

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
1915.

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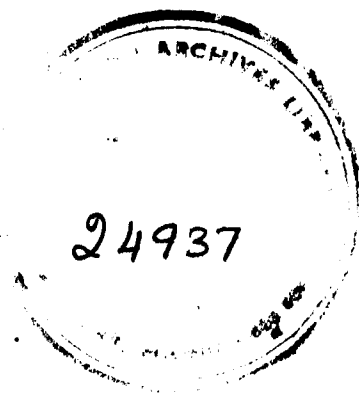
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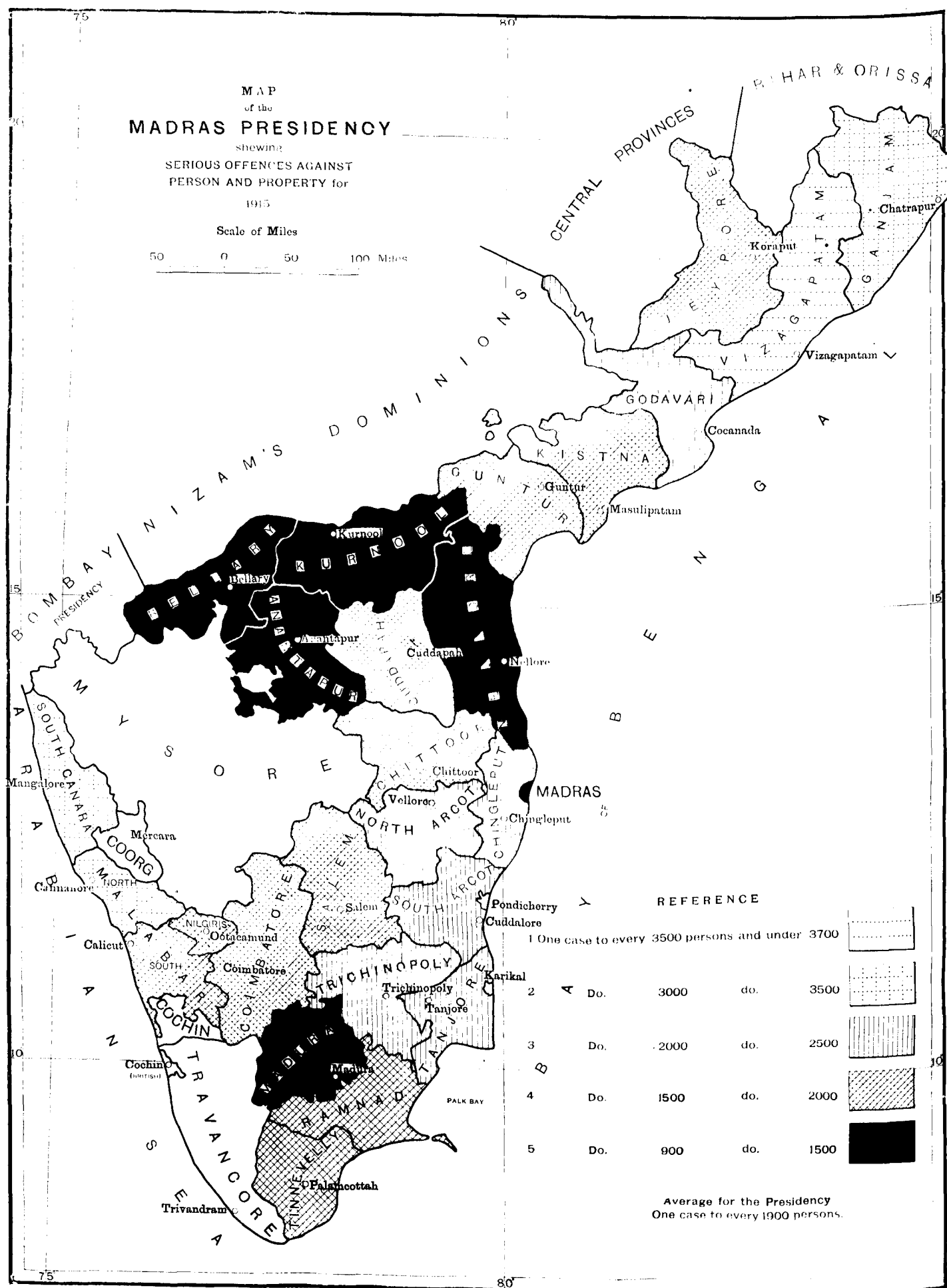
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* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915 G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

† 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 1915.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

I held charge of the department throughout the year except for 2 months and 5 days from 27th September, when I was on privilege leave and when Mr. P. B. Thomas acted for me.

Mr. F. A. Dene was in charge of the Northern Range until 17th May when he proceeded on privilege leave. He resumed charge on 1st July. During this interval Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson held charge of the current duties of the Deputy Inspector-General's office. Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring remained in charge of the Central Range for the whole year. Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, c.i.e., held charge of the Western Range until 10th August, when he died. Mr. J. T. W. Filson, District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, was placed in temporary charge of the Western Range until 15th September when Mr. P. B. Thomas joined. For the period during which this officer acted as Inspector-General Mr. F. A. Hamilton acted for him. The retention of the temporary Southern Range for another period of one year from 15th September 1915 was sanctioned. Mr. Hannington was in charge of it until 3rd September and Mr. G. W. Lane thereafter. Mr. P. B. Thomas held charge of the Criminal Investigation Department up to 10th September when he was relieved by Mr. Hannington.

