

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

1914.

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கொள்ளப்பட்ட
1914 மாதம் N. PERUMAL
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ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின்
கையொப்பம் 6/6/15

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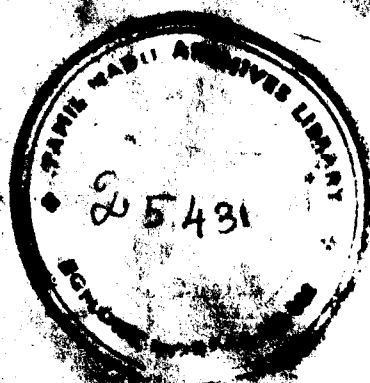
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* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908.

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

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

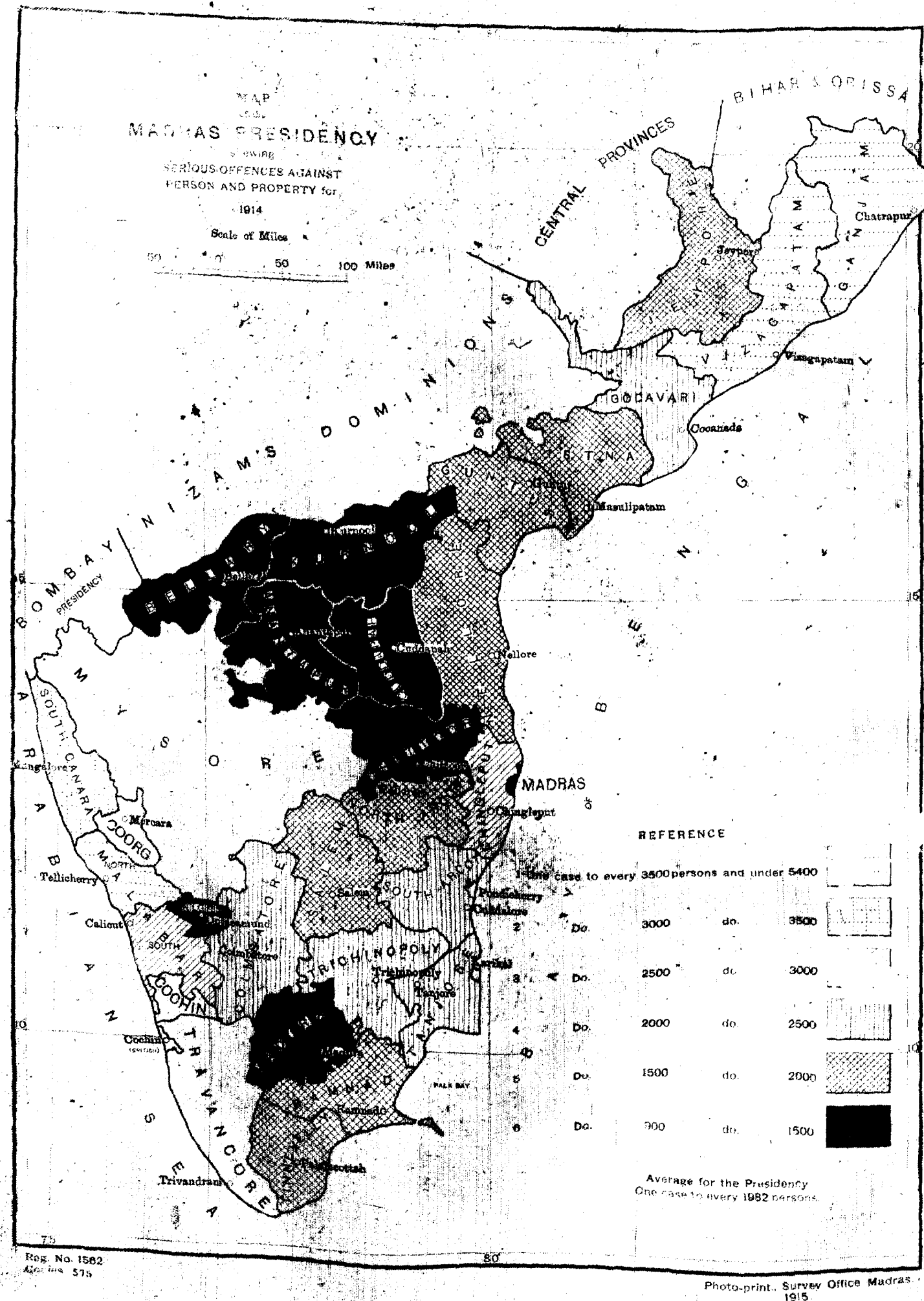
Mr. H. F. W. Gillman was transferred to the Board of Revenue on the 30th January 1914. Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, acted as Inspector-General from that date to the 24th July, when I assumed charge.

Messrs. P. B. Thomas and F. A. Dene continued to be in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Northern Range respectively, throughout the year. Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring held charge of the Central Range till the 1st April, when he proceeded on leave and Messrs. F. B. M. Cardozo and C. B. N. Pelly successively acted for him until his return on the 14th September. Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, C.I.E., was in charge of the Southern Range except during the period he acted as Inspector-General, when Mr. C. B. N. Pelly held charge. The Central and Southern Ranges being each found too heavy for a single officer, an additional range was formed temporarily for one year with headquarters at Trichinopoly on the 15th September and Mr. P. Hannington was appointed to the charge thereof. I consider that in the interests of efficient administration this additional range should be retained permanently and shall submit my proposals to this effect shortly.

Changes among District Superintendents were fewer than in the previous year. There was no change in thirteen districts, only one in ten and two in five. The number of sub-divisions left for a time without a separate officer in charge was also less, being only two, viz., Malappuram and Bhadrachalam. The period for which they were so left were one month, and one month and three days respectively. In twenty districts the Superintendents had the services of Personal Assistants at the end of the year.

On the outbreak of the war all officers on leave were recalled to duty. In September, two Superintendents, viz., Messrs. G. W. Lane and C. B. N. Pelly were placed on special duty to enquire into the condition of armed reserves in districts. The latter was on this duty until his appointment as acting Chief Presidency Magistrate in December. Three other officers also were on duty in other departments at the end of the year, viz., Mr. G. W. Deane as Superintendent of the Penitentiary and Civil Jail, Madras, and Messrs. W. D. F. Liston and L. B. Gasson as Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Five officers of the Imperial Service, one of whom was an Indian, and an officer of the Provincial Service retired during the year. There was one death among gazetted officers, that of Mr. A. A. Gover, Superintendent, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Two probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police arrived from England in November. One Deputy Superintendent was permanently promoted to the rank of District Superintendent in the place of the Indian officer who retired. Two of the five Inspectors who had been acting as Deputy Superintendents were permanently appointed to the post. Two other Inspectors were promoted to act as Deputy Superintendents, one of whom had to revert for want of a vacancy. There was no direct appointment of Deputy Superintendents during the year.



ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1914 was 32,937, or an increase of 122 over the strength on the last day of the previous year. The changes were (1) the appointment of whole-time orderlies for itinerating Sub-Magistrates in the Agency tracts sanctioned in G.O. No. 2066, Judicial, dated the 23rd September 1914, (2) the employment of policemen for working the Hackney Carriage Act introduced in certain municipal towns, (3) the additions to certain districts owing to the formation of circles, including the strengthening of the force in Madura and Trichinopoly towns, and (4) the reduction of 55 constables in Coimbatore district on account of the substitution of warders for police guards in sub-jails, tentatively sanctioned for one year in G.O. No. 1150, Judicial, dated the 18th May 1914.

The temporary additional forces shown at the end of statement D consisted of (i) plague force (761), (ii) police guards at the criminal settlements at Kalichedu and Kavali in the Nellore district and at Sitanagaram in the Guntūr district (78), (iii) a guard on the German detenus in the Chingleput district (22), (iv) temporary forces enlisted for other special purposes (13), and (v) temporary guards supplied to public departments, private companies and persons, including the temporary increase in the Cordite Factory Guard in the Nilgiris (165).

At the instance of Government, instructions were issued to District officers in August to make special efforts to bring the force to the full sanctioned strength as soon as possible and they were permitted to enlist, if necessary, men below the standard measurements and pensioned constables as a temporary measure. The result was a fall in the number of vacancies in the constabulary at the end of the year (1,105 against 1,790 in 1913). The actual strength of constables on the 31st December 1914 included 2,981 men enlisted during the year, of whom 761 were men enlisted temporarily and liable to be dispensed with at any moment. But for these special enlistments, the number of vacancies in the force would have been 1,866 at the end of the year.

To stimulate recruitment, the Government undertook to pay to recruits certain unavoidable expenses such as barber's fees, dhoby charges, etc., during the period of training in schools, and sanctioned the award of money prizes for obtaining high marks and for good conduct. They have also sanctioned the grant of a lakh of rupees to be utilised towards renting houses for the constabulary in the Madras City and the mufassal. This latter concession will no doubt tend to remove a source of discontent which has existed for some years among a large section of the constabulary owing to the non-provision of free quarters, to which, according to the conditions of the service, they are entitled.

That the special steps taken since August have failed to produce any satisfactory result and that the number of vacancies still continues to be large is clear evidence of the growing unpopularity of service in the police and the difficulty of recruitment, the cause being, as often stated before, inadequacy of pay. To some extent the outbreak of the war with its concomitant demand for recruits for the Army has contributed to the difficulty. The Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah, reports that Mr. Pelly's visit to the district in connection with the inquiry relating to the armed reserves set on foot a rumour that the police were about to be sent to the front. This, besides having an adverse effect on recruitment, was also the cause of ten men already in the force tendering their resignations. Most of them however repented before the expiry of the period of notice and were permitted to withdraw their resignations. Most Superintendents complain that suitable recruits are not forthcoming and that the efficiency of the force suffers both on account of the shortage and the poor quality of the men. The existence in the force of a number of temporary men cannot be considered satisfactory. I hope that the enhancement of the pay of the constabulary which is contemplated will, when sanctioned, have a beneficial effect on recruitment.

Casualties in the permanent force numbered 2,747 against 2,826 in 1913. In many districts, especially in North Arcot, Madras City, Trichinopoly Railway Police and Tinnevely, the number of resignations was less than in the previous year, the result being a total decrease of 200, as compared with the figure for 1913. It is

satisfactory to note that the number of resignations has been the lowest figure recorded since 1910. This may, in some measure, be attributed to the demand for private labour having decreased owing to the outbreak of the war and the consequent depression of trade. There was a noticeable increase under "Discharges," the two districts of Nellore and Coimbatore alone being responsible for more than half of it.

The percentage of the number of admissions into hospitals during the year on the actual strength of the force was 148.6, which though in excess of the figure for the preceding year was below that for 1912. The high percentage returned by the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, as compared with the previous year, is attributed to the fact that a considerable number of recruits were treated as out-patients for minor ailments. The daily average number of men absent on account of sickness was 2.5 per cent. of the force, against 2.1 in 1913. The figure for the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, was however 5.2 per cent. and this is said to be due partly to the prevalence of itch. It is reported that the duty in connection with the rebellion in Dasapalla State in Bihar and Orissa and the guarding of the Cordite Factory affected the health of the men concerned in the Ganjam district and the Nilgiris respectively. The total number of deaths was 422 against 383. On the whole, the health of the force in the presidency is reported to have been good, except where malaria was prevalent.

3. From the figures given in the margin, it will be seen that there has been

	Conduct : Departmental punishments : Statement E, columns 10 to 13.			
	Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.			
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
For absence without leave ..	10.2	8.9	7.5	8.2
For offences other than absence without leave ..	32.2	24.5	19.7	18.4
For all offences ..	42.4	33.4	27.2	26.6

Jeypore was more than four times, and that for Bellary more than twice, the presidency average. Ten other districts showed figures above the average.

In regard to punishments for offences other than absence without leave, the average was exceeded in eleven districts besides Madras City where the percentage was largest (36.0). The percentages in Madura (26.9) and Bellary (26.4) were also high. As compared with the previous year, Jeypore showed a considerable decrease (15.7 against 52.9), which is satisfactory. The decrease was marked in a few other districts also, viz., Rāmnaḍ (16.9 against 29.8), the Nilgiris (13.3 against 25.5) and Salem (12.8 against 23.0). Madras City and thirteen districts showed an increase which was noticeable in Coimbatore (22.9 against 16.6), Madura (26.9 against 21.5) and South Malabar (24.4 against 19.4). The Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, says that every case of punishment was considered carefully. It is however observed that the system of deferred punishments was less freely resorted to in this district during the year, and this fact probably accounts for the increase in punishments. In Madura, the increase is attributed to better supervision and the Deputy Inspector-General also considers it an unavoidable necessity. The number of deferred punishments awarded in this district was considerably larger than in the preceding year. The fewer number of appeals received from South Malabar, viz., 35 against 53, of which only 3 were reversed against 14 in 1913 would indicate that punishments in this district were on the whole well-considered.

The number of dismissals was the same as in the previous year, viz., 276. Variations in certain districts were, however, marked. The number of suspensions was 428 against 473, but Chingleput showed an appreciable increase. The percentage of black marks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary was again less than in the previous year (18.9 against 19.8). In Tinnevely, Vizagapatam and Chittoor, however, there was an appreciable increase.

The Superintendent of North Arcot observes that much misbehaviour on the part of the constabulary in his district is directly due to inefficient supervision.

and control over the men by the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. This may also be said of a few other districts, viz., Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur. There is no doubt that much improvement can be effected if District Superintendents consider, when dealing with the misconduct, how far want of control by the Inspector or Sub-Inspector has contributed to it and take suitable notice of the conduct of the officer concerned. This is being attended to in North Arcot.

The system of deferred punishments was more extensively resorted to. The number of such punishments awarded during the year was 5,815 and 1,639 cases (not 1,648 as stated in the last report) were pending final orders at the beginning of the year. Of the total, 3,846 were remitted, 1,823 were confirmed and final orders had not been passed in the remaining 2,285 cases at the close of the year. There is no doubt that the system operates effectively in the case of men who occasionally lapse into misconduct, and that it acts as an incentive to good behaviour. The Superintendent of Jaypore stands alone in thinking that the men of his district do not appreciate the benefits of the system. It is not, however, understood why it is so in this district, when the system has proved a success everywhere else.

The appellate work of the Deputy Inspectors-General was again less than in the previous year. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of appeals received from Ganjam, Nellore, Ramanad,

Salem, South Malabar and Trichinopoly Railway Police districts. The proportion of cases in which the original order was reversed was also less than in the preceding year. In Nellore and Kistna districts it was high, being 33.3 and 24.0 per cent. respectively. As regards the appeals disposed of by the Inspector-General, the number received was less than in the previous year and in a larger proportion of cases the original order was confirmed. There were 24 appeals to Government, in one of which the original order of dismissal was modified into suspension, while in the remaining cases they declined to interfere.

The number of police officers and men judicially punished fell from 251 in the previous year to 231 in the year under report. Of these, 134 were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and 97 for offences committed in their private capacity. There was a marked decrease in Jaypore (8 against 23), Tinnevely (6 against 26) and Ganjam (2 against 10), while the reverse was the case in Vizagapatam (14 against 5) and Chingleput (15 against 6). Convictions under the Police Act (XXIV of 1859) numbered 34 against 45, and those under section 223 of the Indian Penal Code 56 against 45. Eight policemen, all being constables, were convicted for extortion, against 9 in the previous year. It is satisfactory that there were no convictions under the Police Act in Tinnevely against 11 in 1913. A constable of Bapalla station, Guntur district, who attempted to murder his Sub-Inspector owing to a misunderstanding about a woman was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 2½ years. Two constables of Kistna district were each sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code for having inflicted several injuries on an accused person in order to extort information regarding the theft of a bull, and two constables of Jaypore district were also convicted of an offence under this section. Two constables of Madras City were convicted in Chingleput district, one for assaulting and robbing a Brahman woman of her necklace and the other for breaking into a house and attempting to commit theft.

4. The King's Police Medal was awarded during the year to six officers, viz., Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi, Khan Sahib (Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department), Mr. Joseph McLaughlin (retired Deputy Superintendent), Inspector N. S. Manikkam Pillai, Head constables Govindaswami and Shaikh Miya Sahib of South Arcot and Tinnevely districts respectively, and constable Sankara Nayar of Ramanad district.

The title of Diwan Bahadur was conferred on M.R.Ry. P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu (Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras), and that of Rai Bahadur on M.R.Ry. M. Papa Rao Nayudu Garu (Deputy Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department).

The number of police officers and men rewarded by promotion during the year for good work was 69 against 50 in 1913. A constable of Trichinopoly district was promoted to the rank of head constable for having shot and killed one of three dacoits who attacked him with an *arival* while on patrol.

The following table compares the monetary rewards granted in the past two years:—

		1913.		1914.	
		Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to Police officers and men.	Madras City	405	Rs. 3,104	420	Rs. 3,177
	Districts including Chief office and Criminal Investigation Department.	2,848	15,318	3,047	19,422
	Total ...	3,253	18,417	3,467	22,599
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.	Madras City	69	738	60	978
	Districts including Chief office and Criminal Investigation Department.	943	5,427	1,837	9,627
	Total ...	1,012	6,165	1,897	10,605

The increase in the rewards granted during the year under report, especially to private individuals, is a satisfactory feature of the year's work. The amounts disbursed in a few districts, viz., Ganjam, Anantapur, Salem and North Malabar, were, however small. In this connection, it may be pointed out that applications for additional allotments were constantly received from several Superintendents and many of them complained that with the amounts at their disposal it was impossible to grant adequate rewards. This necessitated application to Government for additional funds twice during the year. The value of money rewards promptly and liberally granted to private individuals cannot be exaggerated. Their co-operation with the police is essential to success both in the detection and prevention of crime and there is no better way of securing it than by a free and prompt grant of rewards. Any increase under this head should be viewed with satisfaction as it indicates better co-operation.

There were three instances in each of which the total amount of rewards granted to the several police officers who did good work was Rs. 500 or more. They were all sanctioned by Government. For the detection of a railway mail theft which occurred within the limits of Jalarpet railway police station in 1913, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs granted a reward of Rs. 500 which was distributed between an Inspector, two head constables and a constable.

Of the rewards offered by private individuals in appreciation of the valuable work rendered by police officers, two instances deserve special mention. In the first, a sum of Rs. 600 was given by the Zamindar of Challapalli, Kistna district, to several police officers of this presidency, including a Deputy Superintendent, for their successful work in the remarkable case of theft of emeralds, mentioned in paragraph 20 of the last report. In the other, rewards aggregating Rs. 900 were offered for the detection of the theft of jewels, referred to in the same paragraph. The amount in the latter case was not received from the party before the close of the year.

Among the rewards disbursed to private individuals, the following may be mentioned:—

(1) A sum of Rs. 500 divided equally between two persons, named Agilandasoma Nayakan and Kandaswami Angiran, for valuable help in the Suravilanthur dacoity case which occurred in South Arcot district in 1913;

(2) A gun valued at Rs. 100 presented to Bodipudi Venkayya of Vinukonda taluk for assistance rendered in a criminal gang case of Guntur district under section 400, Indian Penal Code;

(3) A reward of Rs. 50 given to one Chenganna of Chittoor district for pluckily arresting a burglar, in spite of being stabbed in the stomach by another burglar; and

(4) A reward of Rs. 20 granted to Vembuli, a woman of St. Thomas' Mount, who struggled with a thief and successfully held him until succour came.

The following are some of the noteworthy instances where village officers were rewarded:—

1) the village magistrate of Boddam in Vizagapatam district was presented with a gold bangle worth Rs. 50 for good work in arresting a dangerous K.D.;

2) the village magistrate of Peddaguntapalle in Chittoor district was awarded a gold bangle valued at Rs. 50 for tracing a gang of Bhamptas;

(3) a sum of Rs. 50 was given to a village karnam in Gōdāvari district for clever work in a coining case; and

(4) the village magistrate and talaiyari of Yellarthi village, Bellary district, were granted Rs. 50 and 25 respectively, for commendable vigilance and promptitude in searching the houses of some persons suspected in a case of robbery, which led to the recovery of property.

5. The actual strength of men consisted of 3,410 head constables and 26,406 constables. Twenty-eight or 0·8 per cent. of the former and

3,115 or 11·8 per cent. of the latter were classed as illiterate. There were no illiterates in the forces of Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Trichinopoly Railway Police districts.

The Provincial Training School at Vellore did another year's useful work. It was inspected three times by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the same number of times by the Inspector-General. Four members of the Public Service Commission paid a visit to the school.

Of the superior officers who were under training at the beginning of the year, Mr. A. H. Dickinson, a probationer of the Straits Settlements, was posted to Salem district in January, whence he was sent to Tinnevely. He left for the Straits after the close of the year, after passing the Higher Standard test in Tamil. Mr. R. R. Pandiyan, Honorary Assistant Superintendent of Police, did not rejoin the school after the recess. The three probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police and one Deputy Superintendent were posted to districts for practical training about the close of the year. The two probationers who arrived from England during the year joined the school early in December. A proposal that officers under training might stay in the school during the recess instead of being placed under select District Superintendents was approved of by Government. This will facilitate study for the examinations for which the probationers have to appear shortly after the recess.

Of the 69 Sergeants and 68 Sub-Inspectors (the figure 69 mentioned in the last report included a Sub-Inspector who had left in December 1913) who were undergoing training on the first day of the year, two Sub-Inspectors of Travancore were sent back before they finished their course, the probation of two Sub-Inspectors of this presidency was terminated for continued failure in the periodical examinations and another Sub-Inspector resigned. The remaining 64 left the school in October, having completed their training. Fresh candidates joined the school in two batches in October and November respectively, and they consisted of 49 probationary Sub-Inspectors of this presidency, 11 of Madras City, 1 of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 8 of Travancore, 1 of Pudukkōttai and a Sergeant of Tinnevely district. All these, with the exception of 3 Sub-Inspectors of Madras City who left in November were in the school at the end of the year. Among the Sub-Inspectors selected there was only one F.A. and no graduate. The Principal complains that the educational qualifications of the Sub-Inspectors, particularly their knowledge of English, were below the required standard. This point will receive special attention in future selections. With a view to improve the quality of Sub-Inspectors serving in the Agency tracts, Telugu candidates selected during the year were previously warned that they would be liable to serve in the Agency tracts.

Of the 64 candidates who appeared for the Sub-Inspectors' test held in October, 43 passed with 19 in the first class.

Instruction in English Shorthand continued to be given. Only 14 of the 20 Sub-Inspectors under training appeared for the Elementary test, and 10 of them were successful, 8 securing a first class. The strength of the English Shorthand class at the end of the year was 12. Including a head constable who was promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector during the year, the total number of officers qualified in Tamil Shorthand was 6, of whom 5 were in receipt of the special allowance of Rs. 10 at the end of the year, the sixth having failed at the second examination. The strength of the Telugu Shorthand class was increased to 11. The compilation of the Telugu Shorthand Manual was proceeded with, but could not be completed before the end of the year owing to the insertion of additional matter being found desirable. Progress was also made by the Shorthand Instructor in the preparation of the Canarese Manual.

Special lectures on police subjects and instruction in First Aid to the Injured, Jiu-jitsu and riding continued to be given as before, and the Sub-Inspectors were also put through a course of Swedish drill. The customary prize of a saddle was given by the Inspector-General at the riding test. Attention was devoted to games. The hostel was run satisfactorily. The museum and the library were again replenished.

Sergeant Boston continued to be in charge of the band which maintained its usual high standard of efficiency. Excluding the Sergeant, the strength at the end of the year consisted of 22 men and 3 boys. Two new instruments and a quantity of music were purchased. The band fund closed with a balance of Rs. 162-4-0 at credit.

The presidency police sports and the police conference which could not be held in 1913 were held at the beginning of the year.

The Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore, Vizianagram and Coimbatore continued to work well. They were periodically inspected by the Deputy Inspectors-General. The number of recruits trained and sent out during the year was 372, 435, 343 respectively. Instruction in the Constable's Catechism and First Aid to the Injured was as usual given and the illiterates continued to be taught to read and write. The revised edition of the Constable's Catechism was in the press at the end of the year and has since been issued. Recruits were trained in gymnastics, Jiu-jitsu and Swedish drill. Hockey and football were played. The physique of the men at the time of leaving the school showed an improvement. Since April 1914 certain unavoidable expenses of the recruits such as dhoby charges, barber's and chuckler's fees and lighting charges amounting in all to about As. 14 per head per mensem have been borne by Government and a system of awarding prizes for good conduct and for obtaining a high percentage of marks has been introduced. The number of recruits who were granted prizes during the year is given below:—

School.	For good conduct (Rs. 2.)	For obtaining high marks.	
		First prize (75 per cent. of the marks: Rs. 2).	Second prize (60 per cent. of the marks: Rs. 1).
Vellore ...	125	10	30
Vizianagram ...	181	21	61
Coimbatore ...	187	17	55
Total ...	493	48	146

The scarcity of water at the Coimbatore school was keenly felt during the year. The matter is receiving the attention of the Public Works Department. Recruits who could not be sent to the Central Recruits' Schools were, as before, trained in the district head-quarters. Khonds and Hill Uriyas enlisted for service in Ganjam district were trained at the Balliguda school. It has been arranged to train in this school instead of in the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, the Uriya recruits enlisted in Ganjam district for Jeypore district.

