, a resident of the place discharged a gun and wounded a Yerukala in the leg. The injured man was found in the neighbouring hills and on his confession 16 persons were subsequently arrested, 11 of them being convicted and sent to jail. In a village in Bellary district, a body of 40 persons attacked a house and threw stones causing serious injuries to the inmates. One of the house-owner's sons who was upstairs effectively returned the missiles and wounded some of the attacking party. The villagers then collected and attacked the dacoits who took to their heels. One of them was found in the house and arrested. He was charged with 28 others arrested subsequently but he alone was convicted. About 20 persons committed a torchlight dacoity in a house in Peddapuram village, Chittoor district, and one of them was caught and severely beaten by the owner of the house. He died the next day. Eleven persons were arrested, of whom six have since been convicted at the sessions. The death of the dacoit was treated as justifiable homicide. In a dacoity committed in Tanjore district one of the dacoits was frightfully cut about with a bill-hook and his companions badly handled. While returning along an *itteri* (by-path) from the Kangayam market, Coimbatore district, two men and a woman were attacked by dacoits. One of the men escaped to a neighbouring village and brought a party of rescuers who pursued and came up with the dacoits. The latter showed fight and an influential ryot among the villagers fired. One of the dacoits was killed. In a robbery committed in a sheep pen in the same district, the villagers chased the offenders and in the fight which ensued, one of the robbers received fatal injuries. In the course of a struggle between some field watchers in Rāmnād district and three robbers, one of the latter was severely beaten and died in consequence. Of the remaining two, one was arrested on the spot and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

From information furnished by a private individual in Tinnevely district that he saw five persons assembled in a *matam* under suspicious circumstances, the police arrested the suspected persons and were successful in getting them convicted under section 402, Indian Penal Code. A possible dacoity was thus averted.

A villager of Mottur, Chittoor district, on his way to purchase a pair of bullocks was joined by a plausible stranger who promised to help him. While passing through a jungle, the stranger struck the villager with a bill-hook on the neck and relieved him of his money. Although the name and residence of the robber were unknown, the police, acting on the description given, succeeded in arresting him, and secured a conviction.

Female robbers are so rare that the following two cases are of interest. In the first which occurred in Coonoor, the offenders were the keeper of an eating-house and her two daughters. When a boarder after taking his evening meal opened his purse to pay the bill, the woman seized his throat, one of the daughters held his hands, while the other snatched away the purse. They were all convicted. In the other case reported from Tinnevely, a Brahman assisted by two women of the same caste robbed a young girl of her neck-ornament and pushed her into a well within a Hindu temple. The girl was luckily rescued. All three were convicted.

19. The number of burglaries rose from 10,125 to 11,064, the increase occurring in most districts, especially in Chittoor and Kistna, both of which suffer from the raids of criminal tribes. In Madura, burglaries were markedly numerous, namely 590. Of these, 53 were reported from Madura town and the heaviest of them occurred in Brahman houses, on the

occasion of wedding festivities. The police force in the town requires strengthening and the matter is under consideration. The decrease in Nellore was conspicuous (— 103) and was due to the same causes that were responsible for the fall in violent crime.

One Venkataramachari of Mysore came to Palgnat in search of a wife and remained as a guest in a Brahman's house. One day, accompanied by his host, he went to a distant place where a girl was said to be available, leaving behind his portmanteau containing currency notes and jewels to the value of Rs. 1,300. At night the Brahman's wife raised an alarm that the house had been broken into and the portmanteau stolen and complained to that effect to the police. Enquiry however showed that she herself had misappropriated the property and concocted a false story of house-breaking and theft. The whole of the property was recovered. The woman was sent to jail for six months and her paramour, who was also implicated, for two years. A reward of Rs. 175 was offered to the police by Venkataramachari as mentioned in paragraph 4.

20. The number of thefts was 17,353 as against 15,401 in 1911. Madras City stood first and was closely followed by Gōdāvari. Next came South Arcot. Reference has already been made to the considerable increase in the Railway Police districts.

The harbour police at Cocanada did useful work and discovered 19 cases of grain thefts, of which 10 ended in conviction and one was under trial at the close of the year.

The only case worthy of mention was the theft, on the night of 12th September, of the mail-bag containing among other articles currency notes to the value of Rs. 2,000, near Narasaraopet railway station, Guntūr district. A coolie entrusted with the temporary custody of the bag was suspected and his description widely circulated. A man answering to the description was found in possession of one of the lost notes by a police constable of Nellore, who out of ignorance failed to arrest the man though he seized the note. The case was reported to be undetectable.

21. The number of cattle-thefts which rose considerably in 1909 steadily went down in the succeeding two years, but during the year under report rose higher than in 1909, and there is reason to believe that owing to the *tuppukuli* system all cattle-thefts, especially in Tanjore and Trichinopoly, were not reported to the police. The increase was spread over a majority of districts and was considerable in Coimbatore, Chittoor and South Arcot. The Superintendent of the district first named attributes it mainly to inroads from Madura. Seven Kallars and one Goundan, all of Madura district, who had acted as go-betweens in a case of cattle-theft of Coimbatore district, were convicted, and three Kallars of the former district found loitering in the latter were bound over under the security sections. The special party employed for three years in Madura district for putting down cattle-thefts was abolished with effect from 1st September 1912, as its retention was considered unnecessary by Government. The branding of cattle was carried on in certain parts of the district and the fee for branding was reduced from two annas to one anna per head of cattle. A system of branding cattle by chemical means, now being tried in Ceylon, has been recently introduced into this district as an experiment and the change is reported to have been favourably received by cattle-owners. The branding system which was in force in a portion of Jeypore district is being extended to the whole district. Printed passport forms to be issued to owners of cattle who take cattle away from their villages were supplied to all village magistrates in Kistna district during the latter part of the year. The regular checking of the shops and accounts of skin merchants has led to a fall in cattle-thefts in Guntūr, while the decrease in Tinnevely may be attributed to the conviction and binding over of several notorious cattle thieves during the year. The action taken against some Mappilla cattle-lifters in South Canara during 1911 has resulted in a fall in the number of cases during 1912.

The number of cases of cattle-poisoning was 61 as against 62 in 1911 and the same number in 1910. Gōdāvari reported the largest number of cases (8).

22. The number of true cases relating to coin was 53, as against 51 in 1911, and the percentage of conviction was 47.2 as against 45.1. The following cases may be mentioned. A goldsmith of Peddāpur, Gōdāvari district, in whose house some counterfeit coins and several dies were found, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The same punishment was inflicted on a resident of Nagore, Tanjore district, charged with a similar offence. On information furnished by a village karnam in Kistna district, a goldsmith youth, who had manufactured an one-rupee die of bell-metal was arrested and on his pleading guilty, was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The coins he had made were good imitations. The informant was granted a reward of Rs. 100 after the close of the year. In Adōni, Bellary district, a man of the weaver caste, found in possession of some counterfeit one-anna pieces was taken to the police station. While there he whispered to one of his men to run to his house and hide the other coins and implements. The Sub-Inspector overhearing this proceeded to the house and seized them. The man said that he was taught the art by one Subba Rao of Madras. The former was convicted and sent to jail for three years. The latter could not be traced.

The number of cases relating to counterfeit currency notes was four, of which two were reported as undetectable and the others were pending. None of these deserves mention.

23. There were no important cases of swindling nor any prosecutions for sedition. In Tinnevely, once the hot-bed of sedition, it is reported that *Swadeshi* and *Swaraj*, which two years ago were stock subjects of conversation, are now strictly tabooed.

A case which created some local sensation was that in Masulipatam town, where a Komati girl was branded and otherwise ill-treated by her husband, mother-in-law and two others, the object being to coerce her to obtain some property from her parents. Information reached her father who preferred a complaint to the police just in time to save her life. The four persons were arrested, tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

24. Seventeen cases of justifiable homicide were reported during the year. Three of these were the deaths which occurred during the riot at the Penitentiary in Madras City—*vide* paragraph 17. Of the remaining, five were caused by policemen and the rest by private persons. Some of these have already been referred to under "Dacoity and Robbery" in paragraph 18. A few other cases are mentioned below:—While pursuing some Korachas of the Vayalpad gang concerned in a number of burglaries, one of the Sidhout Inspector's party was obliged to shoot in self defence, bringing down a Koracha, who died on the way to hospital. The others ran away throwing down property worth Rs. 300. In Chittoor district the houses of some Woddars were searched and while the property recovered was being removed by the police, the occupants offered a violent resistance with stones and sticks. The police fired in self defence and shot one of the Woddars, who died. In Coimbatore district, three men pursued a bandy in which a Sub-Inspector of the district was travelling and persisted in throwing stones at it, although warned that they would be fired upon. They approached and one aimed a blow at the Sub-Inspector who shot the man dead. In a struggle between the railway watchmen at Virudupatti railway station and some thieves who were removing bundles of cotton from the goods-shed, one of the latter was struck on the head with a bamboo and succumbed to the injuries.

Among accidental deaths may be mentioned the loss of 35 lives at Mulliseval village, Rāmnād district, in a fire which broke out in a marriage pandal at a washerman's house.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Crime—how dealt with.

25. Mr. Cowie has left the following remarks on the subject:—

"During the year I inspected the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Tinnevely, South Malabar, Madura and North Malabar. My visits to North Arcot and South Malabar were for special purposes. In the seven districts first named, investigation had been carefully and systematically controlled and supervised by the superior officers and generally keenness and perseverance had been displayed by the investigating agency, but I have not infrequently had to notice a tendency to abandon a case too soon.

"There of course continues to be a lack of experience in the Sub-Inspectors which is, and will long be, a serious handicap to them and in many cases they are deficient in powers of observation.

"In Salem and Tinnevely in which districts the present Superintendents have served for some years, good work had been done, as also in Coimbatore. The Tamil districts generally have an undoubted advantage over the Telugu in that the members of the subordinate staff from Inspectors downwards are distinctly more intelligent. Cuddapah and Anantapur are both backward districts, but both Superintendents appeared to me to be doing their best with the material available. In the Nilgiris and South Malabar, conditions are different to those prevailing in all but the other West Coast districts, and police work is comparatively easy. It was in South Malabar that I noticed several remarkable instances of success in detection attained by perseverance coupled with local knowledge, such knowledge as is regrettably all too rare in our police officers, and this leads me to emphasize the fact that one of the greatest obstacles to the attainment of success in investigation is the frequency of transfers among Inspectors and station-house officers. Efforts have been made to render such transfers as few as possible, but it is extremely difficult to keep the number down when leave vacancies, promotions and punishments all necessarily affect it. The number of transfers among the rank and file is also a serious matter as affecting both the efficiency of the force and the popularity of the service."

I could not inspect any district during the short period of the year I was in charge and consequently I am not in a position to express my own views. The information given below is based on the reports of the Deputy Inspectors-General and the District Superintendents of Police.

In Madras City, detection under house-breakings and thefts was not so good as in the previous year. The City suffered from the inroads of professional criminals from the mufassal and the property stolen was generally removed to Pondicherry which is the head-quarters of a notorious gang, and disposed of there. Steps are being taken to bring the criminals under control by free exchange of intelligence between the City and the District police.

Northern Range.—The work of the police in the detection of murders in Guntūr district was handicapped by bad post-mortem certificates. Three glaring instances of false certificates came to light during the year. Dacoities and robberies were efficiently handled in certain parts of this district. A smart piece of detective work in the same district deserves mention. Two constables disguised as merchants joined a gang of burglars and arranged to assist them in the disposal of stolen property. The property was handed over to a Sub-Inspector, who posed as a receiver. The gang was immediately raided by the Superintendent, and the members were arrested and convicted. The detection of dacoities and robberies in Kistna continued to be very poor, owing to the same causes as in the previous year, viz., incursions of criminal gangs from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. In Gōdāvari, sufficient attention was not paid to the working of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. In Nellore, there was an improvement in detection and the District Magistrate is able to speak to a growing willingness on the part of the public to co-operate in detecting and arresting offenders.

Central Range.—The detection of murders, except in Salem, was not good. The treatment of dacoities was very poor, except in South Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur. The dacoities in this range were mainly committed by gangs over which the police were unable to exercise adequate control.

than fifty per cent. of the detected burglaries in a majority of the districts of the range, the Deputy Inspector-General found that the credit was due not to the police but to the parties themselves. The work of the police in handling this form of crime was distinctly poor in parts of North Arcot, Bellary, Anantapur, Chittoor and South Arcot districts.

Southern Range.—The detection of murder was better in South Malabar, North Malabar and Tanjore than in the remaining districts. It was unfortunate that none of the nine cases in South Canara ended in conviction, although five of the cases were charged by the police. No cases of dacoity were registered by the police in the Nilgiris and South Canara, and the single case in South Malabar was successfully handled. The results in the other districts except Rāmnaḍ were poor. Coimbatore had the largest number of dacoities but convictions were obtained in only a small proportion of the cases. A bad gang responsible for a series of house-breakings in Tanjore district was brought to book by the Assistant Superintendent of Police. In this district crime was generally handled in an efficient and scientific manner and the Superintendent has noticed a growing tendency on the part of the public to assist the police in bringing the offenders to justice. It is said that vakils and other respectable Indian gentlemen voluntarily came forward and openly gave evidence against dangerous black-mailing Kallars in security cases.

Out of a total number of 178,727 cases reported during the year, investigation was refused in 2,658 or 1.5 per cent. as against 1.1 in 1911. I am of opinion that more use should be made by the police of the discretion allowed by section 157 (1) (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code. Many of the so-called dacoities, robberies and thefts which come under their notice are of a quasi-civil nature, in which the complainant's object is obtained when the police undertake investigation. Such cases may well be left to the magistracy to deal with. South Malabar was the only district in which investigation was not refused in any case. In Tinnevely, the number of cases in which it was refused rose from 28 in 1911 to 100 in 1912. I agree with the Superintendent that the power had not been adequately used in the previous year. In Chingleput district, sufficient use was not made of this section.

Cases not investigated:
Statement A-1, columns 5 and 6.

During the year, 2,855 cognizable and 406 non-cognizable cases were referred by the magistrates under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these, 2,446 were referred back by the police as false. In some districts, the number of cases referred to the police was large, viz., Tanjore (321), Kistna (208), and Chittoor (202). In five other districts the number of references exceeded 150, and in South Arcot, out of 148 cases referred, 141 were found by the police to be false. On the other hand the discretion used by the magistracy in Madura and Tinnevely deserves mention, the number of cases referred being only 65 and 33 respectively. At the instance of the Superintendent of Police, Nellore, the District Magistrate impressed on his subordinate magistrates the necessity for exercising great care in referring cases to the police, and his order had a salutary effect during the year. The unnecessary work that is being thrown on the police in this matter deserves the attention of other District Magistrates also.

Cases referred to the police under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The following statement compares the amount of personal investigation into grave crime by superior officers in 1911 and 1912:—

	Number of cases for personal investigation.		Number of cases investigated.		Percentage.		Remarks.
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	
Superintendents' ranges—By Superintendents and their Personal Assistants ...	825	899	602	602	60.8	67.0	35 cases were also investigated, which were found to be false.
Sub-divisions—By Asstt. (including Deputy) Superintendents ...	823	806	452	467	54.9	57.9	47 cases do. do.
Total ...	1,648	1,705	954	1,069	57.9	62.7	82 cases were also investigated, which were found to be false.

In North Arcot and Chingleput, all the cases were investigated by the District Superintendents or their Personal Assistants. In South Malabar, no case that occurred in the main range was left uninvestigated. Mr. Chetham (Tanjore) himself investigated 32 out of 34 cases in his range, the remaining two being investigated by his Personal Assistant. Mr. A. Subba Rao (South Canara) investigated all the 17 cases reported. On the other hand, out of 28 cases that occurred in Cuddapah during the time that Mr. McLaughlin held charge, only 8 were investigated. The sub-division officers did good work in investigating their cases, especially Messrs. C. A. Lidbury, F. D. D. Anderson, C. S. Sundara Mudaliyar, P. Devaraja Mudaliyar and S. Ponnuranga Mudaliyar. The exceptions were Messrs. P. F. B. Ryan (while in charge of Parlakimedi sub-division), L. Clift, C. E. Sweeney and C. K. Subramania Aiyar (while in charge of Erode sub-division).

There was an improvement in the attendance at sessions of Superintendents, but the attendance of the Assistant or Deputy Superintendents was a trifle worse than in the previous year.

26. The following statement compares the amount of property lost and recovered in police cases in each of the past three years:—

Property lost and recovered. (Police cases.)

Districts.	1910.			1911.			1912.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		
Madras City	2,77,756	2,30,611	83.0	85,029	24,324	28.6	1,18,934	27,662	23.3	
Ganjām	38,570	6,444	16.7	59,898	13,448	22.5	69,777	10,724	15.4	
Vizagapatam	58,733	19,280	32.8	82,665	22,836	27.4	98,788	29,327	29.7	
Jeypore	13,015	4,110	31.6	10,015	2,822	28.2	12,380	2,605	21.0	
Godāvari	79,760	7,639	9.6	93,984	12,964	13.8	1,16,689	20,030	17.2	
Kistna	83,694	14,478	17.3	88,200	13,533	15.3	1,16,372	20,638	17.7	
Guntūr	74,793	9,984	13.3	69,823	14,764	21.1	67,757	9,085	13.4	
Nellore	77,646	4,903	6.3	89,253	15,491	17.4	64,141	11,357	17.7	
Kurnool	86,384	4,541	5.1	39,797	7,415	18.6	73,357	10,386	14.2	
Bellary	54,361	13,232	24.4	98,004	15,842	16.2	1,01,231	18,270	18.0	
Anantapur	49,740	18,174	36.5	42,344	9,168	21.7	52,458	7,065	11.9	
Cuddapah	67,978	13,402	19.7	44,208	5,713	12.9	74,122	9,067	12.2	
Chittoor	69,021	10,710	15.5	44,957	5,079	11.3	84,889	8,803	10.4	
North Arcot	...	...	...	57,196	6,328	11.1	74,103	14,144	19.1	
Chingleput	40,380	7,499	18.6	41,247	7,866	18.6	44,427	6,483	14.6	
South Arcot	99,296	23,717	23.9	89,265	10,513	11.8	78,123	10,814	13.8	
Salem	53,921	8,900	16.5	53,565	8,572	16.0	54,847	8,584	15.7	
Tanjore	86,753	13,380	15.4	91,001	16,172	17.8	1,01,978	17,811	17.3	
Trichinopoly	52,081	8,148	15.6	69,992	18,331	26.2	76,355	12,729	16.7	
Madura	1,06,477	31,740	29.8	1,00,441	27,646	27.5	1,11,329	23,968	21.5	
Rāmnaḍ	64,485	13,607	21.1	1,16,573	10,056	8.6	62,542	16,732	26.8	
Tinnevely	73,595	9,488	12.9	69,738	8,646	12.4	63,738	11,548	18.1	
Coimbatore	63,743	20,044	31.4	74,298	15,963	21.5	74,778	18,900	25.3	
The Nilgiris	9,499	2,514	26.5	6,609	3,611	54.6	8,062	1,423	17.7	
South Malabar	97,708	9,304	9.5	24,420	4,645	19.0	47,886	6,250	13.1	
North Malabar	14,023	3,540	25.2	10,593	2,990	28.2	12,085	2,016	16.7	
South Canara	44,510	14,358	32.3	20,394	4,544	22.3	30,121	8,601	28.6	
The Railway Police, Madras.	19,196	5,405	28.2	20,979	6,383	30.4	22,575	5,872	26.0	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	29,144	10,209	35.0	24,348	7,456	30.6	29,913	4,299	14.4	
Total	18,56,182	5,39,361	29.1	17,18,831	3,22,722	18.8	19,50,752	3,54,993	18.2	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases, Rs. 5,749.

With the increase in crime, there was also an increase in the amount of property lost. It occurred in all but five districts and was noticeable in Chittoor, Madras City and Kurnool. The loss was heaviest in Madras City. The percentage of recovery was about the same as in the previous year (18.2 as against 18.8 in 1911) and was highest in Vizagapatam and lowest in Chittoor. The number of receivers in this presidency is legion, and only a very small proportion of them come under the notice of the police. When it is remembered that there are very many apparently respectable citizens and villagers, who cannot resist the temptation of buying property far below its real value, it will be understood that the police have extreme difficulty in recovering property after it has been stolen. The only possible cure is to prevent crime, and thus render the receiver's office profitless.

27. A larger number of cases were prosecuted by the police than in the previous year, while the percentage of convictions was practically the same. The number of cases decided (in classes I to V of Statement A-I) was 14,222, of which 10,430 or 73.3 per cent. ended in conviction. As usual, Madras City showed the highest percentage of success. The percentages in Jeypore, Ganjam and the Railway Police districts were good. In Salem there was a noticeable improvement and in the Nilgiris and North Arcot a marked falling off.

Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors appeared in a larger number of original cases than in the preceding year (4,373 as against 3,769), but the proportion of cases that ended in conviction declined to 64.6 from 67.3 per cent. In appeals the work done by them was much the same in quantity as well as quality. As the prosecuting Inspectors of the Railway Police have to appear in the courts of many districts, the number of cases attended to by them was small. Among other districts, Tanjore returned the lowest figure.

Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors were appointed in two more districts during the year. Two such officers were also appointed in Madras City.

28. Due attention was paid by the District Superintendents of Police to the subject of inadequate sentences. The sentences awarded were found to be generally adequate save in a few instances, which were promptly brought to the notice of the District Magistrates. References to the High Court for enhancement of sentence were, however, very rare. The following cases may be mentioned. In Guntūr, a Sub-Inspector of the Salt and Abkārī Department prosecuted for perjury in a case of murder, was sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate to simple imprisonment till the rising of the court and a fine of Rs. 200. The Sub-Inspector appealed to the Sessions Judge, who with the concurrence of the High Court, enhanced the sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment. An Assistant Sessions Judge, awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in a brutal case of rape. The punishment was enhanced to six years' rigorous imprisonment by the High Court. One year's rigorous imprisonment was the punishment inflicted by a Sessions Judge, on each of two persons convicted under sections 395 and 75, Indian Penal Code, and six months' rigorous imprisonment on a third convicted under section 345, Indian Penal Code. The High Court enhanced the punishment in each of the three cases to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence passed under section 176, Indian Penal Code, by a Sub-Magistrate in Madura on a known depredator who had been out of view for nearly two years was a fine of Rs. 10. This case was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate who warned the Sub-Magistrate concerned.

29. The number of escapes from police custody rose to 127 from 123. Ninety-three (or 73.2 per cent.) of the runaways were recaptured during the year, besides eight who had escaped in previous years. The largest number of escapes occurred in Kurnool district. In South Malabar there was no escape during the year. In 52 cases of escape the police were absolved from blame. In the remaining cases, 23 police officers were punished departmentally and 79 prosecuted. Of the latter, 41 were convicted. In Kurnool, a Chenchu arrested in a case of robbery, was rescued from his escort of three constables by a party of men who overpowered the policemen and deprived them of their fire arms. None of the assailants could be traced. In Cuddapah, two constables escorting four prisoners were attacked by six persons, tied up and beaten and the prisoners were released, their handcuffs being unlocked with the keys in the possession of the constables. The six persons were subsequently arrested and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each. All the prisoners were recaptured. In Kurnool, four prisoners concerned in a dacoity, who were being escorted by two constables to the Sessions Court, threw curry powder into the eyes of the constables and made a determined effort to escape. The constables were obliged to shoot and wounded one of the prisoners, who died of his wound. The other prisoners, who escaped, were recaptured, prosecuted and

sent to jail. In all these cases the police were exonerated. The case last mentioned could not have occurred, had the escort constables examined the prisoners and satisfied themselves that they had nothing in their possession which could be used to facilitate escape. The necessity of such an examination has been impressed on District Superintendents.

30. Though a smaller number of cases were struck off as "maliciously and wilfully false" (5,075 as against 5,254), the number of complainants in false cases prosecuted was larger than in the previous year (441 as against 382). In 74 out of the 441 cases, the prosecutions were instituted on the sanction of the Magistrate. Conviction was secured in 139 or 31·5 per cent. of the cases, as against 38·2 in 1911 and 31·6 in 1910. The number of false cases was largest in Coimbatore. Tinnevely showed a marked decrease and Gōdāvari the largest increase. Salem stood first in regard to convictions for false complaints, but I am inclined to think that complaints, in regard to which the discretion allowed by section 157 (1) (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code might have been exercised, were investigated by the police of this district, with a view to prosecute the complainants.

The proportion of cases declared false after trial to cases prosecuted by the police was 0·3 as against 0·4 per cent. in 1911. The average was not largely exceeded except, as in the previous year, in Jeypore, Cuddapah, Kurnool and South Canara. In Jeypore it rose from 1·8 to 3·2, while in Kurnool it declined from 2·2 to 1·5 per cent. In the other two districts, the percentage remained practically the same. In Chittoor there was a slight increase from 0·8 to 1·3 per cent.

31. The subjoined 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 :—

Prevention :
Habitual criminals.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1912.

Class of persons.	Number at large on 31st December 1911, 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 5, number removed from the register during the year						Number at large on 31st December 1912.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
	Males.	Females.	On account of arrivals from outside the district.	By release from jails.	By fresh registration.	By reason of death.	By reason of old age or infirmity.	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.	By reason of having left the district.	From other causes.	Of those included in columns 2 to 5, number in jail on 31st December 1912.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	13	12 (a)	13	14	15
Known depredators	15,852	208	7	1,833	16	1,813	16	344	6	328	5	2,155	23	716	14	1,749	36
Receivers of stolen goods	1,538	70	...	14	2	273	15	27	1	17	5	379	24	24	8	80	6
Suspected persons	12,103	139	451	428	1	2,625	20	169	3	268	4	1,718	15	466	12	1,171	32
Total	* 28,493	* 407	1,289	2,275	19	4,711	51	531	10	603	14	4,250	62	1,206	29	3,000	74
												25,316	276	2,839	49	1,320	30

* The variations, as compared with the figures in the report for 1911, are due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

The number of bad characters at large on 31st December 1912 was considerably less than that at the end of the previous year (25,592 against 29,900), which was mainly due to the revised rules for their registration and surveillance brought into force during the year. It is however noticed that in some districts, especially Madura and Tinnevely, the numbers are still too large to admit of effective surveillance. The Superintendents of these districts have been told that the registers should be carefully scrutinized and the entries reduced to persons whom it is absolutely necessary to watch.

The total number of bad characters newly registered during the year was 4,762 as against 5,540 in 1911. While there was a decrease under K.Ds. and suspects, there was a slight increase in the number of receivers registered during the year. The decrease in the number of K.Ds. registered was marked in Jeypore, South Arcot and Tanjore. That in the number of suspects registered occurred in a majority of districts and was noticeable in Kurnool, Coimbatore, Chittoor and South Arcot. On the other hand the increase in Nellore was conspicuous. This district showed also considerable increase in the number of receivers registered. I consider that the registration and surveillance of receivers demand greater attention in almost all districts of the presidency.

During the year 4,312 persons were removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime, as against 2,555 in 1911.

Of the 25,592 bad characters at large on the last day of the year, 2,888 or 11.3 per cent. were out of view, against 12.2 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages were largest in Tanjore, Gōdāvari and Trichinopoly. Tinnevely, South Arcot and Madura continued to show the lowest percentages. In the Nilgiris the fall in the percentage was considerable, while in Kistna and North Arcot it was appreciable.

The number of registered bad characters convicted during the year was 1,350 as against 1,422 in 1911 and 1,533 in 1910.

The Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, conferred thrice during the year with the Commandant of the adjoining French territory of Pondicherry on the subject of the watching of bad characters and exchange of intelligence relating to their movements. The results were satisfactory. Cordial relations prevailed between the British and the French police.

Houses of bad repute.

There was a further decline in the number of houses of bad repute, as will be seen from the following statement:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Toddy shops resorted to by thieves	1,014	993	892
Brothels in cantonments	14	6	13
Houses of receivers of stolen goods	1,555	1,347	1,106
Notorious gambling houses	282	301	267
Total	2,845	2,647	2,278

The decrease occurred under every head except "Brothels in Cantonments." There were not large variations in the district figures, except that the number of houses of receivers of stolen goods diminished noticeably in Kistna and Cuddapah.

The strength of wandering criminal gangs on the last day of the year consisted of 847 males, 754 females and 1,099 children, of whom 175 males and 3 females were in jail and 63 males, 75 females and 130 children were out of view. The number of members convicted during the year was 162 (159 males and 3 females) as against 99 in 1911. The Criminal Investigation Department continued to register members of criminal gangs, taking their finger impressions and preparing their history sheets, but no fresh gang was completely registered during the year.

The problem of dealing effectually with criminal gangs is receiving careful attention. Proposals for the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to certain gangs have been submitted to Government since the close of the year.

Progress was made during the year in settling members of certain criminal tribes at Kalichedu in Nellore district. This settlement was started in 1911 and at the end of that year, it contained 391 members, all of whom belonged to C.I.D. gang No. 1 (Kathiras). During the year under report, members of certain other

gangs, viz., No. II (Donga Dasaris), No. V (Yerukalas) and No. VII (Dommaras) and of a few unregistered gangs of Jogulas and Yanadis were induced to join the settlement. The total number there on the last day of the year including women and children was 930. A majority of them were employed on the mica mines owned by Messrs. Brandt & Co. A school has been established for the children. The manager of the mines—Mr. Ludvig—deserves thanks for his praiseworthy efforts to reclaim the criminals and for the very keen interest he has taken in their welfare. The members are now contented and willing to work. One of them voluntarily arrested his runaway criminal son and gave him over for punishment. Another settlement was established in October 1912 at Kavali in the same district under the management of the Rev. Mr. Bullard of the American Baptist Mission. The members are Yerukalas belonging to registered gangs Nos. V and X, and the number of men, women and children at this settlement at the end of the year was 152. The missionary's wife and daughter assist in looking after the women and instructing the children. Arrangements have been made to teach the Yerukalas weaving, fibre-cleaning, etc.

On the other hand the endeavours which have been made to settle the Rudrapad Korachas of Bellary district on land have not been successful. During the year six families were granted land, making a total of 11 families who have received such grants, against a total of 106 known adult male members of this tribe. These 11 members are reported to have desisted from taking an active part in the commission of crime, but to be a great hindrance to the surveillance of the remaining members, inasmuch as they undoubtedly aid and assist the latter, trading on the fact that they are under semi-official protection and not to be interfering with by the police. As regards the Korava gang settled at Peddaramapuram in Chittoor district, with which also the police have nothing to do, seven of the members were tried for the murder of a receiver of stolen property and one of them has been sentenced to death. This gang was suspected to be responsible for several undetected burglaries committed at Pakala, and is evidently not being adequately supervised by the Revenue officials. Nothing has been reported against the Koravas settled at Elizabethpet and Madampatti in Salem district.

Towards the close of the year, Government sanctioned the establishment of an industrial settlement at Sitanagaram in Guntūr district by the Salvation Army, but the settlement was not started during the year.

In regard to gangs not yet settled, Gōdāvari and Kistna districts were visited by detachments of gangs No. II (Donga Dasaris), No. III (Pachapas) and Nos. IV and VI (both Yerukalas). The operations of these gangs were confined in the former district to the plains and Polavaram division of the Agency, and in the latter to the delta. Forty-nine gang members were convicted during the year in Kistna district. A few members of gang No. VIII (Yerukalas) were also present in this district.

In Guntūr district members of three gangs of Yerukalas (Nos. VI, VIII and IX) and of one gang of Woddars (No. XI) were present on the last day of the year. Five members of Motupalli gang (No. II) were arrested in a torchlight dacoity committed in this district and convicted. There was nothing worthy of note in the movements of gangs Nos. VI and VIII. Gang No. IX (Banda Guruvadu's gang), 19 additional members of which were registered during the year, was the most notorious, but its activities were kept under check. The members were forced to quit their favourite haunts in Vinukonda and Narasaraopet divisions of Guntūr district, with the result that a satisfactory decrease in dacoities and robberies occurred in those parts. A large detachment took refuge in Warangal district, Hyderabad State, where the members were employed as kavalgars. A few others accepted service as kavalgars in Sattenapalle taluk of Guntūr district. The latter were joined by some members released from jail. Soon afterwards there was an outbreak of house-breakings in the vicinity and 21 members were arrested and charged under section 400, Indian Penal Code. The case against them is still pending. About 30 or 30 supernumeraries of this gang are believed to be still wandering in the Guntūr and Kurnool districts and H.H. the Nizam's Dominions. The gang of Woddars (No. XI) owns lands at Kothalore in Vinukonda taluk of Guntūr district. It did not give much trouble, owing to the confinement of most

of the members in jail for a considerable portion of the year. Among other gangs which visited this district during the year, mention may be made of Uppu Yerukalas, who are suspected to harbour Donga Yerukalas. There was an outbreak of grain-thefts, house-breakings, etc., along the line of their march.

Only one male member of gang No. II (Donga Dasaris) was in Kurnool district at the close of the year. Twenty-five male members were in jail and 23 in the Kalichedu settlement in Nellore. Twelve members of this gang were registered during the year. Three other gangs—two Yerukalas and one Donga Woddars—were moving in this district, the last mentioned being most troublesome. These have been registered by the Criminal Investigation Department since the close of the year.

In Bellary district a few Yerukalas of gang No. X were moving on the last day of the year. There was also an unregistered gang of Picharis consisting of 192 souls.

Of the two dangerous gangs in Chittoor, viz., Vayalpad Korachas and Venganur Paraiyas, no action was taken against the former during the year. It may, however, be mentioned that they are now under strict control. The Venganur Paraiyas were raided in December by Mr. Loveluck, the Superintendent of North Arcot, and 27 persons were arrested and have since been charged under security sections. Since this arrest, there has been an appreciable fall in house-breakings in those portions of the Chittoor and North Arcot districts, which used to be infested by the gang.

In South Arcot district, a gang of Gudu Dasaris and another of Koravas, both not registered by the Criminal Investigation Department, were under regular surveillance. Though the former is a dangerous gang, it was not responsible for any serious offence during the year, evidently owing to careful and effective supervision. All the seven male members of the Korava gang were arrested in connection with a burglary and are awaiting trial.

The case under section 400, Indian Penal Code, against a notorious gang of dacoits in Tanjore district mentioned in the last report ended in conviction.

A number of Bauriahs of Northern India were recognized in Chittoor and Guntur districts and charged under the security sections by the Criminal Investigation Department. Thirty-one of them were bound over.

The number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, rose to 1,861 from 1,820 in 1911, the increase being marked in Coimbatore and North Arcot. The figures returned by Vizagapatam and Madras City were again the largest, though appreciably below those for the previous year.

The number of persons ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 603, as against 581 in 1911 and 693 in 1910. There were 181 prosecutions and 140 convictions for breach of the rules, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 194 and 155, respectively.

The number of references to the Finger-print Bureau for the antecedents of suspected persons was much the same as in the previous year (10,528 as against 10,618), and the number of identifications was 2,320 or 22.0 per cent. against 23.0 per cent. in 1911. These figures include 2,053 references from other Provinces and Native States and 289 identifications therein. Among the districts of this presidency, Nellore again made the largest number of references, Madras City coming next. The smallest numbers of references were again from North and South Malabar. There was a considerable fall in Guntur, while the reverse was the case in North Arcot. Of other Provinces and Native States, the Federated Malay States made the largest number of references and the Mysore State came next.

The number of finger impression slips received for record in the Bureau during the year was 11,178 and the total number on record at the end of the year, after the elimination of slips on account of deaths, etc., was 151,789.

Proposals for placing the working of the finger print system on a sounder basis are under the consideration of Government.

Security for good behaviour.

The following statement shows the prosecutions in bad livelihood cases:—

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.	
	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.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.
Madras City	20	17	43	32	36	32	31	24	77.4	30
Ganjām	60	18	74	41	86	66	65	34	61.8	54
Vizagapatam	256	165	241	167	94	68	89	34	47.9	61
Jeypore	60	31	153	107	116	55	26	12	54.5	33
Gōdāvari	82	55	142	111	155	99	125	59	67.0	127
Kistna	128	56	71	13	73	22	66	25	55.6	146
Guntur	292	190	320	157	305	183	198	122	66.8	116
Nellore	216	112	171	92	315	201	37	55	52.4	163
Kurnool	170	107	147	69	139	106	270	170	66.4	158
Bellary	126	69	91	32	99	69	84	58	71.6	230
Anantapur	68	22	46	35	178	86	114	71	70.3	125
Cuddapah	215	111	107	62	128	48	104	50	54.3	79
Chittoor	143	58	130	90	146	100	65	23	38.3	167
North Arcot	89	63	98	78	95	55	81	50	73.5	110
Chingleput	245	113	171	96	201	85	273	111	79.7	122
South Arcot	224	183	128	70	130	80	63	41	59.4	198
Salem	156	84	106	62	123	62	66	46	82.0	65
Tanjore	144	89	156	135	114	78	119	91	78.0	82
Trichinopoly	572	417	304	192	271	181	216	118	78.4	133
Madura	164	105	140	96	143	61	115	62	71.1	283
Rāmnād	214	116	193	120	174	73	206	122	120	46
Tinnevely	1	1	34	29	6	3	2	1	237	140
Coimbatore	73	29	28	13	64	41	50	25	65.2	237
The Nilgiris	12	4	2	...	13	3	21	...	237	140
South Malabar	31	5	42	36	39	27	43	31	50.0	3
North Malabar	20	12	27	12	20	14	14	11	78.1	52
South Canara	19	10	12	8	17	9	23	11	120	46
The Railway Police, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.2	237
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	140
Total	3,800	2,242	3,177	1,945	3,415	1,997	2,787	1,577	332	66.9
									3,037	1,683
									511	69.3

A larger number of persons were put up than in the previous year and the percentage of persons bound over also rose. The decrease in Kurnool is marked, but the Deputy Inspector-General is satisfied that only real criminals were proceeded against in this district. The work done in Tinnevely, Madura, Guntur and Nellore districts was also good. In Bellary district, where a very large number of persons were put up during the year, nearly 40 per cent. were discharged. The evidence in many of the cases was admittedly insufficient and they ought not to have been charged. There is no doubt that greater attention should be paid generally throughout the presidency to the prosecution of receivers of stolen property under these sections. Out of a total of 1,683 persons bound over during the year, only 36 were receivers. Of the remaining, 690 were K.Ds. The binding over of 31 Bauriahs has already been referred to. As instances of other good work may be mentioned the binding over of 11 notorious Malas and Madigas in Srungavarapukota circle in Vizagapatam district, and of six Mappillas in South Canara district who were members of an organized gang addicted to thefts in cargo boats. It is reported that better results might have been obtained in Kistna, Coimbatore and Rāmnād, but for the attitude of certain Divisional Magistrates in those districts. The campaign against the Kudikaval system in Tinnevely was steadily continued with satisfactory results. Twenty-eight persons were bound over for enforcing payment of kaval fees and five others were under trial at the end of the year. In the Nāngunēri circle of the district, each nest of criminal Maravars has been dealt with methodically and the villagers' dread of this tribe is said to be dying.

There was an increase in the number of persons whose cases were pending disposal at the end of the year (511 against 332 in 1911). The number for Madura alone was 107, of which 91 had been pending for over two months.

Of 1,683 persons bound over, 1,082 were sent to jail. The percentage of persons so dealt with was again smallest in Kurnool. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 152 against Rs. 177 in 1911. This average was very largely exceeded in North Malabar (Rs. 383) and Trichinopoly (Rs. 356).

32. The Criminal Investigation Department had on the whole a quiet year as compared with the preceding one. Owing, apparently, to changes in the personnel, the number of days spent by the Deputy Inspector-General on tour was only 88. The strength of the staff remained the same as before. Some of the work done by the officers of the department has been referred to in paragraph 31. Among other work which engaged attention may be mentioned the enquiry into the circulation of false coins, which was not completed at the end of the year and is likely to take a considerable time. The revision of Kepmari registers was completed and a new register was brought into use during the year. Several cheating cases were also worked up. As stated in the last report, the issue of Part III of the Police Gazette (Hue and Cry portion) was entrusted to this department from the beginning of the year, and the information is now being published in the Criminal Intelligence Gazette. The work connected with coinage returns, bad character rolls and a few other subjects was also transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department from my office. The crime charts, described in the last report, were introduced in all districts, a central chart, limited to four districts, being maintained in the Criminal Investigation Department. All Superintendents of whom I have made enquiries, speak in high terms of the value of these charts.

33. The total number of unexecuted warrants on the last day of the year was 1,878 against 1,851 at the end of 1911. The number of warrants pending execution for more than one year was less than in the previous year (599 against 640), but the number of those pending for more than six months was slightly larger (305 against 272). In South Malabar there was a considerable increase in the total number of unexecuted warrants. As before, Tanjore showed the largest number both as regards the total warrants pending execution and those more than a year old. It is however reported that in this district several long pending and most troublesome warrants were cleared off during the year. Two persons concerned in two different murders committed in 1907 were arrested during the year in Rangoon and Ceylon respectively and brought to Tanjore. Both were convicted, one being sentenced to death and the other to transportation for life. A number of prosecutions under section 174, Indian Penal Code, were instituted in the same district during the year. Some of them ended successfully, but most of the cases were pending.