There was again a reduction in the number of transfers of District Superintendents of Police. In six districts there was a single change, in one district two, and in another three. In the remaining 20 districts there was either no change at all or a change for a few weeks only. Seven sub-divisions were for various periods without a separate officer in charge, but in only three instances did the period exceed one month. In 15 districts Superintendents had the services of Personal Assistants at the end of the year.

The head-quarters of the District Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, were removed from Tellicherry to Cannanore on the 1st June 1915.

The special duty of Mr. G. W. Lane in connection with the armed reserves terminated on 12th March. Messrs. C. B. N. Pelly, G. W. Deane, W. D. F. Liston and L. B. Gasson continued to be on other duty outside the Police department, as also Mr. W. R. John who was appointed Assistant Censor. Two Deputy Superintendents and an Inspector of Police were deputed for various periods to assist the Military authorities in recruiting men for the Army.

By the sudden death of Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, c.i.e., just as he was about to proceed to Europe on long leave preparatory to retirement after a service of 32 years, the department lost an officer of sound judgment and a high sense of duty. Three officers—two of the Imperial and one of the Provincial service—retired during the year. A probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police arrived from England in November. Two of the four Inspectors who had been acting as Deputy Superintendents were confirmed in the post. Another Inspector was appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent. Three Deputy Superintendents were appointed on probation, two by direct recruitment and the third by selection from the Salt department.

Judicial punishments:
Statement E, columns
14 to 21.

There was again a slight fall in the number of police officers and men judicially punished, from 231 in the preceding year to 223 in the year under report, 129 being convicted of offences committed in their official capacity and the remaining 94 of offences committed in their private capacity. The decrease was appreciable in Vizagapatam (3 against 14) and Madras City (7 against 20), while the reverse was the case in Kurnool (22 against 11), Trichinopoly (18 against 7), North Arcot (16 against 7) and Guntūr (16 against 7). Nellore district had a clean record in this respect. Convictions under the Police Act (XXIV of 1859) and for extortion were larger than in 1914, being 41 against 34, and 17 against 8, respectively. Only 40 policemen against 56 in the previous year were convicted for allowing prisoners to escape from their custody. The following cases may be mentioned. A constable of Kurnool district was found guilty of murder and sentenced to transportation for life. He was also sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 326, Indian Penal Code. A constable of Anantapur district who fired at his Sub-Inspector was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. The orderly of the Parvatipuram Inspector, Vizagapatam district, was sent to jail for 3 years for forgery and misappropriation of Government money. Two constables of Chittoor district were sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment each, under section 392, Indian Penal Code, for extorting money from a person under threat of confining him in the lock-up. A constable of South Arcot district was awarded 1 year's rigorous imprisonment for attempting to rob a passenger of his umbrella and bag while going to the Panruti railway station at about midnight and for assaulting him. A constable of Tinnevely district was convicted under section 211, Indian Penal Code, for bringing a false charge of rioting and assault against certain innocent persons. In what is known as the Trichinopoly treasure remittance robbery case one of the remittance boxes sent from the Jayankondasholapuram sub-treasury to Trichinopoly huzur treasury under an escort of 2 head constables and 5 constables was tampered with and two bags of Rs. 1,000 each were removed and were replaced the next day by one of the head constables. All the policemen involved were convicted under section 44 of the Police Act, all of them with the exception of one head constable being convicted also under sections 409 and 462, Indian Penal Code.

4. Three officers were awarded the King's Police Medal during the year, viz., Messrs. C. D. J. Carmichael (Deputy Inspector-General), L. E. Saunders (Assistant Superintendent of Police) and D. Reilly (Sergeant). The officer first named was also made a C.I.E. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on M.R.Ry. T. Venkoba Rao Avargal (Deputy Superintendent) and on M.R.Ry. S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal (Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City) and that of Rao Sahib on M.R.Ry. S. Velayudham Pillai Avargal (Inspector and now acting Deputy Superintendent).

The number of police officers and men rewarded by promotion for good work was 54 against 69 in the previous year.

The subjoined statement compares the money rewards granted in the last two years:—

	1914.		1915.	
	Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to the police.	Madras City ...	420	Rs. 3,177	Rs. 3,991
	Districts including Chief office and Criminal Investigation Department.	3,047	19,422	26,560
	Total ...	3,467	22,599	30,551
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.	Madras City ...	60	978	560
	Districts including Chief office and Criminal Investigation Department.	1,837	9,627	13,734
	Total ...	1,897	10,605	14,294

There was a further satisfactory increase in the rewards granted during the year both to members of the police and to private individuals. This increase was spread over a number of districts, notably South Malabar, Rāmnād, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore and Ganjām. Officers have generally recognized that the grant of rewards to private individuals is a sure means of securing co-operation and that the money spent in that direction is well spent. Whoever renders assistance to the police is now rewarded according to his status in life and the nature of help given. Among the recipients during the year were a dumb person, a young boy of 14 years of age and some women. In some instances the presentation of the rewards was made in a public gathering—a practice which is calculated not only to enhance the value of the rewards but also to encourage the populace to assist the police.