6. The cost of the department in 1914 was Rs. 95,02,675 against Rs. 91,60,692 in 1913 or an increase of about 3.4 lakhs, nearly one-half of which was due to the expenditure on criminal settlements and the balance mainly under pay and travelling allowance of the force.

Cost:
Statement D, column 18.

There has been a considerable increase in expenditure in the department since the reforms introduced as a result of the Imperial Police Commission's recommendations have been in process of realisation. The Commission roughly estimated the cost of these reforms at Rs. 21 lakhs per annum in respect of salaries of the executive rank alone. The estimate was by no means an exact one; the cost of the reforms of the village police was not fully provided for, and the cost of plague and temporary measures was omitted from the calculation. Over and above the additions to the force recommended by the Police Commission, there has been a re-organization of the force bringing with it an additional increase in the number of personnel in the rank and file and a consequent increase in the amount paid in salaries. Further, the estimated cost of re-allocation schemes drawn up in 1905-06 has been increased consequent on revision of these schemes as a result of practical working. With the increase of the executive force also there has naturally occurred an expansion of the clerical branch; and there has been necessarily increased expenditure on travelling allowance, clothing, contingencies and grain compensation allowance, while the estimate of the Police Commission omitted all account of expenditure under these heads. The expenditure during the official year 1914-15 as compared with that in 1905-06, the year just previous to the one in which the first steps towards re-organization were taken, shows an increase of nearly 44 lakhs, of which about 27 lakhs occurred under salaries, and the remainder under other heads. These figures show that despite increases in establishment above those recommended by the Police Commission, the increased payment on salaries has been within the figure estimated by the Commission. The increase under other heads of expenditure comes as a natural consequence of the expansion and re-organization of the department.

I am convinced that more has not been spent than has been absolutely necessary, and that the limit of indispensable expenditure has not been reached if the department is to be an efficient one and is to meet its obligations. It is still in the transitional stage and the objects aimed at by re-organization have not been fully obtained. Further expenditure will be necessary before the reorganization scheme can be put into proper working order, and until this has been achieved it is too early to pass judgement on the scheme. In another direction increased expenditure is an urgent and necessary necessity, namely, in the improvement of the condition of the rank and file. In the past ten years prices have risen to an extent which I do not believe has been fully appreciated; wages have risen all over the country and the police are correspondingly increased. The pay of the constabulary has not been a living wage and will not be until it has been materially increased. The quality of the rank and file has seriously deteriorated and the wages offered must really suffice for the support of the constable and his family if we are to attract the proper stamp of recruit and are to avoid laying him open to the charge of corruption so frequently levelled against him. This is essential both in the interests of the State, the department and the public.

7. The number of village officials granted money rewards during the year 1914-15 by the officers of the Police Department and by the District Magistrates for assisting the police, was 388 against 309 in the preceding year. This increase which was substantiated by several districts may be taken as an indication of the growing co-operation between them and the regular police, which is all the more necessary in view of the fact that the police are now to a great extent dependent on the efficiency of the village officials for their knowledge of what is going on. There is evidence to prove that wherever the Inspector or Sub-Inspector has taken the trouble to make friends with village officials and explain what is required of them, the latter have been helpful. The Superintendent of Kurnool reports that the detection of several cases in his district

was solely due to the interest and initiative of village officers, while the Superintendent of Nellore mentions an instance in which good work was done by a village magistrate in capturing dacoits. I think it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of co-operation between the regular police and the village officers and servants, which is undoubtedly encouraged by the liberal grant of rewards. It is gratifying to learn that a large number of gazetted officers of the department made a point of interviewing the village magistrates in their tours. The Superintendent of Coimbatore reports, however, that one of the worst dacoities in the district was organized by a talaiyari and this fact supports the belief that an improvement in the ranks of the village police is requisite. In many instances talaiyaris are drawn from the criminal classes; while some of these can be made useful police agents, it cannot be expected that all of them are to be relied on to work against their caste people and relations. Again, when the areas of police stations were increased to double their former size, it was intended that the village agencies should be fostered for police work; and that effective police administration should be based on the recognition and enforcement of the responsibility of the village magistrate and village police to co-operate with the regular police in watching and reporting the movements of criminals and by assisting in the prevention of crime by the performance of patrol duty. These intentions have not been fulfilled; the village magistrate is often apathetic and the village policeman negligent as regards their police functions, and in both cases the reason ascribed is the burden of revenue work. The vital importance of the responsibility of the village magistrate and the village police for the performance of police duties has again to be emphasized; and the necessity for restraining the tendency to neglect criminal for revenue work urged. It may be that in some cases village establishments have with increased work become inadequate; and in such case an increase in the number of village servants may be necessary. If that is so, the orders of Government issued in G.O. No. 463, Judicial, dated the 20th March 1908, have been overlooked and I have consequently drawn the attention of all Superintendents of Police to the matter. At the same time, I would urge that the attention of District Officers' Assistants and Tahsildars be drawn to this important matter, and that they be asked to pay particular attention to the work of the village police *qua* police and to restrain the tendency to neglect criminal for revenue duties.

During the year, ghât talaiyaris were employed temporarily in Kistna district; the ghât posts in South Arcot were redistributed; the staff in Nellore was increased and proposals for a further increase in this district and for the redistribution of the ghât posts in North Arcot were sent to Government. Several Superintendents appreciate the services of ghât talaiyaris in preventing crime where regular police are not available, but in Kurnool they are reported to be useless and unreliable and all endeavours to improve their efficiency have proved ineffectual. A proposal to abolish the whole ghât talaiyari staff in this district is now before Government. All the ghât talaiyaris in Guntur district have been provided with land. In North Arcot, nothing was done in this direction pending the redistribution. In Râmnâd no Government land was available near any of the talaiyaris' posts. In the other districts, land has been or is being assigned, except in the case of those talaiyaris who did not want land or in places where no Government land was available near the tannahs.

8. During the year the Râmnâd reserve was separated from the Madura reserve. Instructions were issued to all Superintendents in August to maintain the armed reserves at full strength and to keep the emergency forces above the full sanctioned strength. These instructions were generally attended to. About the end of the year, men were supplied from the armed reserves of six districts for the additional guard required at the Cordite Factory in the Nilgiris and some of them could not be replaced before the close of the year. A Jamadar was appointed for the Chodavaram reserve (Gôdâvari district) but this post in the Koraput reserve (Jeypore district) remained unfilled. The prescribed annual mobilization was properly and satisfactorily carried out in

all districts. In a few districts, the reserves were also mobilized for special reasons. The excellent marching performed by the men belonging to the Mahratta reserve on the occasion of the rising of Khonds in Dasapalla, in Bihar and Orissa, on the border of Ganjam district, and by the men of the Vizagapatam and Parvatipur reserves in connection with the disturbances in Jeypore deserves mention. Reserves were generally maintained in an efficient state, although in the cases of the Rāmnaḍ reserve and the reserve at Chodavaram the drill and general turn-out were reported by the inspecting officers to be unsatisfactory. Steps were taken to rectify the defects. As already stated, two gazetted officers of this department were on special duty during the year, inspecting the armed reserves in the several districts and considering the question of improving their condition and usefulness. The reports received from these officers are under my consideration.

9. The opening of fresh lines on the South Indian Railway increased the mileage of the Superintendent of Trichinopoly Railway Police to 1,744. The mileage under the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Superintendent remained the same (2,150½). The number of vacancies in the constabulary was 34 against 68 in 1913. No illiterates were enlisted during the year. The system of giving the recruits appointed for the railway police a preliminary training in the districts in which they were enlisted was brought into force after the close of the year.

The total cognizable crime as well as grave crime showed a decrease due to the fall in the number of cases of ordinary theft. There was a marked fall in the number of complaints received during the year from railway authorities about missing articles, which was the outcome of the efforts made by the Railway Police Superintendents to bring home to the railway authorities the fact that most of the losses were merely shortages due to the neglect of their staff. The number can still, I hope, be considerably reduced. Investigations of crime by the railway police were generally thorough, the proportion of cases detected was larger than in the previous year and the percentage of property recovered again rose. The system of seal-checking of waggons was continued and proved useful. Two railway thieves responsible for several thefts in passenger trains were spotted by the Trichinopoly Railway Police and brought to book. Parties of men were periodically sent from the Madras Railway Police to Chingleput district and Mysore to observe the kepmaris residing in those places. In order to reduce the number of thefts from station yards and goods sheds, orders have been issued since the close of the year that the railway police, though not ordinarily responsible for watch and ward duties, should patrol these places whenever thieves are suspected to be operating.

The number of cases of attempt to derail trains was 8, none of which were deliberately planned or caused serious damage or injury to persons. None of them could be detected. The number of cases of stone-throwing at running trains was 34, of which 6 ended in conviction.

There were 27 collisions and 17 derailments during the year. Two collisions were of a serious nature. The first occurred in May on the South Indian Railway between the Ceylon boat mail and a goods train near Manapparai. Great damage was caused to some carriages as well as to the engines of both trains. Fortunately there was no loss of life. The other case happened at Korukupettai railway station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in November. Two goods trains collided with each other while crossing at the station and the assistant station master was killed.

There was a slight decrease in the number of persons run over and killed, 160 against 170 in 1913. The majority of the accidental deaths which occurred in the Madras Railway Police district were on the north-east line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, which is still unfenced.

The relations between the railway police and the railway staff were on the whole cordial and satisfactory. In a case of dacoity which occurred in North Malabar district, the arrest of the dacoits was effected by a head constable of the railway police. The case was prosecuted by the district police and the Sessions

Judge who tried the case remarked on the admirable harmony prevailing between the railway police and the district police in working it out.

Each of the Superintendents was given a Personal Assistant for some portion of the year. One of them had however to be withdrawn owing to paucity of officers.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year.

10. Food-grains were somewhat cheaper than in the previous year and there was a slight fall in crime.

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (true cases).
	Rice.	Ch. (Jam.	Ragi.	
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
1913	7.4	12.7	13.5	35,039
1914	7.7	13.5	13.8	34,665

11. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, reported during the year was 53,178, against 54,506 in 1913. Fifteen districts showed a decrease, and in all of them except one, a decrease was noticeable under grave crime also. Offences under special and local laws fell from 19,230 to 17,822 in the year, Gōdāvari and Tinnevely principally contributing to the decrease. The number of nuisance cases was also less, being 117,647 against 121,525 in the previous year, and Madras City showed a considerable decrease.

In a few instances in Ganjam district crime was hushed up by the police and it was also found that some cases in Jeypore and South Malabar districts were not reported to the police. Elsewhere there was no suspicion that reports of crime were suppressed.

12. The local distribution of serious offences against person and property during the year is shown in the map prefixed to this report. The total of such cases was 20,883 or one case to every 1,982 persons, against 21,002 or one case to every 1,971 persons in the preceding year. The districts which showed the largest proportion of crime were the same as in 1913, viz., the Ceded districts, Chittoor, Madras City and the Nilgiris, and in addition to these, Madura. In eight other districts the average for the presidency was exceeded.

13. Subjoined are the statistics of grave crime for each district under the several heads during the past three years. There was a slight increase under murder, a somewhat notable rise under dacoity which was however counterbalanced by a corresponding fall under robbery, and a decrease under each of the other heads, especially cattle-thefts. As regards total grave crime, 14 districts showed a decrease which was noticeable in Gōdāvari, Kistna, South Arcot and Chingleput. The total for the presidency was 394 less than in the preceding year. The decrease in the three districts first named was mainly due to the removal of members of criminal gangs to the settlements established for them. The improvement in Chingleput is ascribed to good work under the Criminal Procedure Code and to the registration of the tribe of Jogis under the Criminal Tribes Act. The largest increase occurred in Madura and Madras City. In the former district it was noticeable under every head, and the Deputy Inspector-General is inclined to attribute it to the want of employment during the latter part of the year on account of the war and to the bad season and not to any deterioration in the work of the police. It is unfortunate that the decrease which occurred in Madras City in 1913 was not maintained in the year under report. The Commissioner of Police however says that there is no indication of any regular criminal organization being at work.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

True cases of grave crimes reported during the three years ending with 1914. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder, 303, 306, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 386, 397, 398, 399, I.P.C.			Robbery, 302, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.			House-breaking, 440 to 463, 464, 465, 467 to 469, I.P.C.			Theft, ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Cattle-theft, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Total.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	5	25	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18
Madras City	5	25	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18
Chennai	25	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	18
Vengaloor	18	15	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18
Trichinopoly	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18
Madurai	18	15	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18
Coimbatore	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18
South Malabar	18	15	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18
South Canara	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18
The Railway Police, Madras.	18	15	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18	15	18	18
Total	647	980	784	541	491	585	901	979	916	11,064	11,219	11,111	17,368	17,863	17,302	9,397	9,328	3,575	34,408	36,059	34,665

14. It is remarkable that crime has risen since 1905 and especially during the past three years. There seems little doubt that one reason for this increase is the rise in the prices of food stuffs. Besides this general cause there have been other influences at work. One is the change in the classification of true and false cases introduced in 1905 according to which some cases which had been classed formerly as false, that is, those dealt with under section 157 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code and those referred by the police which the Magistrate declined to strike off or in which he tried but did not convict the accused, were treated as true. The effect of the new classification was to swell the number of true cases and to affect prejudicially the paper results of police work. Another is the better registration of crime. The worship of the fetish of statistics which extensively prevailed in the pre-Commission days led the subordinate police to eliminate from statistics objectionable cases, that is, cases which were not likely to end in conviction, and they achieved this either by refusing to register a complaint or by referring a true case as false. When the Police Commission demolished this idol these manoeuvres became unnecessary, and it has since been realised that the greater the proportion of crime which comes to light, the greater is the probability of determining its actual perpetrators. Consequently registration has improved and a larger number of cases are returned. There is also reason to believe that the introduction of the re-allocation scheme has tended to increase crime temporarily. Several experienced police officers anticipated this result. I have scrutinised the variations in some selected districts and noticed that except in one district re-allocation was followed by an increase in crime, which gradually tended to subside as the new conditions established themselves. The exception referred to is Tinnevely in which the above-mentioned result did not eventuate. This was perhaps because the scheme for re-allocation drawn up in 1905 was not given effect to until it had been thoroughly overhauled and considerably altered. The figures for Tinnevely are as follow:—

Year.	True cases of grave crime.	True cases of cognisable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances.
1911 ...	1,092	1,674
1912 ...	1,176	1,700
1913 ...	1,052	1,547
1914 ...	1,083	1,637

[Note.—The re-allocation of the district was completed in 1912.]

It must also be remembered that when the re-allocation schemes were introduced it was intended that with the concentration of the regular police greater responsibility in the matter of reporting crime and in the watching and reporting of the movements of criminals should devolve upon the village police, that the idea of the responsibility of the village for its crime and criminals should be fostered, and that the influence of the village authorities should be rehabilitated. So far none of these ideas have been realised. Further, since the Police Commission's enquiry, both the public and the magistracy have been more critical and sceptical towards police work and evidence, and this has no doubt increased the difficulty of obtaining convictions and thereby diminished the risk to the criminal. In my opinion inadequate sentences are also to a great extent responsible for increase in crime. There is reason to believe that the jail system is not curative. Moreover, I fear that in very many cases no great stigma attaches to the criminal on his release.

That there will be an improvement in these conditions I confidently hope. For this I look firstly to the employment of more village servants so that the talaiyari may devote his time to police work. This will, I believe, prove to be absolutely essential. That there should be more co-operation between the public and the police is universally recognized. To this end we are working and I hope that a steady improvement in the tone and reputation of the police will gradually ensure this. A constant endeavour is being made to impress on all police officers

the importance of gaining the confidence of the public. The granting of rewards to village magistrates and private individuals is also capable of extension and it is hoped that this will help in the required direction. All Superintendents realise that one of the besetting sins of the Sub-Inspector is that he is apt not to be sufficiently in touch with the people and every effort is being made to improve this state of affairs. There is also room for improvement in the watching of criminal gangs. Particular attention is being paid to this subject.

15. The number of murders was 704, which was unprecedented. Coimbatore again headed the list, which unenviable position it has maintained for a series of years. There was a somewhat marked increase in Madura and in South Malabar. No reason is assignable for the increase, nor can the police do much to prevent murders. On this matter the following observations of the Superintendent of Cuddapah are perhaps worth mention:—

"Human life is held very cheap in this district and is taken in revenge for what often seems a comparatively slight wrong. Unfortunately an unobtainable standard of evidence is required to obtain a conviction and the frequent release of persons well known by the country side to be murderers is an encouragement to others to commit the offence." The Superintendent of Ganjam points out that owing to the high standard of evidence required by the Sessions Judge, Berhampur, which is rarely attainable in that district, seven out of ten murders of his district ended in acquittal. The District Magistrate, Ganjam, also comments on the high standard of evidence required in the Berhampur Sessions Court. It is said that in that district a murder by two members of the gang of hired assassins was avenged by their timely arrest by the police.

Particulars of a few cases of murder are given below:—

In Godavari district a man provoked by his wife's immorality and her refusal to return the jewels he had given her, ran amuck and murdered his wife, paramour and another person and wounded two more. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

In South Canara district a man whose house the police wanted to search on receipt of a complaint of theft of paddy against him, objected to the search and when a police head constable attempted to break open the lock of the house with a bill-hook, the man took the instrument from him, saying he would himself break the lock without breaking it, and struck the head constable in the eye, running at the complainant, a valid, and with one stroke nearly severed his head from his body. He then absconded, but was subsequently arrested, tried and sentenced to be hanged.

In Tinnevely district a man who had incurred the displeasure of the villagers on account of his high-handedness was one day killed near a toddy shop, his head and arms were then cut off and displayed by the murderers to the crowd at the shop with a threat that any person giving evidence against them would share the same fate. In this case, two persons were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to the extreme penalty of the law, but the sentence was reduced by the High Court to transportation for life.

In the same district a zealous and faithful guard of the Forest department was brutally murdered, the flesh of his face was mutilated and pieces of it laid apart from the corpse. On the testimony of a man who was taken as an approver three poachers were charged and committed to the sessions. During the trial the approver retracted his statement. Nevertheless the three accused were found guilty on the strength of independent corroborative evidence and sentenced to the capital punishment, which sentence the High Court confirmed.

In two murders policemen were concerned. A Sub-Inspector of Cuddapah district was shot dead by one of his men who then committed suicide. The circumstances of the case, as subsequently ascertained, were that the Sub-Inspector at the instance of his concubine ordered one of his head constables who was under temporary reduction and had been put on patrol duty, to walk with musket in hand behind the cart in which the Sub-Inspector and his mistress were travelling and that the man, unable to brook this humiliation, killed the

Sub-Inspector. The other case occurred in Tinnevely district where a police constable murdered his brother's wife. According to the prosecution the woman resisted his attempt to rape her, while the plea of the constable was that he found her in the act of adultery with another person. The constable was transported for life.

No cases of precocious criminality were reported. In Bellary district a lad years of age lured another boy six years old beyond the outskirts of the village and stripped him of his jewels. When the latter cried and threatened to report the theft to his parents, he was strangled by the other with a waist-string. In North Arcot district a boy about twelve years old removed the ear-ornaments of another boy and pushed him into a well. The murderers in both cases were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life but were ordered to be sent to the reformatory for six years on account of their youth.

16. Five cases of infanticide which ended in the conviction of the mothers were reported during the year. After a quarrel with her mother-in-law over some chickens, a woman was so much incensed that she threw her child into a well, jumping into it herself soon after. In another case, a woman ill-treated by her husband jumped into a well with her child. In both instances, the children died, but the mothers were saved, were tried for murder and sentenced to transportation for life, which sentences were commuted by Government to three years' and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively. In two cases the mothers did away with their newly-born illegitimate children and were sentenced to transportation for life, but Government commuted the sentences to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in one case and to three years' rigorous imprisonment in the other. The fifth case was the murder of a child suffering from chronic syphilis by its mother who being apparently unable to witness its sufferings stoned it to death. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

17. There were two riots of a somewhat serious nature. The first occurred on the 30th November, the day after the close of the Moharram, at Gudur, a village about 18 miles from Kurnool, between the Muhammadans and the Khatrias, a class of Hindu weavers. The Muhammadans who formed half the population had a long-standing grievance against the Khatrias on the subject of the worship by the latter during the Moharram. The usual precautionary measures had been taken to prevent a breach of the peace. The Deputy Magistrate remained in the village during the entire period of the Moharram. A party of one head constable and ten constables had also been sent from the police reserve. On the morning of the 30th November, the District Superintendent arrived there and found everything quiet. The same evening, however, he was informed by some Muhammadans that the Khatrias intended to perform worship in the Hindu temple and that consequently some trouble was apprehended. The Superintendent followed by his orderly and reader Sub-Inspector and a local head constable proceeded to the temple to satisfy himself if the rumour was well-founded. A crowd of 70 Muhammadans had already assembled near the temple. Being informed by the Khatrias that there would be no music, the District Superintendent assured the Muhammadans on the point and tried to induce them to disperse. As they did not do so, he sent word to the Deputy Magistrate and the reserve party. Meanwhile the temple bell was sounded and on this the Muhammadans attempted to rush into the temple. The Superintendent fearing that there would be murder if they found their way into the temple, pulled two of the trespassers away. On this, he was hit from behind on the head and shoulder with a latti. Wrenching the latti from his assailant, the Superintendent defended himself with it and succeeded in keeping the mob at bay. The mob increased in numbers and stones were pelted at the District Superintendent and his party who were all injured. The reserve men then arrived in advance of the Deputy Magistrate. The mob disregarded the warning to disperse. The Superintendent then ordered his men to open fire. The Deputy Magistrate soon arrived and despite his warning the crowd did

not disperse. Further firing was continued under his orders. In all, 23 rounds—5 buckshot and the rest ball—were fired. The mob then dispersed and quiet was restored at about 7-30 P.M. The total number of persons injured by the firing was 16, of whom two succumbed to their injuries. The District Magistrate reached the village about midnight and later some additional policemen also arrived. Fifty-one rioters were arrested and charged, of whom 35 have since been convicted by the Deputy Magistrate and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The conduct of the small party of police was very creditable. But for the presence of mind and prompt action of the Superintendent (Mr. L. Withinshaw) the consequences would have been very serious.

The other riot took place in December between Hindus and Muhammadans in Pattu village, 8 miles from Poonamallee in Chingleput district. For some time previously, the feelings between the two communities had been strained in consequence of the overbearing conduct of the Muhammadans towards the Hindus. On the 9th December a Muhammadan demanded of a Hindu a debt due to him. This led to a quarrel which ended in about half a dozen Muhammadans being attacked by the Hindus. To prevent a further collision, a party of one Sergeant, one head constable and six constables was stationed in the village, with two carbines, and this force was augmented later on by four more constables. Except a few stray individual assaults, nothing noteworthy occurred until the 18th. On that day, a Hindu was assaulted by three Muhammadans whereupon both sets collected and indulged in a free fight throwing stones at each other. The Muhammadans who outnumbered the Hindus drove the latter away. They then attacked the Hindu houses, burning down about sixty and finally assembled in large numbers in front of the house of the leading Hindu resident. Here, however, they met with opposition. The inmates used their licensed private guns and discharged five shots which hit four persons. The Muhammadans then dispersed. The whole riot lasted about an hour. Some persons of both communities were wounded but there was no loss of life. Twenty-four rioters were arrested and put up for trial. The case has since ended in the conviction of 21 of them.

Two riots in Tanjore district deserve mention, as they disclosed a spirit of disaffection among the converts of German Missionaries towards the British Government, supposed to have been brought about by the seditious preachings of the German Missionaries and their gurus or catechists. In one case two constables returning from duty halted in a village on the 23rd October, when a man came up and accused one of them of having beaten his son some days before. The constable denied this. The man went away, only to return in an hour with a party of fifteen Christians and a guru who assaulted the constables, the guru giving out that there need no longer be any fear of the British police as they would soon be ousted by the Germans. In the other case which occurred on the 24th November, a Sub-Inspector while investigating a burglary had to search several houses and as it grew dark he sealed them up. When he had finished this, the owner of one of the houses turned up, followed by a few others including a Christian guru and the whole party began to beat the Sub-Inspector and his men, the guru all the while saying that the Germans were coming and that the police were of no account whatever. The delinquents were prosecuted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. It was also found necessary to remove the German Missionaries from the district and to deal with one of the gurus under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code. These events coincided with the return from jail of one Nilakanta Nayak, a notorious extortioner and organiser of dacoities, who tried to make capital out of the bombardment of Madras by the "Emden," by speaking to the people of an impending invasion of this country by the Germans and promising to protect them if they served him. Just about this time the Khonds of Bissamcuttak were contemplating visiting Jaypore to see the Maharaja. In order to prevent Nilakanta Nayak from getting hold of the people, he and his brother and uncle who were in league with him, were deported to Vizagapatam under the "Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act" (LXI of 1839).