34. The districts inspected by Mr. Cowie have already been mentioned in paragraph 25. I did no inspection work during the year. The touring of Deputy Inspectors-General was adequate. The inspection of stations by District officers was also good. All stations were inspected during the year and some of them more than once.

CONCLUSION.

35. During the year 38 circles were formed and re-allocation was completed in five more districts, viz., Kurnool, South Malabar, Tinnevely, North Malabar and Vizagapatam.

36. The new Police Order book was brought into use during the year.

37. Quarters for 11 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Sergeants, 108 head constables and 793 constables were completed during the year, the number of officers provided with permanent accommodation on the last

day of the year being 35 Sub-Inspectors, 68 Sergeants, 1,018 head constables and 9,744 constables. Quarters were rented at the expense of Government for the occupation of the remaining Sergeants in the presidency and 6 head constables and 106 constables on the Nilgiris. Most of the members of the Criminal Investigation Department and a few of the Railway Police stationed in Madras City were also occupying buildings rented on behalf of Government, as well as 45 Sub-Inspectors of the City.

38. Mr. Cowie has left the following note:—"I am greatly indebted to the Deputy Inspectors-General for another year of zealous and valuable assistance."

Work of officers.

"Mr. Sweeting as Assistant Inspector-General of Police performed his heavy and responsible duties to my entire satisfaction while Mr. F. E. Coningham who acted during his absence on privilege leave proved a very capable substitute."

"Mr. Deane managed the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., with undiminished efficiency. Among the District Superintendents I would make special mention of Messrs. Cardozo, Hamilton, Chetham, Filson, A. Subba Rao, Hitchcock, Pitt, Clinch and Withinshaw. Mr. Bernays continued to manage the two schools at Vellore with zeal and efficiency while it is in great measure due to his untiring energy that the first police week was a great success."

"Among Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents the following may be mentioned:—Messrs. C. E. Sweney, L. E. Saunders, C. A. Lidbury, T. Venkoba Rao, E. H. H. Lewis, P. Sanyasayya Nayudu, Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi, Khan Sahib, N. Ramanuja Aiyangar and Rao Sahib S. Bavanandam Pillai."

To this list I would add, among Superintendents, Messrs. Swire, Travers Phillips and Atkinson (for his work in settling the Kathiras), among Assistant Superintendents, Messrs. C. B. Cunningham, Sayers, H. Dawson and Happell and among Deputy Superintendents, Messrs. Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu and J. McLaughlin (both acting as Superintendents) and Messrs. R. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar and C. S. Sundara Mudaliyar.

From among the list of Inspectors who are reported to have rendered meritorious service during the year, the following names are submitted to the notice of Government:—E. J. S. Nicholas, J. A. Hiscox and N. H. Jagadisa Aiyar of Madras City; K. Sriramulu Nayudu and Yusuf Ali Sahib, Khan Sahib, of Ganjam; C. Shaw and R. Ramayya Suri of Vizagapatam; S. Venkatarama Aiyar of Kistna; Saiyid Qasim Sahib, P. Srinivasa Aiyangar and T. Raju Pillai (Sub-Inspector) of Guntur; C. H. Matthews and A. Kupchand Ji of Nellore; V. S. Narayana Aiyangar and D. Raghunatha Rao of Kurnool; A. F. Akehurst and G. Smith of Bellary; N. Bapayya Nayudu and P. V. Sundararaja Mudaliyar of Anantapur; Abdul Rahim Sahib and K. S. Rajagopala Aiyangar of North Arcot; V. G. Muhammad Khan Sahib, Khan Sahib, M. A. McMahon and G. R. Glover of Chingleput; T. D. Rajaram Bhat and S. Rangaswami Aiyangar of South Arcot; N. S. Manikkam Pillai, J. S. Deva Das Nadar and H. P. Taylor of Salem; T. R. Sourirajulu Nayudu and T. Madhava Rao of Tanjore; T. Seshagiri Rao and K. S. Rajagopala Aiyangar of Trichinopoly; S. Velayudam Pillai and P. V. Ramaswami Nayudu of Madura; W. H. Jukes, T. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar and T. Sivachidambaram Pillai of Tinnevely; G. R. Humphreys, S. Arbuthaswami Pillai and S. P. Krishna Aiyar of Coimbatore; N. L. Mitchell of the Nilgiris; T. K. Kannan and K. Achyutan Nayar of South Malabar; K. Narayana Rao and Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sahib of South Canara; A. B. G. Snedell, V. Ramachandra Nayudu and R. Guruvappa Nayudu of the Criminal Investigation Department; and C. S. Duraiswami Aiyar, J. Day and G. Vesey of Vellore Schools.

M.R.Ry. A. Vittal Rao has proved himself an efficient manager in my office and the Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and C.I.D., brings to notice the good work of M.R.Ry. E. A. Subramania Aiyar, manager of the Finger Print Bureau. Among district managers may be mentioned A. Dandapani Aiyar (Tinnevely), T. K. Krishnaswami Pillai (Coimbatore), T. D. Vedaji Rao (Nellore) and T. Muhammad Ali Sahib (North Arcot).

39. The last two of the notorious Kūlangālan brothers who had absconded in 1902 after committing several murders and settled in the interior of the Mysore State were arrested during the year by two Inspectors of Salem district and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Salem, but the High Court commuted the sentence to transportation for life.

Other important events. An Association styled "The Tanjore District Police Officers' Association" was started in Tanjore district in August 1912, the members consisting of officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector. In Madura also a District Police Library was formed at the end of the year.

On the occasion of the Presidency Police sports held in Vellore in October 1912, *vide* paragraph 5, a conference of police officers presided over by the Inspector-General of Police was held. All the Deputy Inspectors-General and fifteen District Superintendents were present and several questions relating to police subjects were discussed.

The prominent features of the year were--

- (1) the reduction in punishments and the introduction of the system of deferred punishments;
- (2) the opening of the Central Recruits' school at Coimbatore;
- (3) the addition of an emergency force to each armed reserve;
- (4) marked increase in grave crime;
- (5) the settling of members of criminal gangs in Nellore district;
- (6) the issue of the new Police Order book; and
- (7) the inauguration of the Presidency Police sports and police conference.

But for the incidents referred to in paragraph 17, the public peace was generally well maintained.

MADRAS,
5th July 1913.

H. F. W. GILLMAN,
Ag. Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.

STATEMENT A.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912
Part I.—Return of cases.

[Paras. 25 and 27.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mis- take or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of 14 + 15.
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 11 + 12 + 13).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 234 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	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	254, 225, 225B ...	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 168, 159. ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Persuading public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	844	1,193	3	1,534	101	317	397	411	235	32	681	569	180	1,250
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	212	683	...	897	15	55	180	148	159	285	592	8	...	600
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	22	153	...	175	18	17	45	37	37	16	90	1	...	91
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	52	216	...	268	10	47	58	91	34	23	148	1	...	149
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	8	53	...	61	19	11	11	8	5	5	18	11	...	29
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	...	6	...	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	2
16	317, 318 ...	Assault on infants or concealment of birth. ...	8	103	...	110	3	34	23	20	4	36	61	...	...	61
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	42	244	...	286	19	63	46	84	38	28	150	14	6	164

18	325, 326, 329, 331, 332, 333 ...	Grievous hurt ...	177	684	1	860	27	186	130	237	63	34	354	260	66	634
19	334 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	16	...	20	2	7	4	...	...	6	6	1	...	7
20	324, 327, 330, 332. ...	Hurt ...	...	1,687	...	1,973	81	448	380	313	132	98	549	705	94	1,254
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373. ...	Kidnaping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	246	...	296	22	117	45	56	32	18	108	57	7	165
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	19	...	23	6	2	3	5	4	2	11	19	3	30
23	353, 354, 356, 357. ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	120	550	...	670	67	125	135	197	102	29	328	301	100	629
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	1,023	4,803	7	5,819	295	1,146	1,105	1,240	653	593	2,493	1,405	277	3,898
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.	142	650	2	790	132	67	167	83	100	230	415	40	...	434
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398. ...	Robbery ...	204	1,244	5	1,443	283	160	238	238	127	397	757	70	6	827
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	140	1,274	17	1,397	137	298	147	41	71	695	824	301	76	1,185
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	2	10	...	12	4	1	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	7
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460. ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	74	452	...	521	28	129	82	89	63	128	282	145	20	427
		Total ...	1,560	12,241	295	13,514	1,159	567	1,429	1,792	547	7,979	10,613	252	66	10,865
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	52	1,138	308	882	13	22	40	44	8	755	1,115	1	1	1,116
		Total ...	2,191	17,050	630	18,611	1,760	1,260	2,113	2,299	919	10,194	14,042	878	169	14,920
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	65	388	1	482	47	99	85	62	32	19	114	1,049	160	1,763
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	27	218	...	245	11	43	31	65	27	...	114	57	19	171
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	122	607	1	728	68	143	116	127	59	41	228	1,706	179	1,884

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Class V.—Minor offences against property.																				
34	379 to 382	... of cattle ...	...	645	4,715	21	5,339	396	792	743	1,283	448	1,673	3,405	119	...	32	3,524	...	...
35	406 to 409	... Attempt ...	...	2,408	18,774	762	20,400	2,020	3,543	2,397	4,167	1,116	7,069	13,144	3,058	...	576	16,202	...	...
36	411 to 414	... Criminal breach of trust ...	...	16	130	15	131	9	20	15	34	13	41	102	2	...	2	104	...	...
37	419, 420	... Attempt ...	...	364	1,139	9	1,494	104	331	394	374	129	116	928	1,196	...	148	1,824	...	...
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	... Attempt ...	...	...	354	...	424	4	31	...	221	87	1	309	29	...	14	388	...	...
39	461, 462	... Attempt ...	...	...	354	...	465	15	62	152	134	56	36	225	189	...	29	414	...	...
		... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	121	828	15	934	59	274	125	125	76	29	245	4,505	...	455	4,760	...	...
		... Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	4	...	4	11	2	...	...	13	...	...
		... Attempt ...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
		Total	...	3,739	26,336	845	29,230	2,611	5,061	3,901	6,353	1,926	8,992	18,086	9,100	...	1,266	27,186	...	...
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.																				
40	295 to 297	... Offences against religion ...	...	12	34	1	45	4	12	3	8	10	5	24	29	...	7	53	...	...
41	299 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	... Public and local nuisances ...	...	3,013	113,214	1	116,226	13	123	3,470	108,118	4,065	13	112,197	6,514	...	5,992	118,711	...	...
		Total	...	3,025	113,248	2	116,271	17	135	3,478	108,126	4,075	18	112,221	6,543	...	5,999	118,764	...	...
42	C	... under special and local laws declared to be cognizable * ...	...	1,116	15,490	1,170	15,436	48	258	1,591	11,715	1,308	77	14,270	4,718	...	4,400	18,988	...	...
		Grand Total	...	11,560	178,727	2,658	187,629	4,890	8,310	12,686	180,271	9,175	19,917	162,021	24,919	...	12,460	186,940	...	...

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

† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1911 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1912.

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in-vestigation on bail under section 173, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as 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 evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or in-vestigation on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119	... Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138	... Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	... Offences relating to coin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	... 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.	... Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	... Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... Total ...	324	2,716	252	79	5,411	1,896	3,515	69	238	527	900	4,366
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	302, 303, 396 ...	... Murder ...	157	1,024	125	84	729	216	513	66	272	9	...	83
12	307	... Attempts at murder ...	12	157	2	10	116	48	68	7	46	...	...	3
13	304, 306	... Culpable homicide ...	25	347	16	9	327	160	167	23	40	...	...	2
14	376 ...	... Rape by a person other than the husband ...	4	27	2	1	21	14	7	...	...	...	...	18
		... Attempt ...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in-vestigation on or in-vestigation or on bail at end of year.	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 in-vestigation on or in-vestigation or on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number con-victed.	Number acquit-ed or discharg-ed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.														
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	1	5	1	1	23	1	1	8	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	11	122	6	7	133	84	49	...	13	1	5	19
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	118	943	89	12	1,246	575	671	...	56	129	163	581
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Hurt	106	1,187	159	31	1,295	638	657	33	223	188	189	1,204
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	23	201	29	12	221	89	132	5	8	65	19	194
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	7	23	...	3	30	6	24	...	7	9	6	93
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	32	522	63	2	927	410	517	5	43	120	149	521
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	5	95	14	2	94	52	42	...	2	3	2	3
		Total	503	4,693	511	174	5,175	2,315	2,860	157	736	528	534	2,732
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	138	1,105	70	78	971	318	655	74	293	102	...	643
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	101	891	84	47	816	390	426	35	88	129	14	306
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	9	191	21	11	515	83	482	7	19	126	184	1,331
28	438, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	20	201	43	1	288	135	153	5	31	39	23	347
		Attempt	1	27	5	...	34	24	10	...	4	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

29 449 450 451 452, Lurking house-breaker or house-trespasser with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for house-break or house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.

30 311, 400, 401 ... Attempt ... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.

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

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

34 373 to 382 ... Theft of cattle ... Attempt
 35 406 to 409 ... Criminal breach of trust ... Attempt
 36 411 to 414 ... Receiving stolen property ... Attempt
 37 419, 420 ... Cheating ... Attempt
 38 447, 448, 453 and 456. Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
 39 461, 462 ... Breaking closed receptacle ... Attempt

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

40 295 to 297 ... Offences against religion
 41 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.
 42 Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable

Total ... Grand Total ...

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1911 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1912.

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 250, 251 and 404, 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 taken of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	164	3,103	3,267	60	209	452	2,897	149	28	29	20
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	12	91	103	6	2	39	44	12	6	...	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	145	692	837	97	20	351	207	162	38	...	7
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	29	158	187	35	9	85	21	37	9	1	...
8	464 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	483 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	3	13	16	10	2	3	1	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	323	324	2	3	31	288	2	1	2	2
		Total	361	4,647	5,008	214	251	1,019	3,157	367	88	32	32

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	376	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	4	26	30	17	1	8	1	3	...	...	...

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

18	384 to 389	Extortion	38	337	375	102	6	193	45	29	56	...	7
		Total	38	337	375	102	6	193	45	29	56	...	7

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	713	47,306	48,019	6,899	27,294	10,066	3,049	711	1,132	103	92

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

18	417, 418	Cheating	27	513	540	237	16	231	27	29	42	2	2
19	403 to 406	Criminal misappropriation of property.	31	302	333	96	7	167	46	17	43	...	6
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	94	5,887	5,981	1,268	2,847	1,320	461	85	184	12	22
		Total	152	6,702	6,854	1,601	2,870	1,718	534	131	269	14	30

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	46	1,284	1,330	263	542	387	89	49	52	8	3
24	500 to 502	Defamation	31	567	598	206	159	179	41	13	88	1	1

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 6 and 7).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane, charged with or abandoned during trial, or in which sentence was suspended (sections 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 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 taken place or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	174	12,862	13,036	2,440	6,786	2,710	870	280	486	30	21
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	15	4,905	4,920	53	140	297	4,892	38	24	31	18
27	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	22	23	...	5	8	8	2	3	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	58	972	1,030	224	116	521	143	28	...	...	...
		Total	227	20,840	20,967	3,190	7,762	4,106	5,645	361	612	70	38
32		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.											
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	40	7,197	7,237	11	58	104	6,996	67	4	48	1
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	29	225	254	8	...	16	178	52	2	...	...
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
(4)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1889	...	4	671	675	4	15	37	619	...	1	13	...
(5)	Boat and Ferry Act II of 1890	...	...	7	7	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...
(6)	Cantonments Act XV of 1910	...	...	12	12	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...
(7)	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 and I of 1891	...	56	3,192	3,248	335	1,708	768	972	65	77	14	17
(8)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	...	11	11	7	...	1	85	2	1	...	...
(9)	Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1908	...	...	92	92	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...

(10)	Coffee Stealing Prevention Act II of 1900	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11)	Companies Act VI of 1893	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(12)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1888	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(13)	Contract Act XIII of 1859	...	220	4,894	5,054	1,023	1,876	355	1,573	227	88	9	4
(14)	Court-fees Act VII of 1870	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(15)	Criminal Procedure Code, Act V of 1898	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(16)	Emigration Act XVII of 1908	...	...	111	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(17)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1887	...	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(18)	Estates Land Act I of 1908	...	20	441	461	4	63	15	380	19	3	...	...
(19)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(20)	Factories Act XII of 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(21)	Fisheries Act IV of 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(22)	Forest Act V of 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(23)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	...	285	16,375	16,660	384	7,211	1,716	7,018	331	128	104	7
(24)	Income Tax Act II of 1886	...	274	9,480	9,754	2	95	104	9,300	353	...	...	...
(25)	Indian Merchant Seamen's Act XIII of 1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(26)	Insolvency Act III of 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(27)	Local Boards Act V of 1884	...	9	2,318	2,327	16	428	274	1,589	10	5	4	1
(28)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(29)	Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(30)	Motor Vehicles Act I of 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(31)	Municipal Acts IV of 1884 and III of 1904	...	708	25,909	26,617	112	9,958	958	14,107	1,487	1	...	...
(32)	Opium Act I of 1878	...	2	41	43	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...
(33)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(34)	Petty Assurances (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI of 1816.	...	6	166	172	18	34	41	81	...	...	...	...
(35)	Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(36)	Planters' Labour Act I of 1903	...	1,277	1,750	3,027	99	1,816	47	256	1	21	...	...
(37)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	...	9	95	104	...	7	6	75	16	3	...	...
(38)	Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(39)	Ports Act XV of 1908	...	23	386	419	...	17	18	364	20	...	...	...
(40)	Post Office Act VI of 1898	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
(41)	Press Act I of 1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(42)	Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(43)	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(44)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	...	3	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(45)	Railways Act IX of 1890	...	5	732	737	8	66	52	604	7	1	...	...
(46)	Registration Act XVI of 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(47)	Revenue Recovery Act III of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(48)	Rivers Conservancy Act VI of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(49)	Salt Act IV of 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(50)	Stage Carriage Act XVI of 1861	...	16	638	644	...	6	3	146	1	...	...	...
(51)	Stamp Act II of 1899	...	6	181	187	...	185	1	591	41	...	...	...
(52)	Stamp Act XIII of 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(53)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	1	10	11	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Total		2,997	77,047	80,044	2,052	23,052	5,060	45,840	4,040	348	190	43
	Grand Total		4,592	156,705	161,297	14,075	61,236	22,170	58,174	5,642	2,501	409	242

* The number of persons ordered during the year, under this chapter, to give security is shown in column 11 against this serial in Part II.
 † The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1911 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1912.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

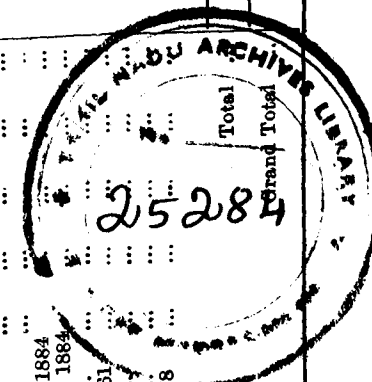
Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases				Persons against whom process issued		Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, commuted or 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.
			4	5	6	7	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons outstanding at end of the year.			10	11					
1	2	3							8	9			12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																	
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.															
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.																	
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State															
3	137	Harboring deserters by Master of ship.															
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 235A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	80	3,314	150	27	3,514	17	3,514	17	648	2,613	75.4	65	171	28	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	5	123	30	1	157		157		76	71	46.4	10			
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent property.	55	691	117	13	850	1	850	1	523	293	28.7	85	10		
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	50	264	15	3	326		326	9	298	28	10.0	50	11		
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	240	31		262		262	2	61	212	75.7	5	2		
9	463 to 469	Making or using false trade marks.	2	1,093	68		1,151		1,151	2	4	1	18.7		1		
10	149, 163A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.									211	868	78.0		42	10	
		Total	194	5,741	401	44	6,289		6,289	31	1,750	4,066	66.0	215	237	39	3

11	312 to 316	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	8	1	10.0	1	...	...	...
12	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	378	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
		Total	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	12	1	7.1	1	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	28	733	18	16	763	16	763	16	609	80	10.7	48	10	...	...
		Total	28	733	18	16	763	16	763	16	609	80	10.7	48	10	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
14	245	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	392	51,138	18	51,228	7	5,513	5,513	12,513	2,424	4.7	472	30,304	3	8	3
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	32	10	43	...	...	...	...	16	...	38.1	...	20	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	669	50,525	99	50,733	559	2,671	2,671	14,095	3,220	6.4	804	29,843	23	1	1
		Total	1,061	101,762	127	102,010	936	8,184	8,184	26,620	5,660	5.6	1,276	60,270	31	4	4
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																	
18	417, 418	Cheating	12	430	4	8	428	4	428	4	355	34	8.0	8	27	1	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	32	392	7	...	431	8	431	8	351	56	14.0	9	7	...	...
20	426, 427, 424	Mischief (simple)	188	13,199	48	114	13,316	733	13,316	733	4,010	957	7.2	202	7,414	4	5
		Total	232	14,011	59	132	14,175	745	14,175	745	4,716	1,047	7.4	219	7,448	5	5
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
21	298	Offences against religion	...	13	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	11	84.6	...	2	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	56	1	...	57	...	57	...	4	25	43.9	...	26	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	20	2,224	11	19	2,244	119	2,244	119	932	115	5.1	73	1,005	...	2
24	500 to 502	Defamation	48	864	1	5	908	66	908	66	498	45	5.2	9	290	...	...