A sum of Rs. 3,249 was given to a number of police officers and men of South Malabar district in special recognition of the services rendered by them in the suppression of the Mappilla outbreak in the district in the early part of the year, which is referred to elsewhere.

In the following cases rewards to the extent of Rs. 300 or more were disbursed from the police budget grant:—

(1) For good work in a coining case, an Inspector of Police and a head constable, both of Tinnevely district, were granted Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 respectively, a vakil of Tuticorin, by name P. L. Vengu Ayyar, was presented with a gold watch worth Rs. 200 and four other private individuals received an aggregate amount of Rs. 210.

(2) A sum of Rs. 350 was distributed among 18 private individuals who assisted the police in what was known as the Vinukonda gang case of Guntūr district. One of them was presented with a gold bangle valued at Rs. 100 and the others were paid in cash.

(3) A sum of Rs. 340 was given to certain police officers of Bellary district including an Inspector and a Sub-Inspector for creditable work in preventing the commission of a serious dacoity likely to have been attended with murder.

(4) For good work in connection with the disturbances in Jeypore district in 1914 and the arrest of certain rioters, two Inspectors of the district received a reward of Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 respectively, and a contractor of the Public Works Department, Shaikh Ali Sahib by name, was presented with a gold watch of the value of Rs. 150.

(5) A reward of Rs. 300 was granted to M.R.Ry. A. G. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Pudukkōttai State, for his valuable assistance to, and hearty co-operation with, the British Police, which resulted in the creditable detection of two serious cases of dacoity.

Among the rewards accepted from private parties, two instances deserve special mention, in each of which the reward was offered for the recovery of property of the value of about Rs. 10,000. In one case, a sum of Rs. 490 was given by M.R.Ry. R. M. P. R. M. Subrahmanyam Chettiyar of Madura district which was paid to a Sub-Inspector of that district. In the other case, a reward of Rs. 250 was offered by M.R.Ry. V. Pichchayya of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and was given to 3 Sub-Inspectors and 2 constables of Guntūr district and a village munsif.

5. Of the 3,420 head constables in the force on the last day of the year, 29 or 0·8 per cent. were classified as illiterate, and of the 26,175 constables, 3,355 or 12·8 per cent. were similarly classed. There was a slight increase in the percentage of illiterate constables, due to the difficulty in securing literate men. As in the previous year, the forces of three districts, viz., Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Trichinopoly Railway Police, contained no illiterates.

The Provincial Training School, Vellore, continued to be managed satisfactorily by Mr. E. J. Rowlandson. It was inspected by the Provincial Training School, Vellore. Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General. His Excellency the Governor also paid a visit to the school in February.

The year opened with 2 probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, 1 Sergeant and 67 Sub-Inspectors under training. In the case of the 2 probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police the school course was extended beyond the usual period of one year and they were required to remain in the school until their half-yearly examination in January 1916 was over. They have since been posted to districts for practical training. The Assistant Superintendent of Police who arrived from England and the Deputy Superintendents appointed on probation, mention of whom has been made in paragraph 1 *supra*, joined the school and were under training at the end of the year. M.R.Ry. V. K. Rajagopala Tamban who was appointed an Honorary Deputy Superintendent joined the school in May but could not attend it after October owing to ill health.

There were 1 Sergeant and 67 Sub-Inspectors (49 of the district police, 8 of Madras City police, 8 of Travancore, 1 of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 1 of Pudukkottai) in the school on the first day of the year. A Sub-Inspector of Travancore joined in January. The Sergeant was sent back to his district and the probation of 6 Sub-Inspectors of the district police was ceased, as they made little progress. Two Sub-Inspectors (one of the district and the other of Madras City police) resigned. The rest left the school in October after the final examination, with the exception of a Sub-Inspector of Madras City police who did not attend the examination on account of illness and was ordered to undergo training for another year. A new batch of 53 Sub-Inspectors of the district police and of 1 Sergeant and 7 Sub-Inspectors of Madras City joined the school in October and were on the rolls at the end of the year. The Principal reports favourably on the capacity, work and general conduct of the Sub-Inspectors selected during the year. One of them is a graduate and two have passed the Intermediate examination. Government have recently ordered that selections should in future be made in each district by a committee consisting of the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the Range if possible, and one or more Indian gentlemen of local influence and position.

Fifty-nine candidates appeared for the Sub-Inspectors' test held in October and 35 were successful, 11 securing a first class. "Police practice" was eliminated from the subjects for the school examination. This was done because it was considered useless to examine candidates in "practice" who have had no practical experience. The examination in the subject will in future be held once in 6 months during practical training in the district.