18. Dacoities were more numerous than in the previous year (555 against 491). Curiously enough an increase occurred in almost all the districts which showed a perceptible decrease in 1913 and *vice versa*. The escapes from the criminal settlements at Sitanagaram in the Guntur district, at Kalichedu and Kavali in the Nellore district and at Bommanigedda in the Chittoor district during the year were followed by an outbreak of dacoities in those districts and in Kistna. Two gangs of Donga Yerakalas who are scattered over the Ceded districts were also responsible for a number of dacoities, especially in Kurnool and Anantapur. The arrest of several of them which has been accomplished will result in an improvement, but the only effective way of checking their activities is to place them in a settlement. This is under consideration. As in the previous year, Bellary had the largest number of dacoities and Coimbatore came next, but the figures for these districts were less than in 1913. There was a considerable rise in Madura and the increase in Anantapur, North Arcot and Salem was also notable. Though the number of cases in Kistna was fourteen against seven in 1913, it is reported that not a single dacoity occurred in the district during the year after the 16th May, a fact which reflects credit on the district police. The decrease in Tanjore was evidently due to the breaking up of three gangs of dangerous dacoits. The arrangements made in Coimbatore district to have cart tracks patrolled by village talaiyaris on market days have apparently been fruitful and there was a noticeable decrease in the number of dacoities as well as robberies during the year. In Guntur M.R. Ry. S. Ponnuranga Mudaliyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was successful in hunting down a dangerous gang of Yerakalas responsible for several dacoities in Guntur and Nellore districts and securing the conviction of eight of them under sections 400 and 402, Indian Penal Code.

As against the rise in dacoities, there was a diminution in robberies which numbered 918 against 979 in 1913. Tinnevely again returned the highest figure. The decrease in Coimbatore, Ganjam, South Arcot, North Arcot and the increase in Anantapur, Bellary and Nellore were marked.

The following cases are of interest:—

Inspector Smith of Bellary town having been apprised of a dacoity contemplated by some Lambadis lay in ambush for them with his men and cleverly arrested seven of the dacoits, all armed with deadly weapons. A Sub-Inspector of Trichinopoly district hearing of the occurrence of a dacoity just over the border in Coimbatore district promptly followed the dacoits and succeeded in capturing three of them. A head constable of the Railway Police arrested some Koravas at Taliparamba railway station who corresponded with the descriptions furnished to him of certain men who had committed a dacoity in North Malabar district.

In Madura district a Korava was found on the road side with severe injuries to which he succumbed eventually. He first gave a false story that he had been attacked while travelling on the road but subsequent enquiry showed that he belonged to a gang of eight or nine persons which had committed two dacoities that had not been reported to the police. The victims of the dacoities were then found and some months after another member of the gang who had been wounded was also traced in Trichinopoly district. There was, however, no evidence to proceed against any of the gang for dacoity. They have been marked down and their relations in Madura district brought under surveillance. In another case which occurred in Tinnevely district one of a party of men who were waylaid and robbed, stabbed one of the robbers with a knife, but gave no information to the police for fear of being charged with stabbing the robber. The police after considerable pains traced the robbers and put them up for trial but they were acquitted.

In Ganjam district the "Emden" scare was taken advantage of by a party of twenty persons who, posing as German invaders, committed a torch-light dacoity on the 17th October in the house of a village magistrate. Seven of them were arrested and charged but were acquitted in the sessions. They have been proceeded against under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

It is reported that in a case of dacoity which occurred in a village ten miles from Vizagapatam the dacoits used an electric lamp besides two torches.

19. The total number of house-breakings for the whole presidency was slightly less than the figure for the preceding year (11,111 against 11,219). Besides Madras City, sixteen districts showed an increase which was noticeable in Bellary, Madura and Chittoor. There were no cases worth special mention.

20. The number of ordinary thefts was about the same as in the previous year (17,802 against 17,853). Madras City and Trichinopoly showed the largest increase, while Gōdāvari, Kistna and South Arcot showed an appreciable decrease. The fluctuations in the other districts were insignificant.

A case of theft by two young students belonging to rich Reddi families and studying at Cuddalore occurred during the year. They stole cash and currency notes to the value of about Rs. 4,000 from an almirah in the hostel in which they were staying. Nearly the whole of the property was recovered and the two students were convicted but released on probation for good conduct under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

A mail bag containing currency notes for about Rs. 5,600 sent from the post office to the Cuddalore Old Town railway station and kept in a chest at the railway station pending the arrival of the train was subsequently found to be missing. Some months afterwards property to the value of about Rs. 3,000 was recovered in French Territory and four persons concerned in the crime were arrested, tried and sent to jail for various periods.

In a case of theft of parcels containing valuables from the mail-van on the north-west line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway the dhoby marks on the coat in which the parcels were found wrapped up afforded a clue in tracing the perpetrator of the crime. He turned out to be a dismissed porter of the railway mail service.

21. There was an appreciable fall in the number of cattle-thefts (3,575 against 3,823). The decrease occurred in fifteen districts and was conspicuous in Salem, Coimbatore, Nellore and Chingleput. The figure for Coimbatore was still high, though well below that for the previous year and this decrease is said to be the outcome of the special patrols organized on the Coimbatore-Madura border and of the conviction of certain notorious cattle-lifters. The question of introducing the system of cattle-branding in this district is under consideration. The steady decrease in Nellore district is ascribed to the confinement of the Dommaras in the settlement at Kalichedu. The Superintendents of Cuddalore and Chittoor report that there was almost a cessation of cattle-thefts in their districts *pari passu* with the depression in the trade of hides owing to the war, a fact which reveals one of the sources from which dealers obtain their skins. The system of branding cattle by means of chemicals tried in Madura district was extended to certain parts of the district and is reported to have met with less opposition from the people than did branding with iron at the time of its introduction. The number of cattle branded by the use of chemicals and hot iron during the year was 2,982 and 2,651 respectively. The system of branding skins referred to in the last report was extended throughout the Jeypore district immediately after the close of the year under report. I consider that cattle-branding is useful both as a preventive and a detective measure and might be extended to the whole of the presidency but, as the District Magistrate of Tanjore remarks, the prejudice of the people in this respect is difficult to overcome.

An interesting case of *tuppukuli* is reported from Madura. Two bulls were stolen one night. No complaint was preferred to the police as the owner wished to recover them in the usual way by paying *tuppukuli*. The police Inspector persuaded the man to allow a constable in disguise to be present during the negotiation. A party of policemen was also kept near at hand. When the *tuppukuli* was settled and the bulls were about to be delivered, the police came on the scene and arrested two of the thieves and seized the bulls. The others escaped

to the adjoining village and brought a party of Kallars who attacked the police and rescued the arrested men and the bulls. The latter were however subsequently recovered and the persons were re-arrested, tried and convicted.

The number of cattle-poisoning cases has been steadily going down, being only 40 against 43 in 1913 and 61 in 1912. Guntūr reported the largest number (8).

22. The number of true cases relating to coin and the percentage of convictions were 47 and 46.8 respectively, against 53 and 50.9 in the previous year. A box left behind by certain strangers in Cuddalore district was found to contain a few counterfeit rupees, mud moulds and some tools for making the same. These people could not be traced. In other districts also moulds for manufacturing coins were discovered in six instances and the persons concerned in four of them were convicted. Of the remaining two cases, one ended in acquittal and the other was pending trial. Just at the close of the previous year (1913) sweated sovereigns were found in the collections at Olavakkot, Erode, Madura and Shoranur railway stations and investigation during the year revealed the fact that a number of persons had conspired together to commit this offence but no conviction could be obtained for want of sufficient evidence to prove the conspiracy.

Only two cases relating to currency notes were reported during the year and both were treated as due to mistake of fact.

23. Nineteen cases of justifiable homicide were reported during the year. Two of them were by policemen in the Gudur riot, *vide* paragraph 17 *supra*. A police constable of Trichinopoly district while on patrol duty was attacked by dacoits and killed one of them, as already mentioned in paragraph 4. In Guntūr district a scuffle between a party of police watchers and some Yanadis found with stolen property resulted in one of the watchers firing a fatal shot at one of the Yanadis. The remaining 15 deaths were all caused by private individuals in self-defence.

Among accidental deaths may be mentioned the loss of four lives in Coimbatore district by the capsizing of a ferry boat in the Bhavani river owing to some of its frightened occupants jumping out. Enquiry showed that there was no negligence on the part of the ferrymen. With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1342, Judicial, dated the 11th June 1914, instructions were issued to all police officers to examine every case of death from drowning and to take measures to punish any one whose culpable negligence contributed to the accident. There were no such prosecutions during the year. Steps were taken to require the owners of certain wells to fence them properly.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

24. Reviewing the statistics of detection for a series of years, for purposes of comparison I cannot go further back than 1905 in which year the method of classification of true cases underwent a change. In 1905 the percentage of detection for all cognizable crime was 32.9. Thereafter it decreased steadily to 22.8 in 1913. In the year under report it rose to 23.9. This improvement is very slight and can hardly be called satisfactory. In the years which succeeded 1905, the department was in the throes of re-organization and this seriously affected the detective agency. With the gradual destruction of the old order of things and the introduction of the new, detection naturally suffered.

It was however hoped that this effect would only be temporary, and that in process of time matters would improve when the new Sub-Inspector with his higher education and cleaner methods could hold his own against the old head-constable-station-house-officer whom he had replaced. This has not yet come to pass. It is perhaps still early to look for any marked improvement, but one cannot help feeling a sense of disappointment at the poor results produced year after year. Various causes have contributed to this continued fall in detection and I will endeavour to enumerate them below.

Under the re-allocation scheme the area of a station has been doubled and this has militated seriously to the disadvantage of the Sub-Inspector. He has generally double the area to supervise, double the number of criminals to watch, double the amount of crime to handle and double the distance to travel. Again, the present head constable is a person of less importance than his predecessor and also of less ability. His prospects are not good and it is difficult to get men of ability and education to go through the ranks to obtain the post of head constable. With regard to the Sub-Inspector himself, he is less in touch with the people than the old head constable who was a person drawn from the people. The Sub-Inspector comes from a higher social stratum and knows less of the people and less of his men. He has therefore difficulties to contend with, which the old head constable had not. These difficulties will have to be overcome and the training and development of the Sub-Inspector is recognized to be one of the most important duties of the officers over him. It must also be hoped that as the standard of honesty in police work is raised this fact will be realized by the law-abiding members of the public and that they will in time render an amount of assistance to the Sub-Inspector which will more than compensate for the disadvantages under which he labours. The order directing the exclusion of statistics of detection from Administration Reports has in some quarters been misinterpreted to mean that detection is not required. The idea is of course wrong but it has had and is still having its day, though efforts have been made to disabuse the Sub-Inspectors of this false notion.

The inefficiency of the village police which has been referred to elsewhere is an important factor contributing to the failure of the police to show good results. Sometimes the village magistrates' reports are imperfect or purposely misleading and on other occasions they are belated, and in view of the exaggerated importance attached by some courts to these first reports, the police are confronted with an uphill task. The proper surveillance and control of criminals is the essence of preventive and detective work, and since the abolition of village beats reliance has to be placed on the village police to perform this work. That they have not done so is matter for universal comment, and unless there is an improvement in the village police both in personnel and in the performance of their police duties little material improvement can be expected in detection. At the same time it must be admitted that for neglect of their police duties by village magistrates and village police the regular police are themselves in great measure responsible. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, and superior officers also, can by their own personal influence effect an improvement in the work of village magistrates and village police.

Co-operation between the public and the police cannot be said to exist in any marked degree. That there is a slight tendency towards such co-operation may perhaps be inferred from the steadily increasing amount which is paid in rewards to members of the public as shown below :—

	Rs.
1912	2,173
1913	6,160
1914	10,605

(Note.—The power to sanction rewards to private individuals was conferred on police officers in the middle of 1912.)

I hope that something will be done to increase such co-operation by the prompt payment of expenses to complainants from funds placed at the disposal of police officers for that purpose. It is interesting to note that although the public

are not often ready to give active support to the police yet they undoubtedly appreciate the presence of the police. When after the re-allocation a police station has been abolished the abolition has invariably been followed by a petition for its restoration.

Police officers also have instructions to avoid as far as possible unnecessary delay and annoyance to witnesses by repeated and unnecessary examination. There is room for a considerable reduction in the delays occurring in the disposal of cases by the courts. The co-operation of Magistrates in this matter and also by the prompt payment of batta is essential. I hope also that the attention which is being paid to talaiyaris and to the necessity of appointing more village servants so as to relieve talaiyaris from some of their extraneous duties will have its effect in bringing the police force into closer touch with the people.

Another cause which militates against detection is the want of sufficient prosecuting officers. This matter has been brought to the notice of Government in a separate communication.

Another reason frequently assigned for short detection is the unwillingness of many Magistrates to convict cases which should be convicted. I should be going outside my province, were I to discuss this question. I will only say that an essential condition of any effort to raise the tone and increase the efficiency of police work is the raising of the tone and the increasing of the efficiency of the subordinate magistracy.

As regards the superior officers of the department, on the introduction of the re-allocation scheme the Superintendents were placed in a very difficult position. Whatever hopes the scheme might contain for the future, the Superintendents were naturally chiefly interested in the police work of their districts in the present. The work had to be done, and a conscientious Superintendent who meant to see that it was done, was naturally inclined to depend on his Inspectors, who were competent and experienced, to do work which according to the new system should be done by Sub-Inspectors. This however was a transition stage and the Superintendents have loyally endeavoured to carry out the principles of the new system by concentrating much of their own attention on the training and improvement of the Sub-Inspectors and by impressing on Inspectors the importance of doing the same. I look confidently to these endeavours to bring about a gradual improvement in the capacity of Sub-Inspectors and a consequent improvement in detection.

The number of cases personally investigated by gazetted officers during 1913 and 1914 is given below, the work done by Personal Assistants to Superintendents being shown separately as ordered by Government :—

	Number of cases for personal investigation.		Number of cases investigated.		Percentage.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Superintendents' ranges—						
By Superintendents	951	882	635	356	66.8	40.4
By Personal Assistants				235		26.6
				591		67.0
Sub-divisions—						
By Assistant (including Deputy) Superintendents.	903	1,003	486	632	53.8	63.0
Total ...	1,854	1,885	1,121	1,223	60.5	64.9

Note.—Number of false cases investigated :—

Main ranges	Superintendents	23	37
Sub-divisions	Personal Assistants	14	48
	Assistants or Deputy Superintendents		
	Total ...	85	

The number of cases investigated was below 50 per cent. in the Superintendent's range in Jeypore, Bellary and Salem districts and in the sub-divisions of Balliguda, Koraput, Kandukur and Hosur. With a few exceptions, the officers

have generally realised their responsibilities and have conducted their investigations in such a manner as to guide and instruct the Sub-Inspectors. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, remarks on the hurried manner in which investigations were made by Personal Assistants in his range, particularly in Guntūr district. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, considers that though a high percentage of grave crimes was investigated in the Superintendent's range of the Coimbatore district the investigation in a majority of cases consisted of a hurried visit to the scene of crime and the examination of a few witnesses. Such investigations are of little value. What is wanted is quality and not quantity and it should be borne in mind that a single case thoroughly investigated does more good than a number of cases investigated hurriedly and in a haphazard manner.

The proportion of cases in which investigation was refused to the total number of cases reported under classes I to V was 4.5 per cent. against 4.2 per cent. in 1913. The percentage was highest in Salem (12.2). In this presidency the provisions of section 157 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code are not resorted to as freely as they should be, partly owing to the unwillingness of officers to allow discretion to their subordinates and partly because such cases vitiate the statistics of detection as they are classed as true. Some of these cases are not really offences, while many others would, on investigation, be referred as false. A suggestion that the false cases might be shown separately from true ones in Statement A (Part I), by sub-dividing column 6 into two columns was made during the year but did not meet with the approval of Government. A large proportion of cases at present referred by the police after investigation as wilfully and maliciously false and struck off by Magistrates could appropriately have been dealt with under section 157(b), Criminal Procedure Code, but the police seem to be under the idea that to establish the falsity of a complaint and prosecute the complainant is far more efficacious as a preventive than to refuse investigation in what are obviously false cases. No doubt in a matter like this the action of the police should be regulated by local conditions, but at the same time I cannot help thinking that a freer use of section 157 (b) by the police generally would result in a saving of time and energy which could be utilised for better purposes. I may mention that the percentage of cases not investigated to those reported in classes I to V in 1913 was 45.2 in the United Provinces and 44.8 in the Central Provinces, whereas the percentage returned by Salem in 1914, the highest on record in this presidency, was only 12.2. As a result apparently of a free refusal to investigate, the proportion of cases struck off as false or due to mistake of fact, etc., in the provinces named was remarkably low, being only 3.6 and 3.8 per cent., respectively, compared with 21.5 per cent. in this presidency in 1913 and 20.9 per cent. in 1914.

The number of cases referred to the police by the Magistrates under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code declined to 2,862 (2,502 cognizable and 360 non-cognizable) from 3,100 in the previous year, and 1,954 cases were referred back by the police as false. The number of Magistrates' references was again large in Tanjore and North Arcot, while in South Arcot, North Malabar and South Malabar there was a satisfactory fall, which is attributed to the instructions issued by the District Magistrates. In Anantapur and Trichinopoly there was a perceptible increase.

The total number of sessions held in the mufassal during the year was 308 against 313 in 1913. The District Superintendents attended 80 of them, their Personal Assistants 56 and the Sub-Divisional officers 83, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 82, 41 and 87 respectively. In Madras City there were four sessions and the Commissioner attended all of them as also the Deputy Commissioners.

Property lost and recovered.

25. The subjoined statement compares the amount of property lost and recovered in police cases during the past three years.

Property lost and recovered. (Police cases.)

Districts.	1912.			1913.			1914.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
Madras City	1,18,934	27,662	23.3	1,02,913	20,875	20.3	1,05,152	26,183	24.9	
Ganjām	69,777	10,724	15.4	63,321	5,182	8.2	69,353	10,153	14.6	
Vizagapatam	98,783	29,327	29.7	73,645	21,210	28.8	1,06,989	8,264	7.7	
Jeypore	12,389	2,605	21.0	18,740	5,636	30.1	17,856	4,181	23.4	
Gōdāvari	1,16,689	20,030	17.2	1,25,501	14,280	11.4	1,50,114	25,082	16.7	
Kistna	1,16,372	20,638	17.7	1,55,257	21,476	13.8	97,967	17,552	18.2	
Guntūr	67,757	9,085	13.4	68,925	8,029	11.8	71,653	19,176	26.8	
Nellore	64,141	11,337	17.7	72,779	13,623	18.7	75,552	14,371	19.0	
Kurnool	73,357	10,386	14.2	74,550	12,391	17.3	75,050	10,238	13.6	
Bellary	1,01,231	18,270	18.0	83,145	10,294	12.4	85,844	14,854	17.3	
Anantapur	53,458	7,065	11.9	51,998	10,247	19.7	69,701	10,339	14.8	
Cuddapah	74,122	9,007	12.2	68,640	8,175	11.9	61,648	11,386	18.5	
Chittoor	84,889	8,803	10.4	78,074	19,974	25.6	59,273	8,499	14.3	
North Arcot	74,103	14,144	19.1	83,627	14,482	17.3	81,185	10,803	13.3	
Chingleput	44,427	6,483	14.6	37,340	5,368	14.4	35,350	6,755	19.1	
South Arcot	78,123	10,814	13.8	99,386	16,320	16.4	80,309	16,319	20.3	
Tanjore	1,01,978	17,611	17.3	1,12,702	17,593	15.6	1,00,658	17,202	17.1	
Trichinopoly	78,355	12,729	16.7	76,869	16,011	20.8	86,649	16,590	19.1	
Madras	1,11,329	23,968	21.5	1,04,209	23,865	22.9	1,21,589	30,397	25.0	
Rāmnād	62,542	16,732	26.8	90,622	10,387	11.4	81,680	15,717	19.2	
Tinnevely	63,738	11,548	18.1	91,561	32,803	35.8	71,540	11,773	16.5	
Salem	54,847	8,584	15.7	66,219	7,964	12.0	57,536	7,781	13.5	
Coimbatore	74,778	18,900	25.3	89,779	27,271	30.4	1,13,773	18,823	16.5	
The Nilgiris	8,032	1,423	17.7	10,967	2,329	21.2	9,378	3,809	40.5	
South Malabar	47,886	6,250	13.1	59,875	5,547	9.3	52,814	7,014	13.3	
North Malabar	12,085	2,016	16.7	17,413	6,944	39.9	9,489	2,718	28.6	
South Canara	30,121	8,601	28.6	39,028	16,446	42.2	36,181	7,339	20.3	
The Railway Police, Madras	22,575	5,872	26.0	40,108	10,013	25.0	49,528	18,842	38.5	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	29,913	4,299	14.4	38,800	5,986	15.4	52,788	15,107	28.6	
Total	19,50,752	3,54,993	18.2	20,95,993	4,01,216	19.1	20,77,599	3,87,347	18.6	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years—Rs. 9,271.

The value of property lost during the year under report though less than in the previous year was still above the figure for 1912. Gōdāvari reported the heaviest loss. As compared with the preceding year, the decrease was marked in Kistna, Tinnevely, South Arcot and Chittoor, while Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari and Coimbatore showed an appreciable increase. The percentage of recovery was about the same as in the previous year. In a single case of dacoity committed in Vizagapatam district jewels and cash of a total value of Rs. 30,000 were reported to have been lost.

26. There was an increase in the total number of cases decided during the year in classes I to V (14,947 against 14,525) and the percentage of successful prosecutions remained almost the same as in the previous year (72.6 against 72.0). The highest percentage of success was, as in the past, shown by Madras City, while Rāmnād and Nellore showed the poorest results. There was a marked improvement in the Nilgiris, South Canara, Tinnevely and Ganjām districts and a perceptible falling off in Bellary and Cuddapah districts.

Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the mufassal appeared in a smaller number of original cases than in the preceding year (4,063 against 4,605) and the percentage of cases which ended in conviction was slightly higher (66.3 against 65.2). The work done by them in appeals remained the same in quantity as well as in quality. With the exception of the Railway Police districts, Tanjore returned the lowest figure. In Madras City, these officers appeared only in original cases, the number of such cases being 1,384 against 1,466, of which 1,225 ended in conviction against 1,223 in the previous year. In Jeypore district the need for a prosecuting agency is keenly felt.

In many if not in all districts the prosecution of cases as at present conducted leaves much to be desired. The prosecuting staff is too small and many cases have to be prosecuted by Sub-Inspectors who are undoubtedly not qualified to

do so. Here again a war waged against unnecessary delays and adjournments would be of the greatest benefit to the police. If cases could be promptly taken up and disposed of with the least delay possible, Prosecuting Inspectors would be able to see their cases through more often than is now the case. The question of the prosecuting staff is now engaging attention. It is certain that either the staff will have to be increased or some other agency will have to be tried in addition.

27. Among inadequate sentences and retrials the following instances may be mentioned:—In Kistna district, a person found guilty of theft in five cases was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment in one of them. This sentence was enhanced by the High Court to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. In a brutal case of rape, the Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, sentenced two persons to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, but the High Court enhanced the punishment to five years' rigorous imprisonment. In South Arcot district the sentences passed in six cases of prosecutions for preferring false complaints were inadequate and the District Magistrate has drawn the attention of all magistrates to the necessity of inflicting deterrent punishments for such offences. In Tinnevely district, the punishment awarded in each of two cases under section 211 (2nd paragraph) of the Indian Penal Code was fine only. This was not only inadequate but illegal. The High Court altered the punishment to one month's simple imprisonment in one case and three months' rigorous imprisonment in the other. With a view to appropriate sentences being passed, orders were issued by the District Magistrate of this district that certain cases should in the first instance be charged before the Sub-Divisional First-class Magistrates. In North Arcot district, an old offender who had had eight previous convictions and was charged under sections 379 and 75, Indian Penal Code, was found guilty of theft and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by a Sub-Magistrate, whereas the punishment on the last previous conviction had been three years' rigorous imprisonment. In Rārnād district a case under section 304, Indian Penal Code, in which the punishment inflicted was seven years' rigorous imprisonment, was retried by the Sessions Judge, Madura who sentenced the accused to transportation for life. In the same district a was charged under section 302, Indian Penal Code, for murdering his wife. The Sessions Judge convicted him under section 304, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The High Court however convicted him under section 302 and sentenced him to transportation for life. A case in Jeypore district which ended in conviction under section 325, Indian Penal Code, and sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment, was retried with the result that the accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 304, Indian Penal Code. In Cuddapah district a merchant's clerk was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for criminal breach of trust. The Deputy Magistrate quashed the conviction, but the High Court confirmed the original conviction and sentence. In the Nilgiris a woman accused of burying her new born baby was discharged by the Taluk Magistrate, Ootacamund. The case was retried by the Additional Sessions Judge of the Nilgiris with the result that the woman was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment under section 317, Indian Penal Code.

28. Escapes from police custody were more numerous than in the previous year, 154 against 140. One hundred and five (or 68.2 per cent.) of the runaways were recaptured besides 16 who had escaped in previous years. The largest number of escapes was in Bellary. The police were held to be free from blame in 85 cases. In the remaining cases, 85 police officers were punished departmentally and 75 were prosecuted, 46 being convicted.