STATEMENT B—concluded.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearances without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted (columns 5 and 6).	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, transferred, or were before appearance.
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted, or discharged.	Convicted.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.															
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	127	21,995	104	389	21,883	1,388	6,126	1,838	61	203	12,898	19	4
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	37	5,640	385	30	6,032	23	527	5,320	883	42	120	32	...
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	00	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	00	1	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	106	3	1	108	22	20	54	495	8	4	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	8	1,013	...	24	997	271	521	144	142	1	60	...	...
	Total		250	31,915	505	418	32,246	1,891	8,631	7,268	284	337	14,335	51	6
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.															
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	25	7,883	141	7	7,791	4	164	7,522	968	54	47	44	1
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	20	196	3	...	219	...	18	180	905	21	...	...	...
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901	...	...	5	4	...	9	...	2	3	333	4	...	...	...
(4)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1899	...	2	688	5	...	685	...	38	648	928	...	14	9	...
(5)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	7	3	273	...	1	...	...
(6)	Cantonments Act XV of 1910	...	...	13	...	...	12	...	1	11	817	...	...	...	...
(7)	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 and I of 1891	...	127	7,213	9	90	7,965	513	2,120	790	100	119	4,344	3	4

(8)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	..	..	4	..	..	187	..	1	3	..	750	..	..	..
(9)	Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1908	..	..	111	..	..	2	..	19	118	..	861	..	..	..
(10)	Code Stealing Prevention Act II of 1900	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
(11)	Companies Act VI of 1883	..	..	5	..	..	18	..	1	..	..	400	..	..	..
(12)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1869	..	81	5,328	11	402	5,516	412	684	2,004	133	889	2,313	2	2
(13)	Contract Act XIII of 1859	..	..	7	..	..	1,788	..	510	1,276	..	571	..	..	..
(14)	Court-fees Act VII of 1870	..	..	42	1,746	..	19	..	4	..	..	714	..	..	..
(15)	Criminal Procedure Code, Act V of 1898	..	..	107	..	..	109	..	6	92	..	682	..	..	..
(16)	Emigration Act XVII of 1908	..	..	19	..	..	104	..	14	7	..	844	..	..	..
(17)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897	..	..	104	..	..	458	..	21	367	..	823	..	..	..
(18)	Estates Land Act I of 1908	..	12	419	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
(19)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
(20)	Factories Act XII of 1911	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
(21)	Fisheries Act IV of 1897	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
(22)	Forest Act V of 1882	..	334	30,572	664	564	30,984	1,247	4,172	13,371	463	428	11,731	88	22
(23)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879	..	34	1,493	8,058	178	9,407	..	104	9,200	45	963	..	..	..
(24)	Income Tax Act II of 1886	..	..	1	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
(25)	Indian Merchant Seamen's Act XIII of 1876	..	..	14	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..
(26)	Insolvency Act III of 1907	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..
(27)	Local Boards Act V of 1884	..	7	2,498	..	21	2,476	19	324	1,764	..	703	..	3	5
(28)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1868	..	..	8	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
(29)	Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880	..	..	3	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
(30)	Motor Vehicles Act I of 1907	..	..	25,892	..	..	23,978	380	990	14,186	75	793	..	..	..
(31)	Municipal Acts IV of 1884 and III of 1904	..	35	44	..	1,375	44	..	..	..	..	563	..	..	..
(32)	Opium Act I of 1878	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	818	..	..	..
(33)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	..	..	5	..	..	267	..	80	100	..	833	..	..	..
(34)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI of 1816.	..	3	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	379	..	..	..
(35)	Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
(36)	Planters' Labour Act I of 1903	..	18	2,934	..	1,290	1,638	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..
(37)	Police Act (by Police) XXIV of 1869	..	..	22	74	2	94	..	47	256	24	813	1,267	..	24
(38)	Police Act (by Police) XXIV of 1869	..	..	244	188	..	413	..	7	78	..	6	..	..	..
(39)	Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1869	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(40)	Police Act XV of 1908	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(41)	Post Office Act VI of 1898	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(42)	Press Act I of 1910	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(43)	Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(44)	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(45)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(46)	Railways Act IX of 1890	..	1	807	51	3	862	..	70	745	5	727	..	..	..
(47)	Revenue Recovery Act XVI of 1908	..	..	18	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	700	..	..	..
(48)	Revenue Recovery Act III of 1884	..	..	34	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	00	..	..	..
(49)	Rivers Conservancy Act VI of 1884	..	..	158	..	..	157	..	..	..	..	941	..	..	..
(50)	Salt Act IV of 1899	..	..	16	..	..	164	..	..	..	..	941	..	..	..
(51)	Stage Carriage Act XVI of 1861	..	..	289	..	..	249	..	..	..	..	941	..	..	..
(52)	Stamp Act II of 1899	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
(53)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	..	..	11	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..
(54)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..
(55)	Total		727	88,266	11,691	8,946	96,298	2,638	9,592	54,145	1,045	542	28,938	143	435
(56)	Grand Total		2,492	242,432	13,801	5,452	251,790	13,505	51,870	72,267	8,141	288	111,283	268	453



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Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>							
1. Theft ...				Rs.	Rs.		
<i>a.</i> In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	9,257	2,472	26·7	9,32,778	1,10,188	11·8	
<i>b.</i> In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	42	...	...	2,140	...	
<i>c.</i> Other thefts ...	20,704	7,646	36·9	7,91,953	2,16,192	27·3	
2. Robbery. { <i>a.</i> Dacoity ...	512	133	26·0	1,81,999	13,502	7·4	
<i>b.</i> Other robbery ...	920	228	24·2	2,675	8,590	11·8	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	1,892	398	20·8	1,57,650	80,856	19·3	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	186	58	31·2	58,244	11,278	20·0	
Total ...	33,471	10,967	32·8	21,93,299	3,92,241	17·9	
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>							
5. Extortion ...	184	22	12·0	3,864	490	12·7	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	195	51	26·2	49,772	4,546	9·1	
Total ...	379	73	19·3	53,636	5,036	9·4	

Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs.

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1912.

[Paras. 2 and 7.]

[illegible]

* Includes the strength of the Chitrali guard employed in the district.

Constable No. 1034, Kannayya Raju, was granted a reward of Rs. 50 for apprehending a proclaimed offender and bringing him to conviction.

Pecuniary rewards amounting to Rs. 319 were granted by the Commissioner to private individuals. For arresting a thief with stolen property, gold bangles worth Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 were presented to two individuals.

- Inquests. 5. One hundred and ninety-four inquests were held during the year as against 187 in the previous year.
- Fires. 6. There were 32 cases of accidental fire involving loss of property worth about Rs. 1,875.
- Stray children. 7. Two hundred and seventy stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and 513 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or homes.
- Lunatics. 8. Fifty-two lunatics were sent to the Asylum at Madras during 1912 as against 29 in 1911.
- Stray dogs. 9. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers were 8,453 as against 8,602 in 1911.
- Crime. 10. The subjoined statement gives the statistics of crime during the past three years :—

Statement A—Police Cases.

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Total reported.	Considered true.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Crime.						RS.	RS.
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1910	2,355	1,734	1,426	1,194	2,77,756	2,30,611
	1911	2,433	1,868	1,553	1,212	85,029	24,324
	1912	2,512	1,995	1,419	1,144	1,18,934	27,662
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under Special and Local Laws.	1910	40,855	40,793	46,845	46,123	...	...
	1911	35,080	35,033	40,607	39,814	...	...
	1912	37,972	37,906	42,893	41,933	...	...
Grave Crimes.							
Murder	1910	5	4	7	3	...	...
	1911	5	4	3	...	...	...
	1912	5	5	...	...	700	500
Dacoity	1910	7	1	...	...	...	...
	1911	2	1	5	5	25	15
	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	1910	19	6	8	4	222	1
	1911	17	2	6	...	200	...
	1912	19	6	7	4	4,242	12
House-breaking	1910	379	300	151	133	2,17,593	2,05,536
	1911	409	345	214	169	33,461	5,525
	1912	387	341	114	101	44,024	2,313
Cattle-theft	1910	17	8	8	7	220	205
	1911	7	3	3	3	180	170
	1912	7	5	8	5	224	199
Theft	1910	1,277	1,002	753	676	44,694	16,077
	1911	1,364	1,118	847	719	37,938	10,500
	1912	1,506	1,253	823	705	51,597	15,647

The increase in crime was very slight and was mostly in theft. There was an increase of 2,383 in nuisance cases.

Murder. 11. During the year under report there were five true cases of murder in one of which the murderer after causing the death of his wife in a fit of drunkenness committed suicide.

The other four cases are pending trial at the sessions. The particulars of these cases are as follow :—

One Perumal stabbed Chinnaaswami, his neighbour, on account of the interference of the latter in a family quarrel. He has since been convicted at the first sessions of 1913 under section 326, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

In another case one Madurai who was ever quarrelling with his wife stabbed her and attempted to commit suicide.

One Kitharimuthu killed one Thulukanam and wounded another on account of some long-standing grudge among them. The case has since ended in conviction at the first sessions of 1913 and the accused sentenced to transportation for life under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and

seven years' rigorous imprisonment under section 307, Indian Penal Code, both sentences to run concurrently.

The most sensational case was the murder on the night of the 24th November 1912 of one Duraimmal, a prostitute, who was living alone in a house without even a servant. The next morning she was found by her neighbours in a pool of blood with her throat cut and stripped of all her jewels. By making persistent enquiries the Police succeeded in arresting four persons and recovering most of the stolen property. The motive seems to have been theft of jewels. This case is under trial.

A person killed his own cousin in a family quarrel on account of the unfair division of property. The accused was convicted under section 304, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

One Sheni was stabbed by Kuppuswami Mudali who was provoked to commit the deed as the former insulted him by casting aspersions on his wife. The accused was convicted under section 304, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment.

12. One Murugesu Mudali suspected his wife's chastity and attempted to kill her, inflicting a serious wound on her neck by means of a pick-axe. She recovered, and the accused was convicted under section 307, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

13. There were six true cases of robbery, two of which ended in conviction, one in discharge and three remain undetected—

Robbery. On 9th August 1912 three persons induced a woman to accompany them from Wallajah Road, promising to take her to her grandmother's house in Triplicane and on the way robbed her of her gold *thani*. The three accused concerned were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

One Manikkam took one Govindarajulu by surprise by giving him a slap on his cheek and before the latter could recover the accused ran away with an umbrella and laced cloth of the victim. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

One Muthuswami and a few others, natives of Shencottah, stayed in Madras a few days. One night while they were fast asleep their house was broken into and jewels, etc., to the value of Rs. 4,000 were stolen. As the robbers were escaping, an alarm was raised by one of the servants, when they were pelted with stones which caused injury to one of the inmates of the house. The efforts of the police to detect this case proved unsuccessful.

14. The house-breaking case of the Standard Oil Company and theft of cash chest containing about Rs. 4,184 from the Main Guard room, Fort St. George, deserve special mention.

An Indian Sub-Inspector of the Northern Range while on rounds at midnight arrested a Muhammadan in possession of house-breaking implements among which there was a fork, the point of which was broken. On the following morning the Standard Oil Company complained that the lock of the iron safe of their firm was found to contain a small piece of iron very much like the point of a fork. This was proved by an expert to be the broken end of the fork in the possession of the accused, who was convicted under section 457, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Military Guard on duty at the Main Guard room, Fort St. George, connived at the removal of a cash chest by three soldiers of the Leicestershire Regiment. The investigation was taken up by the Military Department and the Court-Martial found the accused guilty and sentenced two of them to four months' and the third to six months' rigorous imprisonment. While enquiries were being made two other thefts committed by soldiers were brought to light and they too ended in conviction.

On 10th December 1912 the Zamindar of Marungapuri reported a case of house-breaking and theft of jewels worth about Rs. 4,500 from his bungalow at Mylapore. Vigorous efforts are being made to detect the case.

The bungalow of the Hon'ble Mr. Horne was broken into and jewels to the extent of Rs. 1,100 were removed. Every endeavour is being made to trace the culprits.

A heavy case of burglary took place on the night of the 11th May 1912 and jewels to the value of Rs. 8,870 belonging to the Dowager Zamindar, Mirzapuram, were stolen. Though it seemed to have been the work of professional known depredators, enquiries showed that it could not have been committed without the connivance of some of the servants of the house. The attempts of the Police to detect the case were unsuccessful.

The proprietor of Messrs. Lekh Raj & Co., Mount Road, reported a case of burglary on the night of the 15th May and property consisting of jewels such as gold rings, gold buttons, etc., to the value of Rs. 1,185 was stolen. The Police made a vigorous and systematic enquiry but without success.

There was an inappreciable decrease in the number of cases of house-breaking and theft while there was an increase in thefts. The value of property recovered is chiefly due to greater than that of last year. The decrease in the value of property recovered is chiefly due to the few heavier cases of burglary remaining undetected. The non-success of the Police in dealing with these cases is an unsatisfactory feature of the year's work. The chief obstacles

that confronted the Police in the successful handling of such cases seemed to lie in the fact that they were the work of professional criminals of the mufassal, some of whom had the advantage of having Pondicherry as their head-quarters for the concealment and disposal of their booty. Steps are, however, being taken to bring these criminals under control by organizing meetings between the Sub-Inspectors of the City and those of the mufassal to exchange intelligence and to discuss co-operative measures and it is hoped that the current year will show better results in this direction.

14-A. The cashier of Messrs. Smith & Co., Mount Road, Madras, who had been for nearly 25 years in the firm was misappropriating money for his own use and it came to light when Mr. Wood, a new assistant, began to check the accounts in January 1912. It was found that he had abstracted money to the extent of Rs 3,200. The absconding of the accused confirmed his guilt. The Police tracked him to Pondicherry only to learn that he died.

14-B. An outbreak in the first part of the year of thefts of personal jewellery from the persons of school children who were decoyed on their way to school and robbed, was successfully dealt with and the offenders were detected and prosecuted to conviction.

15. The wife of one Namberumal Chetti was induced to part with a cash bag containing Rs. 1,800 on the false representation of his servant that his master wanted him to get it. The accused was arrested near Sutturpet and Rs. 1,778 were recovered. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

One Dodaji Moolchand despatched telegrams from Bombay in the name of some merchants who had branches in Madras asking the latter to send Rs. 16,500 to Adoni by registered post. The Madras Agent doubted the genuineness of the telegram and reported the matter to the Police who arrested the accused at Adoni. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

One Srinivasulu Nayudu employed in the Sowcarpet Post office systematically embezzled Government money by avoiding to give consecutive numbers to the telegrams, the charges wherefor were misappropriated. There were no complaints from any of the senders as the telegrams were duly despatched to the addressees. The accused was prosecuted with the result that he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

One Kalyana Buksh in collusion with a Port Trust official and a boat contractor framed incorrect records with a view to prefer a false claim against the shipping agents for the cost of 25 bags of turmeric. After an elaborate enquiry the police succeeded in bringing home the charge of forgery and cheating against the agent Kalyana Buksh and the Port Trust official, who have been committed to take their trial at the sessions. The third accused is still at large.

16. Another important event of the year was the serious riot that took place on the 27th November 1912 at the Penitentiary. It was reported to be due to some grievance regarding diet and began with the attack of the Superintendent of Prisons, Captain Cameron, and Jailor Minchall by a convict. It lasted a few minutes when two of the ring-leaders were shot dead and a third afterwards died of gunshot wound received in the riot. One of the convicts committed suicide a few days after the riot. Twenty-seven convicts were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of rioting and attempt at murder. Eight were discharged and the remaining convicts stand committed to the sessions.

16-A. On the 26th July 1912 the feelings between the Hindus and the Muhammadans of Triplicane ran high in connection with the procession of Sri Ellamman temple through streets largely inhabited by Muhammadans. There was the prospect of the police being called upon to face a serious riot, which was avoided by a judicious handling of the situation in time. An order was passed forbidding the processions of the Hindu temples from passing through such streets.

17. The whole staff have been fully occupied. Brief particulars of some of the cases successfully handled by the department are given below:—

In one case a receipt for Rs. 30 was forged altering 3 into 30 with the evident intention of misappropriating the balance. The accused was convicted under sections 406 and 467, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50.

One Arulappan, a Schoolmaster, misappropriated Rs. 262 by forging the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens of the Salvation Army on two teaching grant bills and the cheque issued therefor. The accused was with some difficulty traced and eventually convicted under sections 467 or 471, 419 and 420, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court.

One Duraiswami Mudali committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of diamond ear-rings worth Rs. 1,900. During the investigation of the case it transpired that he was concerned in another unreported case of swindling. The accused was convicted in both the cases and sentenced to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

One Badruddin Sahib induced another to personate his blind brother and in collusion with two others drew up a deed mortgaging the blind man's house for Rs. 200 and had the forged document registered. After persistent and protracted enquiry the culprits who had absconded were arrested by the police and prosecuted to conviction. The accused were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment at the High Court sessions.

Wilson, the Sub-Postmaster of the Cathedral Post office, misappropriated Government money to the extent of Rs. 586. He was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 650.

Two cases under section 292, Indian Penal Code, were successfully worked up, in one of which the accused who was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 appealed to the High Court, which upheld the conviction.

Property lost and recovered. 18. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,18,934, out of which Rs. 27,662 were recovered.

Escapes. 19. Four persons escaped from police custody, of whom three were recaptured. Two police officers were criminally prosecuted to conviction.

20. The number of cases struck off as 'maliciously and wilfully false' was 149 as against 179 in 1911. Prosecutions for making false complaints were launched in eight cases, of which five ended in conviction.

False cases. Out of 38,978 cases prosecuted by the police only 20 were declared false after trial.

Cases dealt with under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code. The City Police are making proper use of the discretion allowed by section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, and this is evidenced by the fact that there were only five cases in which investigation was refused.

There were 37 cognizable and 3 non-cognizable cases referred by Magistrates to the police for investigation; 14 in the former and 1 in the latter were found false.

21. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 870 as against 926 in 1911 and that of bad characters newly registered during the year was 151 against 194 in 1911.

One hundred and seventy-four registered bad characters were convicted during the year. Houses of bad repute on the police registers numbered 36 as against 34 in the previous year.

The number of persons ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 93 against 124 in 1911. There were eight prosecutions and eight convictions for breach of the rules.

One hundred and thirty persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 180 in 1911.

Finger-prints of 816 persons were sent for record and 1,116 references regarding the identity of suspected persons were made to the Finger-print Bureau which traced convictions in 262 cases.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 30 persons, of whom 24 were bound over. Twenty persons were sent to jail in default of finding security. The security sections are invariably worked out only against known depredators.

22. One thousand four hundred and eighty-seven cases were prosecuted during the year against 1,432 in the previous year and 1,259 cases ended in conviction against 1,220 in 1911.

Prosecuting Inspector. Both the Inspectors at the Egmore and Georgetown Courts have done their work satisfactorily. The two Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors sanctioned in G.O. No. 1200, Judicial, dated 25th July 1911, were appointed during the year. They were found to be useful in attending the Bench Courts in the mornings and prosecuting cases in the second Court during the day.

23. Licenses under the various Acts were issued by the Commissioner of Police as below:—

		Licenses issued under the Arms Act.	
		1911.	1912.
Licenses to import arms and military stores (form II)	.. .. .	70	75
Do. to import arms, ammunition or military stores by land (form III)	.. .. .	4	10
Do. to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea (form V)	.. .. .	37	35
Do. to export by land or river arms and ammunition to Native States and foreign territories (form VII)	.. .. .	115	91
Do. to export by land or river arms and ammunition to British territories through Native States (form VII)	.. .. .	224	298
Do. to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (form VIII)	.. .. .	198	234
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur (form XII)	.. .. .	17	17
Do. to possess fire-arms (form XV)	.. .. .	22	4
Do. to possess ammunition or military stores (form XV)	.. .. .	43	38
Do. to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (form XVI)	.. .. .	182	190
Do. to go armed on a journey (form XIX)	.. .. .	7	4
		Under the Explosives Act.	
		1911.	1912.
Licenses to import explosives (form I)	.. .. .	121	138
General licenses to transport explosives (form II)	.. .. .	21	42
Licenses to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (form A)	.. .. .	13	13
Do. to possess and sell explosives (form B)	.. .. .	192	189
Do. to possess gun-powder, etc. (form C)	.. .. .	3	2
Do. to possess explosives generally (form F)	.. .. .	1	1

Under the Petroleum Act.