English shorthand continued to be taught. Six Sub-Inspectors appeared for the elementary test in October and all failed. Five appeared for the intermediate test in April and all passed, 2 being in the first class. Six others appeared for the same test in October and 4 were successful, of whom 2 were placed in the first class. Four Sub-Inspectors appeared for the advanced test in October all of whom passed in the first class. At the end of the year 20 Sub-Inspectors were preparing for the elementary, 3 for the intermediate and 4 for the advanced tests. Of the 6 Sub-Inspectors qualified for efficiency in Tamil shorthand, the Sub-Inspector who failed at the second examination of the previous year was successful in both the examinations held in the year under report. One Sub-Inspector failed at the first examination, while in the second examination 2 others failed. Thus only 4 Sub-Inspectors were in receipt of the special allowance at the close of the year. The printing of the Telugu Shorthand Manual was almost completed and 10 Sub-Inspectors were preparing for an examination to be held in the current year. The compilation of the Manual in Canarese Shorthand was nearing completion.

The course of lectures in "First Aid to the Injured" was revised so as to make it correspond to the adult course for males laid down by the Saint John Ambulance Association. In order that the knowledge of the subject may not be forgotten, a course of practical instruction will in future be given once a year at various centres in each district wherever medical officers are available. Instruction in riding, Jiu-jitsu and Swedish drill was also given as in the previous year. Games were played regularly. The hostel was resorted to by a majority of

Sub-Inspectors. A free use was made of the library and reading room and the museum proved serviceable. Discipline was well maintained and it is satisfactory to note that there was no occasion to inflict any punishments other than extra drill and extra guard duty during the year.

The band maintained its usual standard of efficiency and music has been kept up to date as far as possible. Excluding Sergeant Boston, its strength at the end of the year was 24 of whom 3 were boys. The closing balance of the band fund was Rs. 637-12-0.

The annual Presidency Police sports and the Police Conference were held at the school in January.

The number of recruits who completed their training in the Central Recruits' Schools and of those granted prizes during the year is given below :—

Central Recruits' Schools.

Central Recruits' School.	Number who passed out during the year.	Number who received prizes.		
		For good conduct (Rs. 2).	For obtaining high marks.	
			First prize (75 per cent. of the marks: Rs. 2).	Second prize (60 per cent. of the marks: Rs. 1).
Vellore	399	222	19	40
Vizianagram	444	286	20	113
Coimbatore	424	219	38	179
Total	1,267	727	77	332

The schools were regularly inspected by the Deputy Inspectors-General. Discipline was satisfactorily maintained. Instruction was given on the same lines as before. The new edition of the Constable's Catechism was issued during the year. The revised course in "First Aid to the Injured," already referred to, was made applicable to constables in Recruits' Schools, all of whom are required to undergo, at the end of the school course, an oral examination conducted under the auspices of the Saint John Ambulance Association, the successful candidates being awarded certificates by the Association. Constables will also attend the annual course of practical instruction in the subject to be given in the districts.

The system of training at district head-quarters recruits who could not be admitted into the Central Recruits' Schools was continued during the year.

6. A statement showing the religion or caste of officers and men in the force on the 31st December 1915, which should be published quinquennially, is appended to this report.

7. The cost of the department in 1915 was Rs. 97,03,645 against Rs. 95,02,675 in 1914, or an increase of about two lakhs. Excluding the sum of Rs. 23,000 under "Special Police," the expenditure under which is ultimately recovered from the parties concerned, the actual increase amounts to Rs. 1.77 lakhs. This was due to the following causes, viz., the renting of houses for the constabulary in Madras City and the mufassal, larger expenditure on travelling allowance and rewards, and the continuance of the additional Deputy Inspector-General throughout the year.

8. The performance of their police duties by village officers is a subject of considerable importance. Superintendents paid particular attention to the matter and members of the force of all ranks are instructed to work for greater co-operation by village officers by personal interviews, courteous and considerate treatment and the grant of suitable rewards. The District Magistrate, Bellary, observes that the hope of any considerable police work being done by the village police is always liable to be disappointed. Though there is some truth in this remark, an appreciable improvement in patrolling villages and looking after criminals can and should reasonably be expected from the village police when the present staff is increased, proposals

for which have been sent by several Superintendents to their District Magistrates. Meanwhile it is gratifying to note the growing number of instances of active help rendered by the village police in several districts. The Superintendent of South Malabar reports that several adhigaris (headmen of amsams) rendered useful work in the Mappilla disturbance and that some adhigaris on the borders of Ernad and Tirurangadi circles have shown considerable zeal in co-operating with the police in putting down house-breakings and cattle-thefts. The Superintendent of Vizagapatam states that many village magistrates who had been in league with criminals and were most untrustworthy have, since the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act and the registration of criminal tribes, turned over a new leaf and been actively assisting the police. The Superintendent of Kurnool says that case diaries indicate considerable assistance from village magistrates and the public. Such reports are encouraging.

The number of village officials granted rewards during the year, by the officers of the Police department and by District Magistrates, for assisting the police was 483 and the amount disbursed was Rs. 4,466, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 388 and Rs. 3,064 respectively. Though many districts contributed to this increase, I consider that the system of rewards is capable of extension.