While escorting prisoners concerned in a case of theft, a party of police constables in Bellary district was attacked by about 20 dacoits. The prisoners escaped with handcuffs and chains while the dacoits robbed the police of a carbine, a bayonet and a sword. The carbine and chains were subsequently recovered and the case was under inquiry at the close of the year. A prisoner who had

escaped from the Kavali sub-jail in Nellore district and been recaptured, again escaped owing to the neglect of the guard. The prisoner was re-arrested and the members of the guard were punished. In Chittoor, two prisoners who were handcuffed and were being escorted in a cart, jumped out of the cart, broke the handcuffs and after overpowering the police constables escaped with a carbine. They were recaptured and charged under sections 394 and 224, Indian Penal Code, but were acquitted in the sessions. The District Magistrate moved for a retrial under section 225B, Indian Penal Code, but the High Court declined to interfere. A convict prisoner who was being escorted from Bellary to Polavaram jumped from the train while it was in motion with his handcuffs and chain. The two constables who escorted him were prosecuted. In Salem, an under-trial prisoner who had escaped from the Hosūr sub-jail returned and voluntarily surrendered himself before the Magistrate. He was convicted under section 224, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

29. There was again a decrease in the number of cases struck off as "maliciously and wilfully false," 4,858 against 5,016 in 1913, only eight districts showing an increase. The number of such cases was largest in Coimbatore as in the previous year and the figures for South Arcot and Salem were also high. Complainants were prosecuted in 401 cases, in 81 of which the sanction of the Magistrate was obtained. Conviction was secured in 152 or 37.9 per cent. of the cases against 30.4 per cent. in 1913 and 31.5 per cent. in 1912. Prosecutions for false complaints are necessarily small in number as convictions are difficult to obtain and a discharge or acquittal has harmful consequences. The award of compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, would to a large extent reduce the evil of false complaints.

Out of 145,576 cases prosecuted by the police, 403 were found false after trial, the percentage working out to 0.3, the same as in the previous year. It was again largely exceeded in Cuddapah, South Canara and Chittoor, but Jeypore and Kurnool showed an improvement.

30. The following statement shows the number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day in each of the past two years.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1914.

Class of persons.	1	2	Number brought under surveillance during the year				Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the register during the year				10	11	12	13		12 (a)	13										
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	By reason of having left the district.				Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.								
		Number at large on 31st December 1913, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.	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 1914.	Number at large on 31st December 1914.	Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.	Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.													
		Males	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.													
		Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.	Females.													
Known depredators	...	11,513	723	21	1,617	26	2,217	18	259	5	223	1	1,102	13	489	9	873	38	2,053	12	11,071	97	1,432	34	1,010	9	
Receivers of stolen goods	...	1,151	48	15	19	2	301	12	22	2	19	2	259	13	30	2	59	3	13	1	1,054	41	13	1	83	1	
Suspected persons	...	11,174	95	470	2	318	3	3,252	48	173	1	122	2	1,332	14	508	7	1,125	31	384	1	11,580	98	584	11	243	1
Total	...	* 23,838	* 253	1,208	24	1,954	31	5,770	78	454	8	364	5	2,693	40	1,027	18	2,087	72	2,450	12	23,695	231	1,979	46	1,286	10

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1913 are due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

The rules regarding the maintenance of history sheets and surveillance register and the surveillance of criminals were revised during the year, the attention of district officers being drawn to the necessity of limiting the entries in the surveillance register to a number that could be effectively watched. It has also been ordered that the watching of such persons should be undertaken by the regular police or the village police or by both, according to necessity and convenience.

The total number of bad characters at large on the 31st December 1914 was about the same as on the last day of the previous year (23,926 against 24,091). The number newly registered during the year was 5,848 against 6,264. There was a decrease in the number of K.D.'s as well as suspects registered but a slight increase in the number of receivers registered. The number of bad characters removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime was 2,733 against 3,056 in 1913.

Of the 23,926 bad characters who were at large, 2,025 or 8.5 per cent. were out of view, an improvement as compared with the previous year in which the percentage was 10.2. The percentage in Madras City was largest (20.1) and those returned by Ganjam, Trichinopoly and Tanjore were also high, but the figures relating to the two districts last named were appreciably less than in the preceding year. Tinnevely showed the lowest percentage and was followed by Madura and Nellore.

The number of registered bad characters convicted during the year was 1,296 against 1,229 in the previous year, the number of receivers convicted being 33 against 17.

The co-operation between the South Arcot District police and Pondicherry police was satisfactory throughout the year and cordial relations have been established between the Tanjore District police and the French police at Karaikkal in the matter of reporting the movements of bad characters. An improvement in the relations between the Kistna District police and the Hyderabad police is also reported.

The following statement shows that there was a further decrease in the number of houses of bad repute, which occurred under all heads except "notorious gambling houses":—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Toddy shops resorted to by thieves	892	896	794
Brothels in cantonments	13	12	9
Houses of receivers of stolen goods	1,106	1,111	1,025
Notorious gambling houses	267	238	247
Total	2,278	2,257	2,075

The only marked variations in the figures returned by the several districts were the decrease in the number of "toddy shops resorted to by thieves" in Kistna district and in the number of "houses of receivers of stolen goods" in Guntur district and the increase under the latter head in Kurnool and Nellore districts.

The following were declared criminal tribes during the year:—

- (1) Vanganur pariahs of North Arcot, Chittoor, Chingleput and Nellore districts,
- (2) Jogis of North Arcot, Chingleput, Chittoor and South Arcot districts,
- (3) A gang of hired assassins consisting of 28 persons frequenting the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur,
- (4) Kilagudi kallars of Madura district,
- (5) Kondadoras of Vizagapatam district, and
- (6) Vellayankuppam padayachis of South Arcot district.

Section 10 (b) of the Criminal Tribes Act—notifying residence, etc.—has been made applicable to all the registered members of these tribes. The movements of no fresh tribe were restricted during the year under section 12 of the Act. The number of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year was 10,256 and the total number registered up to the end of 1914 was 15,990. (The number registered in 1913 was 5,734 and not 5,462 as stated in the report for that year.)

All the five settlements which were notified under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act in the beginning of the year, viz., those at Kalichedu and Kavali in Nellore district, at Sitanagaram in Guntūr district, at Bommanigedda in Chittoor district and at Kammapuram or Aziznagar in South Arcot district were in existence at the end of the year. They continued to be worked on the lines indicated in the last report and were inspected regularly by District Officers from September 1914. The strength of each settlement on the last day of the year was—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Kalichedu	353	442	466	1,261
Kavali	194	180	286	660
Sitanagaram	160	184	213	557
Bommanigedda	148	125	120	393
Kammapuram or Aziznagar	168	123	68	359

The outbreak of the war led to the closing of the mica mines owned by Messrs Brandt & Co., whereon the settlers at Kalichedu had been employed and consequently this settlement suffered seriously from lack of means of employing the settlers. Owing to this, it was not possible to admit more members to the settlement.

There were several escapes during the year from the settlements, especially from Bommanigedda, where the supervision by the officer of the Salvation Army during the early part of the year was lax. This officer was replaced and since then matters have improved a great deal. There was an accidental fire at the Kammapuram settlement which was thereafter moved a mile away to a piece of ground which offered greater facilities for building and which proved drier and healthier. At the close of the year over a hundred houses were constructed and 120 acres of land brought under cultivation. Some of the settlers at Kalichedu, Kavali and Sitanagaram have been employed as watchers within the settlement as are convict warders in jails. It is also reported that a case of burglary committed at Madanapalle by some Korachas of the Bommanigedda settlement was successfully worked up from information furnished by some of the settlers themselves, and that by means of information supplied by the inmates of Kalichedu settlement a case of theft in which a few of their comrades were concerned was discovered.

The number of persons convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year was 614. There were no prosecutions under section 24 of the Act and only three instances in which enhanced punishment was awarded under section 23 (1).

The agricultural settlement at Bethapudi in Guntūr district, which however is not yet a settlement under the Criminal Tribes Act, was also in existence at the end of the year, being managed by the Salvation Army. This is what may be called a good-conduct settlement, i.e., men who behave well at Sitanagaram are sent to this place and those who misbehave here are removed to Sitanagaram. The strength of the settlement at the close of the year was 691 consisting of 200 males, 196 females and 295 children. Captain H. Robilliard, the manager, works the settlement on sound lines and deserves thanks for his praiseworthy efforts. The thanks of Government are in my opinion also due to Major Mackenzie of the

Salvation Army, to the Rev. S. D. Bawden and to Mr. Hedin for the work which they have done in the settlements at Sitanagaram, Kavali and Aziznagar respectively.

At the close of the year Government sanctioned a proposal for the establishment of a voluntary settlement at Bapatla under the management of the Rev. G. N. Thomssen, President of the local Church Panchayat, for Yanadi families of known criminal propensities.

That the establishment of the criminal settlements has had a beneficial effect is shown by the fact that there has been a reduction in the more serious forms of crime against property (dacoity, robbery and house-breaking) in districts which previously were the favourite hunting grounds of the criminal gangs settled. There was also a noticeable decrease in the total value of property lost in such cases in those districts during the year 1914 as compared with the previous year. The District Magistrate, Nellore, observes that after the settlements were started the public have been more ready to give information than previously, because the person reported against is removed to the settlement and there is no fear of reprisals.

The settlements or prisoners' homes opened in Madras City and Guntūr Town at the end of the previous year for the reception and reclamation of prisoners conditionally released under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code contained the following number at the end of the year:—

Madras City—42 men, including one staying voluntarily, and two women.
Guntūr Town—61 men, 10 women and 15 children.

An industrial home for the children of members of criminal tribes whose movements are restricted under section 12 of the Criminal Tribes Act was started at Perambur under the management of the Salvation Army. The number of children in this home on the last day of the year was 21.

Five more families of Rudrapad Korachas in Bellary district were settled during the year, but the extent of land cultivated was smaller than in the previous year, owing to the fact that some of the lands where the soil is poor have been given up. Report speaks well of the settled families who are said to be leading a peaceful life as agriculturists.

The number of Donga Woddars at the Siddhapuram settlement in Kurnool district on the 31st December 1914 was 112 (30 men, 40 women and 42 children). The members are doing well and earning good wages. The school is very well managed. A recommendation that this settlement should be notified under the Criminal Tribes Act is before Government.

The number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 1,765 against 1,674 in 1913, the increase occurring in most districts. There was however a marked fall in Anantapur and Vizagapatam. The figures returned by Madras City and Coimbatore were the largest.

The number of persons ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 558 against 600 in 1913, and 195 persons were prosecuted for breach of the rules, of whom 163 were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 174 and 138 respectively.

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases during the last five years are given below.

Security for good
behaviour.

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.				1914.			
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
Madras City	86	32	81	24	80	24	22	16	...	72.7	27	20	...	74.1
Ganjām	88	88	85	34	54	42	64	88	2	61.3	80	72	3	96.0
Vizagapatam	94	68	89	34	61	49	54	35	2	67.3	48	38	2	86.4
Jeypore	116	55	26	12	33	17	47	42	2	93.3	142	112	2	80.7
Gōdāvari	155	99	125	59	127	47	148	76	17	62.8	81	38	4	50.7
Kistna	78	22	68	25	148	95	146	82	25	68.9	243	181	24	64.2
Guntūr	805	183	198	122	116	72	278	173	14	74.9	173	93	26	65.0
Nellore	315	201	187	55	163	68	178	49	16	48.5	69	23	16	48.9
Kurnool	182	106	270	170	158	83	257	165	22	70.2	214	120	38	68.2
Bellary	99	69	84	58	280	124	134	78	10	62.9	132	76	19	67.3
Anantapur	178	85	114	71	125	71	151	90	3	67.2	138	67	33	65.0
Cuddapah	128	48	101	50	79	44	186	121	20	73.8	178	116	2	67.8
Chittoor	146	100	85	23	167	92	120	87	5	84.3	111	58	3	52.3
North Arcot	...	...	81	50	110	70	135	85	24	81.7	164	105	8	63.6
Chingleput	95	55	73	55	72	62	82	41	9	82.0	156	106	6	70.7
South Arcot	201	85	273	111	198	73	235	119	36	84.7	145	51	33	51.5
Tanjore	123	62	66	46	82	46	112	75	7	71.4	127	87	21	82.1
Trichinopoly	114	73	119	81	133	85	99	64	6	68.8	65	37	10	68.5
Madura	271	181	218	118	263	131	312	95	188	82.6	410	251	100	70.9
Rāmnād	143	61	115	82	120	46	85	36	11	50.0	166	98	23	70.0
Tinnevely	174	73	206	122	237	140	189	153	9	85.6	77	54	2	72.0
Salem	180	80	83	41	65	80	88	30	3	63.8	44	31	8	75.6
Coimbatore	135	91	48	37	100	50	122	72	24	74.2	96	45	17	58.4
The Nilgiris	6	3	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
South Malabar	64	41	60	25	52	21	85	20	3	79.3	16	7	3	87.5
North Malabar	13	3	21	8	10	6	15	14	...	93.3	10	9	...	100.0
South Canara	39	27	43	31	40	28	52	29	7	69.0	35	23	4	79.3
The Railway Police, Madras.	20	14	4	11	12	8	7	4	...	66.7	21	5	4	29.4
The Railway Police Trichinopoly.	17	9	23	11	31	19	9	7	...	77.8	30	22	2	81.5
Total	3,415	1,997	2,787	1,577	3,087	1,683	3,315	1,906	165	71.3	3,188	1,794	498	68.4

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

There was a decrease in the number of persons put up, which was noticeable in Tinnevely, Nellore, Guntūr and South Arcot. In Nellore, besides the small number of persons dealt with, the results were also the poorest. In this district there was an increase in grave crime under every head except cattle-theft in spite of the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act and this suggests that local criminals and receivers and former accomplices of members of criminal tribes were not properly controlled. The Superintendent of Guntūr states that an appreciable fall in crime occurred in circles in which security sections were used and therefore concludes that only the right persons were proceeded against. In South Arcot there was a satisfactory decrease in crime. Good work was done in some districts especially Ganjām, Jeypore, Kistna, Chingleput and Trichinopoly Railway Police and all these except Jeypore showed a fall in crime. In Madura and Rāmnād a larger number of persons were bound over than in the previous year but without any effect on crime. In Gōdāvari, cases were not handled in a satisfactory manner and the Superintendent is giving his personal attention to the matter. Better results could have been obtained in Chittoor and Madras Railway Police districts but for the attitude of certain Divisional Magistrates.

The number of receivers bound over was smaller than in the previous year (16 against 47). The number of K.D.'s bound over was 532.

During the year 16 persons were bound over in Tinnevely district for enforcing payment of kaval fees.

Cases of 498 persons were pending disposal by Magistrates at the end of the year, against 465 in 1913. In Madura alone the number was 190, of which 153 were more than two months old.

Of the 1,794 persons bound over, 1,108 were sent to jail for failure to furnish security. The percentage of persons so dealt with was small in Kurnool, Madura and Tinnevely. The average amount of security demanded was about the same as in 1913 (Rs. 223 against Rs. 220). The figures for Tanjore and Ganjām were Rs. 837 and Rs. 525 respectively.

Of the 33 persons who had been bound over under the security sections but released from jail and sent to the East India Distilleries, Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevely district, during 1913, two left the factory in that year, one with permission and the other without permission, and the remaining 31 were there on the last day of that year. Of these, 2 absconded and 25 left with permission during 1914, while 4 others were sent there in that year. The number of persons working at the factory on the 31st December 1914 was 8. Of these, six—two belonging to the batch of 1913 and four to that of 1914—have since left the factory with permission. The conduct of the men while in the factory was reported to be satisfactory. I consider the scheme useful, as by settling the men to work at the factory some at least may be induced to reform.

31. Mr. P. B. Thomas held charge of the department throughout the year. The staff was increased by 3 Sub-Inspectors. Besides several enquiries of a confidential nature, the work of the Criminal Investigation Department year consisted mainly in the registration of fresh criminal

gangs and of fresh members of those already registered, investigations into railway mail thefts and certain cases of cheating and the seizure of seditious literature. Enquiries into the circulation of counterfeit coins are still continuing and have disclosed the fact that the shroffing in district treasuries is defective and that the cutting of base coins is neglected.

As regards the maintenance of crime charts, it was found that the central chart kept in the Criminal Investigation Department was of no practical value and it was therefore abolished, the maintenance of the chart in districts being left to the discretion of the Superintendent.

The number of references to the Finger-print Bureau for the antecedents of suspected persons was slightly in excess of that in the previous year (14,446 against 14,182) and the number of identifications was 3,056 or 21.2 per cent. against 23.8 in 1913. These figures include 2,727 references from other provinces and Native States, of which 311 were identified. As in the previous year, the Criminal Investigation Department, Nellore and Kistna districts and Madras City in this presidency, and the Federated Malay States, Mysore and Kolar outside this presidency, made the largest number of references. The headless corpse of a man in Tinnevely district was successfully identified by an examination of the finger impressions. The case was established to be a murder and ended in conviction at the sessions but the High Court quashed the conviction. In two more instances finger impressions were the only means of identification of otherwise unidentifiable corpses.

The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 11,022 and excluding the 5,571 slips eliminated in the course of the year, the total number on record at its close was 159,847. Finger impression slips of persons convicted under the Excise Act are being filed in the Bureau, at the request of the Board of Revenue, the number so recorded during the year being 27. The members of the Bureau continued to give expert evidence in civil and criminal cases. Written opinions were furnished in 87 instances against 14 in 1913, the large increase being due to the numerous references from the Postal department.

The Sub-Inspector-Testers entered on their duties on the 1st June. Up to the close of the year, 5,287 slips were tested by them and fresh ones had to be prepared in 1,365 cases. Five serious errors were detected by them, in all of which the finger impressions of persons other than those who were convicted were found entered.

32. The port police at the Cocanada harbour did good work; 12 cases of theft and 6 of criminal breach of trust were put up during the year, of which 4 and 2 respectively ended in conviction. The specification for a suitable vessel to replace the launch "Commerce" has been

Port Police.

prepared by the Royal Indian Marine and approved. A special force consisting of one Sub-Inspector and twelve constables was sanctioned to patrol the harbour at Cuddalore and prevent thefts but had not much work to do owing to the cessation of the groundnut export trade after the war began.

33. There was a further decrease in the total number of warrants pending execution on the last day of the year, 1,677 against 1,790. The number pending for more than one year was 542 against 614, while the warrants pending for more than six months but less than a year numbered 240 against 334 in the previous year. The number of unexecuted warrants was larger in Trichinopoly, South Malabar and Tanjore than in the other districts, but in Tanjore the number was considerably less than in the preceding year.

34. Nellore district and the training schools in Vellore were inspected by Mr. Gillman. Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, C.I.E., as acting Inspector-General, inspected the districts of Coimbatore, Chittoor, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Salem. I visited the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Guntur, Nellore, the Nilgiris, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Bellary, Anantapur, Coimbatore, South Malabar and North Malabar. All the districts were inspected during the year by the Deputy Inspectors-General with the exception of Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore. Now that there is an additional Deputy Inspector-General, it is hoped that it will be possible for each Deputy Inspector-General to inspect all the districts in his range in a year. Four stations in North Malabar and one station in the Bladrachalam sub-division of Godavari district were not inspected by District officers. All the rest in the presidency were inspected, some of them more than once.

CONCLUSION.

35. Twelve circles were formed during the year and the re-allocation was completed in Jeypore, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem and Tanjore districts. The number of circles which remained to be formed on the last day of the year to complete the re-allocation in the presidency was five—one in Kistna, two in Guntur and two in Madras. Guntur has since been completed and proposals relating to the other two districts are now before Government.

36. Quarters existed on the 31st December 1914 for 139 Sub-Inspectors, 80 sergeants, 1,431 head constables and 11,707 constables. Sanction was accorded about the end of the year for the renting of houses for the constabulary in Madras City not provided with Government quarters. This concession has since been partly extended to the mufassal.

37. All the Deputy Inspectors-General did most excellent work. With my short experience as Inspector-General, I feel some delicacy in commenting on the work of these officers, the value of which is well-known to Government. The services of Mr. Carmichael have been recognized by Government in the award of a C.I.E. and the King's Police Medal, distinctions which he has most thoroughly earned. I owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Hamilton for the able and energetic manner in which he has carried out the duties of Assistant Inspector-General.

Mr. H. E. Williams did able work as assistant to Mr. Thomas in the Criminal Investigation Department.

The work of the following officers deserves special mention:—

Superintendents.—Messrs. Hasted, Bernays, J. Moore, Hitchcock, Rowlandson and Clinch;

Assistant Superintendents.—Messrs. Withinshaw, Sayers, Happell, Beckett, Tottenham and Wright;

Deputy Superintendents.—Messrs. Muhammad Aminud-din Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Rao Bahadur T. Venkoba Rao, E. H. H. Lewis, P. Sanyasayya Nayudu,

Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi, Khan Sahib, N. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Rao Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai, A. K. Raja Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, S. Ponnuranga Mudaliyar, V. G. Muhammad Khan Sahib, Khan Sahib, and Rao Sahib A. Kubchand.

Among Inspectors the services of the following are commended to the notice of Government:—J. W. M. North and E. J. S. Nicholas of Madras City; F. E. Ellis, Yusuf Ali Sahib, Khan Sahib and K. Sriramulu Nayudu of Ganjam; M. Ranga Achari and C. Shaw of Vizagapatam; M. L. Narasimham and P. Kanakarazu of Jeypore; A. Leech and S. Ranga Rao Nayudu of Godavari; S. Venkatarama Ayyar and S. Satyanarayana of Kistna; Saiyid Qasim Sahib and P. Guruswami Ayyar of Guntur; C. Duraiswami Ayyar and C. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu of Nellore; W. Sparkes and M. A. Gurumurti Ayya of Kurnool; C. Ramanatha Ayyar and G. Smith of Bellary; K. Srinivasa Ayyangar and K. C. Krishnama Achari of Anantapur; B. V. Ranga Rao Nayudu, E. Ramaswami Nayudu and N. Parthasarathi Ayyangar of Chittoor; K. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar, S. Abdul Rahim Sahib and G. Vesey of North Arcot; T. V. Srinivasaraghava Achari, K. R. Sitarama Ayyar and Muhammad Kalimullah Sahib Cheedah of Chingleput; C. Kuppa Achari and S. Rangaswami Ayyangar of South Arcot; J. E. Webb, K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar and J. F. Wilkins of Tanjore; T. Seshagiri Rao of Trichinopoly; Rao Sahib S. Velayudam Pillai, K. Venkatarama Ayyar and P. N. Subrahmanya Pillai of Madras; E. Subrahmanya Pillai, D. J. Winfred and T. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar of Tinnevely; C. Walker, J. S. Devadas Nadar, Muhammad Habibulla Quraishi Sahib and A. Swaminatha Pillai of Salem; G. R. Humphreys, S. Arbuthaswami Pillai and Jacob Nargunam of Coimbatore; N. L. Mitchell of the Nilgiris; K. Achyutan Nayar, E. Govinda Kidavu and G. Stagg of South Malabar; K. P. Kuttisankara Panikkar and M. Raman Menon of North Malabar; K. Narayana Rao, Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sahib and K. Balayya of South Canara; R. Narayana Ayyangar, S. M. Perumalswami Nayudu and P. T. Duraiswami of Madras Railway Police; H. Venkateswara Ayyar and C. N. Krishna Ayya of Trichinopoly Railway Police; A. B. G. Snedell, K. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and S. Raghavendra Rao of the Criminal Investigation Department; J. Day and G. Panduranga Rao of the Provincial Training School, Vellore; D. Hill and N. Subba Rao of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore; and M. Venkatappa of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore.

M.R.Ry. A. Vittal Rao Avargal has done excellent work as manager of my office. Most Superintendents have testified to the good work done by their office managers.

38. The inter-district drill and athletic competition was held at Vellore early in the year. This and the preliminary competitions in the several districts on the results of which selections for the final competition are made are invaluable to the discipline and efficiency of the force.

On the outbreak of the war police officers were entrusted with the duty of watching foreigners at ports in addition to their regular duties. A guard of 1 Subadar and 11 constables was supplied from the strength of Tinnevely district for guard duty on the Hospital Ship "Madras."

The guard at the Cordite Factory, Aravankadu, was increased from 2 sergeants, 7 head constables and 67 constables to 2 sergeants, 9 head constables and 157 constables, and Mr. Tottenham was placed in charge of the guard in addition to other duties.

During the first few months of the war, although the loyalty of the people was never in doubt, a crop of wild rumours sprang up in various parts of the presidency. Police officers did valuable work in dispelling these rumours and in restoring confidence by acquainting people, in the ordinary course of their duties, with the broad facts of the situation.

39. The salient features of the year were—

- Summary.* (1) continued difficulty in recruitment,
(2) a slight decrease under departmental as well as judicial punishments,

(3) an increase in rewards both to police officers and to private individuals.

(4) a slight fall in the prices of food-grains and a decrease in grave crime, and

(5) a slight improvement in detection.

But for the incidents mentioned in paragraph 17, the public peace was generally well maintained. There were no prosecutions for sedition.