	1911.	1912.
Licenses to possess carbide of calcium (form B)	7	6
General licenses to transport carbide of calcium (form C)	4	4
Special licenses to transport carbide of calcium (form D)	2	4

Under the Emigration Act.

Emigration sub-depot licenses	21	7
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Under the City Police Act.

Licenses for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc. ..	937	1,044
Do. for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc.	332	287
Occasional licenses to sell foreign liquors	59	63
General licenses for music for religious institutions	138	141
Licenses for gymnasium	11	12
Do. for places of public resort	99	74
Other music licenses	6,375	5,680

Under the Poisons Act.

Licenses to possess and sell poisons	3	4
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Under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Number of motor-cars and cycles registered	234	323
Do. of drivers' licenses issued including renewals	668	975

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered	1,980	1,871
Do. of hackney rickshaws	<i>Nil</i>	619
Do. of hackney drivers' licenses issued	2,554	2,525
Do. of hackney rickshaw men's licenses	<i>Nil</i>	956

24. Rupees 3,791-12-0 as against Rs. 3,409-14-0 in 1911 were collected as fees under the Hackney Carriage Act. Hackney Carriage Act during the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,313-8-4 as against Rs. 4,612-13-3. The draft bye-laws under the amended Hackney Carriage Act V of 1911 were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

25. (1) The Carnival of Sports was held, as usual, at the South Indian Athletic Association grounds, People's Park, for eight days from the 24th December 1912. General. Nothing unusual happened.

(2) In the competition in drill held on 15th July 1912 the prize was again won by the Police of D. 1 Wallajah Road station. Mr. Cowie again kindly judged the event.

(3) Steps have been taken to classify the convicts streetwar and to see if they were present as required by Police Order No. 455, volume I and professional criminals have been classified according to the *modus operandi* and, when an offence of a particular type was committed, the offenders who were likely to have committed that particular kind of offence were looked up and watched. The system has been working too short a time for its usefulness to be proved.

(4) Attempts have been made with some success to put down rowdyism which is rife in Georgetown by organizing special patrols.

(5) Steps are being taken to bring the several receivers of stolen properties in the City under proper surveillance.

(6) There were no prosecutions during the year in which police officers were accused of serious offences or grave misconduct.

(7) The manual of the Madras City Police compiled by Mr. Armitage was issued during the year.

(8) *Buildings*.—Quarters were built for two European Sub-Inspectors and one Indian Sub-Inspector. The provision of quarters and lines for the rest of the staff is in progress.

26. Mr. Cunningham in the Southern Range and Mr. Parankusam Nayudu in the Northern Range have both administered their charges in an efficient manner and my thanks are due to both of them for much hard and painstaking work. Mr. Bavanandam Pillai on whom the work of the Intelligence Department devolved on the transfer of Mr. Parankusam Nayudu, has managed that branch satisfactorily. Among the Inspectors, Mr. Nicholas in D. division, Mr. Hiscox in B. division and Mr. Jagadisa Aiyar in C. division have shown good and steady work. Mr. Payne's work in the Harbour division has led to some improvement there which, I hope, he will be able to maintain.

Mr. Kanakasabhapati Aiyar's work as Prosecuting Inspector also specially deserves mention. He takes great interest in his cases and is most painstaking.

Among the Sub-Inspectors, the Deputy Commissioner, Southern Range, specially commends the work of Sub-Inspectors Jackson, K. V. Swaminatha Aiyar, Subbaya Nayudu and Rangaswami Aiyangar and in the Northern Range Sub-Inspectors Govindaswami Nayudu, Narayanaswami Pillai, Upshon, Sambasivam Pillai and Sivarama Aiyar.

The officers of the Intelligence Department have worked well. Sub-Inspector Rhenius Pillai especially has shown intelligent and painstaking work.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
15th February 1913.

P. HANNYNGTON,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Ranges.	Districts.	Justifiable Homicides.				Suicides.				Accidental Deaths.				Found dead, Injuries and Causes unknown.				Deaths from Drinking.								
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.						
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Northern Range.	Madras City	3	...	...	...	3	23	1	27	...	50	55	24	19	10	108	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	43	2	75	204	115	147	126	592	...	2	1	4	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	69	...	105	155	145	100	69	469	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeyapore	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	14	200	39	63	43	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gōdāvari	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	83	...	118	165	123	80	28	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	81	...	128	103	79	75	64	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	80	...	120	79	72	91	53	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	59	...	86	105	67	162	62	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	...	...	1	212	6	419	4	641	1,020	640	708	434	2,602	11	2	6	4	23	17	...	...	...	17
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	52	...	74	42	34	61	31	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	41	...	80	72	50	66	38	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	33	...	50	88	64	128	56	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	98	...	120	66	31	185	51	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	23	...	38	115	55	75	41	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	46	...	111	155	203	268	195	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	29	...	55	67	83	71	43	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	38	...	80	130	109	112	68	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	62	...	114	115	108	166	107	496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	7	...	...	...	7	285	10	421	6	722	841	736	1,082	620	3,279	7	2	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	30	...	67	119	108	80	111	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	52	...	89	120	115	113	102	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	92	...	134	61	98	137	70	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramanād	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	53	...	85	79	68	110	60	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	87	...	91	162	86	201	84	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	84	...	151	162	86	201	84	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	75	221	103	110	57	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	2	...	36	95	41	41	38	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	2	...	38	95	41	41	38	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	21	...	59	149	107	78	80	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	...	...	...	5	347	13	428	5	792	1,092	797	984	658	3,476	18	4	7	3	32	7	...	...	...	7
Grand Total	The Railway Police, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	8	69	5	6	3	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	58	6	20	3	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	...	...	...	1	10	1	2	...	13	122	11	26	6	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	17	...	...	...	17	876	80	1,297	15	2,218	3,130	2,208	2,769	1,723	9,830	36	9	17	7	69	24	...	...	...	24

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths for the year 1912, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Deaths from Neglect or Want.				Deaths from Exposure.				Deaths from other Causes.				Total.				Grand Total.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Range.	Madras City	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jeyapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gōdāvari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramanād	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	The Railway Police, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	20	1	15	...	36	5	...	7	...	12	48	8	29	2	89	36	9	17	7	69

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1912—concluded.

[illegible]

Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1912. [Para. 30.]

Districts.	Number of cases referred by Police as wilfully and maliciously false.		Number of such cases struck off by Magistrate.	Number in which Magistrate declined to strike off.	Number pending orders of Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 4 in which				Number of cases in column 5 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 Magistrates from previous years.	During the year under report.				Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute complainant.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate granted sanction to prosecute.	On sanction of Magistrate.	Without sanction of Magistrate.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras City	...	164	149	15	...	34	...	...	...	...	8	5	3	38,978	20	0.1	Madras City.
Ganjam	...	82	63	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	6	2	4	2,804	10	0.4	Ganjam.
Vizagapatam	...	10	160	143	...	12	...	...	...	...	11	5	6	3,648	2	0.1	Vizagapatam.
Jaypore	...	7	61	58	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	249	8	3.2	Jaypore.
Godavari	...	46	205	178	...	18	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	4,171	9	0.2	Godavari.
Kistna	...	103	254	232	...	55	...	...	...	...	21	12	...	4,769	26	0.5	Kistna.
Guntur	...	23	169	130	...	11	...	...	...	...	20	11	...	4,266	19	0.4	Guntur.
Nellore	...	23	87	84	...	4	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	2,956	4	0.1	Nellore.
Kurnool	...	10	183	156	...	9	...	...	...	...	15	7	...	2,347	35	1.5	Kurnool.
Bellary	...	58	180	202	...	10	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	5,714	22	0.4	Bellary.
Anantapur	...	32	132	106	...	12	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	1,638	16	1.0	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	...	8	105	162	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	1,908	47	2.5	Cuddapah.
Chittoor	...	16	225	224	...	12	...	...	...	...	24	3	...	2,964	40	1.3	Chittoor.
North Arcot	...	36	187	190	...	3	...	...	...	...	30	7	...	5,353	20	0.4	North Arcot.
Chingleput	...	14	170	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	5,138	6	0.1	Chingleput.
South Arcot	...	65	418	380	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	5,037	11	0.2	South Arcot.
Salem	...	53	343	335	...	27	...	...	...	...	46	23	...	5,176	3	0.1	Salem.
Tanjore	...	61	261	258	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	7,758	12	0.2	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	...	66	293	303	...	11	...	...	...	...	19	8	...	8,353	28	0.4	Trichinopoly.
Madura	...	11	114	112	...	6	...	...	...	...	22	7	...	11,916	33	0.2	Madura.
Ramanad	...	26	190	185	...	6	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	3,357	19	0.6	Ramanad.
Tinnevely	...	38	219	219	...	9	...	...	...	...	27	9	...	4,768	23	0.5	Tinnevely.
Coimbatore	...	92	458	445	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	4,947	7	0.1	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	...	3	24	25	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1,112	2	0.2	The Nilgiris.
South Malabar	...	61	247	245	...	8	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	3,417	2	0.1	South Malabar.
North Malabar	...	15	159	138	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1,572	15	1.0	North Malabar.
South Canara	...	12	113	115	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	894	11	1.2	South Canara.
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	2	32	29	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1,025	2	0.2	The Railway Police, Madras.
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	2	43	41	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,391	7	0.5	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total ...	900	5,315	5,075	236	914	711	220	94	79	74	367	189	173	147,632	459	0.3	Total.

Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

1913.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 1675, 18th August 1913.

Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1912.

Reviewing the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN, I.C.S., Acting Inspector-General of Police.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—Madras, the 10th July 1913.

No.—175-A.B.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1912.

Order—No. 1675, Judicial, dated 18th August 1913.

Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S., who relieved Mr. Cowie, the permanent Inspector-General, on the 30th November 1912, when the latter proceeded on leave, has submitted an interesting report on the administration of the Police department during the year 1912.

2. Owing to unavoidable circumstances the charge of the Criminal Investigation department was held during the year by three officers, Messrs. Thomas, Longden and Cardozo. The Government heard with much regret of the death of Mr. Longden, an event which deprived the department of one of its ablest officers. There were few other important changes among the higher ranks.

3. *Strength and cost of the force.*—The total sanctioned strength of the force exceeded that of the previous year only by 399. The cost however rose from Rs. 81 lakhs to Rs. 88½ lakhs. The principal items contributing to this increase were the Royal bonus granted on the occasion of the Coronation, the grant of grain compensation allowance and the reorganization of the armed reserves.

4. *Recruitment and discipline.*—The sanctioned strength of the constabulary at the close of the year was 30,771, while the actual strength fell short of this by 1,792. The Inspector-General draws attention to the difficulty generally experienced in keeping the ranks filled with fully qualified men, a question which the Government have already under consideration. It is to be borne in mind, as was pointed out in last year's review, that the demand for recruits has of late been abnormal, owing to the large increase of the force on reorganization. The Government however agree with the Inspector-General that in certain localities where conditions are specially unfavourable to recruitment special terms of service may be required. They also agree that the physique and educational standard of the force must be maintained, and that the recruitment of illiterates, except for the purposes referred to by the Inspector-General, should be discontinued.

5. The ratio of admissions to hospital was 149 per cent., which is higher than in 1911, but the deaths were only 399 against 442 in the previous year. The death-rate was 13 per mille which exceeds the death-rate in jails by 1·4 per mille. The Government recognise that the policeman's life is a hard one, involving much exposure, and they consider that hospital leave should be granted freely in order that illness may receive timely treatment.

6. The Government note with pleasure the substantial reduction in the percentage of departmental punishments compared with the figures for previous years, which was, the Inspector-General thinks, achieved not only without any relaxation of discipline, but even with an improvement of the moral of the force. The results would have been still more favourable but for the failure of some of the Superintendents to comply with the special instructions issued at the beginning of the year

with regard to the infliction of deferred punishments and to a more sparing use of the black-mark system. The Government regret to observe, in particular, that in North Arcot not only was the percentage of departmental punishments highest, but the number of officers convicted under the Police Act was unduly large. So free a resort to punishment is, in the opinion of the Government, a sign not of strict discipline but of defective judgment in enforcing it; it also contributes in no small measure to the difficulty experienced in securing recruits. There was an appreciable reduction in the number of officers and men judicially punished during the year.

7. *Rewards.*—On New Year's Day 1913, the King's Police Medal was awarded to six officers, viz., Messrs. P. B. Thomas, F. A. Hamilton and T. Venkoba Rao, and Inspector G. R. Humphreys, Sub-Inspector Tyagaraja Ayyar and head constable Arthanan, and the titles of Khan Bahadur and Rao Bahadur were conferred on Messrs. Amin-ud-din Sahib, Deputy Superintendent, and B. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu, retired Deputy Superintendent, respectively. During the year the power to sanction rewards to private persons was conferred on Police officers not below the rank of a District Superintendent of Police. The Government are glad to note that this discretion was availed of, and agree with the Inspector-General that assistance rendered by the public in the detection and prosecution of crime should be promptly and adequately rewarded.

8. *Training.*—The Provincial Training School, Vellore, continued to be efficiently managed by Mr. G. H. Bernays, who during the year visited the Training schools at Hazaribagh and Moradabad in order to study the methods of teaching in force in them. Features of the school curriculum were the shorthand class, lectures on first aid to the injured, riding and games. Of the total number of sub-inspectors selected during the year only five, or about 4 per cent., were F.As., while graduates were entirely wanting. This deficiency in candidates possessing the higher educational qualifications was remarked upon in last year's review. The Government trust that it is no more than a passing feature and that with the growth of public confidence in the investigating officer, which the Police themselves can do so much to encourage, the standard of education in the sub-inspectorate will steadily rise. The Inspector-General gives a satisfactory account of the steady improvement in the work of these officers, and though many of them are hampered by inexperience there is no doubt that the old distrust of the station-house officer is gradually being overcome. There is clearly much scope for continuing the training of young sub-inspectors in the districts, especially in the faculty of observation and in the methods of handling a case, and the Government trust that their superior officers, from Superintendents downwards, will bear in mind the importance of this duty. It was recognised by the Police Commission that the introduction of an entirely new class of investigating officer would result in some initial falling off in detection, but this is a cheap price to pay for securing honest work. The disadvantage is temporary: the improvement will, it is hoped, be permanent and will in time, by securing the co-operation of the people, produce a higher degree of real detection than was ever obtained under the old system. It is not to be expected that every probationary sub-inspector will make a satisfactory investigating officer and the probation of those who show no promise while at the school should be terminated as soon as possible. Special attention should be paid by the Principal to impressing on these young men the importance of mixing with the people and treating every one with courtesy and consideration.

The Central Recruits' schools at Vellore and Vizianagram were open throughout the year, and the school at Coimbatore began work in July. The construction of a fourth school, at Anantapur, will shortly be begun.

9. *Special forces.*—The armed reserves were maintained in a well-disciplined and efficient condition. During the year these reserves were re-organized with the object of providing for each an adequate emergency force. Steps were taken to organize a reserve at Tellicherry, North Malabar.

There was an increase in the number of thefts on railways, due in part at least to increased traffic, accompanied by a fall in the percentage of cases detected. The harbour police at Cocanada continued to do good work, but the Government observe from the District Magistrate's remarks that the motor-launch was laid up for repairs

for several months, and that complaints of theft increased when she ceased to patrol. The Inspector-General is requested to consider whether arrangements are not necessary to provide for breakdowns of this character.

10. *Village police.*—The Government are pleased to observe that attention was paid by several Superintendents to the important duty of instructing village headmen in their police duties. Much remains to be done, especially in some districts and in the zamindari tracts, to secure the full co-operation of these officers, and the first essential is a tactful and courteous attitude on the part of the police themselves. Mr. Gillman draws attention to the failure of many of the sub-inspectors to treat their village officers with due consideration, and the District Magistrate of Kistna remarks to the same effect. Faults of this character are, no doubt, the outcome of inexperience, and will, it is to be hoped, be corrected as soon as the investigating officer realizes not only the duty of courtesy to all, but also how much he has to depend on the village servants for information regarding local affairs and criminals, and how much injury hostility on their part may cause to his efforts to prevent and detect crime. District Magistrates, in forwarding the reports of their Superintendents, should invariably comment upon the condition of the village agencies in their districts, and they and their subordinates should spare no pains to impress upon village headmen the importance of their police duties. A judicious liberality in distributing rewards should also be practised. The Government are glad to observe that some progress has been made in providing plots of cultivable land for ghat talaiyaris. The Government desire to have further information regarding the scheme of "talaiyaris" meetings introduced in the Kumbakonam circle. These meetings seem to bear some resemblances to the "chaukidari parades" of Bengal, which were so emphatically condemned by the Police Commission as "absolutely useless." It must be remembered that the talaiyari is a village servant and that any action which tends to destroy or weaken that position and convert him into a low-paid police subordinate is to be deprecated.

11. *Crime.*—There was a marked increase in the number of cases of grave crime, the total, which had remained stationary between 30,000 and 31,000 since 1908, rising to 34,408. The advance was mainly under the heads of house-breaking and theft, including cattle-theft. The increase is ascribed in part at least to the high prices of food-grains, though it is to be noted that these prices showed a scarcely appreciable advance over those of 1908. Moreover, as has been pointed out by several District Magistrates, employment was available everywhere at high wages for those willing to work. It is true, however, that the rise in prices over those of the previous year may have driven the criminal classes to the more frequent commission of crime for the reasons stated by the Inspector-General, while possibly the comparison with 1908 is vitiated by the fact that in that year little progress had been made with the reorganization of the staff of investigating officers, and crime may now be more freely reported and reports not burked.

The increase was found in every district except Guntūr, Nellore, the Nilgiris and North Malabar.

Kurnool is the only district outside Madras which has figured consistently since 1908 in the division in which the ratio of crime to population is highest, the next worst district being Cuddapah. The best officers available should obviously be posted to these districts but the Government understand that this is not the case. This matter should receive early attention from the Inspector-General.

12. The number of true cases dealt with by the police during the year, excluding offences against religion, nuisances and offences under special and local laws, was 35,530 and conviction was obtained in only 29.4 per cent. Burglary and theft was only 26.7. It is clear from these figures that the risk of detection is small, and that the probability of punishment can have but slight effect as a deterrent influence against the commission of crime. It has been repeatedly announced that a police officer's work will not be judged merely by statistics, but the Government notice with regret from paragraph 6 of the report that this sound maxim has been misunderstood and that there is an impression among investigating officers that, as their work will not be judged by statistics, they need not exert themselves in the detection of cases.

This erroneous impression cannot be corrected too emphatically or too soon. In reviewing the report for 1911 the Governor in Council pointed out the proper use of statistics in the following words:—

"While any condemnation of the police which is based purely on the statistical results obtained cannot too strongly be deprecated, statistics are still of great value as indicating to the superior officers the localities where the prevention and detection of crime are unsatisfactory and, therefore, require special attention and probably special measures. When the returns show an increase of crime or a failure to detect it, or both, the Deputy Inspector-General and the Superintendent should at once direct their attention to that locality and examine the causes of the unsatisfactory situation. If there are circumstances of a novel character, the local police officers should be instructed how to deal with them; if mistakes have been made they should be corrected; if special measures are required they should be taken; but it should be borne in mind that the principal object is to find a remedy rather than to discover a scapegoat."

And in reviewing the report for the preceding year the Governor in Council directed that in place of the table giving the percentage of detection of the most important classes of crime for each district the Inspector-General should give his opinion on the merits of investigation work in each district as disclosed by the inspections of himself and the Deputy Inspectors-General. Mr. Cowie has left a note of the results of his inspection of seven districts and the report contains a summary of the opinions of the Deputy Inspectors-General. The Government are glad to receive Mr. Cowie's assurance that the investigation of crime was being carefully supervised by the superior officers, and that keenness and perseverance were generally displayed by the investigating agency. He found, however, a tendency to abandon a case too soon and that sub-inspectors showed themselves deficient in powers of observation and were handicapped by lack of experience. The first two faults can be cured by greater care and attention in the training of the men, and even lack of experience can be mitigated by detailed practical instruction, first at the school and subsequently in the police-station. The evil of frequent transfers among inspectors and station-house officers to which Mr. Cowie refers, affecting as it does both the efficiency and the popularity of the service, deserves the serious attention of the Inspector-General, who is requested to satisfy himself that these changes are not unnecessarily numerous. Turning now to the reports of the Deputy Inspectors-General, the Governor in Council finds them disappointing, in that they do not afford the information required and suggest that the importance of getting at the root of failure in detection has not been adequately appreciated. Such statements as "the detection of murders, except in Salem, was not good," and "Coimbatore had the largest number of dacoities but convictions were obtained in only a small proportion of the cases," are of no value. What the Government want to know is why the detection of murders was not good and why convictions were obtained in only a small proportion of cases. They further wish to be informed regarding the steps taken to remedy the defects discovered.