Ghât talaiyaris were employed in 13 districts including Kistna, but only four Superintendents (Kistna, Nellore, Chittoor and Coimbatore) are able to report that the work of these men was satisfactory and useful. My own view, however, is that their presence does prevent crime on high roads to some extent. The re-allocation of tannaahs in North Arcot district was sanctioned by Government but not given effect to during the year for want of buildings, the construction of which could not be undertaken owing to financial considerations. The orders of Government disapproving of the proposal to abolish the ghât talaiyari staff in Kurnool district were received at the end of the year and the question of re-organizing the staff is under consideration. As regards the grant of cultivable land to talaiyaris previously unprovided, steps were taken to assign land near their ghât posts wherever Government land was available, unless the men themselves did not want it.

9. The armed reserves at district head quarters and the special forces were generally maintained at full strength. The number of vacancies at the close of the year was largest in the Sivakasi special force, being 15. The reserves were on the whole well disciplined and efficient. The physique and health of the men were generally good. There can be no doubt that the annual police sports at Vellore have had and continue to have a most beneficial effect on the efficiency of the reserves. There is a steady improvement in smartness, physical fitness and *esprit de corps*. One of the three reserves in Vizagapatam district, viz., at Chintapalli was abolished in November. Attempts to find a Jamadar for the Koraput reserve (Jeypore district) were again unsuccessful. The orders regarding annual mobilization were duly carried out in the case of all the reserves, except those in Gôdâvari district which could not be mobilized during the year, as a large number of men were continually absent on duty in the Agency tracts in connection with the capture of a gang of desperate dacoits. Some reserves were also mobilized on special occasions. The men of the Calicut reserve and the Malappuram special force behaved excellently at the time of the Mappilla outbreak and their services were duly acknowledged by Government.

The reports of Messrs. Pelly and Lane deputed on special duty in connection with the organization and training of the armed reserves were submitted to Government during the year with my remarks.

10. The mileage under the Superintendent of Madras Railway Police remained the same as in the previous year (2,150½), while that of the South Indian Railway Superintendent was increased to 1,777½, by the opening of branch lines from Nidamangalam to Mannargudi in Tanjore district (8½ miles) and from Podanur to Pollachi in Coimbatore district.

(25 miles). The strength of the Trichinopoly Railway Police was increased owing to the conversion of the police out-post at Morappur railway station into a police station. The number of vacancies in the constabulary at the end of the year was 40 against 34 in the previous year. Illiterates were not enlisted. During the year 17 constables appointed for the Trichinopoly Railway Police were, immediately after their school course, sent for preliminary training to the districts in which they were enlisted.

The bulk of the crime on the railway is theft, which showed a decrease during the year. Thefts from the railway mail were few. There was a further satisfactory decline in the number of complaints preferred by the railway authorities about missing articles. Crime was dealt with fairly well. Detection remained the same. A smaller amount of property was lost than in the preceding year and there was also a falling off in the percentage of property recovered. Orders were issued during the year requiring the railway police to patrol station-yards and goods-sheds whenever the presence of thieves was suspected. The system of seal-checking of waggons independently by the railway police continued to work well.

There were 8 minor cases of attempt at train-wrecking, none of which could be detected. These are generally the outcome of ill-feeling among the gangmen. Thirty-two cases of stone-throwing were reported and 3 of them ended in conviction.

The number of collisions was 7 and that of derailments 16. None of these occasioned loss of life. Steps were taken to punish the defaulters. In one case sheer carelessness on the part of a pointsman resulted in the collision of a goods train with the railway officers' saloons stabled in Trichinopoly junction railway station, the damage caused to the rolling stock being estimated at Rs. 15,000.

The number of persons run over and killed was 200, a record figure for the last 5 years.

The relations between the railway police and the railway staff on the one hand and the district police on the other were generally satisfactory.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

11. The season was generally more favourable than in the previous year and prices of food-grains again went down, as the following table shows. There was however an increase in grave crime.

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (true cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
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	35,059
1914	7.7	13.5	13.8	34,665
1915	8.2	14.8	15.0	36,089

12. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, was 54,474 against 53,178. This figure approximates to that for 1913 and is greater than that for 1914 by 1,296. An increase was returned by all the districts in the Northern and Western Ranges, except Guntūr and the Nilgiris, while Madras City, the Railway Police districts and all the districts in the Central and Southern

Ranges, except Chingleput, Madura and Tinnevely reported a decrease. South Arcot headed the list as regards the volume of crime and Madura ran it close. The largest increase was shown by South Malabar (+ 585) and Coimbatore (+ 369) and next to them came Madura (+ 301) and Vizagapatam (+ 299). The largest decrease occurred in Anantapur (- 260). The number of offences under special and local laws was slightly less than that for the previous year (17,659 against 17,822), the decrease in Madras City and the increase in South Malabar being most marked. There was a considerable drop in the number of nuisances, 105,227 against 117,647, a decrease occurring in all but nine districts and being noticeable in Madura, Madras City and Trichinopoly.

That there was an increase of crime in the year under report in spite of a fall in prices of food-stuffs indicates a greater amount of activity on the part of the habitual criminal on whom the fluctuations in prices have little or no effect, and a want of efficiency on the part of the police in regard to preventive work and watching of criminals. The abnormal conditions owing to the war may have also contributed to some extent to the increase. Further, for the reasons assigned by me in paragraph 14 of my last report, crime is likely to show an upward tendency for some years to come. In some districts, especially Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore and North Malabar, some of the increase during the year is attributed to an improvement in the reporting and registration of crime. There is also reason to believe that the registration of cattle-thefts in many districts was more satisfactory than before. It is satisfactory to note that Guntur, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Tanjore, Trichinopoly Railway Police and Madras City showed an appreciable decrease, which is largely due to the measures taken by the local officers to prevent crime.