MADRAS,
2nd July 1915.

P. L. MOORE,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.

STATEMENT A.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paras. 24 and 26.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.					Total Magistrate true cases.	Total cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (col. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (col. 13 + 14 + 15).	Total Magistrate true cases.			
1	3	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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																	
2	131 to 136, 138.	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 234	Offences relating to coin ...	...	53	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	7	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	312, 216, 218A	Harbouring an offender ...	...	13	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	...	288	...	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	823	...	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	402	1,316	4	1,814	104	259	430	479	244	46	778	540	212	1,313	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	303, 303, 396	Murder ...	201	767	2	808	17	61	209	165	191	279	637	6	2	643	
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	...	138	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	...	211	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	67	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Attempt ...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Unnatural offence ...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth. Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	...	17	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	28	289	...	267	12	77	22	94	29	16	...	5	3	147	

18	325, 326, 329, 331, 335, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	108	732	...	900	35	174	145	228	94	64	371	316	78	687	
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt ...	334	1,730	15	2,039	97	422	298	349	169	119	652	704	102	1,856	
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 378.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	25	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	345 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	11	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	123	587	4	716	72	125	111	233	125	33	305	389	117	784	
24	304A, 388	Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,073	5,015	24	6,064	301	1,168	961	1,352	787	615	2,748	1,321	321	4,269	
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.	133	682	5	810	154	54	164	66	113	211	425	48	2	473	
26	392, 393, 394, 397.	Robbery ...	210	1,283	29	1,434	304	184	231	198	150	354	701	72	14	803	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	125	1,415	32	1,508	101	282	140	26	35	555	1,068	392	85	1,379	
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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.	...	24	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	38	1,103	934	777	16	17	42	44	15	641	1,064	1	...	1,065	
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,901	17,224	923	18,202	1,730	1,168	1,980	2,166	966	10,075	14,129	832	219	14,671	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	79	343	4	418	49	87	62	50	35	25	114	1,387	158	1,501	
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	85	241	1	275	10	49	38	38	20	22	131	55	22	186	
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	114	565	6	693	59	136	100	138	55	47	246	1,446	180	1,692	

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (col. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrate true cases.	Total Magistrate cases and conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
1	3	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
34	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	709	4,515	47	5,177	398	815	643	1,297	406	1,588	3,388	103	46	3,441
35	406 to 409	Theft of ordinary articles	1,981	19,377	1,907	19,981	1,796	3,186	1,931	4,874	1,284	7,381	14,196	2,669	680	16,866
36	411 to 414	Attempted theft	15	184	16	184	21	23	13	64	19	43	141	1	1	142
37	419, 420	Criminal breach of trust	248	1,117	11	1,454	101	313	332	386	141	99	696	1,028	168	1,664
38	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	29	458	...	536	4	35	73	301	87	4	402	35	12	487
39	419, 420	Cheating	135	347	...	482	21	63	119	145	55	43	243	180	27	423
40	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	116	720	23	813	48	196	90	145	61	53	282	3,920	421	4,303
41	401, 402	Breaking closed receptacle	1	4	...	5	1	1	...	2	2	...	4	...	1	4
		Total	3,358	26,903	1,306	29,655	2,890	4,686	3,203	6,723	2,068	9,171	19,268	7,958	1,865	27,223
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
42	295 to 297	Offences against religion	5	35	1	39	2	5	7	12	10	8	26	45	18	71
43	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.	Public and local nuisances	3,540	109,846	2	113,404	7	101	2,916	106,008	3,880	15	108,908	7,872	7,303	117,775
		Total	3,545	109,901	3	113,443	9	106	2,923	106,018	3,890	18	108,929	7,917	7,321	117,846

42 Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*

(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	10	94	...	104	...	...	14	81	9	...	90	2,531	2,513	2,621
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	100	610	...	710	...	...	54	561	36	...	801	2	2	603
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901	...	4	...	...	7	...	...	29	989	49	...	1,038	...	...	1,088
(4)	Cantonments Act XV of 1910	...	28	1,039	...	11	...	...	156	6,847	151	...	7,001	...	...	7,001
(5)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1873	...	195	7,038	...	7,233	...	...	10	521	28	...	552	12	9	562
(6)	City Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City)	...	3	682	...	685	...	...	79	521	1	...	54	...	...	61
(7)	Coffee Stealing Prevention Act VIII of 1878	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
(8)	Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
(9)	Emigration Act VII of 1908	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
(10)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,533
(11)	Forest Act V of 1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(12)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(13)	Municipal Acts IV of 1884 and III of 1904	...	24	522	...	546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533
(14)	Opium Act I of 1878	...	14	206	...	220	...	...	17	164	14	...	198	8	7	206
(15)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(16)	Petty thefts (triable by heads of villages), Regulation IV of 1821	...	...	1,367	...	1,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,367	166	129	1,533
(17)	Poisons Act I of 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(18)	Post Office Act VI of 1893	...	6	16	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
(19)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(20)	Railways Act IX of 1890	...	31	246	...	277	...	...	26	104	20	...	182	5	3	187
(21)	Registration Act XVI of 1908	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(22)	Salt Act IV of 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
(23)	Security for good behaviour (sections 103 and 110 of the Or. Pro. Code, Act V of 1898)	...	738	2,812	...	3,550	...	...	675	1,724	790	...	2,664	...	...	2,664
(24)	Security for keeping the peace (sections 107 and 108 of the Or. Pro. Code, Act V of 1898)	...	114	428	...	542	...	...	17	116	222	...	832	10	1	332
(25)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total	...	1,303	15,203	1,370	15,136	22	228	1,208	11,913	1,287	153	14,723	2,843	2,762	17,566
	Grand Total	...	11,696	175,747	3,636	183,807	4,615	7,771	10,805	128,789	9,266	20,125	131,816	23,068	12,381	184,884

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

† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1913 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1914.

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in investigation on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or in investigation on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.		
												Number arrested.	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 offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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	5	51	5	...	47	26	21	...	8	...	3	4
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	1	3	1	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	9
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	3	9	...	...	12	9	3	...	...	...	...	...
6	486A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 213, 216A	Harbouring an offender	2	38	4	...	21	10	11	...	...	...	...	2
8	224, 226, 226B and 228	Other offences against public justice	52	318	17	4	455	309	149	57	14	24	127	95
9	149 to 153, 157, 165, 169	Rioting or unlawful assembly	421	2,046	307	63	5,091	1,821	3,270	27	533	312	783	8,349
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	23	4	...	21	19	8	2	2	1	1	7
		Total	484	3,073	338	66	5,651	2,195	3,456	87	552	388	921	3,466
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	140	1,191	98	68	881	214	647	76	271	8	5	27
12	307	Attempts at murder	31	130	3	9	136	48	88	6	18	...	...	7
13	304, 306	Culpable homicide	78	328	25	12	353	162	171	14	52	14	1	22
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	8	43	4	7	84	11	23	...	4	1	...	21
		Attempt	...	5	1	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...

15	377	Unnatural offence	...	3	6	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	7	34	113	1	33	24	9	...	5	...	1	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	153	998	164	42	1,204	485	718	...	100	122	170	672
18	325, 326, 327, 331, 333, 335	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	328	Administering unwholesome drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Hurt	108	1,458	317	30	1,551	676	875	35	127	106	197	1,206
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	33	194	21	12	218	69	144	13	18	43	10	232
22	345 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	21	10	...	3	37	7	30	...	...	23	10	99
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	47	876	69	5	953	466	487	5	47	76	204	652
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	5	80	12	5	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	684	5,186	725	217	5,619	2,335	3,284	178	667	400	805	3,089
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.														
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Robbery and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	213	1,046	70	104	897	235	862	36	222	63	32	576
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	67	843	77	42	733	348	395	43	100	36	24	340
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	27	215	48	12	800	80	220	8	17	49	252	1,242
28	438, 439	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	5	258	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	54	256
29	419 to 453, 454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1	112	...	2	93	68	80	1	10	...	...	4
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	538	6,550	477	279	6,375	3,320	3,055	189	717	388	509	3,106
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	14	230	26	2	348	119	229	1	38	205	424	3,822
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	80	133	...	7	156	108	48	...	...	...	...	79
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
		Total	44	363	52	9	504	237	277	1	40	210	447	3,463

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in investigation 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 investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
34	379 to 383	Threat of death	215	2,893	174	52	3,065	1,806	1,249	32	192	79	79	227
35	406 to 409	Threat of death	423	9,013	494	205	10,489	5,379	5,110	133	575	1,070	1,570	10,408
36	411 to 414	Threat of death	25	105	2	1	104	70	34	1	5	207	205	1,535
37	419, 420	Threat of death	24	504	26	16	600	370	233	133	88	12	15	41
38	447, 448, 453 and 456	Threat of death	31	893	38	14	872	360	512	37	22	80	35	329
39	461, 462	Threat of death	1	13	3	1	14	8	6	3	11	447	1,035	8,080
		Threat of death	30	876	61	17	739	345	394	...	...	...	...	...
		Threat of death	...	2	...	...	17	4	13	...	...	...	...	...
		Threat of death	...	2	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Threat of death	780	13,937	764	310	15,896	9,062	6,834	391	868	1,875	2,940	21,227
40	396 to 397	Offences against religion	10	48	...	5	87	33	54	...	3	35	69	156
41	398, 377, 379, 380, 383, 385, 386, 389, 391 to 394 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	2,574	80,463	321	41	113,560	109,391	4,159	6	2,078	206	8,288	801
		Total	2,584	80,508	321	46	113,637	109,424	4,213	6	2,081	241	8,307	967

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in investigation 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 investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	Abkari Act I of 1888	...	55	...	...	114	94	20	...	...	...	...	...
(1)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	33	146	11	...	634	371	63	...	...	...	...	...
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	1	6	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901	...	19	348	...	...	1,038	989	49	...	...	...	...	...
(4)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901	...	4	18	...	...	12	4	8	...	...	...	...	...
(5)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	237	9,906	30	...	9,825	9,517	308	...	...	...	...	...
(6)	City Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City)	...	1	8	...	...	17	10	7	...	...	...	...	...
(7)	City Police Act III of 1888 (Madras City)	...	3	467	...	...	651	614	37	...	...	...	...	...
(8)	Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911	...	1	...	...	...	65	53	12	...	...	...	...	...
(9)	Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911	...	1	22	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
(10)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	2	...	...	...	53	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11)	Forest Act V of 1863	...	...	4	...	...	53	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
(12)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1888	...	...	272	...	...	533	523	10	...	...	...	...	...
(13)	Municipal Acts IV of 1884 and III of 1904	...	7	188	...	...	231	197	34	...	...	...	...	...
(14)	Opium Act I of 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(15)	Parochial Act VIII of 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(16)	Partly thefts (tribe by heads of villages), Regulation IV of 1821	...	...	8	...	...	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
(17)	Poisons Act I of 1904	...	1	8	...	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
(18)	Post Office Act VI of 1896	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
(19)	Prisons Act IX of 1891	...	5	161	...	...	203	147	59	...	...	...	...	...
(20)	Railways Act IX of 1860	...	...	14	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
(21)	Registration Act XVI of 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(22)	Salt Act IV of 1889	...	459	2,525	9	...	2,624	1,704	832	...	...	...	...	...
(23)	Security for good behaviour (sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code Act V of 1898).	...	64	73	10	...	683	325	343	...	...	...	...	...
(24)	Security for keeping the peace (sections 107 and 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code Act V of 1898).	...	...	3	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
(25)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	848	14,255	94	81	16,675	14,839	1,808	89	802	346	2,882	125
	Grand Total	...	5,982	123,810	2,701	988	164,338	141,431	22,927	941	5,714	3,798	16,615	36,373

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914.
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 217, 248, 259, 338, 345 and 494, Cr. P. C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
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 tranquility, etc.													
2	121 to 180, 506	Offences against the State.	121	2,552	2,673	63	225	387	1,896	1,2	22	21	23
3	137	Harboring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	12	105	117	14	5	36	52	10	5	7	1
5	161 to 168, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants.	149	631	780	94	40	275	228	143	41	...	7
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 431 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	41	157	188	43	8	107	25	15	15	2	1
7	435 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	242	243	1	4	37	195	6	6	10	1
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	23	24	3	13	3	5	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Bribe, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	353	353	6	6	35	301	5	6	2	4
		Total	325	4,063	4,388	224	301	880	2,692	291	94	35	37

11	312 to 316	...	2	16	18	11	...	2	1	1	3	...	...
12	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	375	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3	19	22	12	...	3	1	4	3	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.													
13	384 to 389	...	17	271	288	81	...	3	164	24	16	37	3
		Attempt	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
		Total	17	272	289	81	...	3	164	25	16	37	3
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.													
14	345	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	...	363	25,307	25,670	5,228	14,304	4,421	1,388	289	472	32	51
16	354	...	...	10	10	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...
17	323	...	438	21,454	21,892	2,070	18,781	3,908	1,657	416	457	18	88
		Total	801	46,775	47,576	7,298	28,182	8,332	2,499	705	929	50	89
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.													
18	417, 418	...	22	426	448	190	17	108	27	18	34	1	3
19	403 to 405	...	...	270	288	90	11	139	...	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	...	106	6,121	6,227	1,324	2,908	1,317	499	88	200	6	28
		Total	146	6,818	6,964	1,505	2,997	1,622	500	120	285	7	31
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.													
18	417, 418	...	22	426	448	190	17	108	27	18	34	1	3
19	403 to 405	...	...	270	288	90	11	139	...	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	...	106	6,121	6,227	1,324	2,908	1,317	499	88	200	6	28
		Total	146	6,818	6,964	1,505	2,997	1,622	500	120	285	7	31
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
21	298	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
22	430 to 492	...	...	83	80	6	67	...	5	2	...	...	...
23	493 to 498	...	48	1,243	1,288	252	574	351	53	25	46	...	4
24	500 to 502	...	35	630	685	243	155	209	35	18	5	...	3

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914—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, was pardoned or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned (sections 247, 248, 249, 250, 251 and 252, Cr.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	172	12,241	12,413	2,455	6,537	2,389	956	148	212	15	11
26	271 to 276, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	13	5,546	5,558	32	141	316	5,053	16	16	19	8
27	294 A	Keeping a lottery office.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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.	...	186	186	...	...	27	158	3	...	20	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	4	16	20	8	...	10	3	4	1	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	70	781	851	178	167	310	143	53	...	...	...
		Total	337	20,735	21,072	3,185	7,642	3,571	6,405	269	280	54	21
32		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.											
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	57	6,861	6,918	11	33	166	6,847	61	15	33	11
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	7	126	132	5	1	8	100	18	3	...	...
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901	...	1	4	5	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...
(4)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1894	...	6	664	670	3	6	25	635	1	...	...	...
(5)	Boundaries Act IV of 1897	...	...	5	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
(6)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
(7)	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 and I of 1891	...	69	3,078	3,147	333	1,775	650	313	76	42	1	5
(8)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	1	8	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
(9)	Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1808	...	...	54	54	...	...	1	53	...	...	...	...

(10)	Coffee Stealing Prevention Act II of 1900	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(11)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1859	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
(12)	Contract Act XIII of 1859	...	190	4,742	4,932	1,048	1,988	341	1,510	36	44	1	1
(13)	Copyright Act III of 1914	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
(14)	Court-fees Act VII of 1870	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
(15)	Criminal Procedure Code, Act V of 1898	...	...	1,954	1,955	...	...	831	1,120	...	...	...	...
(16)	Electricity Act IX of 1910	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(17)	Emigration Act XVII of 1908	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(18)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897	...	...	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(19)	Estates Land Act I of 1906	...	...	80	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(20)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	...	330	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(21)	Factories Act XII of 1911	...	...	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(22)	Fisheries Act IV of 1897	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(23)	Forest Act V of 1882	...	246	13,083	14,181	190	4,475	852	8,294	259	34	105	18
(24)	Guardians and Wards Act VIII of 1890	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(25)	Hackney Carriage Acts III of 1879 and V of 1911	...	851	12,936	13,287	...	128	247	12,403	592	...	...	...
(26)	Income Tax Act II of 1886	...	...	40	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(27)	Insolvency Act III of 1909	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(28)	Local Boards Act V of 1884	...	20	2,628	2,648	...	437	268	1,946	27	30	18	2
(29)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(30)	Merchant Shipping Act I of 1869 and VII of 1880	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(31)	Motor Vehicles Act I of 1907	...	...	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(32)	Municipal Acts IV of 1884 and III of 1904	...	2,274	21,056	26,330	278	11,374	478	11,883	2,517	8	15	6
(33)	Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(34)	Native Game and Fish Preservation Act II of 1879	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(35)	Opium Act I of 1875	...	...	42	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(36)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(37)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI of 1915.	...	...	257	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(38)	Planters' Labour Act I of 1903	...	...	1,705	2,680	25	1,452	21	406	636	...	...	...
(39)	Poisons Act I of 1904	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(40)	Police Act (by Police) XXIV of 1859	...	...	44	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(41)	Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1859	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(42)	Police Act (by others) XXIV of 1859	...	...	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(43)	Press Office Act VI of 1898	...	...	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(44)	Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(45)	Press Act I of 1910	...	...	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(46)	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(47)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	...	...	653	656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(48)	Railways Act IX of 1890	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(49)	Registration Act XVI of 1908	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(50)	Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(51)	Rivers Conservancy Act VI of 1884	...	...	73	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(52)	Salt Act IV of 1889	...	...	199	489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(53)	Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861	...	...	120	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(54)	Stamp Act II of 1899	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(55)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(56)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		4,201	75,246	79,447	1,856	21,959	4,664	47,220	4,248	180	173	49
	Grand Total		4,538	153,923	159,758	14,861	61,086	19,756	59,602	5,633	1,808	820	230

* 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 1913 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1914.

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1914—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons against whom process had issued:		Persons against whom process issued:		Persons not arrested because they absconded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted (column 11 divided by column 10 and multiplied by 100).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number of those in column 14 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks.	Persons who died, transferred, or were discharged before appearance.
			On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.														
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.																
2	131 to 130, 505	Offences against the State														
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.														
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213	Offences against public justice	57	2,615	228	12	2,880	54	534	2,085	73.5	46	161	24	3	
5	215, 225A, 227 to 228.	Offences by public servants	15	108	55	1	172	6	70	78	49.4	15	3			
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	82	603	186	4	884	22	477	267	33.8	45	53		3	
7	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 431 to 424.	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	68	213	7	2	310	5	241	41	16.4	15	8	1	1	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.		183	60		243		40	193	81.9	1	3	10		
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	1	21			23	1	3	5	23.8		13			
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.		1,018	227		1,238		244	972	78.1	6	17	8	1	
		Total	218	4,786	758	24	5,730	88	1,809	3,047	66.8	128	268	44	8	

11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage		11					3	4	1	9.1	2			
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves														
12a	376	Rape by the husband		2						2		0.0				
		Total		13					8	6	1	7.7	2			
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
13	384 to 389	Extortion	15	601	5	1	640	13	548	66	10.9	6	16		1	
		Attempt			1		1				100.0					
		Total	45	601	6	1	650	13	548	67	11.0	6	16		1	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																
14	345	Wrongful confinement		15												
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	584	47,262	169	380	47,629	15	4,780	10,865	2.136	346	29,432	8	16	
16	394	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.		15	9		24			12	6		6			
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	745	51,548	108	489	51,901	2,423	12,529	3,282	6.4	686	32,881	8	11	
		Total	1,279	98,870	316	869	99,569	7,183	23,427	5,445	5.5	1,082	62,432	16	27	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
18	417, 418	Cheating	22	870	1	8	391			883	31	8.2	9	17	1	
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	8	368	7	1	381	6	817	41	10.9	10	7		1	
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	214	13,567	79	96	13,790	674	4,255	1,003	7.3	192	7,063	4	4	
		Total	274	14,811	87	105	14,862	681	4,905	1,075	7.5	214	7,087	5	5	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
21	298	Offences against religion		12												
22	486 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	2	122						2	6	50.0		4		
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	45	2,270						979	73	8.2	38	1,074		
24	500 to 502	Defamation	76	980						621	54	5.5	9	323		6

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

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

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Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.		Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons outstanding at end of the year.		Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
			On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	On complaint.	On Magistrate's 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.	218	20,112	64	175	20,311	1,173	5,293	1,409	7-0	171	13,226	10	8		
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	12	6,613	893	6	7,007	13	769	6,158	87-9	4	123	23	4		
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...		
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.O.	Public nuisances	...	198	...	...	188	2	28	157	88-5	1	...	20	...		
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	25	114	...	...	139	...	95	16	14-0	28	...	...	...		
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	68	797	...	51	314	305	347	143	18-0	1	18	...	...		
		Total ...	446	31,208	457	251	31,843	1,680	8,031	8,189	25-9	252	13,854	53	18		
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.																	
33																	
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886		47	7,304	145	6	7,487	5	269	7,132	95-7	63	18	35	3		
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878		2	106	7	...	115	...	10	100	98-5	5	...	...	...		
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901		...	5	...	...	5	...	6	...	0-0	...	...	...	...		
(4)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1899		2	677	1	...	680	...	28	649	95-7	...	5	4	...		
(5)	Boundaries Act IV of 1837		...	5	...	...	5	...	2	3	60-0	...	...	...	...		
(6)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100-0	...	...	...	...		
(7)	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 and I of 1891		165	7,811	10	135	7,851	497	2,209	650	8-5	146	4,149	3	...		
(8)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872		...	24	...	...	24	...	24	...	0-0	...	...	...	...		

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[APPENDIX A.

[illegible]

Property stolen and recovered.

Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 9,431.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1914.

[Paras. 2 and 6.]

* *Exchanges*. 1 Sergeant and 3 Privates, sanctioned in G.O. No. 1066, Judicial, dated 23rd May 1913, who are to be employed, later to be removed to the Superintendent's headquarters to Cochin. 2 Privates, 1 from Cochin and 1 from Calicut, sanctioned in G.O. No. 2411, Judicial, dated 11th November 1913, for the Madras Station guard at Madras who are not to be employed for the present. 3 Privates, sanctioned in G.O. No. 1066, Judicial, dated 23rd May 1913, who are to be employed in the district.

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

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head constables are shown as men.

STATEMENT E---concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1914—concluded.

[illegible]

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. It includes an undistributed reserve of 14 Sub-Inspectors. The strength according to the annual report is 1,090. The difference is due to the omission therefrom of a Sergeant attached to the Titchinopoly Railway Police district.

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head constables are included in the statement of the strength of the Reserve of 14 Sub-Inspectors. The strength according to the annual statement is 1,991. There are 40 vacancies in the Reserve of Sub-Inspectors.

includes an unassigned reserve of 14 sub-inspectors. The strength according to the argument statement is due to revised figure. The variation between this figure and the actual strength shown in the argument statement is due to revised figure.

The variation between this figure and the actual strength shown in the armament statement is due to revised figures. Included 4 251 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.

^a Includes 242 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.

* Includes 237 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.

*** Includes 5,642 men punished with black marks only.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Throughout the year I held charge of the office of Commissioner of Police and Mr. C. B. Cunningham and M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusan Nayudu Garu were Deputy Commissioners of the Southern and Northern Ranges respectively and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal was Assistant Commissioner of Police.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1914 was 1,756 as against 1,755 in 1913, the increase being due to the addition of a head constable to the (George town Police Court—*vide* G.O. No. 1826; Strength and health of the force. Judicial, dated 27th August 1914

The year was a bad one in respect of casualties among, and recruiting for, the constabulary, the net result being that vacancies in the constabulary rose from 212 in 1913 to 288.

There were 34 deaths, of which a considerable number were due to the severe epidemic of cholera.

The number of retirements on pension or gratuity was unusually large, being 87, as against 46 last year. Of this number 55 men were invalided. There is a good deal of tuberculosis and malaria among the men and it is to be hoped that their health will improve when lines have been provided. The daily average of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 38.31 or 2.62 per cent. as compared with 32.22 and 2.1 per cent. last year. Of the 70 resignations among the constabulary 21 were those of recruits, 19 those of men enlisted in 1912 and 1913 and 27 of men of other years. One hundred and eighty-six men were enlisted, of whom 141 remained in the force at the end of the year. Twenty-one of this year's recruits (and 1 recruit of 1913) were discharged as unsuitable, and 6 deserted, and 16 resigned. Two others died. Recruitment has been most difficult and a large percentage of the men recruited fail to come up to the desired standards of character, physique and literacy.

Since the war broke out and recruiting for the army has become more active, there has been a still further fall in recruitment. The only remedy will be a substantial rise in pay, the necessity for which I pointed out in August 1911.

The conduct of a considerable number of this year's recruits has been far from satisfactory and the most prevalent offence among recruits—absence without leave—has been committed to an extent which shows how small a value these men place upon their appointments at the present rate of pay.

3. The total cost of the force was Rs. 5,68,597 as against Rs. 5,52,310 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the increased cost of clothing and uniform, part-purchase of a motor launch for police work in the harbour and of enamelled plates and brass badges for hackney carriages.