13. While the detection of offenders, followed by their conviction and punishment, indirectly prevents crime by increasing the risk of it, a more direct method of prevention is found in the treatment of those addicted to crime, whether by reformation or by the taking of security and surveillance. Measures of reformation are outside the field of ordinary police work and experience has shown that little can be done in this direction by official agency. The Governor in Council attaches great importance to the reform of criminal tribes and other habitual offenders and he is taking steps to assist various non-official bodies and individuals in their praiseworthy efforts to secure this object.

Reference is made in the Inspector-General's report to the settlements established by Mr. Ludvig at Kalichedu and by Mr. Bullard at Kavali for the reception of criminal gangs; and the best thanks of the Government are due to these gentlemen for the keen interest they have taken in the work of reclamation. An industrial settlement at Sītānagaram, under the Salvation Army, sanctioned during the year, was opened early in 1913, and since the close of the year steps have been taken to apply the restrictive provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to the members of the settlements. Proposals for the reclamation of other habituals have been received

from the Salvation Army and several additional settlements will be opened shortly. It is the intention of the Government to pursue this policy with every criminal tribe and gang within the Presidency; and they hope to see, even in the criminal statistics of the current year, a reflection of the steps already taken against this class of offenders. Complete success is not to be expected, but if even 25 per cent. of the present generation are weaned from crime it will be a matter for congratulation; while in the case of the children all of whom would in natural course follow in the footsteps of their parents, a very large measure of success may be anticipated.

14. Although reclamation obviously affords the best check on criminal tendencies, the other checks cannot be neglected. The Government do not admit that "the methods employed in the past made no impression on crime-prevalence," nor do they agree with Mr. Gillman's opinion regarding the inefficiency of action under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The binding over of persons to keep the peace has prevented many a crime of violence, and there can be little doubt that the habitual burglar, thief or dacoit has been deterred from crime, at least to some extent, by being bound over, while it needs no demonstration that an habitual offender is prevented from committing crime when he is imprisoned in default of furnishing security. Indeed, in a later passage of his report, Mr. Gillman bears clear testimony to the beneficial effect of preventive action, particularly in the campaign against the *kudikaval* system. All proper steps must be taken to protect the community against criminals and it is not desirable that the police should abstain from making use of the preventive provisions of the law. The Government recognize that the effect of their application is usually only temporary and they are now considering whether it may not be possible to devise measures for the reform of those individuals who are required to give security or are sent to jail in default.

The table showing the results of prosecutions in bad livelihood cases suggests that in some districts either the evidence did not justify the action of the police or that the courts required more precise evidence than the Code contemplates. These cases should whenever possible be heard in the village of the person charged and the Governor in Council desires to draw attention to the procedure adopted by Mr. James Monro, C.B., when Magistrate of Jessor, as described by him to the Police Commission. The following extract from his evidence was quoted in the Commission's Report:—

"I rode out to the spot, told the villagers what I had come out for, and that I wanted to hear what they had got to say either for or against the accused. They all sat down and I commenced to record their depositions on oath. Respectable villagers of all classes have the greatest objection to appear in cutcherry and take an oath; in the village, amongst their neighbours, they have no such objection, and I had no difficulty in getting respectable Brahmans, purohits, traders, etc., to state what they knew either for or against the accused. If the case was a false one, got up through local faction feeling, this fact was sure to appear at a very early stage of the proceedings, and the man was let go at once. Generally, however, if the case was true, the man was condemned as a suspicious character by the villagers. He was allowed to bring up any witnesses that he pleased and the case was concluded then and there. Two or three hours generally sufficed to finish the case and the man was undoubtedly tried by a jury of his countrymen, the magistrate's order being merely the channel through which the verdict of the jury was given effect to. Justice was undoubtedly done. There was no harassment or manipulation of witnesses possible. The accused could point out his field, if he said he lived by cultivation; he could produce his employer if he said he was a daily labourer, he had every chance given to him; and only when his fellow-villagers condemned him as a suspicious character, did the magistrate take any action against him."

It is not improbable that if this method of inquiry were followed more success would be obtained in getting satisfactory evidence against receivers. Evidence against this dangerous class could also be obtained from convicted prisoners.

15. The progress made during the year in introducing the new scheme of allocation was not altogether satisfactory, only 38 Inspectors' circles being formed. Of a total of 187 circles the balance remaining for revision at the end of the year was 60, and the Governor in Council desires that the close of this year shall see the completion of

this reform. The progress made in providing quarters for those officers and men who are entitled to them was very poor, but a programme of construction has now been drawn up and work will proceed more rapidly. The Government attach great importance to the early provision of free quarters.

16. Notwithstanding the increase of crime the Governor in Council finds matter for congratulation in the history of the year's work and notices with special satisfaction the signs of growing co-operation between the public and the police. He has read with pleasure the account of the good service performed by the officers mentioned in paragraph 38.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
" the Commissioner of Police.
" 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.

APPENDIX.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1912.

Ganjam.

The relations between the magistracy and the police were harmonious and the police administration during the year was generally satisfactory.

2. The Berhampur riot at the end of February was the most important event in the year. The conduct of some of the police during the riot was not altogether satisfactory, but great credit is due to them for the way in which the case against the rioters was handled. They received no help from the general public whose sympathies were entirely with the accused.

3. The large increase in the number of murders is a disquieting feature, but murder is not as a rule directly preventible. No death sentences have been passed by the Sessions Court, Berhampur, during the last four years, and it is possible that this fact may at least indirectly have helped to add to the number.

4. Two cases of inadequate sentences were referred to the High Court for enhancement during the year. In one case a sentence of fine for causing grievous hurt was enhanced to several months' rigorous imprisonment. No orders have yet been received in the other case. The cases referred to in paragraph 32 of the Superintendent's report did not seem to me sufficiently glaring to make it likely that the High Court would enhance the sentences.

N. MACMICHAEL,
District Magistrate.

12th February 1913.

Vizagapatam.

I

The year has been uneventful except for the existence of high prices, which have not, however, resulted in an increase of crime. This may be partly due to the fact that the season, latterly, was good and that labour was consequently plentiful.

2. I will ascertain the cause of the delay in the case referred to in paragraph 11.

3. No facts worthy of comment have come to my notice in the three months since I joined the district.

CAMP, MANDA.
18th February 1913.

L. T. HARRIS,
District Magistrate.

II

Remarks of Mr. J. R. Huggins, who was the District Magistrate of Vizagapatam from May to November 1912.

Prices were very high in the earlier part of the year and though the season from July onwards was distinctly favourable, prices did not fall as much as was expected. The increase in crime was undoubtedly due to this cause. The year was peaceful and there were no disturbances of any kind. I am inclined to think that more use might be made of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code particularly in the Parvatipur division, which still has the unenviable distinction of being the most criminal part of the district. The work of the police was generally satisfactory and very few complaints against their conduct were made to Magistrates.

25th March 1913.

J. R. HUGGINS.

Jeypore.

I

Remarks of Mr. J. R. Huggins, who was the Agent to the Governor from May to November 1912.

There was no serious breach of the peace during the year. The number of crimes against property was not excessive and the criminal gangs which committed so much crime in previous years appear to have been thoroughly broken up. Murders and culpable homicides were as usual frequent but in the conditions of the Agency it is not possible for the police to effectively stop this kind of crime. The relations between the police and the magistracy were except in one

particular case generally satisfactory. I was unable to visit the Agency myself but so far as I could gather, there were no serious complaints against the police. The superior officers worked well. The experiment of sending an Inspector from the plains to one of the divisions has at last been tried and I hope it will prove a success.

23rd December 1912.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Agent to the Governor.

II

Strength.—It will be interesting to watch the results of transferring Inspectors from the plains to the Agency: it is likely to bring about considerable improvement and if the men are well treated (e.g., in point of quarters and such matters as will enable them to keep good health), it may do much to break down the bad reputation which service in the Agency now has among Indian officials.

Reserve.—The shooting seems capable of improvement and this is a matter of great importance in such a reserve.

Dacoity and robbery.—There appears to be considerable scope for the use of the security sections against the receivers—probably a more effective way of stopping crime than proceeding against Doms.

Cattle-thefts.—The branding system is doubtless capable of improvement. We have discussed it recently at considerable length and hope soon to formulate definite proposals for its revision and extension to the whole district. It is contemplated to address the Kalahandi and Bastar authorities also in the matter.

Personal investigation.—A knowledge of the Agency and of the effect of its extensive area, its inferior communications and the want of telegraphic facilities, is necessary to appreciate the difficulties of prompt personal investigation.

Attendance at sessions.—In view of the extreme simplicity of most Agency sessions cases, it is doubtful whether attendance at sessions (except when held in the Agency or when they are of special importance) is productive of advantages sufficient to counterbalance the disadvantages of the prolonged absence from the district that would be necessitated thereby. An officer can hardly be expected to get from Koraput to Vizagapatam in less than four days—and he may have to come from a more remote place than Koraput.

Buildings.—I do not think that the importance of thoroughly good weather-proof quarters for all grades of officers and men in this district can be overstated.

So far as I am in a position to judge, the police work reflects credit on Mr. Moore and his energetic Deputy Superintendent.

L. T. HARRIS,
Agent to the Governor.

31st January 1913.

Godavari.

Paragraph 4 (Port Police).—The motor launch did good work for part of the year, but has been laid up for repairs for several months. As she is a delicate boat and is likely to be laid up often, some provision seems desirable for hiring another boat when necessary. Many complaints of theft were received as soon as the launch ceased to patrol.

Paragraph 5 (Recruitment).—The improvement in recruiting is very noticeable and most satisfactory. The decrease in departmental and judicial punishments seems to show that the quality of the men is also improving.

Paragraph 13 (Village Police).—Frequent instructions have been issued in the matter of performance of patrol duty by talaiyaris and their supervision by village magistrates, but their low pay makes the talaiyaris very apathetic. Cases of neglect of duty brought to notice by the police have been duly dealt with by Divisional Officers, and rewards for good work have been granted whenever recommended.

Paragraphs 27 and 28 (House-breakings and ordinary thefts).—In view of the increase in these offences last year, I brought to the notice of the Sub-Magistrates, the desirability of inflicting severer sentences, especially on all old offenders. Inadequate sentences are however rare.

Paragraph 44 (Criminal gangs).—These gangs are a great nuisance to the district, and more stringent steps seem advisable. I am awaiting proposals from the police.

Paragraph 47 (Security).—I do not think the security sections are efficiently or sufficiently worked. The results attained are bad and steadily getting worse. I do not think the magistrates have been too lenient or exacting. The bad work done is probably due to the inexperience of the Sub-Inspectors.

General.—The relations between the police and magistracy have been satisfactory on the whole. We have had four Superintendents in the last five months, but I hope that Mr. Mayne will now be left in charge long enough to make the results of his work felt.

E. B. ELWIN,
District Magistrate.
1675 J.—3.

20th February 1913.

Kistna.

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

I find practically nothing to disagree with in the Superintendent's report. I add a few remarks on the paragraphs noted.

*Paragraph 1 (Superior officers).—*The work of the police suffered from vacancies in the Inspectors' and Sub-Inspectors' grades. In estimating the results of the year, allowances must be made on this account. Sub-Inspectors in charge of Inspectors' Circles or Divisions seem to be greatly lacking in powers of control, as might be expected.

*Paragraph 6 (Work of Sub-Inspectors).—*Judging from what I have seen I consider that Mr. Pitt's view of the work of Sub-Inspectors is a little too favourable. I also do not think it is quite borne out by the station inspection reports, in which numerous faults are disclosed. One defect which has come to my notice is the almost universal failure of the station-house officers to instruct and smarten up the men in their charges. Both Sub-Inspectors and men seem to me to be as a rule incurably slovenly. The inspecting officers cannot eradicate this slovenliness from the men. A conscientious Sub-Inspector who made full and judicious use of the hour of instruction (5 to 6 P.M.) could do a lot. That so little is done proves to my mind that the Sub-Inspector is not generally conscientious. Till a conscientious station-house officer can be evolved not much improvement can be hoped for.

*Paragraph 8 (Village Police).—*I agree that the village police are very inefficient. Many of those I see are old men and half starved. At nearly every camp I go to, some of them approach me with requests for increase of pay. It is impossible to get blood out of a stone or good work out of a half-starved man on Rs. 4 or Rs. 3 a month. The question of increasing their pay will have to be considered when funds are available. The village magistrates are improving. To get their assistance it is necessary for the police officers to conciliate them by friendly treatment. I am afraid many Sub-Inspectors do not condescend to do this, though the Superintendent sets them an excellent example.

*Paragraph 11 (Health of the force).—*There is no doubt in my mind that many subordinates of all departments in this district and probably in others obtain medical certificates by malingering. At the same time many of the complaints of illness are doubtless genuine. In the case of constables irregular meals and insufficient food plus home-sickness and discontent are doubtless sufficient causes to produce illness in a man who is not keen enough to seek distraction in work, and it is of course generally impossible to detect a malingerer. I cannot therefore suggest any remedy for this serious inconvenience.

*Paragraph 27, Ad fin.—*I agree with the Superintendent that concoction of evidence by the police is rare. His remark that some magistrates still view police cases with suspicion is also quite correct. A bad reputation once achieved is not easily lost and the average magistrate who sees nothing of the inner working of the police does not realize how much their methods have improved of late years.

*Paragraph 27 (Personal Investigation).—*This was remarkably good.

*Paragraph 33 (Prevention).—*There was a satisfactory increase in the number of bad characters bound over. The comparatively large number of discharges in Bezvada and Narsapur Courts was, I think, mainly due to the personal views of the magistrates in charge regarding security cases. It is very easy to make the evidence in a security case look extremely feeble. There were no cases to my recollection in which an order of discharge was palpably wrong.

*Paragraph 36 (Work of officers).—*I endorse the remarks of the Superintendent regarding the good work of his Deputies. It is difficult to write of Mr. Pitt's work as Superintendent without the appearance of exaggeration. His energy, endurance, judgment and tact were as conspicuous as in last year. In my opinion he has done as much as one man could do to improve the police administration of the district since he has been in charge of it. He also rendered yeoman service in the Kistna floods in August last to which he briefly referred in paragraph 12 of this report. He has won the respect and confidence of all classes in the district, and his place will not easily be filled.

CAMP, ATTILI,
Dated the 14th February 1913.

H. L. BRAIDWOOD,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Guntur.

Forwarded.

2. Every effort is being made to see that the village officers help the police properly, and I am glad to notice the improvement effected in this direction. The increase* in the number of robberies and dacoities and other grave

*Note by the Inspector-General of Police.—“There has been a decrease and not an increase.”
crimes is a disquieting feature, and the police in this district have their work cut out for them. There were numerous thefts in Guntur itself last year, and a more efficient system of patrolling is required for this town.

3. The District Superintendent of Police has drawn my attention to two cases in which the Sub-Assistant Surgeons concerned gave palpably false certificates. The Surgeon-General has dispensed with the service of one of them, and I have issued orders to prosecute the other officer. To my mind, the failure of the police in detecting the criminals is due not so much to the misleading certificates granted by medical officers as to the patent fact that the public, as a rule, refuse to co-operate with them, and give out the truth. The munsif of a village near Guntur, for instance, was brutally murdered last month. The crime was committed within three furlongs of the village, and there must be scores of men, who are aware who the real culprits are in this case. The police authorities and the Sub-Magistrate went to the spot a few hours after the information reached them, but their efforts were unavailing and the case remains undetected. The public will no doubt blame the police in the end, but I fail to see what more can be expected of them in the face of organised obstructiveness of this nature.

4. A settlement for the reclamation of criminals has been started at Sitanagaram recently, under the auspices of the Salvation Army, and a report will be submitted after the institution has been working for some time. I have to record my appreciation of the work turned out by the Superintendent and his assistants. Mr. Clinch is untiring in his zeal to improve the working of his department, and he has been ably supported by Messrs. Saunders, Gadsden and Ramaswami Aiyangar.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
GUNTUR.
Dated the 20th February 1913.

J. N. Roy,
District Magistrate.

Nellore.

Forwarded.

2. The under-recruitment of the force is a serious matter and if general throughout the Presidency deserves thorough enquiry. Otherwise the reasons for the same have to be sifted.

3. Strenuous efforts have been made by the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent in educating village officials. On the whole in ryotwari areas there is a marked improvement on their behalf in the discharge of a police officer or two of intelligence to trace them has not been tried. In zamindari areas the progress is poor, but may improve with the impending re-organisation of establishment. A redeeming feature of the year's work is the ready willingness in several instances of the general public to co-operate in detecting and arresting offenders. But in the dacoity region, i.e., the area on the borderland of the three districts of Nellore, Kurnool and Guntur, the property lost is trifling and unidentifiable and Courts are distant. The victims almost invariably state they cannot identify the robbers. Things are very bad in this area and must remain so till vigorous steps are taken in tracking gangs and segregating them—steps which have proved so successful in the main division.

4. The dacoities have dropped down from 77 to 45 (really 37, if the system of classification in 1911, was observed in 1912 also) and most of the 45 was confined to a part of the sub-division. This reflects great credit on the police.

5. Paragraph 16.—I gave my best consideration to the suggestion to prevent cattle-thefts and had to veto it as impracticable and impolitic. The justifiable homicide by the constable was specially enquired into and I am thoroughly satisfied it is justifiable.

6. The chief noticeable work of the year is the development of the Kalichedu criminal settlement. In itself it is a great success and crime has greatly decreased. Two Deputy Inspectors-General of Police and the Inspector-General himself have visited the settlement. I do not dwell on this longer here as it has been reported on specially to Government.

7. The tension of feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans considerably slackened during the year, though in several places there was considerable cause for anxiety. But the magistracy (especially M.R.Ry. Subramania Aiyar, Deputy Magistrate, Kandukur) behaved everywhere pluckily and promptly and there was no overt riot. The relations between the magistracy and the police were cordial. I must add my personal tribute of praise and thanks to Deputy Superintendent Anderson, who investigated nearly 80 per cent. of crime (an advance from 38 of the previous year); he is a very energetic officer and spares himself no pain or fatigue in discharging his work. Also to Inspector Kupchandji of exceptional tact thrown away in an ordinary circle officer. Mr. Atkinson himself has done considerable and excellent work in the year and though much remains to be done, has done all one officer can do in a year's time.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
NELLORE.
Dated the 15th February 1913.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
District Magistrate.

Kurnool.

Forwarded.

Punishments.—I am glad to note a substantial decrease in the number of small punishments. This is a gratifying feature of the report especially as I am aware that the District Superintendent of Police is a stern disciplinarian and has his force well in hand.

Rewards.—Satisfactory rewards were granted to village magistrates and talaiyaris—a very necessary procedure as it is important to encourage these men to cordially co-operate with the Police.

Escapes.—These were fairly numerous, there having been as many as nine cases during the year. The actual escort were, however, in several instances not to blame; in the Nandyal case which unfortunately resulted in the death of one of the escaped prisoners, they acted with commendable promptitude, and in the Markapur case referred to in paragraph 23 of the report I have declined to order further enquiry, holding that the only thing, if any, for which the escort were to be taken to task was that they might conceivably have started for the railway station earlier in the evening than they actually did. It seems, however, open to question whether a sufficiently strong escort is always provided and I think prisoners should be marched at night as rarely as possible and when this cannot be avoided the escort should be provided with a lamp.

Village Police.—I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that more attention is necessary to this staff. What appears to be wanted is that the existing system of patrol which is often more or less of a farce, should be abandoned and that the talaiyaris should be made to realise that they are responsible for the safety of their villages and will be liable to punishment if preventable offences occur even if they can show that they were nominally on duty.

Grave crime.—The figures show a large increase, the total being 1,121 as against 878 in the previous year and 940 in the year before that. It must be admitted that Kurnool is an exceedingly criminal district, but I believe it to be fact that more crime is brought to light and fewer cases reported by the police as false than was the case before the new system was introduced. The police cannot be held responsible for the numerous murder cases which occur especially in the south of the district. The precautionary sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are being fully worked, and the Superintendent is taking energetic action against criminal gangs. I sympathise with his feeling that his staff is not all that it might be. The Inspectors are a poor lot and many of the Sub-Inspectors are the leavings of other districts. I should like to see it made a matter of principle that Kurnool should have none but the best men.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
KURNOOL,
Dated the 7th February 1913.