13. The usual map showing the local distribution of serious offences against person and property during the year is prefixed to this report. There was an increase in the number of such cases from 20,383 to 21,787, the proportion being one case to every 1,900 persons against one to 1,982 persons in the preceding year. The average crime for the Presidency was exceeded in 16 districts of which Madras City, Madura, Nellore and the ceded districts except Cuddapah were the worst.

14. The appended statement contains statistics of grave crime for the past three years. The number of murders was only two less than that of the previous year and there was an increase under every other head, particularly under house-breaking and cattle-theft, resulting in a total increase of 1,424 cases. The increase under dacoity and ordinary theft was slight. Sixteen districts showed an increase which was noticeable in Vizagapatam, South Malabar, Madura and Coimbatore—the same districts which showed the largest increase in the total cognizable crime, vide paragraph 12 *supra*.

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1915. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

District.	Murder, 302, 303, 396, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 395, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.			Robbery, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.			House-breaking, 440 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460, I.P.C.			Theft, ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Cattle-theft, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Total.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Madras City	6	9	8	1	1	1	9	4	7	277	361	239	1,058	1,217	1,126	5	8	15	1,356	1,600	1,456
Ganjam	18	15	20	11	11	11	16	18	18	388	288	420	618	672	756	57	55	72	1,121	1,081	1,297
Vizagapatam	18	18	21	13	13	13	16	20	28	309	267	420	575	530	626	77	69	97	1,008	923	1,239
Jeypore	9	9	9	7	9	9	5	9	8	204	225	289	141	165	190	67	83	155	483	500	662
Godavari	27	30	22	18	19	20	47	30	56	492	341	389	1,208	961	1,034	124	91	100	1,916	1,478	1,633
Kistna	22	18	24	22	22	20	34	24	36	757	569	684	1,269	1,130	1,140	191	171	162	2,282	1,926	2,070
Guntur	24	21	24	22	22	22	58	61	36	457	484	510	715	703	698	98	83	66	1,374	1,354	1,348
Nellore	14	18	20	27	29	37	52	43	71	431	464	512	613	630	619	145	98	110	1,282	1,308	1,369
Kurnool	44	48	40	45	34	39	52	45	55	467	481	497	464	492	469	68	94	103	1,140	1,194	1,225
Bellary	26	35	25	57	51	55	42	55	35	307	459	363	297	306	246	78	81	82	817	967	824
Anantapur	25	34	36	17	20	20	41	62	35	385	418	371	378	451	364	84	95	100	933	1,089	991
Cuddapah	41	40	28	14	14	13	29	25	16	397	374	329	255	215	222	63	43	55	799	741	659
Chittoor	30	21	20	11	13	11	41	35	39	535	659	532	533	504	492	193	172	124	1,343	1,404	1,218
North Arcot	26	24	22	15	27	13	35	19	28	602	615	556	719	781	827	171	172	145	1,508	1,638	1,586
Chingleput	18	8	15	7	8	8	18	12	22	362	263	340	546	511	476	110	67	52	1,081	869	948
South Arcot	16	18	14	24	24	27	40	23	45	672	602	540	1,277	1,160	1,287	312	300	382	2,335	2,125	2,285
Tanjore	13	21	17	19	11	11	44	33	31	580	580	563	760	828	688	145	154	151	1,508	1,644	1,461
Trichinopoly	28	26	21	37	30	40	56	51	59	533	497	453	534	676	562	236	231	267	1,424	1,511	1,422
Madura	40	54	60	35	35	24	42	52	62	618	631	724	582	658	736	396	402	471	1,567	1,819	2,077
Ramanad	30	33	17	15	23	19	49	55	62	544	531	510	327	296	334	129	160	163	1,094	1,088	1,065
Tinnevely	38	32	31	18	17	18	80	82	117	104	428	506	353	371	418	146	153	187	1,052	1,083	1,277
Salem	43	35	43	27	38	35	57	63	55	381	418	513	696	698	697	320	247	333	1,624	1,499	1,576
Coimbatore	70	75	102	40	41	32	53	35	51	372	386	417	560	532	630	484	422	513	1,586	1,468	1,745
The Nilgiris	2	2	28	3	6	17	14	13	39	59	59	41	201	161	174	3	9	8	256	232	223
South Malabar	24	36	28	1	3	5	6	4	7	419	440	578	466	514	554	92	101	174	1,018	1,110	1,330
North Malabar	16	10	6	1	1	3	8	16	14	128	123	168	187	180	238	8	15	20	346	335	444
South Canara	8	11	11	1	1	7	2	5	2	141	146	162	381	404	402	26	17	23	575	605	619
The Railway Police,	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	15	12	14	15	12	953	906	860	...	...	...	972	929	875
Madras.	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	11	8	1,184	1,120	952	...	2	1	1,207	1,137	985
The Railway Police,	1	3	1	...	...	...	19	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	1	3	1	...	...	...	19	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	689	704	702	491	555	562	979	918	1,079	11,219	11,111	11,738	17,553	17,802	17,947	3,828	3,575	4,161	35,659	34,665	36,069