Conduct. 4. The following are the statistics of departmental punishments awarded:—

For all offences including absence without leave—		1913.	1914.
Number punished with black marks only	...	401	431
Number fined	...	36	32
Number suspended	...	60	44
Number reduced	...	77	91
Number dismissed	...	18	36
		592	634
Percentage punished	...	58.4	43.3
Percentage punished for offences other than absence without leave	...	31.5	36.0

The year 1913 showed a remarkable fall in punishments. This fall has not been maintained in 1914, the percentage of men punished having risen by 5 to 43·3 which figure is, however, 6 below that for 1912. Of the dismissals 9, and of the reductions 33, were under the black mark rules. Petty punishments are awarded whenever they meet the case. The following are the statistics of deferred punishments:—

Statistics of deferred punishments :—			
(1)	Awarded in 1913 in which final orders had not been passed in 1913	19	
(2)	Awarded in 1914	108	
(3)	Number confirmed	26	
(4)	Number remitted	73	
(5)	Number pending at the end of the year	28	

Twenty men were judicially punished as against twenty-seven in 1913, of whom seven were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity. A head constable, doing duty as a station writer, was convicted under section 409, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for misappropriation of pound and license fees amounting to Rs. 255 entrusted to him for being remitted to the Commissioner's office.

5. Four hundred and twenty officers and men of the City Police were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 3,177 during the year, the corresponding figures for 1913 being 405 and Rs. 3,104 respectively.

Rewards to the value of Rs. 978 were granted to private individuals as against Rs. 733 in 1913.

6. At the beginning of the year there were eleven probationary Sub-Inspectors of whom three were confirmed, one resigned, one was transferred to the mufassal and the probation of three was terminated. The other three continued to be on probation.

Eight Sub-Inspectors were selected and sent to the Vellore School for training in October 1914. One probationary Sub-Inspector, who was a reservist of the British Army, was recalled to the colours.

7. Two hundred and thirty-one inquests were held during the year as compared with 222 in 1913. No prosecution was instituted for culpable negligence contributing to accidental deaths from drowning.

8. There were twenty-five cases of accidental fire involving a loss of property worth about Rs. 62,140. One man died of burns received in one of these fires.

In addition to the above, loss estimated at about three lakhs of rupees was caused by the ignition by shell fire from the "Emden" of two tanks belonging to the Burma Oil Company containing kerosine oil.

9. Two hundred and four stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and 405 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or homes.

10. Fifty-three lunatics were sent to the Asylum at Madras, the corresponding figure for 1913 being 74.

11. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 6,618 as against 7,175 in 1913.

12. The following statement gives the statistics of crime for 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.							
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1912	2,512	1,995	1,419	1,144	1,18,934	27,662
	1913	2,082	1,690	1,832	1,022	1,02,913	20,875
	1914	2,300	1,943	1,270	1,019	1,05,152	26,183
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under Special and Local Laws.	1912	37,972	37,906	42,593	41,933	...	...
	1913	31,848	34,788	39,117	38,267	...	...
	1914	31,531	31,544	36,993	36,862	...	...
Grave Crimes.							
Murder	1912	5	5	...	...	Rs. 700	Rs. 500
	1913	7	6	7	6	800	...
	1914	10	9	13	7	4,001	4,001
Dacoity	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1913	2	1	...	...	...	...
	1914	...	...	...	...	170	...
Robbery	1912	19	6	7	4	4,242	12
	1913	18	4	2	2	44	1
	1914	8	4	8	4	117	36
House-breaking	1912	387	841	114	101	44,021	2,313
	1913	308	277	131	93	23,704	3,287
	1914	391	360	161	127	30,953	5,438
Cattle-theft	1912	7	5	8	5	224	199
	1913	8	4	2	1	40	15
	1914	8	6	7	7	245	245
Theft	1912	1,506	1,253	823	705	51,597	15,647
	1913	1,244	1,047	714	601	55,539	12,296
	1914	1,372	1,207	693	586	44,880	12,650

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, reported during the year was 2,281 comparing with 2,010 in 1913, a rise of 13.4 per cent. over 1913 in which year there was a remarkable fall in crime. There is no indication of any regular criminal organization being at work, though temporary associations of bad characters who commit a series of crimes take place from time to time. The Deputy Commissioners pay due attention to the investigation of crime and to measures for its prevention. In this, as in all branches of police work, we are seriously handicapped by the shortage in the constabulary.

The number of cognizable cases under Special and Local Laws fell from 7,261 to 7,094 and that of nuisances from 27,538 to 24,494. I attribute this fall largely to the deficiency in the strength of the constabulary.

Prosecutions under the Hackney Carriage Act increased from 7,512 to 8,193. Penalties in nuisance and hackney carriage cases are evidently not sufficiently deterrent. In this connection the want of a sub-jail, the provision of which has, I believe, been long under consideration, prevents reform, as a rise in the standard of fines would involve a rise in the number of days of imprisonment awarded in default of payment and there is at present no suitable accommodation for prisoners awarded more than the very nominal punishment of one day's imprisonment, which can be undergone in the court lock-up. The habitual commission of offences against the most elementary laws of decency and sanitation in parts of the City is deplorable, but the want of constables and the absence of deterrent punishment prevent its being kept down.

13. There were nine true cases of murder during the year of which four ended in conviction during the year and one afterwards.

Two undetected cases were concerned with the death of newly born infants found thrown into drains.

Two cases were discharged, one in which a pariah was beaten and killed on account of enmity and another in which a ship's kalassi was struck and knocked overboard by some coolies in the course of a quarrel. In this case the witnesses retracted their evidence.

Of the five convicted cases one was due to a quarrel between rowdies, one to enmity between a master and a weaver employed by him, and another to the intention of a man to kill his wife and then commit suicide, which latter purpose was frustrated. The two remaining cases were committed to facilitate theft. In one of the last cases in which a rich komati widow, temporarily living in Madras, was killed by three persons with the connivance of her daughter-in-law and robbed of property worth Rs. 4,000, the police, under the personal direction of the Deputy Commissioner of the Northern Range, acted with great energy and skill and within a few hours recovered practically the whole of the property when about to be melted.

14. The number of true cases rose by 83 cases from 277 to 360, or by 30 per cent.

The Southern Range showed an increase of 56 cases and the Northern Range of 27 cases. I am unable to account satisfactorily for the rise. Nine cases were traced to ex-convicts in the Salvation Army settlement and presumably they were responsible for some of the others.

For the most part small amounts of property were lost, the average for a case being Rs. 86. The two most important cases were in a Mount Road shop in which property worth Rs. 3,300 was stolen and in a godown in the Rayapuram railway goods shed in which 1,000 rupees' worth of property was stolen. The latter case was detected, but not the former, in spite of a very exhaustive investigation. One hundred and nineteen persons were convicted for burglary during the year.

15. The number of cases rose by 160 from 1,047 to 1,207 or by 15 per cent. but the value of the property lost fell by some eleven thousand rupees. There were no cases calling for special comment, the average amount lost in a case being Rs. 37.

Gambling and opium cases. 16. Eleven gambling houses were raided during the year and 91 persons were convicted of gaming. Thirteen persons were prosecuted and convicted for keeping common gaming-houses.

Forty-three persons were convicted under the Opium Act, mostly for keeping opium dens. The most important case of opium smuggling was one in which 213 tolas of opium were seized by the harbour police in the course of being taken to a ship bound for Rangoon. The offender was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Marine and Harbour Police. 17. The Chairman, Madras Port Trust, has made the following remarks on the police in the Administration Report for 1913-14 :—

"Partly because of the continual interest taken in harbour police administration by Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Deputy Commissioner, partly because the walling and gating of the premises have been further advanced towards completion and partly because of the addition of an Indian Sub-Inspector skilled in detective work, there has been a distinct improvement as compared with previous years."

The results shown in this division were very good, two burglaries out of four, and forty-six thefts out of fifty-eight, ending in conviction.

Intelligence Department. 18. A great deal of work was thrown upon the Intelligence Department on account of the war in respect of aliens and other matters. As usual some special cases were successfully prosecuted by the department.

Property lost and recovered. 19. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,05,152, out of which Rs. 26,188 were recovered, excluding Rs. 558 recovered during the year in cases of previous years.

Escapes. 20. Seven prisoners, one from a lock-up and the rest from other police custody, escaped during the year of whom six were recaptured. One head constable and two constables were prosecuted and convicted for neglect of duty in two of these cases.

False cases. 21. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was 109 as compared with 122 in 1913. Six persons were prosecuted for making false complaints of whom three were convicted.

Out of 1,117 cases, excluding cases under Special and Local Laws and Nuisance cases, prosecuted by the police, nineteen cases were declared false after trial.

Cases referred by Magistrates. 22. Fifty-seven cognizable cases were referred to the police by the Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which twenty-two were struck off as false. No non-cognizable case was referred for investigation.

Prevention. 23. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 548 against 627 in 1913 and that of bad characters newly registered was 107 as against 90 in the previous year. One hundred and sixty registered bad characters were convicted during the year. There were 31 houses of bad repute on the police registers as against 40 in 1913. The number of persons ordered to notify change of residence, under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 126 as against 96 in 1913. Seventeen persons were prosecuted for breach of the rules, of whom thirteen were convicted.

Two hundred and sixteen persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 188.

Finger-prints of 663 persons were sent for record and 1,026 references regarding the identity of suspected persons were made to the Finger-Print Bureau which traced convictions in 220 cases.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against twenty-seven persons, of whom twenty were bound over. Of these seventeen were habitual burglars or thieves and the remaining three habitual perpetrators of cheating. Eighteen persons were sent to jail in default of finding security.

Results in cases prosecuted. 24. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion, brought to trial and decided during the year was 978 and the number convicted 944, giving a percentage of 96.5 which is a satisfactory result.

The two Prosecuting Inspectors appeared in 853 cases of which 777 cases ended in conviction.

The two Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors, who also conduct the prosecution of petty cases before the Bench Courts, appeared in 581 cases before the Stipendiary Magistrates of which 448 cases ended in conviction.

Licenses. 25. Licenses issued by the Commissioner of Police during the year 1914 under the various Acts:—

Licenses issued under the Arms Act.

	1913.	1914.
License to import arms and military stores (Form II) ...	73	77
Do. to import arms and military stores by land (Form III) ...	12	15
Do. to export arms and military stores by sea (Form V) ...	26	20
Do. to export by land or river arms and ammunition to native states and foreign territories (Form VII) ...	67	82
Do. to export to British territories through Native States (Form VII) ...	439	414
Do. to transport arms, ammunition and military stores (Form VIII) ...	220	300
Do. to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form XI) ...	1	1
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form XII) ...	17	16
Do. to possess fire-arms (Form XV) ...	4	3
Do. to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XV) ...	35	35
Do. to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewal during the year (Form XVI) ...	207	245
Do. to go armed on a journey (Form XIX) ...	6	4

Under the Explosives Act.

	1913.	1914.
License to import explosives (Form I) ...	115	111
General license to transport explosives (Form II) ...	21	32
License to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A) ...	13	13
Do. to possess and sell explosives (Form B) ...	162	146
Do. to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C) ...	2	2
Do. to possess explosives generally (Form F) ...	1	1
Do. to possess explosives (other than fulminates) and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J) ...	...	2

Under the Petroleum Act.

	1913.	1914.
License to possess carbide of calcium (Form B) ...	7	10
General license to transport carbide of calcium (Form C) ...	5	7
Special license to transport carbide of calcium (Form D) ...	1	1

Under the Emigration Act.

	1913.	1914.
Emigration sub-depot licenses ...	8	10

Under the City Police Act.

	1913.	1914.
License for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc. ...	1,012	986
Do. for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc. ...	258	206
Occasional licenses to sell foreign liquors ...	56	39
General licenses for music for religious institutions ...	135	133
License for gymnasium ...	9	6
Do. for places of public resort ...	71	81
Other music licenses ...	5,869	5,409

Under the Poisons Act.

	1913.	1914.
License to possess and sell poisons ...	6	8

Under the Motor Vehicles Act.

	1913.	1914.
Number of motor-cars and cycles registered ...	439	441
Do. of drivers' licenses issued, including renewals ...	1,303	1,867

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

	1913.	1914.
Number of hackney carriages registered ...	1,886	1,887
Do. do. rickshaws ...	711	591
Do. do. drivers' licenses issued ...	2,445	3,085
Do. do. rickshaw men's licenses ...	1,016	1,126

26. Rs. 4,048-15-0 as against Rs. 4,072-4-0 in 1913 were collected as fees under the Hackney Carriage Act during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 8,585-6-3 as against Rs. 5,409-0-6 in 1913, the increase being due to the purchase of enamelled fare-plates and a new set of brass badges.

27. (1) *The war.*—The outbreak of the war was received calmly in Madras. On the night of September 22nd the German Cruiser "Emden" shelled the city, firing probably some thirty to fifty shells, the majority of which took effect in the harbour and the area outside the harbour belonging to the Port Trust. One European (ship's officer) and two Indians (a police constable and a watchman) were killed within the harbour. The other casualties, so far as ascertained, were about 16 killed and wounded. The damage done to Port Trust property is estimated at Rs. 6,250 and to the Burma Oil Company's oil installation in the harbour, in which two large tanks were set on fire, at Rs. 3 lakhs. Elsewhere the damage done was very trifling. Subsequently a large number of persons, estimated at 15 per cent. of the population, left the City. Many houses were left unoccupied for some weeks necessitating special vigilance on the part of the police. Only eight of such houses are reported to have been broken into and in no case was a considerable amount of property lost.

(2) *The Salvation Army Settlement for ex-convicts.*—The Salvation Army Settlement for ex-convicts, established in Perambur under G.O. No. 2113, Judicial, dated 17th October 1913, was started during the year. Little discrimination was shown at first in the selection of convicts with the result that a number of the worst characters of Madras City were taken. Their conduct, however, proved so unsatisfactory that later on a more careful choice was made and for the last few months there has been no cause for complaint against the inmates. At the end of the year the settlement contained 41 men under remission of sentence with two women belonging to them living there voluntarily and one other man staying on of his own

free will after the completion of his period of compulsory residence. Twenty five ex-convicts absconded from the settlement during the year, of whom 1 died and 12 were arrested. Twelve are still at large.

(3) *Challenge shield for drill and setting up.*—The Police of D-1 (Wallajah Road) station won for the fourth time in succession the challenge shield awarded for drill and setting up.

(4) *Ambulance Class.*—Up to the close of the year 800 officers and men of the City Police have received instruction, from a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on special duty, in First Aid to the Injured, of whom 323 qualified for certificates.

Since the close of the year there have been two competitions, one for a prize offered by the Commissioner of Police and another open to the police of the presidency.

Twenty-seven teams from the City Police competed on each occasion. The Commissioner's prize was won by a team of Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants from the "M" (Harbour Division) and in the open competition three City Police teams were placed in the following order:—

First: A team of a Sub-Inspector and three Sergeants from B Division.

Second: A team of 3 Sub-Inspectors and a Sergeant from D Division.

Third: A team of constables from F Division.

The teams which appeared for the competitions had to spend a great deal of their spare time in practising and the judges considered their work very satisfactory.

(5) *Housing the force.*—Quarters were completed for an Inspector, one European Sub-Inspector and a Sergeant.

Quarters now exist for 5 Inspectors, 9 European Sub-Inspectors, 1 Indian Sub-Inspector, 6 Sergeants, 20 head constables and 115 constables. Blocks of lines are under construction for seven stations.

House-rent for head constables and constables not provided with quarters was sanctioned towards the end of the year.

(6) *Deficiency in the strength of the constabulary.*—It has again to be recorded that the great deficiency in the strength of the constabulary put all branches of executive work at a serious disadvantage.

28. Mr. C. B. Cunningham, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu and Rao Sahib S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal continued to work with the greatest efficiency. The Government showed their appreciation of the services of M.R.Ry. P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu by awarding him the title of Diwan Bahadur.

Inspector Mr. J. A. Himmox retired at the end of the year after two years' extension of service. He was a sound and reliable officer with an excellent command over his men and his retirement is a great loss to the City Police. Of the other Inspectors, Messrs. Payne of the Harbour Division, Nicholas of the Triplicane Division, North of the Reserve and Stores Division and the Prosecuting Inspectors M.R.Ry. D. Padmanabha Nayudu and M.R.Ry. R. Kanakasabhapati Ayyar, may be singled out for consistent good work.

Sub-Inspector Mr. Aldridge gave complete satisfaction in the management of the stables.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
16th February 1915.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths for the year 1914, classified according to the nature of the investigation held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code—concluded.

[illegible]

100

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1914—concluded.

[illegible]

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 Magistrate's sanction was applied for.				On sanction of Magistrate.	Without sanction of Magistrate.	Number of persons in cases in columns 13 and 14.		Cases prosecuted by the Police.	Cases prosecuted by the Police and declared false after enquiry or trial by criminal courts.	Percentage of cases declared false to cases prosecuted by the Police.	Districts.
	Pending orders of Magistrate from previous years.	During the year under report.				Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate granted sanction to prosecute.			Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.				
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras City	118	109	108	9	24	22	12	5	5	5	6	3	2	33,044	19	0.1	Madras City.
Ganjam	85	68	63	2	13	13	12	5	4	4	7	5	3	3,197	11	0.3	Ganjam.
Vizagapatam	151	143	143	5	13	15	12	3	4	3	20	6	12	8,314	9	0.3	Vizagapatam.
Jaypore	3	16	16	10	6	10	3	3	4	3	7	5	4	412	2	0.5	Jaypore.
Godavari	41	136	108	19	40	12	12	3	2	2	18	6	11	4,599	16	0.3	Godavari.
Kistna	52	179	179	35	61	12	9	3	3	3	20	6	3	5,068	27	0.5	Kistna.
Guntur	54	187	187	20	39	11	9	4	4	5	13	8	4	4,111	16	0.4	Guntur.
Nellore	19	123	123	9	20	11	8	4	4	4	11	3	2	2,891	4	0.1	Nellore.
Kurnool	18	192	192	2	22	13	4	3	3	4	15	3	2	3,191	17	0.5	Kurnool.
Bellary	36	193	193	11	31	6	4	3	2	2	15	3	2	4,484	17	0.4	Bellary.
Anantapur	15	211	186	43	43	2	2	3	1	1	9	5	4	1,792	16	0.9	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	6	172	160	8	10	20	4	3	1	2	11	4	2	2,803	35	1.5	Cuddapah.
Chittoor	3	198	198	28	3	20	3	3	2	2	10	4	5	4,017	40	1.0	Chittoor.
North Arcot	15	170	167	7	11	4	2	1	2	2	6	6	6	5,754	3	0.1	North Arcot.
Chingleput	14	170	166	8	25	4	4	1	2	3	17	7	8	5,848	7	0.1	Chingleput.
South Arcot	87	343	364	1	82	50	4	2	4	4	28	16	2	6,319	2	0.3	South Arcot.
Tanjore	53	314	281	4	35	21	4	1	2	2	11	4	6	6,255	16	0.2	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	56	247	247	24	39	21	4	1	1	5	24	9	11	9,479	34	0.4	Trichinopoly.
Madura	37	268	268	11	48	11	4	2	1	1	16	6	3	11,468	21	0.2	Madura.
Ramanad	28	165	134	11	48	11	4	2	1	1	16	6	3	3,172	25	0.8	Ramanad.
Tinnevelly	23	217	215	12	19	17	13	3	3	2	20	6	5	3,995	10	0.3	Tinnevelly.
Salem	35	333	319	15	31	11	4	2	2	2	7	4	5	4,519	7	0.2	Salem.
Coimbatore	102	465	461	1	102	70	13	1	4	4	20	7	11	3,658	15	0.4	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	3	18	20	1	31	65	15	1	8	8	1	6	1	265	1	0.1	The Nilgiris.
South Malabar	24	183	168	5	31	30	10	4	4	8	4	3	1	4,586	4	0.1	South Malabar.
North Malabar	9	103	99	2	11	30	10	5	4	4	4	3	1	1,234	6	0.1	North Malabar.
South Canara	4	89	87	4	2	16	10	2	7	7	13	9	13	1,107	14	1.3	South Canara.
The Railway Police, Madras.	1	31	29	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,331	1	0.1	The Railway Police, Madras.
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	3	29	29	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,278	8	0.6	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total	762	5,199	4,558	289	814	518	170	80	85	81	320	163	136	145,576	403	0.3	Total.

APPENDIX.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1914.

Ganjam.

I have already expressed my appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr. Sullivan in connection with the Dasapalla rising; I have now much pleasure in acknowledging the zeal and energy with which both he and Mr. Happell worked during the year whilst in charge of the district. The facts recorded in Mr. Sullivan's interesting report bear testimony to the marked improvement in the police administration of the district and the entire credit for this must be shared by these two officers.

2. The relations between the magistracy and the police continued to be harmonious. Reference has been made in paragraph 8 of the report to the Bissoyis of Parlakimedi. I should like to emphasize the necessity for the proper recognition of the Bissoyis' status by all ranks of the police. The Bissoyis are not village headmen. It would be much more correct to rank them as zamindars. They are entitled to be treated with due courtesy and to be given a chair when they visit any Government officer; ignorance or neglect of this has more than once caused unnecessary friction in the past.

3. Orders have been issued about the supply of registers to the village magistrates (referred to in paragraph 8 of the report).

4. I entirely agree with Mr. Sullivan's remarks in paragraph 26. Speaking with more than seven years' experience of this district I have no hesitation in saying that a standard of evidence which is accepted in the Agency Sessions Courts and by the High Court in appeal is treated as altogether insufficient by the Sessions Court in Berhampur.

N. MACMICHAE, District Magistrate.

22nd February 1915.

Vizagapatam.

Note by the Inspector-General.—“Leaving out of account the brief interval during which Mr. Foster (Assistant Superintendent) held charge of the district, there were only two changes.”

There were four changes in the office of Superintendent during this year, a fact which cannot conduce to systematic work or general discipline.

2. Punishments.—The increase in punishments is entirely under the head of black marks: this is only a technical punishment, being in fact no more than a warning, and the true number of real punishments may be said to be only 67 against 116 last year, and 184 in 1912. I incline, however, to the opinion that discipline in the local police force is lax, and that to deprecate such trivial punishments as black marks is undesirable.

Possibly the black mark rules would bear reconsideration.

3. Reserves.—The utility of the reserves was very clearly exemplified in December and more especially their ability to get to the spot without delay.

4. Crime.—The increase in grave crime is not great as compared with 1913: the figure is below the average but the percentage of detection has fallen steadily during the past five years.

The proportion of cognizable offences proved true to the number reported has fallen considerably.

Efforts are being made to impress on village heads their duty to record the movements of strangers: they have hitherto been very remiss in this respect.

5. Complaints.—There is a strong tendency among Sub-Magistrates—which I am trying to repress—to refer cases unnecessarily to the police under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code. They seem not to realise that it is not only the police to whom such reference can be made. Their attention has also been frequently drawn to the necessity for greater use of sections 250 and 203 and it is anticipated that the criminal statistics for 1915 will show that they have profited by the instructions.

6. *Criminal tribes.*—It is hoped that a decision as to the locality for the Kondadora criminal settlement will soon be arrived at: it is not an easy matter.

7. *General.*—I am not aware if the practice of sending these reports through the Sessions Judge has ever been suggested. Personally I incline to advocate it. The Sessions Judge has opportunities of viewing police work which the District Magistrate has not.

16th February 1915.

L. T. HARRIS,
District Magistrate.

Jeypore.

There is a very large decrease in punishments: the large number of absences without leave is a natural result of service in a district where supervision is so difficult. The deferred punishment system, in so far as it refers to black marks, seems to be an experiment of doubtful utility: a black mark is in itself a deferred punishment.

2. *Quarters.*—I trust that Government will be pleased to forego any claim to rent for the quarters of the District Superintendent of Police and Special Assistant Agent at Koraput, until they are put into thorough repair: they are not at present—nor have they been since I joined the district—in a fit state for occupation. The failure of the Public Works Department to provide a proper roof is not a matter for me to criticise: but they have certainly failed.

3. *Sub-Inspectors.*—The most important step towards the improvement of the Sub-Inspectors will be the elimination of the old head constables: they are a very bad class, and continually prove to be at the bottom of trouble.

4. *Crime.*—The increase in crime falls entirely under the head of house-breakings and thefts: grave crime has decreased.* At the same time the percentage of detection has continued to fall—a constant fall for the past six years. The only possible explanation is that under the Sub-Inspector there is a stronger tendency to register all cases, while the old Station House Officer inclined to register chiefly those which he thought he could detect. At the same time much crime—owing to the distance between stations and the wild character of the country—is certainly not reported. The remedy for this crime is the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to the Doms and I understand that a preliminary enquiry is now in progress with this object.

5. *Missionaries and deportations.*—The rioting and other trouble in connection with which the missionaries were removed and three Naiks deported has been fully discussed elsewhere. I endorse Mr. Moore's opinion that the removal of these Naiks is a great boon to the population of Koraput taluk.

6. *Arms Act.*—I strongly advocate a preliminary registration of arms with a view to the eventual introduction of the Arms Act: with the advent of the railway a greater control over arms will be essential.

7. *Prosecuting staff.*—I support Mr. Moore's remarks regarding the necessity for a prosecuting staff. Cases certainly fail at present for want of efficient prosecution.