E. S. LLOYD,
District Magistrate.

Bellary.

My predecessor Mr. J. H. Robertson who was in charge throughout the year informed me before he left that there had been a marked improvement in police work during the year especially in the working of the security sections.

10th February 1913.

G. F. PADDISON,
District Magistrate.

Anantapur.

I joined the Anantapur district in June 1912.

2. It is to be regretted that the permanent force is so much under strength. The general educational standard of the district is not so high that we can afford to be undermanned and the district itself—especially the north of it—is not an easy police district.

3. **Paragraph 6 (Conduct).**—There was a remarkable decrease in the number of fines. I regard this as satisfactory as fining is too often an incentive to recoup the loss in other ways.

4. **Paragraph 9 (Rewards).**—I personally am always ready to grant rewards to private persons for good work in aiding the police. In this respect however the public do not show any signs of improvement and police work is too often hampered by a misplaced tenderness for rascals, or by the influence of men powerful locally.

5. **Paragraph 13 (Village police).**—I am afraid that the village police under the control of village magistrates are not all they should be but I consider the fault is rather with the village magistrate than with the talaiyari. In many cases the village magistrate is suspected by the police and in not a few I fear they are instruments of crime rather than of its prevention. The possession of wealth in some cases seems to connote a desire to get more by unlawful means and as the wealthy man in Anantapur generally controls his village it is difficult to get evidence. I regard it as unsatisfactory that a village magistrate should remain in office under the suspicion of the police and I am trying to obtain cases in which the suspicion would justify removal.

6. **Paragraph 21 (Rioting).**—I have addressed Government about the inadequacy of the sentence on the Tumala rioters.

7. **Paragraph 22 (Dacoities and robberies).**—It is perhaps a pity that “technical” dacoities cannot be shown separately. They are really no guide to the existence of crime in the district organised by criminal classes and their inclusion gives a somewhat false idea of the state of such crime.

8. **Paragraph 24 (Thefts).**—Although I think from what I have heard of the case that the vakil and his brother were really guilty of the theft, and though I gather that that is the general opinion, I have not found it possible upon the records of the case to order a retrial.

9. **Paragraph 31 (Sessions).**—It is not easy for the District Superintendent to attend Sessions often as he has to leave the district for the purpose.

10. **Paragraph 42 (Security for good behaviour).**—I should like to see more receivers put up for trial under the security sections. I have no doubt Mr. Swire is quite aware of the importance of this, but it is not so easy to get evidence. Receivers and women are generally content to be criminal in the shade letting their tools—the generally illiterate men—suffer, and probably casting them off when they serve their purposes no longer.

11. I am satisfied that the work of the district is as efficient as circumstances permit. Mr. Swire is an energetic officer and does a great deal of personal investigation and supervision.

P. S. P. RICE,
District Magistrate.

1st February 1913.

Cuddapah.

I

Forwarded.

The reference to gangs of murderers is an indication that the administration is open to criticism. They would not exist unless there was a demand for them. The District Magistrate has inspected 6 courts and has found that in private cases as distinguished from public ones, the magistrates seldom or never convict and that disposal is dilatory. Statistics of the number of convictions under section 302, Indian Penal Code, during 1910 and 1911 are disappointing, except from the point of view of the murderer. The remedies which the District Magistrate in conjunction with the District Superintendent of Police is trying to introduce are—

- (1) to improve the work turned out by the magistrates; for if the people can get their enemies punished in the law courts, they will not have recourse to rowdies;
- (2) to move Government to appeal freely against acquittals in sessions cases; and
- (3) to insist upon Sub-Inspectors taking an active and personal interest in detection instead of leaving the matter to their subordinates.

The advisability of introducing the Nellore system of tracing gangs from village to village by means of their finger prints is being considered. But as the worst gangs keep to the forests, the system is not applicable to all cases.

As regards the District Superintendent's remarks about ghat talaiyaris, I believe that the Inspector-General's “orders” were merely advisory. When suitable land does not exist or when it exists at such a distance as to attract talaiyaris from their tanahs, I presume considerable discretionary latitude is permissible. Apart from such instances as these, efforts will be made to carry out the Inspector-General's views. It is not desirable to lay down any hard and fast line.

Whilst I am of opinion that the administration of the police force has been satisfactory, I think it desirable to suspend judgment on the work turned out by the Deputy Superintendent. I have no doubt that he can offer a satisfactory explanation in respect of one or two matters in which I would like the District Superintendent's opinion. Taking the worst view of them they are faults of his subordinates rather than of the Deputy Superintendent himself. But as he is *prima facie* indirectly responsible, the matter may be allowed to lie over.

13th February 1913.

J. F. BRYANT,
Ag. District Magistrate.

II

Forwarded.

1. **Health.**—According to Major Ross, I.M.S., Special Officer appointed for the investigation of malaria at Cuddapah, fever is very prevalent in the reserve lines at Cuddapah although they are built on a site which is relatively high and dry. Government may be asked to order the speedy execution of the preventive measures advocated by Major Ross. These include the effectual prevention of wet cultivation in the neighbourhood by breaching the tanks which supply the water in which the anopheles mosquito breeds.

2. **Criminal gangs.**—The Woddars of Nagasanipalle on the borders of Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks, though not a typical wandering gang, may be included in the list furnished by the District Superintendent of Police. They augment their legitimate earnings from cooly work by committing thefts, forest offences, occasional dacoities and are even said to have had recourse to murder.

3. The remnants of Budja Lingadu's gang still pervade the village of Vanipenta and the Nallamalais on the eastern border of Proddatur taluk. They are also Woddars and may occasionally join forces with the Nagasanipalle Woddars. In addition to thefts and illicit charcoal-burning in the reserved forests, they are probably responsible for alleged road robberies on the Badvel side of the Nallamalais near Badvel. It is extremely difficult to deal

with this gang as many of them earn legitimately as much as eight annas a day by making brass vessels at Vanipenta. Although not very sanguine of being able to induce these Woddars to take to the relatively unprofitable occupation of tilling the soil, I have asked the Tahsildars of Cuddapah and Proddatur to hold fifty acres of land in each taluk, commandable by the Mydukur irrigation channel, at the disposal of the District Superintendent of Police for assignment on temporary leases to the Woddars of Nagasanipalle and Vanipenta, subject to the payment of Government dues. It is probable that the reclamation of this land will be an expensive matter and a grant of money from Government may be necessary. It would be undesirable to grant permanent pattas.

The murder gangs in the west of the district hardly come within the scope of the reference.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
CUDDAPAH,
Dated the 17th March 1913.

J. F. BRYANT,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Chittoor.

Forwarded.

2. The administration of the police in this district in 1912 suffered from the facts that three different officers held the appointment of the District Superintendent of Police, three different officers were in charge of the sub-division and for some months the District Superintendent of Police had no personal assistant. The scheme of re-allocation of police stations has been carried out in all but two circles and other steps have been taken or are under consideration for the improvement of the administration and for the prevention and detection of crime, the effect of which will, I believe, be more apparent this year.

3. The increase of crime under the heads "burglaries," "cattle-theft" and "thefts ordinary" in paragraph 19 of the report of the District Superintendent of Police is remarkable, but greater advantage is now being taken of the sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to the prevention of crime. The settlement of criminal gangs and the re-organization of ghat talaiyaris are now under consideration as further measures for the same purpose. Detection and recovery of stolen property are unsatisfactory. The more complete registration of receivers may lead to some improvement.

4. Except in one instance, the relations between the police and magistracy were on the whole satisfactory.

5. I endorse the Superintendent's remarks regarding Mr. Saunders who has displayed great energy in the discharge of his duties. I can also endorse the Superintendent's remarks regarding the Prosecuting Inspector Venugopala Aiyar.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
CHITTOOR,
Dated the 17th February 1913.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
District Magistrate.

North Arcot.

I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the report of Messrs. Sayers and Loveluck on the police work of this district for 1912.

2. *Conduct of the force.*—As the report and Mr. Loveluck's remarks sufficiently indicate, there was no lack of disciplinary action during the year. While I would advocate getting rid of the knaves and incompetents, I would deprecate the multiplication of minor punishments. The time and trouble they involve is not commensurate with any resulting improvement in the conduct of the men. In particular, I do not think the men should be prosecuted in the criminal courts for petty offences such as absence without leave.

3. *Complaints against village magistrates.*—Complaints against the village magistrates for delay in reporting crime were made in my opinion much too readily. Almost always it was a case of the word of the Sub-Inspector against that of the village magistrate: and things being what they are in this country, I should say that the odds were usually in favour of the village official's version that the Sub-Inspector was not accessible to the village messenger. Nothing is gained by setting these two classes of subordinates by the ears making mutual recriminations.

4. *Crime.*—It is a small point but Mr. Loveluck does not seem to have quite understood my reference to degeneracy in connection with the child murders he discusses. The circumstances of the cases resembled those ascribed to "Epilepsy" in standard works on "Insanity": and I consequently suggested that as there were other symptoms of decadence among the Jains it might be well for the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to investigate whether "Epilepsy" was prevalent amongst them and whether it existed in the families concerned in those cases. But the District Medical and Sanitary Officer could not, I understand, find the time.

5. The other murders referred to in the report and Mr. Loveluck's description of the astute Kallars and confiding Sub-Inspectors show, I am afraid, that the force is weak in detective ability. Conditions of life here make for publicity: and failures in detection must be largely due either to the disinclination of third parties to give information or to the incapacity of the investigating officer to read information aright. My belief is that the former cause is the more

operative and that the remedy is for the superior officers of Police to know the language thoroughly and to spend more time on personal investigations and less on the preparation of punishment reports and letters of complaint.

1st September 1913.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
District Magistrate.

Chingleput.

There has been a large reduction in the number of punishments inflicted, and out of the total, nearly a third were for absence without leave. For this, and the difficulty in recruiting, the proximity of Madras is no doubt largely responsible. It would be well if the reserve could be recruited outside the district.

2. Mr. Skinner's comments on the work of his Sub-Inspectors are fair and accurate. These officers have had to be criticised in at least six important cases in the course of the year for want of promptitude or thoroughness in their enquiries or for excess of zeal in putting forward false evidence in cases they thought to be true.

3. The exact scope of the police duties of village officers was under discussion during the year until the matter was set at rest by G.Os. No. 1595, Judicial, dated 5th October 1912, and No. 15, Judicial, dated 4th January 1913. These orders will now be enforced. The pendency of punishment reports is being enquired into.

4. The correct number of toddy shops closed in the year was 69, to which may be added 12 arrack shops and 6 shops for the sale of other intoxicants. There is no doubt that the accumulation of shops on the sides of the roads that radiate from Madras has contributed to an increase of crime. The reduction is not yet at an end.

5. The revision of gun licenses continues to give much work and I have had to return several reports on account of discrepant statements as to the character of applicants. In Sattiyavedu the deposited guns have proved a temptation to the constables in charge, some of whom have been detected selling the better of them.

6. I am quite ready to co-operate in the introduction of a system of branding or passporting cattle if the District Superintendent of Police can make proposals that the people will accept. The difficulty about branding in this district lies in the enormous number of cattle of a value that is so insignificant that the cost of branding would be a serious consideration. Passporting is already practised in a way, in the Saidapet taluk.

7. The relations between the police and magistracy continue satisfactory. Both have a vast amount of their time wasted by false and trivial complaints and neither make a full use of the means at their hand for discouraging these.

8. Mr. Skinner continues to show a keenness and energy which it is to be regretted is imitated by few among his subordinates.

SAIDAPET,
2nd March 1913.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
District Magistrate.

South Arcot.

Forwarded.

2. *Recruitment.*—I fully concur in the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police as regards the difficulty experienced in recruitment. The ground-nut cultivation and trade are in a most flourishing condition in this district in consequence of which the wages of labourers have enormously increased, ranging during the groundnut season from 12 annas to 1 rupee per diem. Under the circumstances the pay allowed to the constables is comparatively low. Two things are incompatible, viz., low pay and good work. As matters now stand while the police work is very exacting and the discipline is severe, the remuneration allowed is very scanty, much less than what a man can earn on the ground-nut field. The increase in the number of resignations supports this view.

3. *Village Police.*—The village police in the district is steadily growing in efficiency, except in the Vriddhachalam taluk, where the village magistrates are commonly in league with the Veppur Pariahs and are habitual receivers of stolen property (*vide* page 253 of the District Gazetteer). In the year under report there were 561 burglaries and 1,155 ordinary thefts. The District Superintendent of Police remarks:—"The notorious Veppur Pariahs are in a large measure responsible for these offences. Even the adjacent districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly sometimes come within their sphere of action." It is a well-known saying that if there are no receivers of stolen property there will be no thieves. In the Vriddhachalam taluk not only is there a large number of such receivers but unfortunately they are the village magistrates themselves who ought to be doing their utmost to secure the arrest of the thieves. With a view to weed out such village magistrates from service, I requested a former Superintendent of Police to furnish me with a list showing their names and the evidence available against them. While furnishing me with the list, the Superintendent reported that it was not possible to secure evidence as none will come forward to speak against the village magistrates. Last year the jamabandi of Vriddhachalam taluk was conducted by me and I had a great mind to get rid of as many of these unsatisfactory village magistrates as possible. I found no way for doing so, as I was almost certain that dismissal based on mere bad reputation will not stand on appeal. However, as a test case, I selected a gumasta munsif, about whose bad reputation as a receiver of stolen property, both the police and the local magistracy were agreed and dispensed with his services. The dismissed gumasta appealed to the Board and, as was to be expected, the Board restored him to office. If it is impracticable to get rid of a munsif's gumasta or

deputy because of his notoriety as a receiver of stolen property, the difficulty in getting rid of the isumdark on the same ground can well be imagined. It is deplorable that village magistrates or headmen in active league with the thieving classes, should remain in service and carry on their traffic with impunity. The problem does not however admit of an easy solution and I must plead my inability to solve it. If my proposal to bring the Veppur Pariahs under the Criminal Tribes Act is approved by Government the crime is bound to diminish. But at the same time it is necessary that village magistrates in the Vriddhachalam taluk who are habitual receivers of stolen property should be replaced by better men; otherwise the chances are that they will take under their wing new classes of men, such as the Padaiyachis in the Tirukkōyilūr division and Koravars from Athur, for the perpetration of crime.

4. *Crime and the detection of crime.*—Crime and the detection of crime have been almost normal in the year under report. Proposals for the re-allocation of the police stations and the establishment of outposts are under the consideration of Government and when these are sanctioned considerable decrease in crime may be expected.

5. *Cases under the Nuisance Act.*—The Inspector-General of Registration has been addressed in the matter and he has promised to post to Merkanam a Sub-Registrar possessing necessary qualifications for being appointed a special magistrate for the trial of nuisance cases. Proposals for the introduction of the Hackney Carriage Act are under the consideration of Government.

6. *General remarks.*—During my tours I have inspected as many police stations as possible. The present District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Stevenson, though new to the district, has considerably improved the tone of the police administration. Several corrupt subordinates have been put down and the measures initiated by him for watching the criminal gangs and for the prevention of crime are sure to produce very satisfactory results. Mr. Stevenson is easily accessible to people which enhances his usefulness and has worked throughout the year with commendable zeal and energy. The Deputy Superintendent, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Subbaiyar Avargal, has shown great detective ability and given me satisfaction by his efficient work. Among the Inspectors, M.R.Ry. Raja Ram Bhat has earned wide reputation for honest work and the efficient control of his subordinates.

20th February 1913.

Salem.

I

Transmitted to the Inspector-General of Police, through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Vellore. The paragraphs given below refer to the Superintendent's report.

Paragraph 11 (a) (*Offences against person*).—Mr. Hitchcock is once again up against the legislature, in the matter of compounding cases of hurt. I am still unconvinced. I suggested last year that his contention was capable of direct proof. I will again ask whether, in the whole of his experience, the Superintendent has come across a case of murder as a sequel to a compounded case of hurt.

The Superintendent suggests, however, that compromises may produce a bad effect, not on the particular people concerned, but on the country-side in general. If it were not hurt, but theft (say) or forgery, that was in question, I should agree. But crimes of violence, from hurt to murder, are, in my opinion, determined by instinct, not judgment, anger being, in the classical phrase, a brief madness. I account the effect of the law courts in such cases almost negligible as a deterrent to others.

I do not mean to say that it is impossible to raise the general standard of kindness and self-control; but I think that to insist on making persons undergo imprisonment, when they and their enemies had made up their differences, would not have a good effect. The authorities, in such cases, should not show themselves more revengeful than the principal.

This argument does not apply to theft, because theft is an offence against the community, it being a mere accident that one victim is selected on a particular occasion and his point of view being therefore irrelevant.

Paragraph 22 (*False cases*).—As in the previous year, much first-rate work has been done in charging false cases. One or two magistrates do not seem to me to co-operate sufficiently with the police in this important matter. I have been enabled to set down my views in this matter, in disposing of particular cases on revision, etc.

Paragraph 23 (*Arms Act cases*).—The work under the Arms Act has been exceptionally good. The discovery of many unlicensed guns is a matter for congratulation. Special attention has been given and is still being given to the accuracy of the registers.

Paragraph 26 (*Security cases*).—I agree with Mr. Hitchcock in thinking that the law as to change of residence on the part of old offenders needs radical alteration, if it is to be effective. His suggestions seem to me sound.

Paragraph 27 (*Escapes*).—The view taken by the Sessions Judge in regard to cases of escape seems to me most unfortunate. If such a view were generally accepted, the result would be disastrous.

Paragraph 32 (*Reserve*).—The tone in the reserve is excellent.

Paragraph 34 (*Village Magistrates*).—The village munsifs are being weeded out wholesale, in connection with the revision of village establishments, and I hope that this will have a good effect.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
District Magistrate.

Paragraph 43 (*Merits of officers*).—I concur with Mr. Hitchcock's remarks on the Inspectors. For the three gazetted officers who have supervised the force during the year I have nothing but praise. I may be permitted to remark on the marked improvement in Mr. Furness's work. The Deputy Superintendent has been awarded the title of Khan Bahadur. I am glad that Mr. Hitchcock considers the relation between police and magistracy cordial. That is my view also.

MARANDAHALLI,
17th February 1913.

J. P. BEDFORD,
District Magistrate.

II

Forwarded.

Paragraph 5 (*Cases endorsed to the police by magistrates*).—My predecessor seems to have agreed with Mr. Hitchcock in thinking that cases should not be referred to the police under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Apart from the question whether such a restriction would be legal (it seems to me illegal), I do not consider it expedient.

2. Doubtless, the bulk of such cases are found to be false. That they should be so is natural and shows that the section is being properly applied. The magistrate has to find that such cases are doubtful, before making a reference under section 202.

3. Mr. Hitchcock speaks of the investigation as a waste of time. The same language might be used with equal force of complaints presented to the police in the first instance and ultimately found to be false. The same language might be used by the magistrates, if they held a judicial enquiry into such cases.

4. The question, as it seems to me, is not whether enquiry into these cases is profitable, but whether it is the duty of the police to make them. In my view, the police, not the magistracy, are the proper persons to enquire into cognizable cases at the outset, and it is not for the complainant, by going to the magistrate, instead of the police, to choose his own tribunal.

KARIMANGALAM,
17th March 1913.

J. P. BEDFORD,
District Magistrate.

Tanjore.

Forwarded.

2. The "Talaiyaris' meeting" scheme referred to by Mr. Chetham is merely a method of bringing into prominence the responsibility of the village munsifs and talaiyaris in the prevention and detection of crime, and of enabling them to work hand in hand with the police. This has, of course, always been considered their duty, and the reduction of police stations has emphasized the necessity of this duty being properly performed. I do not think that the scheme in Kumbakonam taluk or its extension to the other taluks, requires the sanction of the Inspector-General of Police. It is rather a matter falling within the purview of the District Magistrate. The results in Kumbakonam have been satisfactory, and I am taking measures to extend the orders to the other parts of the district. I quite agree with the District Superintendent of Police that the village police, if properly managed, may be converted into a source of great strength.

3. Recruiting will probably always be a difficult question in Tanjore. We may get some improvement when the housing for all the constables is complete.

4. I do not attach so much importance as the District Superintendent of Police does, to his proposed abolition of written reports of crimes. The time taken in writing the report accounts for a very small part of the delay that actually occurs in most cases. It rests with the Sub-Inspectors, as they get into touch with their village munsifs, to explain to them personally the vital importance of sending immediate information of serious offences.

5. The question of what to do with incompetent Circle Inspectors appears to be a difficult one: but the difficulty is perhaps exaggerated. I do not think there should be any hesitation in reducing a man who has proved incompetent, and sending him to serve as a Sub-Inspector in another district. Of course, it means that the District Superintendent of Police's judgment has to be highly trusted, since incompetence cannot usually be mathematically demonstrated, and the District Superintendent of Police has to make out his case much more carefully than when a man has been guilty of a flagrant error.