15. The number of murders was 702 against 704, so many as 102 cases being returned by Coimbatore alone, which as usual headed the list. Madura came next with 60 cases. As compared with the previous year, ten districts showed an increase which was conspicuous in Coimbatore and Kistna. There was a noticeable fall in each of the ceded districts except Anantapur where, however, the increase was but small. This satisfactory state may largely be ascribed to the action taken against hired assassins in the past years. The decrease in Rāmṇād and South Malabar was also appreciable.

A noteworthy case was the murder of the Sarishtadar of the Chittoor district court in broad daylight on his way to the office. The murderer was a Muhammadan ex-process server whose mind evidently became unsettled on the loss of his appointment. During the trial he put in the plea that he was exasperated because the deceased would not return the Rs. 50 which he had paid as a consideration for his confirmation as a process-server. He was sentenced to death.

In Coimbatore district three children were, for the sake of a few jewels, murdered in the absence of their father by a servant in whose charge they had been left. The father found on his return two of the children dead and the third dying. Circumstantial evidence was strong against the servant who was awarded the extreme penalty of the law. A similar brutal murder of a child was committed in Kistna district in which the child's throat was cut with a sickle and the feet chopped off to remove the anklets. The case was committed to the sessions.

In Gōdāvari district an anonymous petition led to the discovery of a human skeleton in the grass by the side of a river. Evidence showed that a man was murdered five days previously by four persons. The investigation, however, came to a stand-still, as the local medical officer who examined the skeleton could not give any opinion on the essential particulars wherewith to establish identity. The District Superintendent of Police then went to the spot, disinterred the bones and sent them to the Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry, who was able to express an opinion as to age, sex and approximate height. Some other evidence as regards identity was procured and the four persons were eventually charged and convicted by the Sessions Judge but the conviction was quashed by the High Court on appeal.

In Tinnevely district, a money-lender was murdered and his body without the head was found a few days afterwards buried in an irrigation channel. Suspicion fell on some of his debtors against whom he had obtained decrees and taken out warrants. Seven persons were charged but acquitted.

In Chittoor district, a village magistrate was murdered in cold blood on the village foot-path by a resident of that village—a man of local influence—who was in criminal intimacy with the wife of the deceased. In spite of his attempts to destroy the evidence against him and the delay in the receipt of the report by the police, the case was worked up successfully and ended in the award of capital punishment.

A police constable of Trichinopoly district while arresting a Korava running away after an attempt to commit burglary was fatally stabbed by the latter. The Korava was condemned to be hanged. A pension of Rs. 5 per mensem was granted by Government to the widow of the constable.

In South Malabar district, two guests of a Nambudri were brutally attacked and beaten to death by a gang of Mappillas. The offence was said to have been committed at the instigation of a rich Mappilla, who intended only to insult the Nambudri with whom he was on bad terms, but his hirelings apparently exceeded their instructions. No evidence to bring the guilt home to anybody was forthcoming.

A Paraiya of Tiruvottiyur in Chingleput district murdered his wife and charged another person who had a liaison with her. Subsequently he confessed his crime but pleaded temporary insanity. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

In Ganjām district, a religious lunatic cut the throats of a man aged about 30 years, a boy 10 years old and a baby, before a forest shrine, saying that the Goddess had directed him in a dream to offer human sacrifices. He was acquitted and treated as a criminal lunatic.

In Nellore district, a goldsmith stabbed his young concubine to death in a public street, because she wanted to leave him against his will. He then attempted to commit suicide but was prevented. In Tinnevely district, a woman was murdered for refusing to marry one of her cousins according to their caste custom as they were not of good character. In North Arcot district, an Eurasian, thwarted in his attempts to have sexual intercourse with his sister-in-law, murdered her by cutting her throat and struck her children and his mother-in-law who were sleeping close by. In all these cases the murderers were convicted.

16. There were six cases which ended in the conviction of mothers for murdering their infants. In three of them, the children were illegitimate and were killed by their mothers in order to conceal their shame. They were all sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation for life, but the sentence in each case was commuted by Government to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. In the other three cases, owing to ill-treatment by their husbands the women became desperate and wanted to die with their children. The mothers were rescued and were each sentenced to transportation for life, but in two of these cases the sentence was commuted by Government to rigorous imprisonment for three years and one year respectively and the woman concerned in the third case was conditionally released and sent to the Prisoners' Home in Madras City.