8. *Security work.*—Much good security work has been done in the district, and it was evidently much needed especially in regard to gangs who find the Agency people an easy prey. I trust that general orders will issue to prevent repetition of the two cases† of grants of certificates referred to in paragraph 31. Receivers certainly require closer attention.

9. *General.*—I consider that the work of the police during 1914 has decidedly progressed in the Jeypore district.

13th February 1915.

L. T. HARRIS,
Agent to the Governor.

Godavari.

Port Police.—Good work has been done, but the police are handicapped by the necessity of constant repairs to the motor launch. It is hoped that a more suitable steam launch will soon be provided.

2. *Village officers.*—Co-operation of village magistrates with the regular police is stated to be very satisfactory, and the Superintendent's system of giving increased rewards is likely to have good results. Much cannot be expected of village talaiyaris on their low pay.

3. *Grave crime.*—The considerable decrease of grave crime under all heads but murder and dacoity is satisfactory and is attributed mainly to the deportation of criminal gangs. Similar treatment of other gangs is contemplated and may have good results. The high figure for

coitices is due to the depredations of one gang of dacoits in the Agency, and unfortunately they were not caught. It is easy for dacoits to enter the Bhadrachalam division in the dry months from Hyderabad and Bastar States. The proposal to have an outpost at Gaviridovipeta a good one.

4. *Houses of bad repute.*—Enquiries were made in all cases of toddy shops resorted to by natives when reports were received from the Superintendent of Police. The results almost invariably differed from those arrived at by the police, and I do not think the figures can be relied on.

5. *Criminal gangs.*—The efforts being made by the police to reform the Nakkalas and to educate their children are most praiseworthy and are likely to lead to good results.

6. *Security work.*—This has fallen off this year, and the results are poor. The Sub-Inspectors do not seem to understand yet what is required of them in such cases.

7. *General.*—The relations between the police and magistracy have been most cordial during the year. Mr. Chetham takes keen interest in his work. Mr. John did excellent work at Conanada. I am glad too to be able to endorse the Superintendent's remarks about Acting Inspector Janardhana Rao, who is, in my opinion, the best subordinate police officer in the district.

E. B. ELWIN,
District Magistrate.

25th February 1915.

Kistna.

Forwarded to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Waltair. The report was received in this office on the 15th instant.

2. Practically all the District Magistrate's work in this district is now controlled by the Additional District Magistrate and as a consequence I do not see much of the work of the police. In so far as the remarks below are based on information derived from calendars and judgments of the subordinate magistracy, they are based on the opinion of the Additional District Magistrate.

3. I hardly think the District Superintendent of Police's suggestion in paragraph 2 of educating the sons of police constables on the condition of their serving Government in the police force later is likely to prove workable in practice, but the matter is rather one for departmental comment.

4. I note Mr. Stevenson fully agrees with his predecessor about the ill-success of the force as a detective body. In paragraph 6 he describes the detection as being practically nil.

It is certainly very unsatisfactory that none of the cases of murder resulted in conviction.

5. I entirely endorse the remark in paragraph 3 about the practical impossibility of enforcing patrol work. It is becoming yearly more impossible to exact from village servants even the minimum of revenue work and the difficulty will continue to exist and increase till they are paid at least the equivalent of a cooly's average monthly earnings. I dealt at greater length with this point in paragraph 3 of my remarks on last year's report.

6. The Additional District Magistrate notes that in his opinion too many cases, which ultimately ended in discharge or acquittal, were prosecuted by the police under sections 379, 406 and 447, instead of being referred as-of-a "civil nature." Some cases gave him the impression that the police were not wholly impartial in dealing with them.

7. The Additional District Magistrate also notes that several cases under section 182 or 211, Indian Penal Code, did not appear to him to have been sufficiently scrutinized beforehand or the probable lines of defence anticipated and considered, and I fully agree with him that such cases, if discharged and acquitted, do much more harm than if they were not prosecuted at all. It was my experience as a Divisional Magistrate that the police usually failed to realize in these cases the enormous gulf that separates the case which is clearly false from that which can be proved to be both false and known to be false to the complainant at the time the complaint was presented. In fact it is most difficult to get a conviction in these cases and the police, I think, hardly realise the difficulty. The figures given by the District Superintendent of Police in paragraph 34, however, indicate that only a very moderate percentage of cases treated as false were taken up for prosecution.

8. In paragraph 35 the District Superintendent of Police notes with satisfaction the rise in the number of successful cases under the security sections and attributes mainly to this the decrease in crime. The Additional District Magistrate notes that the security sections were satisfactorily worked but if anything a little too exhaustively and I am inclined to agree. There has been a notable rise in the number of persons bound over. The weak point about too many prosecutions under security sections I have always thought is this: that when the persons bound over have served their time in jail (presuming they cannot give security), a Divisional Magistrate will not, or at all events, I think, ought not to, bind over these same

persons again till after a long interval without a very strong evidence that they have immediately resumed a life of crime. Such evidence to be really convincing should be very nearly sufficient to justify a conviction for actual offences. In other words it is not possible to repeatedly put suspected persons into jail at short intervals on evidence of reputation, however strong. For this reason a large number of prosecutions under the security sections in any one year may increase rather than diminish the difficulty of controlling such suspected persons in the years immediately following; they are in fact more immense than they were before. I feel some doubt whether these prosecutions ought not to have diminished rather than increased in number in the year following the first real application of the Criminal Tribes Act, which has removed to settlements such a very large number of the persons hitherto controlled in part by such prosecutions. I am aware of course that the application of these sections is perhaps the most difficult part of all police work, and the subject is open to great difference of opinion.

9. As regards paragraph 39 of the District Superintendent of Police's report I should like to add that, so far as I could judge, the police arrangements during His Excellency's visit were entirely satisfactory.

25th February 1915.

J. M. TORING,
District Magistrate.

Guntur.

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

As Mr. Roy, now Sub-Collector, was District Magistrate for eight months of the year and had previously been District Magistrate for some two years, I asked him to record his comments on the report. He has done so and his remarks are reproduced below:—

"(1) It is satisfactory to observe that recruits are coming forward more freely than was the case last year. The percentage of men punished departmentally remains practically the same as before.

"(2) Quarters are now under construction for the constables at Chimakurty, Tangutur and other stations. Matters, however, seem to be moving too slowly, and the Executive Engineer should be requested to expedite these works. The police station and the lines for constables at Bollapalli are in a dilapidated condition. New buildings should be provided at an early date.

"(3) The statistics quoted by the Superintendent go to show that there was a decrease in grave crime last year. Compared with the figures for 1912, the decrease works out to no less than 20 per cent., and the Superintendent is to be congratulated on this satisfactory result. It is too early to say if the settlements working in this district will have any permanent effect in reclaiming criminals, but their segregation in one or two spots cannot but tend to reduce crimes throughout the district.

"(4) As regards co-operation between village officers and the police, I can only reiterate what I said last year, and no improvement can be expected unless Sub-Inspectors choose to treat the village magistrates with greater tact and courtesy.

"(5) I was District Magistrate up till the end of August, and can testify to the good work turned out by Mr. Coningham, and his assistants, Messrs. Beckett and Ponnuranga Mudaliyar. Mr. Beckett personally investigated a large number of cases, and Mr. Mudaliyar's work in rounding up a gang of Yerakala dacoits is to be specially commended. Inspectors Saiyid Qasim Sahib and P. Guruswami Ayyar worked satisfactorily, and I am glad to find that one of them at least is likely to be promoted.

J. N. ROY,
Joint Magistrate."

I have very little to add to Mr. Roy's remarks.

Paragraph or section 6 of the report, Village Police.—I do not see what useful purpose is served by allowing Inspectors to classify village magistrates officially as good, bad and indifferent. Tahsildars might as well classify Sub-Inspectors in the same way. The village magistrates are the most important class of officials in the district and we shall not get men of the right status to accept office if this sort of thing is done and gets known.

2. Paragraph 16, Breach of trust cases.—The case being *subjudice* it would be better not to state what is alleged as if it were a proven fact.

3. Paragraph 27, Settlements.—Definite rules under section 20 (2) (k) of Act III of 1911 are required to regulate and define the respective duties and powers of the managers and of the police in respect of these settlements.

1st March 1915.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
District Magistrate.

Nellore.

Forwarded.

2. During the year the officials have been constantly impressing on the village magistrates their duties in connection with the prevention and report of crime. So far as ryotwari areas are concerned I believe we have reached the maximum useful co-operation possible. In the zamindari areas the establishments are being revised but the jurisdictions are large, the salaries poor, the control divided and the class of servants distinctly inferior; though even here by dint of repeated instruction, I hope in time to obtain the maximum level of possible co-operation. In passing, I wish to dissociate myself from the classification of the village magistry reported in Part I, paragraph X. Such a classification is very difficult and certainly impossible by the district police who see only a fraction of the village magistrates' work. The next forward step should be in devising means to enlist the active sympathy of the village public as distinguished from the village magistrate. I find that after the starting of the settlements the public are more ready to give information than before because a person reported against is removed to the settlement instead of being allowed to stay behind to retaliate on the informer. Yet more co-operation is necessary and probably a radical change of policy is called for, which is a problem for the future.

3. There has been some increase in organized crime but the increase is fully accounted for by the depredations of the persons who escaped from the settlements and of wandering gangs whose movements should have been restricted to settlements. Excluding unpremeditated crimes of violence and local crimes by petty thieves, the settlement policy appears by experience to be the one best calculated to deal with organized crime. It cannot however be denied that the neighbourhood of a settlement has to pay a toll of increased crime against the far greater reduction in crime in wider areas. The chief drawback of the policy is the difficulty to find suitable labour for the settlers. Food without work is demoralising and the cost to the State heavy. The two district settlements are heavily populated and their location at their present sites was due to accidental causes. At Kalichedu there is no employment except mining. The outbreak of war practically ended all mining work. Prompt steps were taken and I must thank Mr. Gadsden and more especially Mr. Rao Sahib Kuchhand for coping with the situation successfully. Kavali too was fettered by want of employment. Government, however, came to the rescue by sanctioning a liberal grant. The supervision of these settlements is engaging the attention of Mr. Atkinson daily and we are doing our best to reduce the cost consistently with public safety. Fresh registration work has necessarily to be limited. To my knowledge the Arava Malas of Venkatagiri, the Nandipad Malas of Udayagiri taluk, the Boyas of Kurichedu in Darsi and others may be settled with advantage to themselves and the public. And if they had been, organised crime would have continued to show a decrease.

4. The settlements have done well. Rev. Mr. Bawden at Kavali is an excellent manager. Everyone knows what to expect; one who overworks gets rewarded; the malingering is suitably punished. A land cultivation scheme is being investigated and I hope that water would be struck within a suitable depth in the land earmarked for the settlement. Kalichedu with its more desperate type of criminal and less means of employment is more difficult. I have nothing but unstinted praise for Mr. Kuchhand who has such a special knack in dealing with these people. Excellent schools are maintained in both places. Some of the children in Kalichedu are now being sent to schools in Nellore managed by the Salvation Army. Even if we succeeded but in weaning these children from the ways of their parents without making any impression on the adults, I think the settlements have served a decided public purpose.

5. During the year a good deal of time and trouble had to be taken in combating numerous idle rumours amongst the masses in connection with the war and in tracing them to the German residents in the district. They had ultimately to be interned in batches.

6. Police work during the year was attended with great worry and responsibility and was on the whole satisfactorily discharged.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
District Magistrate.

14th February 1915.

Kurnool.

Forwarded with the following remarks.

2. Armed Reserves.—I should like to bring to special notice the excellent work which is being done by the District Superintendent of Police with the reserve. The signalling work is especially valuable and I understand that several of the men have been keen enough to learn English specially to enable them to read signalling.

3. Village Police.—I quite agree with the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police as to the patrol work of the talaiyaris. I found when I took charge of this district that the number and scale of pay of the talaiyaris had recently been revised but that in making the

revision, the question of what police duties were expected from the talaiyaris, had not been considered. There has been a reduction of 700 talaiyaris for the district and the former police talaiyaris have been absorbed into the general talaiyari establishment. I think that when this change was being made it would have been wiser to have stated definitely what the duties of the talaiyari were. As this was not done at the time, I propose to watch the working of the present system for at least another year before suggesting any further change.

4. *Ghat Talaiyaris.*—So far as I can see, the existence of these mettas is not the smallest use in prevention of crime and as I have remarked elsewhere a few mounted patrols on the road would do more in a day than the metta talaiyaris in a year.

5. *General character of the year.*—I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that the Donga Yerakalas gang should be put into a settlement as soon as possible.

6. As regards the Chenchus the difficulty at present experienced by the Forest Department is in keeping them at work continuously and in preventing them from going off when and where they please. Full instructions have been given to the Special Officer on this point and it is hoped that he will be able to propose a satisfactory method of dealing with the problem.

7. *Inadequate sentences.*—I am only able to trace three out of seven cases mentioned and in these the inadequacy of the sentence had been noticed by me before the receipt of the District Superintendent of Police's reference.

8. *General.*—Considering the difficult character of the district, the lawless character of its inhabitants, the want of adequate communications (especially telegraphic) and the difficulty in obtaining really good men, the police administration of this district, is particularly satisfactory. Mr. Withinslaw not only carries out his own work with zeal and efficiency but what is even more important he has the knack of getting the best out of the officers and men who serve under him.

H. A. B. VERNON,
District Magistrate.

13th February 1915.

Bellary.

Forwarded.

2. The difficulty of recruiting is due to the fact that most of the primary schools in the district teach Telugu, and thus fail to attract the boys of the classes who might afterwards enlist in the police.

3. The use of fire-arms in serious crimes appears to be increasing in the district. I am very careful about the grant of licenses; but probably almost all such crimes are committed with unlicensed weapons; and such weapons are very difficult to control in a district with such a large foreign frontier.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
Ag. District Magistrate.

CAMP, ADONI,
27th February 1915.

Anantapur.

Recruitment.—As I remarked last year there are causes which make recruitment difficult here, and it would be well to allow of the recruitment of illiterate but otherwise suitable men so as to fill up vacancies.

Village Police.—It is, no doubt, very difficult in many cases to get definite proof of the bad conduct of bad village magistrates, but without reasonable proof the Revenue officers cannot do anything, and it is therefore essential that efforts should be made to gather sufficient evidence to procure the removal of village magistrates whose conduct is continuously bad.

General.—There is no very obvious reason for the general increase of grave crime referred to in paragraph 18 of the report; it is however a fact that the stations are too few and far apart and also that the number of Inspectors is inadequate, and these circumstances together with the fact mentioned by Mr. Swire in paragraph 51 of his report that the Inspectors are inexperienced, do not afford much prospect of early improvement. These matters need putting right; and I endorse Mr. Swire's remark about the need of a Personal Assistant. He is a most indefatigable worker and would certainly not suggest the need of assistance if it were not absolutely necessary. I agree with Mr. Swire's opinion of his Deputy Superintendent.

I. MacIVER,
District Magistrate.

16th February 1915.

Cuddapah.

I

My stay in the district has not been long, but I place a few general remarks on record as my successor will have been here for but a short time before the administration report is put before him. It is not before me, so I can say nothing as to its statistical matter.

2. Two questions I had noted for examination:—

(i) The sufficiency of the number of police stations in the Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu circles, more especially the former. In no part of the district is it more essential that the Station House Officers should be in touch with their village magistrates and all that goes on in the villages, the local intrigues, disputes and factions. Some of the stations are, I feel sure, too large to admit of this being effectually done.

(ii) The distribution of circles. I doubt if the existing arrangement is the most convenient either for the magistracy or the police.

3. Having been so long on other duty perhaps the change which the new regime has effected has struck me more than it would others. The police seem to me to live in a different atmosphere. Better education, better training, better housing, offices, records and communication have all, I think, greatly improved the morale and reputation of the force in some respects, though the results are disappointing. Detective capacity is weak though with more experience this should improve and Sub-Inspectors are too apt to get into a sort of routine and to have but a perfunctory knowledge of what it is really important to know in their stations. The result is that really dangerous characters are most inefficiently watched and that security cases are not dealt with promptly which is the essence of their effectiveness, or are weakly put up because the police have to make a hurried attempt to collect information which ought already to be carefully recorded in the dossiers of turbulent individuals.

4. The force is at present fortunate in its superior officers. Mr. Pitt is an excellent officer and good disciplinarian, in touch with his men, keen and prompt. His Personal Assistant Mr. Muhammad Ali is a promising and energetic officer. Mr. Sanyasayya Nayudu's abilities are well known. The Jammalamadugu Sub-division gives full scope for all his capacity and energy.

4th January 1915.

T. E. MOIR,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Forwarded.

II

I took charge of the district on 15th January last and am not therefore able to make any comments on the details of the police administration for 1914 dealt with in the report except in a general way. Mr. Moir, before he left the district, has recorded some general observations and from the little that I have seen of the district I am in agreement with his views. I think that the allocation of police stations, circles, etc., and the distribution of the police force are matters in which further enquiries may be desirable. I have just returned from a tour in Jammalamadugu division and my impression is that the strength of the police force in the Jammalamadugu circle should be increased. This may, however, form the subject of a separate report.

2. It is a matter for regret that the District Superintendent of Police experienced great difficulty in filling up vacancies. The police is not the only department in Cuddapah which suffers from this disadvantage. I am inclined to think that a more elastic system of rewards for good work done, especially in detection of crimes, may induce better recruitment. The report shows that the health of the force was not at all satisfactory during the year 1914.

3. There was a large increase in the departmental punishments which it is hoped will introduce better discipline and conduct in the current year. It is noted that there were no less than 66 cases of absence without leave.

4. If the classification of the village headmen as given in the report is true and if, as stated, a very large number amongst them are interested in crime, then police detection in this district must be extremely difficult. Before, however, I accept this view, I should like to see more definite allegations against the village magistrates. They are men of considerable influence and it is likely that they may have some interest in local factions but a good deal of success in detecting crimes depends upon the police officers seeking their co-operation in a friendly way. Any indifference or connivance on their part could be easily checked.

5. The decrease in the number of crime may be noted with satisfaction but the increase in Jammalamadugu and Proddatur deserves special notice in view of the remark of Mr. Bryant made last year that police force in Jammalamadugu is unduly weak.

6. It is satisfactory to note that police superior officers personally investigated a fair proportion of the number of grave crimes. So long as the Sub-Inspectors continue to show incapacity in detection work the investigation of grave crimes must continue to demand greater attention of the superior officers in this district.

7. In the case referred to in paragraph 35 of the report, the High Court enhanced the sentence to rigorous imprisonment for five years. An appeal was preferred in the Penner murder case, but the High Court summarily rejected the same.

8. The report does not give figures showing the percentage of detection in total number of cases reported as true, and percentage of conviction in total number of charged cases. These figures may prove interesting.

9. I doubt if the scheme of setting apart about 50 acres for criminal gangs as suggested by Mr. Bryant will succeed. The settlement, if any, of such gangs, must necessarily be on a larger scale and I am ready to co-operate in the Revenue department with the police in the matter if necessary.

10. The decrease in the number of security cases is to be regretted. Special steps seem to be necessary in this district to record information in a continuous manner in the history sheets of suspects and bad characters with the help of village magistrates.

11. I propose to discuss with the District Superintendent of Police his proposal to lighten the Proddatur circle charge, as soon as I have become better acquainted with the local conditions, specially with reference to Mr. Moir's remarks (printed above).

12. The District Superintendent of Police Mr. Pitt, and his two lieutenants seem most keen and capable and are sure to show great improvement in the police work of the district in the current year.

I am glad Mr. Moir had an opportunity of recording his opinion regarding these officers which no doubt I shall be able to endorse with greater effect when the time comes to comment on the current year's work.

A. R. BANERJI,
District Magistrate.

19th February 1915.

Chittoor.

Forwarded.

2. The Superintendent's report is full and I agree with nearly all of it. The following remarks relate to the paragraphs of the report.

3. *Recruitment.*—The statement that the ordinary labourer gets from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per mensem as compared with the constable who starts on Rs. 8 must, I suppose, be understood as including the earnings of the labourer's family. A single labourer in this district can hardly ever earn Rs. 10 a month. The constable's family of course does not usually earn anything. Hence the present pay is not sufficiently attractive. This is, I believe, well known. It is presumed that the pay will be raised when funds are available.

4. *Village Police.*—Few Sub-Inspectors obey police order No. 710, which enjoins upon all police officers the duty of treating village magistrates with special consideration. If the village magistrates fail to co-operate with the police, it is, except when the village magistrates are associated with criminals, generally the fault of the police.

5. *Police Taluquas.*—I strongly support the Superintendent's request for a special grant for taluquas' quarters. Some of them are practically uninhabitable.

6. *Armed reserve.*—I can fully endorse Mr. Hasted's good opinion of the reserve. I would add that its efficiency is largely due to his constant personal supervision.

7. *Crime.*—The percentage of convictions in cases of grave crime indicates a marked advance in detection work as compared with the previous year.

8. *Rioting.*—The assault on the police at Tirutani ought to have ended in conviction even on the view of the facts taken by the Magistrate. I pointed out the error to the Magistrate, but the police evidence was not entirely reliable and the assault not being serious, it was not a fit case for an appeal against the acquittal.

9. *Prosecuting Staff.*—Prosecuting Inspector A. Venugopala Ayyar, appeared before me in two or three cases. He is a very efficient man and thoroughly straightforward.

10. *Criminal Settlement.*—I agree with the Superintendent's remarks about the Koracha settlement at Bommanigedda. The selection of Adjutant Allen, as the first Salvation Army Manager, was an unfortunate and not unavoidable mistake. From the police point of view the management of the settlement is now satisfactory.

I regret that no visible progress has yet been made towards the starting of the settlement for the Vanganur malas near Palliput. I could not inspect the land proposed till October and since then there has been difficulty in ascertaining its ownership, the lands being unsurveyed and the field boundaries unknown. I hope however to send up acquisition proposals shortly.

11. *Security for good behaviour.*—I have been calling the attention of the Divisional Magistrates to all questionable orders of discharge in security cases. Most of the questionable orders were passed by the Deputy Magistrate in charge of Chandragiri division. I must however point out, as I have already done to the District Superintendent of Police, that some of the cases do not appear to have been well put up.

12. *Warrants.*—The number of arrest warrants pending is rather large.

13. *Work of officers.*—Although unable, largely, I think, owing to the apathy of the public, to produce any striking results, the police administration of the district during the past year has been in my opinion satisfactory.

Mr. Hasted has an excellent knowledge of the district and of the principal criminals, is full of energy and keeps a firm hand on his subordinate officers.

He was ably assisted by Mr. N. Ramannja Ayyangar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, at Madanapalle, a most-keen and reliable officer, whose tact and judgment are, for a comparatively junior officer, remarkable.

H. L. BRAIDWOOD,
Ag. District Magistrate.

12th February 1915.

North Arcot.

Returned as requested.

I joined this district only in the last quarter of the year 1914 and my knowledge of it is slender.

2. *Recruitment.*—Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, in his remarks on the report for 1913, attributed the difficulty in recruitment to a regime of "nagging" during the preceding year. The decrease in minor punishments, as shown in the margin, during 1913 and 1914 has not been accompanied by any improvement in recruiting; quite the reverse in fact. Service in the police is undoubtedly growing more and more unpopular and the pay and prospects offered are insufficient to attract the right sort of men.

Note by the Inspector-General.—"The numbers of vacancies at the end of the several years entered above are incorrect. The correct figures are 98, 84, 130 and 18 for the years from 1911 to 1914 respectively."

3. *Village Agency.*—Mr. Sweeting points out that, out of 1,456 village magistrates, all except 371 are either indifferent or bad from the point of view of police administration. He adds (I think correctly) that this defect will continue as long as the revenue duties of the village establishments absorb the greater part of their activities. The duties and responsibilities of village magistrates have increased enormously during the past ten or fifteen years, without any proportionate improvement of emoluments, while their prestige, as pointed out by Mr. Marjoribanks last year, is waning. Mr. Sweeting refers to the unnecessary complexity of Form 70 and the Village Crime Note Book, and I think that the possibility of simplifying and reducing the clerical work of village magistrates requires serious consideration.

4. *Security sections.*—I do not follow the District Superintendent of Police in the last paragraph under this heading. No doubt it is usually "friends and sympathisers" that stand as sureties, but "friends and sympathisers" are better able than strangers to acquaint themselves with the movements and habits of the would-be criminal, and it seems to me a sound enough principle that they should have a substantial pecuniary interest in keeping him straight.

5. *Reserve Police, mobilisation and rented quarters.*—The absence of proper accommodation for the police must be detrimental to discipline and control, and is bound to impair their utility in a sudden emergency. The mere fact that a large part of the armed reserve is scattered in miscellaneous rented buildings would be a serious public danger in the event of an outbreak in the Central Jail or a sudden riot.

6. *Summary.*—I have seen enough of the work of M.R. Ry. K. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar, S. Abdul Rahim Sahib and Mr. G. Vesey to endorse without reserve the favourable remarks passed on these officers by the District Superintendent of Police.

F. J. RICHARDS,
District Magistrate.

6th March 1915.

Chingleput.

Forwarded.