6. Crime is being handled with unusual intelligence in the district, and Mr. Chetham's influence, his way of looking at things, and his methods of research, are inducing an intelligence in the subordinate police which, I hope, will be permanent. It is most satisfactory that he and Mr. Lidbury have been able to personally investigate most of the cases of serious crime themselves, and have thus been able to show their men how the work should be done, and to start each enquiry on the right lines. I hesitate to compare the work of one district with that in others, nor do I know how far the methods employed in Tanjore are also followed in other districts, but I may at least say that crime is being dealt with in a less haphazard way, and with more science, than I have ever seen it treated before. There is of course plenty of room for improvement, especially perhaps in the completeness of any investigation. Points are still missed, which it is difficult or impossible to pick up on a later stage. But this defect is recognised by the police themselves, and I have no doubt that as the younger Sub-Inspectors get more experience, this defect will tend to disappear.

TANJORE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
2nd March 1913.

R. B. WOOD,
District Magistrate.
1675 J.—5

Trichinopoly.

I

I have nothing to say, as I joined the district at the close of the year.

It is hoped that a satisfactory site for the Reserve Police lines will be settled upon shortly.

TRICHINOPOLY,
20th February 1913.

L. E. BUCKLEY,
District Magistrate.

II

Mr. McCarrison was in charge of the Police while I was in Trichinopoly.

There appeared to be a considerable difficulty about recruits when I joined the district; but the District Superintendent of Police effected a great improvement in this respect during the short time that I was in Trichinopoly.

I was much struck with the excellent way in which "security cases" were put up. When a man was put up under the preventive sections the evidence was generally conclusive; and it was put forward clearly.

A serious affray between police and people at Aduthorai was reported. I left the district before the matter was cleared up, but the impression on my mind was that a young sub-inspector had made a most egregious ass of himself, and that his men did not show any superabundance of courage. Both sides lied extensively; the people to excuse themselves for whacking the policemen; the policemen to cover up the fact that they made little or no resistance.

I thought the District Superintendent of Police's administration extremely good. Unfortunately his health broke down badly after a few months.

TINNEVELLY,
22nd January 1913.

J. C. MOLONY,
District Magistrate.

III

One of the most interesting incidents of the year 1912 from the point of view of the police was the procession of the Vadagalai Vedanta Desikar through the streets of Srirangam in June 1912. This is referred to briefly in paragraph 10 of Mr. Blackstone's report. The Vadagalais of Srirangam had been endeavouring for many years to conduct an exclusively Vadagalai procession through the public streets of the town. The district authorities had always refused permission, as it was feared that there would be rioting between the Vadagalais and Tengalais, of whom the latter are stronger both in numbers and in influence in Srirangam since the large temple in the town is predominantly Tengalai in character. On an application made to me as District Magistrate I had ordered some time previous to June 1912 that no Vadagalai procession would be allowed through the public streets of Srirangam until the Vadagalais produced a Civil Court's order in their favour. This they succeeded in doing in April or May 1912, and orders were accordingly issued that they might take the Vedanta Desikar in procession in June. I was transferred from Trichinopoly at the end of May, but it is interesting to note that the procession was carried through without disturbance. Now that it has been shown that the public streets of Srirangam are open to Vadagalai processions, carried on in orderly and unobjectionable manner, as well as to Tengalai processions, it may perhaps be hoped that there will be a rapprochement between the two factions and that we shall not hear so much of religious differences and disputes in Srirangam, which have been for years the cause of much worry and anxiety to the officials engaged in the administration of the district.

2. The results of Mr. Blackstone's efforts, referred to in paragraphs 9 and 22 of his report, should be of special interest. On the whole, I am inclined to think that there was some improvement during 1912 in the work of the village police as compared with previous years.

THE NILGIRIS,
24th February 1913.

M. YOUNG,
District Magistrate.

IV

I have the honour to return the Police Administration Report for the year 1912 with the following remarks.

2. Considering the class from which the rank and file of the force is drawn the fewness of judicial convictions is a satisfactory feature of the report.

3. The number of village headmen classed as indifferent and bad is very large. They will probably be found mostly in zamindari and other hereditary tracts. I would suggest that Revenue Divisional Officers be furnished with lists showing the names and villages of these headmen so that they might take steps to weed out the bad, and improve the indifferent, headmen as far as possible. A capable village headman who is not mixed up in village factions can do a great deal to help the police. He ought to know every receiver within his small jurisdiction.

and should be able to keep an effective watch over strangers and suspected persons. As investigation is now solely in the hands of the regular police the village headman has to some extent lost his initiative, and the average headman thinks his police duties begin and end with simply passing on any information of crime. If Circle and Sub-Inspectors take the trouble to instruct them properly as stated by Mr. Blackstone, the village headman can be made to give real help in the prevention and detection of crime.

4. I was glad to notice, as Sub-Divisional Magistrate, that there were fewer headmen handed up for trivial faults.

5. It would be interesting to investigate the reasons for the failure of the cases against the three receivers who appear from paragraph 38 to have been discharged. There is little doubt that the bulk of the unrecovered property, over Rs. 60,000 worth, mentioned in paragraph 26 has gone into the pockets of receivers. The number of receivers run in under the security sections might well have been larger. Here again village headmen ought to be able to give valuable information and assistance in working up security cases against receivers.

6. During my short tenure of office as District Magistrate and as Sub-Divisional Magistrate I have had occasion to notice—

(1) failure to observe strictly the rules regarding searches laid down in P.O. No. 193 *
(a) and (b);

(2) failure on the part of officers working up security cases to get to the owner of property himself and secure and place his evidence before the Magistrate;

(3) failure of investigating officers to get accused persons and stolen property identified by witnesses in a regular way at the earliest stage possible; and

(4) the comparatively little use that is made of the provisions of section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.

7. I have invited the attention of the District Superintendent of Police to defects (1), (2) and (3) and in regard to (4) issued instructions that charge sheets in suitable cases especially in cases of factious rioting should either be laid before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or that such cases should be sent up to him by Sub-Magistrates under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.

TRICHINOPOLY,
27th March 1913.

R. NARAYANA AIVAR,
Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Madura.

Forwarded.

2. I have not been long enough in the district to enter fully into any of the District Superintendent of Police's remarks. I can however make a few incomplete comments.

3. There can be no doubt that the police constable was able to have in the past "an exaggerated sense of his dignity" which is no longer possible. This change must inevitably make recruitment less easy in the classes that formerly filled the police. To induce new classes to change their mamuls and fill up these vacancies necessarily requires the co-operation of the village magistrates, and this report does not show such harmony between the police and the village magistrates as is likely to lead to very effective co-operation.

4. The District Superintendent of Police's remarks on the evils of the hereditary system of appointing village magistrates do not seem to me to be apposite. The same evils must exist so long as the village magistrates are honorary, even if not hereditary, officers: and they are not necessarily simply and solely evils except from the bureaucratic standpoint. I must however express my appreciation of Mr. Phillips's breadth of view, as shown in the reduction of reports against village magistrates by one half.

5. I am pleased to see the District Superintendent of Police's remark on the importance of magistrates learning to hold themselves responsible for the suppression of crime. I trust he has realised the difficulties involved to himself in the increased control over the police that this will lead to the magistrates assuming and the dangers that will arise if the judicial and magisterial methods of weighing evidence diverge increasingly. Nevertheless I consider that these difficulties and dangers should be faced and not shirked by evading this responsibility.

6. I note the habit of the Kallars to avoid cattle-thefts in this district and cannot but remark that this would naturally indicate a stronger magistracy, both in the higher and village grades, than the report as a whole points to.

7. I heartily endorse the District Superintendent of Police's criticisms of stereotyped forms as tending to embarrass the magistrates.

22nd February 1913.

A. FOTHERINGHAM,
District Magistrate.

Ramnad.

Returned.

2. I have no remarks to offer except to say that I find it impossible to keep properly in touch with the police work while the District Superintendent's head-quarters and mine are different. I get few opportunities of discussing police matters in general and the merits of individual officers in particular.

3. I think the police administration may be considered satisfactory.

5th March 1913.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
District Magistrate.

Tinnevely.

Forwarded.

I have but few remarks to make on the enclosed report. By the time that I joined the district in September 1912, Mr. Hamilton's energy in preceding years had borne its fruit; the need for striking ameliorations was past and the force had settled down into a routine of good work.

Once or twice I had occasion to remark on the necessity for adjournments in criminal cases due to the absence of the prosecuting police. The explanation of this, I find to be, the considerably greater volume of work undertaken by the Prosecuting Inspector and by his assistant.

I had some discussion with Mr. Hamilton regarding security cases against members of the criminal tribes—Koravans, for example. Nine out of any ten Koravans might be arrested at any moment and found obnoxious to the provisions of 109 (b), Criminal Procedure Code. To demand security from such people is tantamount to pronouncing on them a sentence of imprisonment. They emerge from jail; are perhaps arrested a few years later as having no ostensible means of subsistence and as being unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves. Their circumstances are unchanged, and a previous conviction is a permanent black mark against them. Mr. Hamilton and I considered the possibility of settling these people on the land. The practical difficulty however is that land is not readily available—at least such land as will serve the purpose required of it. These vagrants are not skilled agriculturists; and there is little use in bestowing on them a plot of stray unfertile land out of which none, but an extremely clever farmer, can make any sort of a living.

I thoroughly endorse Mr. Hamilton's remarks as to the importance of providing housing accommodation for the police. In the present state of the labour market, the monetary attractions of an honest career in the police force are small; they become smaller in face of the necessity for paying a comparatively exorbitant rate of house-rent.

I agree with Mr. Hamilton as to the wisdom of affording official recognition to the Palamcottah police week. The occasion is useful in bringing the force together and in exciting a healthy spirit of emulation in drill and general physical activity. The success of the "week" hitherto is mainly due to Mr. Hamilton's organizing capacity.

To Mr. Hamilton and all his officers I am indebted for their prompt and willing co-operation in all matters affecting the interests of the district.

Now that Mr. Hamilton has left Tinnevely I take the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the excellent administrative record which he has left behind him.

16th February 1913.

J. C. MOLONY,
District Magistrate.

Coimbatore.

Forwarded.

2. The increase in reported crime is regretted. But I am bound to confess I doubt if the rise in prices has much influenced crime. (a) The rise has been exceedingly gradual; (b) there has been a steady demand for labour; (c) except for a very few weeks of anxiety just before the breaking of the north-east monsoon there was no reason to apprehend any general hardship among the labouring classes. Moreover labour has shown no hesitation in demanding wages above the mamul. Very large daily wages were, e.g., paid in Pollachi during the ground-nut season and there is, I gather, great competition for coolies among the Anamalai planters. It should, I think, be borne in mind that an increase in reported crime does not necessarily mean a proportionate increase in crime committed.

3. I am considering the question of appealing in the Paranjervalli rioting case. I am inclined to think there has been a failure of justice; but that consideration does not exhaust the questions involved.

4. I have noticed with regret some failures in prosecutions for bringing false complaints; and I think it has not always been remembered how difficult it is to prove a negative. Much though I sympathise with District Superintendent of Police's desire to abate the false complaint nuisance I think we ought to be more careful in getting sanction.

5. I think on the whole the village talaiyari is a most valuable member of society. I wish he was better paid; but it is difficult to make out a case as long as men are available. I reported the facts to the Board in December last. My own enquiries go to confirm District Superintendent of Police's opinion of the value of the ghat talaiyaris in Satyamangalam and Kollegal.

6. I think the Joint Magistrate made a mistake in letting a suspected Madura cattle thief on bail and I think it might have been a good thing if this had been reported officially. There is also I think some reason to suppose that the Joint Magistrate does not see eye to eye with the

local police officers and distrusts their security work. I am inclined to doubt whether the present Joint Magistrate's judgment is always correct; but it is a difficult thing to interfere wisely with a senior Magistrate's judicial work except in due course of law.

7. The District Superintendent of Police will be wise to report officially all cases in which false names are entered in planters' warrants. I believe the case in which the arrest of a warrantee was not intimated to our police was sent to the District Magistrate of the district in which the default occurred (Malabar) for such action as he thought fit.

8. I am generally satisfied with the police work of the district though I realise that it is by no means perfect.

F. R. HEMINGWAY,
District Magistrate.

8th March 1913.

The Nilgiris.

Paragraph 4 (Casualties).—Two constables of the Ootacamund town force died from plague during the year. That there were not more deaths from this disease among police officers in the district may be due to the fact that strenuous efforts were made to get the men inoculated against plague. I hope that this work will be continued vigorously this year, should plague unfortunately break out again.

Paragraph 11 (Village Police).—Village Magistrates in this district—especially those in Badaga villages—are not very intelligent and much must not be expected of them. If Mr. Loveluck will address me as regards the one bad, and the 20 indifferent men, I will see whether they can be replaced by better men.

Paragraph 13 (Re-allocation).—Naduvattam and Masnigudi stations have been several times transferred from one Inspector's circle to another, and the jurisdictions of the Sub-Magistrates concerned have also been altered occasionally. I therefore consider it wise not to make any alterations in the existing circles and jurisdictions until the re-allocation scheme has been well tried, especially as it would be expensive to make some of the alterations proposed by my predecessor.

Paragraph 14 (Housing the force).—It is imperative in this district, on account of climatic conditions especially, to provide house accommodation for the whole police force. Much has been done already, and much is being done, but what remains to be done should be done as quickly as possible.

Paragraph 23 (House-breaking).—I have taken special interest in the magazine cases referred to in this paragraph. The police investigation was completed before I joined the district, and the three cases discharged by the Magistrate were disposed of soon afterwards. I have taken up one of the remaining cases, and have had it thoroughly examined, with the result that its prosecution has been recently ordered before the Deputy Magistrate, Ootacamund. The case has been hanging fire for so long that I am not sure of its success, especially as the complainant in the case has had to hedge a little in order to protect himself, but at any rate the full facts will be put before the Magistrate, and a good lawyer has been appointed to conduct the prosecution.

Paragraph 49 (Merits of subordinate officers).—Mr. Mitchell is the best Inspector in the district, and has done good work during the year.

M. YOUNG,
District Magistrate.

24th February 1913.

South Malabar.

Forwarded.

2. The year was marked by a noticeable increase of grave crime, such crimes as house-breaking and theft, cattle-theft and ordinary theft, all being more numerous than in the previous two years. Mr. Windle suggests that the increase may be due partly to the reduction in the number of police stations which was one of the features of the re-allocation scheme. I am not prepared, however, at present to commit myself to this view, and I am inclined to think that the explanation of the increase is probably to be found in the effects of the bad season of 1911-12. In 1911 the south-west monsoon came to a premature end in the latter half of August, and the palliyal crops partially failed particularly in the Walavanad and Palghat taluks. The second crop area was also below the average. The effects of this shortage of crop would make themselves felt in the first half of the year 1912, and one result probably was an increase in crime. The statistics in paragraph XIII of the report show that the increase was particularly noticeable in the Walavanad and Palghat taluks.

3. The detection of police cases of grave crimes, though not as good as in 1910, shows an improvement over the statistics of 1911. There was, however, a deterioration as regards the detection of cases of house-breaking and theft. The same feature is even more noticeable in North Malabar, and this fact has recently led me to undertake an examination of the subject. Statistics show that the deterioration is not peculiar to Malabar, but is common to the Presidency as a whole. It is clear therefore that some large cause is at work, and probably this cause is

connected with re-organization. I believe that the explanation is to be found partly in the inexperience of Sub-Inspectors as compared with the old station-house officers, partly in their greater probity, and partly in the fact that the reduction in the number of police stations inevitably makes the detection of such crimes as house-breaking and theft more difficult. There is delay in reporting the crime, and delay in getting out to the scene so that the thieves have more time to get away. On the other hand it is generally admitted, I think, that the Sub-Inspectors are more honest in the registration of cases even when they offer little chance of detection and that they are more scrupulous in their methods of investigation. I notice that Mr. Windle takes much the same view in paragraph XXXVI of his report. If there is anything in it, the deterioration is not altogether a matter of surprise or regret, and an improvement may be expected when the Sub-Inspectors get more experience. In the meantime much can be done by careful, properly supervised security work, and I am glad to see that Mr. Windle has been devoting particular attention to this subject.

4. The list of defaulting adhikaris is as usual a long one, but as a matter of fact having regard to the many difficulties they have to contend with, I believe that the adhikaris on the whole do reasonably good work in reporting crime. Strict instructions have been issued to them on the subject however and due notice will continue to be taken of any default.

5. The difficulty in getting convictions in prosecutions for false complaints is notorious and it is not to be wondered at that the police lose heart and refrain from prosecuting except in rare cases. At the same time perjury is so rife in Malabar and false complaints are so numerous, that I consider that more systematic use ought to be made of sections 211 and 182 of the Indian Penal Code. If clear cases of false complaint are systematically followed up, good results are bound to accrue even if actual convictions are few.

6. The police administration of the district was in my opinion generally satisfactory and reflects credit on Mr. Windle.

22nd February 1913.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. District Magistrate.

North Malabar.

Forwarded.

2. The year was uneventful, grave crime which is always light in North Malabar being about the same as in the previous year. The most unsatisfactory feature in the year's work was the very poor detection of house-breakings with theft and ordinary theft. The statistics since 1907 of the percentage of detection of these crimes are instructive.

Percentage of detection.

Year.								House- breakings with theft.	Ordinary theft.
1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.4	50.9
1908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.0	53.0
1909	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.1	47.4
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.8	45.4
1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.0	19.7
1912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.6	30.6

The deterioration is very marked. I have offered some remarks on the subject in my endorsement on the South Malabar report and need not repeat them. The matter is obviously one that should engage the attention of the District Superintendent of Police, and I agree with him that systematic efforts should be made to ascertain the names of local bad characters with the object of working up security cases against them. Not enough security work has been done in the year.

3. Judging by his inspection notes Mr. McCarrison was not very pleased with the work of his Inspectors at any rate in the Wynaad and Kottayam Circles, and it appears that their inspections were not systematic and thorough enough. Some excuse for the Inspector of the Kottayam Circle (M.R.Ry. M. Raman Menon) is to be found in the fact that the Circle is clearly too big. Proposals have recently been submitted for its bifurcation, and if they are sanctioned, as I hope they will be, I have no doubt that police work will improve.

4. Mr. McCarrison's break-down in the health was most unfortunate, but I have no doubt that Mr. Lewis who has just taken over will bring the district round.

5. The relations between the police and the magistracy were harmonious.

1st March 1913.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. District Magistrate.

South Canara.

Forwarded.

2. I was only two and a half months in charge during the year under report, and cannot, therefore, offer much criticism.

3. I agree with the District Police Superintendent's remarks in paragraph 17 regarding village police. Many of the potails (village munsifs) here are influential men and while they can render most valuable help to the police, they require treating with tact and consideration. Good work, too, can be got out of the Ugranis also, with the help of encouragement and occasional rewards. The rewards recommended to the potails of Vittal and Kasargod, mentioned in this paragraph have been sanctioned.

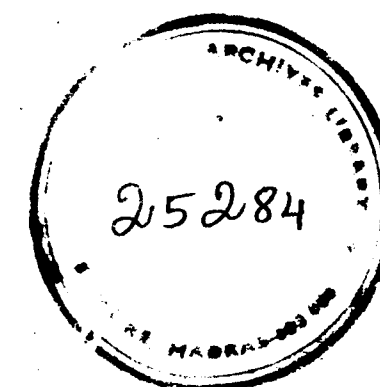
4. 21 (6)—*Destitute Mappillas*.—The rapid growth of the fishing industry due to the introduction of the big nets (maribales) and the fish-oil extracting industry has provided more work for the poorer classes than can be coped with. No one need be destitute who will work, and very high wages are being earned by unskilled labourers.

5. *General*.—The leading castes from which most of the officials of all departments are recruited in this district are very small communities. Many individuals in them are, therefore, related or connected with each other. Even those officials who are sincerely desirous of doing their best are hampered at every turn by the pressure of family and caste influence. From the point of view of efficient administration as well as in the interests of the men themselves it is most necessary that more posts of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors should be filled with men from outside the district. The language difficulty is usually exaggerated. Canarese-speaking officers such as the District Superintendent of Police himself can be found in many districts, and even those who do not know Canarese can easily pick up a working knowledge of it in a few months. No difficulty is experienced in the Forest Department, where nearly all the Range Officers are not natives of the district. At the same time continuous efforts should be made to bring to the front men like the present Coondapur Inspector who, though natives of the district, do not belong to any of what may be described as the official communities.

6. Mr. Subba Rao is working very hard, and the state of the district is creditable to him.

27th February 1913.

M. E. COUGHMAN,
District Magistrate.



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