2. An analysis of the earlier paragraphs of the report suggests that the department is not as popular as one could wish and that discipline is lacking. I refer particularly to the number of vacancies, the necessity for recruiting undersized men, the number of resignations and desertions as well as to the large increase of punishments.

3. Although the Sub-Inspector, Swami Ayyar, was not convicted of more than wrongful confinement I considered that the original sentence was insufficient and I am surprised to hear that he has been reinstated. This case and that of constable 1067 made me think that the Sessions Judge was taking altogether too lenient a view of offences by the police which could not fail to react on discipline.

4. *Village officers.*—The rewards granted to private persons include the names of three village officers. The District Superintendent of Police is probably not quite correct in saying

that no notice was taken in the case of six officers who were reported for punishment. He perhaps means that these men were not punished. I have had no occasion to notice anything specially calling for remark in regard to the village police.

5. The only noteworthy case of the year was the riot at Pattu. The conduct of the police is now under enquiry. Pattu is a shrotriem village and the proprietor does not seem to keep his Mussalman tenants in hand if he does not actually encourage them. The District Superintendent of Police will be asked to make enquiries about him.

6. It still remains to be decided whether any further action in the way of settling registered criminals is to be taken. Unfortunately there have been several changes of the Superintendent lately.

7. *False cases.*—I believe the magistracy are generally alive to the importance of dealing severely with these cases. The Joint Magistrate recently inflicted the very salutary sentence of nine months on an offender. The police are also realising that it is not necessary to refrain from charging unless there is a certainty of conviction. There is still a lack of successful tracing and prosecution of receivers.

4th March 1915.

P. S. P. RICE,
District Magistrate.

South Arcot.

Forwarded.

2. The exhaustive report of the District Superintendent of Police in which all the salient points relating to police administration have been dealt with admits of very little further comment.

3. Under the circumstances explained by the District Superintendent of Police, the increase in the departmental punishments was not unjustified and I am confident that they will be productive of good results and that in 1915 their number will be considerably reduced.

4. I understand that, at present, the chiefs or the jagirdars of the Jadaya Goundan hills are involved in civil litigation fomented, mostly, by some intriguing people on the plains who try to make hay while the sun shines. As far as can be seen there is no law under which steps can be taken to put an end to the civil litigation; the only course open for the preservation of peace is to take action under the security sections or under section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Revenue administration of the hill villages is no doubt of a primitive nature but Government do not apparently intend it to be otherwise for the obvious reason that it is best suited to the semi-barbarous hill tribes.

5. As observed by the District Superintendent of Police the village agencies have been actively co-operating with the police and much of the prevention of crime is due to this healthy co-operation. Much still remains to be done and as time goes on, efficiency in this branch is bound to improve. No case has been brought to my notice of the police treating the village officers as their subordinates. Eight gold bangles and four silver bangles were awarded by me to village officers for good work and not one bangle* as stated in paragraph 8 of the report under reference.

6. The Azinnagar Settlement is progressing on healthy lines and its beneficial results will be palpable when the whole tribe is brought to the settlement. In 1914, 100 habitations have been built by the Salvation Army for the settlers and another 150 are in course of construction in the current year; 700 more remain to be built. The scheme for forming another settlement for the Vellayankuppam Padayachis is now engaging my attention and will be shortly submitted to Government.

7. It is satisfactory that in spite of the cessation of ground-nut trade on account of the war, crime, on the whole, diminished in the district. This is mainly due to the vigilance, earnestness and energy of Mr. Bernays, the District Superintendent of Police. He has been ably assisted by M.R.Ry. M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, and M.R.Ry. A. K. Raja Ayyar Avargal, about the character and work of both of whom I am most favourably impressed. The former has been taking great interest in the successful working of the Azinnagar settlement. Mr. Hedin, the Adjutant of the Salvation Army, has also worked very satisfactorily.

The death of Inspector Rajaram Bhat is much regretted as the deceased was a very straightforward and valuable police officer. M.R.Ry. Rangaswami Ayyangar and also M.R.Ry. Kuppa Achariyar deserve to be specially mentioned for their good work. Some of the police stations were visited by me during my tours and the case records were examined.

M. ANIZ-UD-DIN,
District Magistrate.

18th February 1915.

Tanjore.

Forwarded.

2. The decrease in the number of vacancies in the established strength is most satisfactory, and I hope that further progress will be made in filling up the rest this year.

3. The decrease in dacoities and robberies is also satisfactory, and I hope for a further decrease this year: the increase in house-breakings, cattle-thefts and ordinary thefts is small, though it should be noticed that it follows an increase in the same forms of crime last year. The breaking up of at least three gangs of dangerous dacoits during the past two years should have a considerable effect. I do not think that cattle-branding will catch on in this district, as all the ryots say that it means a lower price for the skins, and they do not realise that this is really their payment for a very safe method of insurance against theft.

4. The village magistrates and talaiyaris did good work in some instances, but the number of rewards given to them and to the public was still inadequate. Every opportunity is being taken to impress on the village officers their responsibility in police work. Their usefulness largely depends, as I am never tired of insisting, on the personal intercourse between them and the Sub-Inspectors: a good village magistrate is, of course, independent of that, but the average man is not. I look with the greatest distrust on the police classification of village magistrates showing 485 to be indifferent and 166 to be bad.

5. The cordial relations between the British and French police are pleasing, but they are not the result of merely this year's work. The chief police officers on both sides have long been working for close co-operation.

6. The relations between the police and the magistracy are good. Mr. Phillips has a good control of the district and Mr. Johnson never spared himself any trouble.

R. B. WOOD,
District Magistrate.

19th February 1915.

Trichinopoly.

Returned.

2. I have no special comments to make on the work generally. The year was uneventful. I consider the work of the Sub-Inspectors generally still capable of improvement; and cases were put up by several of these officers with which officers of more experience would not have wasted the time of the courts.

3. The regulation of traffic in the two Municipalities still leaves much to be desired. I know both the District Superintendent of Police and his local officers do all they can to instil into the constables a knowledge of their duties in this respect. Could a few selected men be trained in Madras town where the traffic is handled, I believe, with success?

A. L. VIBERT,
District Magistrate.

18th February 1915.

Madura.

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

2. I was not in charge of the district during any part of the year under report. I enclose a note left by my predecessor on the subject, to which I would only add that the question of the settlement of the Kallars is being vigorously prosecuted and that the American Mission has consented to provide a man to supervise the settlement. I hope that the very energetic measures taken by Mr. Clinch for the capture of the gangs responsible will result in a decrease in the number of dacoities.

G. F. PADDISON,
District Magistrate.

19th February 1915.

ENCLOSURE.

Mr. Knapp's Remarks.

I have not seen the statistics of crime for the past year but I understand that there has been an increase in the number of dacoities and probably other offences against property. This no doubt is in part attributable to the bad seasons of the last few years. There has been considerable activity in the use of the security sections including a campaign against the so-called kavalgars in Madura town. Some of these have been bound over on the ground of their association with thieves. One case in which the order was upheld by me in appeal is under revision in the High Court. If the decision is upheld it should be possible, I think, to suppress altogether the system of extortion under which so many residents in Madura still suffer. The action taken under Part I of the Criminal Tribes Act against the Kilagudi Kallars appear to be having good results, and I understand that the activity of these Kallars has been greatly restricted.

2. It is to be regretted that no definite step towards the creation of a settlement for Kallars has yet been found possible. The negotiations with the American Mission were at one time promising, but their Board in America has not yet given its consent, and under present conditions I fear that it is not very likely that they will be able to afford to provide a special Missionary for the purpose. But even if no settlement is found possible, the policy of applying Part I of the Act seems to me to have been justified and to merit extension to other Kallars. Mr. Clinch has been indefatigable in the management of his department and has effected some desirable improvements, but I cannot say that the standard of police work generally strikes me as showing any marked improvement. My impression of the work of the Sub-Inspectors taken as a whole is not very favourable. The sub-division appears to me to be too extensive to allow of proper supervision and I imagine that when railway communication is opened with the Cumbum valley it will be desirable to transfer that portion of the district to the Superintendent's charge. It is an important tract and needs an officer, I think, somewhat nearer than Dindigul. I consider too that the

* Note by the Inspector-General.—“This question was considered in 1913. The Deputy Inspector-General (Mr. Carmichael) thought there would not be sufficient work for a Deputy Superintendent and Mr. Gillman agreed with him.”

appointment of a Deputy Superintendent for the immediate management of police work in Madura town is very desirable. The town has grown beyond an inspector's charge and on a comparison with the arrangements in Madras City is certainly entitled to a Gazetted Officer of its own.

A. R. KNAPP,
District Magistrate.

Rāmnād.

Returned.

2. *Recruitment.*—The improvement is satisfactory.

3. *Health.*—This is worse than ever and will be still worse again this year if the special force is kept at Rameswaram, where I now learn there has been a case of kala-azar, as at present. I pointed out to the Assistant Superintendent of Police some apparent tax-women in which constables had been unnecessarily admitted to hospital at Virudupatti.

4. *Conduct and punishments.*—The conduct of the force has improved. Judicious use is made of the system of deferred punishments. The decrease in the number of appeals is satisfactory. The increase under rewards is also satisfactory.

5. *Village Magistracy.*—I am glad that the relations between the police and the village magistrates have improved and that the latter are beginning to recognise their responsibilities more fully. The village officers of this district were notoriously an undisciplined lot especially in the zamindaris.

6. *Crime.*—Considering that there was an almost complete failure of crops in some parts of the district and extensive partial failure in others and that trade, industry and the money market were disorganised by the war, it is surprising that there has not been a marked increase in grave crime in the district as a whole. The sub-division was specially hard hit by both the season and the war. But I am not satisfied that the troublesome characters of Virudupatti are being properly looked after in view of the results of the District Police Superintendent's recent inspection of that station. Cases from the sub-division found less favour as a whole with the Sessions Judge (if I am not mistaken) than those from the main range.

7. I have addressed Government to move the High Court to enhance the sentence in the case of *child murder* at Virudupatti referred to in paragraph 15.

8. The riot referred to in paragraph 17 was not at all a creditable affair in my opinion with which the Deputy Inspector-General, I believe, concurs. The Sub-Inspector either was afraid to use the force at his disposal or imprudently placed himself and his men in a strategic position where he could not use it.

9. The increase in *cattle-theft* is regrettable and was probably due to the unsatisfactory agricultural situation.

10. It is satisfactory that magistrates are not referring cases to the police indiscriminately to the same extent as heretofore. I have attempted to check the tendency to do so.

11. As the District Superintendent of Police remarks, recovery of stolen property is largely a matter of luck. There was not any marked deterioration in this respect.

12. I should like to see more prosecutions for false complaint.

13. *Criminal Tribes Act.*—It is the proposal relating to the Valayars that Government have accepted. I received complete information as to the landed property owned by Koravars a few days ago. I am calling for a map illustrating their territorial distribution and the difficult question, whether they should be settled and if so, where and under what supervision, remains to be considered and it may take me some little time to come to a conclusion about it.

14. *Security work.*—The improvement in the number and percentage of convictions is very satisfactory.

15. *Re-allocation.*—I hope that the proposals referred to will meet with the approval of the Inspector-General and in due course of Government. The Chetti-nad is certainly inadequately policed.

16. *Merits of officers.*—I endorse Mr. Percival's remarks regarding Mr. Tottenham's work and regarding that of Mr. Ranga Acharlu as Inspecting officer at Dhannshkodi.

17. The police administration of the district showed considerable improvement in spite of distinctly adverse circumstances and is creditable to Mr. Percival.

18. *Political situation.*—There is nothing special to remark on in this respect.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
District Magistrate.

2nd March 1915.

Tinnevely.

Forwarded.

2. The work of the year was satisfactory and creditable to the officers in charge.

3. The delay in the construction of the Reserve lines is regrettable and the death of eight of these men from cholera may be reckoned among the results.

4. Though the number of cases prosecuted by the prosecuting officers fell from 250 in 1912 to 110 in 1914 and the number of appeals opposed from 41 to 15, there were still many adjournments granted on the ground of the want of an officer to conduct the prosecution. Apparently this portion of the staff needs strengthening.

5. The District Superintendent of Police has been active in the matter of prosecution of the makers of false complaints, wrong classification by magistrates of cases reported by the police and references in regard to their disposal which he considers improper. It is to be feared that the magistrates gave him reason for the action taken.

6. Divisional officers are being instructed to inform the police of the action taken on reports of misconduct by village officers. The village magistrate of Sivalarkulam earned commendation and a reward for co-operating with the police in procuring evidence against a notorious character.

7. The Kulasekharapatnam scheme has had to be given up owing to the number of security prisoners (6 out of 17) who failed to act up to their undertaking to remain at the factory and returned to their villages. The experiment is not worth further trial.

C. G. TOLHURST,
District Magistrate.

4th March 1915.

Salem.

I

Forwarded.

2. It is most satisfactory to see that the proportion of detection in cattle-theft cases is so high—26 per cent. This indicates that the community is escaping from the tyranny of this class of criminal which it submitted to tamely 10 or 15 years ago.

3. The most important work in progress at present is in connection with the Criminal Tribes Act.

4. We have already registered 389 Attur-Kilnad Koravas and 2,317 Salem-Melnad Koravas. Registration in Hosur and Krishnagiri is still going on.

5. The next problem is how to deal with these people when registered. We have so far no settlement managed by Government.

6. Two Koravas' settlements have already been opened by the London Mission, one at Mutlampatti and the other at Elizabethpet: but I have no information whether these are dealing with registered Koravas.

7. Proposals have recently been made to me to open a new settlement in Venkata-samudram, Uttangarai taluk, if land can be found. This is to take a number of registered Koravas at their own desire. This is now under investigation.

8. I am in favour of encouraging private settlements as much as possible since they imply no unnecessary restraint on the individual and if properly managed should form the best means of reclaiming the criminal.

9. All efforts have been made to get rid of "bad" village munsifs during the recent revision of village establishment but there have been cases where both the permanent holders from whom selection had to be made had doubtful records and yet not had enough to warrant their total exclusion from office.

E. W. LEGG,
District Magistrate.

18th March 1915.

14-2

Returned.

When sending proposals for the registration of the Salem and Attur gangs, I suggested that the application of section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act might be postponed, until a positive scheme for improving their condition had matured. I have not the papers available, but my recollection is that Government were pleased to approve of this view. The scheme proposed for a settlement for the worst Koravas failed to secure the approval of Government: the London Mission Society were (and, as far as I know, still are) ready to take their part in any scheme, by undertaking the moral and educative part of the work, on the understanding that they neither gain nor lose, the Missionary who takes part in the work being practically a paid servant of the Government. I hope that some scheme on these lines will ultimately be found acceptable, as I am convinced that no better agency than the London Mission could be found for the purpose.

9th April 1915.

J. P. BEDFORD,
District Magistrate (Formerly).

Coimbatore.

Village Police.—I have no information as to the agency by which and the basis on which the classification of the village police into good, bad and indifferent has been made. If the village magistrate and his talaiyari neglect their police duties, it is for the District Superintendent of Police to bring the matter to the notice of the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned. Mr. Filson's report does not state whether in any case this was done.

2. As regards preventive measures it is hoped that the arrangements made for village talaiyaris to patrol particular cart-tracks on shandy days will have the effect of further reducing the number of robberies and dacoities in the district. It is to be regretted that the District Superintendent of Police has not yet submitted his proposals for notifying certain gangs of Valayars under the Criminal Tribes Act, though attention was specially drawn to the point in last year's administration report.

3. The rise in the number of murders committed in this district is a matter of grave concern. Information as to the number of true cases of murder that were detected and that remained undetected respectively, and as to the number of cases detected that ended in conviction and in acquittal respectively would have been interesting. This aspect of the case is engaging my attention.

4. Judging from the figures given in the report the percentage of grave crimes personally investigated by Mr. Filson and his Personal Assistant was high.

5. Within the last few months two cases have come to my notice in which convictions were obtained or sustained in spite of, rather than because of, the evidence adduced by the police, namely the Forest Guard's murder case referred to in Mr. Filson's report and a case of grievous hurt in which the injured party had his jaw bone broken by a crow bar. The conduct of the police in these cases is under enquiry.

6. The relations between the magistracy and the police continue to be satisfactory.

A. R. CUMMING,
District Magistrate.

27th February 1915.

The Nilgiris.

Forwarded.

2. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that the village magistrates in the district readily co-operate with the police. The Sub-divisional Magistrate, Coonoor, is watching the work of the village magistrates of Kotagiri. There is not much work in this district for the village police to do.

3. The result of Mr. Loveluck's efforts with regard to domestic servants will be carefully watched. This class of servants is, as a rule, bad on these hills, and Mr. Loveluck will confer great benefit on the general public if he can effect some improvement in their conduct.

4. Credit is also due to Mr. Loveluck for his endeavours to provide a police escort on appointed days for coolies carrying money to estates. I consider that many planters have not exercised due care and caution in the past in the way of safeguarding large sums of money carried by ordinary coolies over the lonely roads of the plateau. It is to be hoped that they will freely avail themselves of the Superintendent's arrangements.

5. Efforts are being made to provide house accommodation for the police force throughout the district. The climatic conditions of the district and the high rents charged for private houses render it very necessary to provide such accommodation wherever possible.

6. The Nilgiri team made a very successful first appearance at the presidency police sports, and I consider that both Mr. Loveluck and Mr. Tottenham may be heartily congratulated on the result of their efforts.

7. Messrs. Loveluck and Tottenham have done excellent work and I should like also to mention Inspectors Mitchell and Walton and Sub-Inspector Subbaraya Achari, whose work has been satisfactory throughout the year.

M. YOUNG,
District Magistrate.

19th February 1915.

South Malabar.

Forwarded.

2. *Village Police.*—Only three adhikaris were handed up during the year for delay in reporting crime, and this being so the police have themselves to thank for the fact noted by Mr. Hitchcock that it is the practice for adhikaris to take from 15 to 20 hours to report even the gravest crime. I think myself that the adhikaris usually do their best, according to their lights, to report crime promptly, but probably they do not fully realise that what they are required to do by section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code is to communicate forthwith to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station whichever is nearer any information they may obtain regarding serious crime and the other matters referred to in the section. Probably they either go to the scene themselves or send a kolkaran to verify the information before writing their yadast and thus valuable time is lost. And the kolkarans also often have long distances to go to the nearest police station. I will issue further instructions on the point.

3. I doubt whether 'ill-feeling' can be said generally to exist between the Sub-Inspectors and the adhikaris though no doubt it does exist in particular cases. But it is true that the police and the adhikaris do not always co-operate as they should. Here again, as Mr. Hitchcock points out, the remedy rests very largely with the Sub-Inspectors themselves. The adhikaris on the west coast are as a whole a very good type of village officer. Many of them indeed are rich landholders with much local influence. They are capable of supplying the police with much useful information as to local bad characters, local faction and generally as to local politics. But they must be treated with consideration and approached properly. I doubt if the Sub-Inspectors fully realise this fact. Probably they fall into the mistake referred to in paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1771, Judicial, dated 19th August 1914, of treating the adhikaris as their subordinates instead of as assistants co-operating with them.

4. I entirely agree with Mr. Hitchcock that in Malabar the police ought to be entirely responsible for watching the movements of bad characters—vide my remarks on the subject on last year's report.

5. *Reserves.*—Since Mr. Hitchcock drafted his report there has been a Mappilla outbreak and both the Special Force and Reserve have had an opportunity of showing their mettle. Both forces have done extremely well. They marched well, and underwent hardship without complaint and showed discipline and pluck. If I may make a suggestion, I should say that frequent route marches should form part of their training not so much for the sake of the men as for that of the sergeants some of whom suffered badly from their feet.

6. *Crime.*—From the point of view of crime, the year especially the latter half of it has been a very trying one for all concerned. The immediate effect of the war was the temporary collapse of the coir industry. The big European firms had large stocks on hand and ceased buying for a time. Coolies were thrown out of employment at Cochin and Calicut, and at one time it looked as if we were in for serious distress all along the coast where thousands of families eke out a livelihood by beating out and twisting coir and by conveying it to Cochin and Calicut. Relief works were opened, but after a month or so the crisis passed, and though the industry is still depressed, it is going on in a quiet way. The timber industry at Nilambur and Marnarghat also suffered severely, many Mappillas in Ernad and Walavanad being thrown out of employment, and many coolies from the rubber estates in the Straits and from Colombo also returned home and swelled the ranks of the unemployed. Then again the war led to a number of absurd rumours gaining currency among the Mappillas, particularly after Turkey had thrown in her lot with Germany and Austria. The depredations of the *Emden*, the bombardment of Scarborough and other East Coast towns, and the removal of the regular troops from Malappuram all had an unsettling effect on the rude, ignorant Mappillas of Ernad and Walavanad, many of whom, if report is true, seriously believed that the end of the British Raj was at hand. Finally another factor was at work in the comparative unsuccess of police work in Ernad and Walavanad taluks in recent years. From paragraph XIII of the report it will be seen that in D and E circles 15, 11 and 11.5 per cent. only of the cognizable crimes reported to the police in the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, respectively, were detected. The abolition at re-organization of certain police stations which had been placed in carefully selected spots mainly for the purpose of overawing the Mappilla was also unfortunate, and there is not the least doubt that particularly at

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Karavarakundu the police have lost touch with the Mappilla since the re-organization and that lawlessness has been increasing. As a result of all these factors crime increased in the latter half of the year particularly in the so-called fanatic zone. The statistics given by Mr. Hitchcock illustrate this increase, but it is a serious fact that much crime has gone unreported. Mr. Elliott was sent out recently to make special enquiries at Karavarakundu, and he discovered a long list of crimes all of course of a petty nature which had not been reported to the police. Mr. Hitchcock discovered others at Wandur, and in other places it is the same. The culmination was a sudden outbreak of dacoity at the end of December in the Ernad taluk. Further dacoities followed in January, and the grand finale was the recent fanatical outbreak.

7. This outbreak of violent crime was mainly the result of the war and the general unsettling of minds which it caused, but at the same time the comparative failure of the police was a contributory cause. Detection of crime especially of house-breaking with theft has been singularly poor in recent years. It is to be feared that the people have to some extent lost confidence in the police, and that they will not take the trouble to report petty thefts and the like to the police station—especially if the police station is some distance away. The half grown Mappilla lad thus finds it easy to drift into crime. He begins with petty thefts which remain undetected and in a very few years grows up into a really bad criminal.

8. This recent outbreak will clear the air and the security campaign which we are undertaking with the help of a C.I.D. Inspector will also do good. But their effect will be merely temporary.

9. As permanent measures Mr. Hitchcock and I have recommended the opening of an outpost at Mattattur where some of the worst characters in Ernad require continuous watching, and we are about to propose the re-opening of the old station at Karavarakundu. A station at this place, the very centre of the recent outbreak, is absolutely essential.

10. But the most important matter in my opinion, is to remedy the weak point in the police force—namely the Sub-Inspectors. It is only fair to say that the last three dacoities those at Pathaikara, Kariavattam and Elankur, were detected almost at once by the Sub-Inspectors concerned and that the three Sub-Inspectors who assisted in the suppression of the recent outbreak all behaved with pluck and intelligence. But at the same time the work of the Sub-Inspectors as a whole is not good. In heavy stations they have not much chance it is true, for they are continually being called away from investigation to give evidence and conduct prosecutions, and an increase in the number of prosecuting Sub-Inspectors, which I believe is contemplated, would be of great use. But speaking as a layman I should say that it is the practical training of Sub-Inspectors that is mainly at fault. They seem to have little idea how to set about an investigation, and until this defect in their training is remedied, there is little hope for any permanent improvement in detection. Much of course depends upon the Inspectors, whose work in some respects is deficient. For one thing they go about too much in carts and are too apt to conduct their investigations from the nearest police station or some other convenient place from which they send for suspects or persons who can give information. The result is that they are too dependent on their men and do not get enough first-hand information for themselves. Mr. Hitchcock has already taken up these and other points and I have no doubt that we shall soon see an improvement.

11. Mr. Hitchcock has not mentioned in his report the excellent police arrangements made by Messrs. Windle and Bulkley for His Excellency's visit in October to Palghat and Kollengode.

12. The relations between the police and the magistracy have been quite smooth. It should be remembered that owing to the war Mr. Windle was tied for some months to head-quarters.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. District Magistrate.

10th March 1915.

North Malabar.

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

2. *Village officials.*—By a curious coincidence I have just been writing, in a different connection, on the subject of the adhikari's supervision of bad characters and pointing out the adhikari's difficulties. They are of course obvious to any officer who has served in Malabar, and are briefly explained both in this report and in my remarks on the administration report of South Malabar for last year. Circulars have been issued on the subject, and every effort is made to bring the adhikaris to a sense of their responsibility in this matter. But I am doubtful whether really satisfactory results will ever be attained. It is one of the obstacles to the successful working of the re-allocation scheme in Malabar. On the other hand, I think that adhikaris discharge their duties in the matter of reporting crime, on the whole, promptly and well. I entirely agree with Mr. Windle as to the necessity of police working with the adhikaris and making use of their local knowledge. An influential adhikari—a man who belongs to well-known local family and who is really the village headman—is