17. There were no serious riots during the year, but an outbreak of Mappilla fanaticism occurred in parts of the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks of the Malabar district in February. For some time previously dating back to an early period of the war, there had been excitement and unrest among the Mappillas, owing to an idea that the British Government was coming to an end, which had manifested itself in an outbreak of crime in those parts. The climax was reached when a Mappilla was fined by the District Magistrate, on a plea of guilty, for kidnapping a Tiyya boy under 15 years of age and converting him to Islam. This goaded the Mappillas to violence and the District Magistrate was apprised of a plot to murder him. He took steps to arrest the ringleaders, but without success. While pursuing the suspects one morning the District Magistrate was ambushed and narrowly escaped being shot. The gang then disappeared and being chased by the police, five of the fanatics took shelter in a temple at Alanallur. Though twice given the option of surrendering, they refused and assumed a defiant attitude. The police at last stormed the temple and opened fire on the insurgents. On entering it, they found three Mappillas dead and two wounded. One of the latter expired soon after. Two policemen who ran into the temple in advance of the main body were mistaken for rebels and unfortunately wounded. The fanatics injured one Hindu slightly but no murders were committed. Further developments were prevented. Subsequent enquiries have shown evidence of a conspiracy in which the Mappillas of certain amsams were chiefly concerned. Four Mappillas were deported and interned in jail and five others were removed from Malabar and kept under surveillance. The outbreak was very promptly and efficiently suppressed. The valuable services rendered by the police officers, especially Mr. R. H. Hitchcock (District Superintendent of Police), Mr. J. Elliott (Assistant Superintendent of Police), and Sub-Inspector Amu, who were able to suppress the disturbance successfully without the aid of the Military, have been suitably acknowledged by Government.

In November, three Mappilla youths committed an outrage at Pandalur in the Ernad taluk, burning some houses, looting a few others and killing a Tiyyan. A special police party arrived at the village and no further disturbance occurred. The three Mappillas were arrested and two of them sentenced to death. Enquiries did not disclose any organized attempt at a fanatical outbreak and the crimes were apparently due to private quarrels.

In Vizagapatam district, a party of police officers who went to a village to search the houses of certain persons in connection with a burglary were brutally attacked and beaten by a number of villagers and one constable died from the effects of injuries received by him. Thirty-four persons were tried and 22 of them

were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The widow of the constable was granted a pension of Rs. 4 per mensem by Government.

At Bandiatmukur in Kurnool district, the Muhammadans objected to the Hindus taking their Goddess with music during a festival, in spite of the orders of the Joint Magistrate, Nandyal, and assaulted the Hindus. The Joint Magistrate who was present was also hurt. Twenty-three persons were convicted of riot and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment.

During the celebration of a festival of the Hindu Goddess at Uttamapalaiyam, Madura district, certain Muhammadans obstructed the procession and a riot ensued between the two communities in which two Muhammadans were killed and several Hindus received injuries. The Police Inspector and the Sub-Magistrate stopped further developments. Each party accused the other as the aggressor. A Kalla was charged with murder but acquitted. A complaint preferred by the Muhammadans against the Hindus was *sub judice*.

18. Dacoities numbered 562 against 555 in the previous year. Anantapur reported the largest number and was followed by Bellary and Trichinopoly. In 14 districts there was an increase over the preceding year, which was marked in Anantapur, South Malabar and Trichinopoly. In Anantapur the number steadily rose and the increase during the year is said to be due mostly to escapes from the criminal settlement at Bhumannagadda in Chittoor district. In Bellary district also, dacoities were rife at the close of the year, and they are attributed to members of gang XIII (Donga Yerakalas) of Kurnool district and the out of view members of the gang of Rudrapad Korachas. The former were also responsible for a number of dacoities in Kurnool district. In South Malabar district, the Malappuram sub-division was in a disturbed condition in the early part of the year and two of the dacoities which were a prelude to the fanatical outbreak were committed in the houses of Mappillas, the idea of the fanatics being to commit a series of dacoities with the object of collecting and leaving property to their families before the outbreak. In Trichinopoly district, dacoities and robberies were rampant in Karur and Namakkal circles owing to want of control over local bad characters and released convicts. There was a serious outbreak of dacoity on the borders of Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam districts committed by Koyas of Lagarai. This desperate gang operating over a considerable area of the Agency was responsible for many dacoities and two murders. A number of them were arrested and tried under section 400, Indian Penal Code, and 21 were convicted. Fourteen absconded, three of whom were subsequently arrested. An Assistant Superintendent of Police was placed on special duty to hunt down the rest. A satisfactory decrease occurred in North Arcot, Madura, Coimbatore, Guntūr and Ganjām districts. In Madura district, the main highways were comparatively free from organized dacoities. The number of dacoities in Tanjore district is steadily going down, owing to the breaking up of gangs.

Robberies also showed an increase (1,079 against 918) which occurred in 19 districts, the largest being in Tinnevely, Kurnool, South Malabar and South Arcot. Anantapur and Guntūr showed an appreciable decrease. The largest number of robberies was again returned by Tinnevely, but a majority of them were insignificant, being thefts of ornaments from the elongated earlobes of women. The decrease in Guntūr under dacoities as well as robberies was due to the confinement of several notorious criminals in the settlements. In Nellore—another district in which there are criminal settlements—there was an increase under both these heads of crime, owing, it is said, to the large number of absconders during the year, in consequence of some of the settlers having been permitted to live outside the settlements for want of accommodation and work. It is however satisfactory to note that when compared with 1912, the figures for 1915 show a marked fall.

A dacoity was committed in the house of a wealthy ryot and money-lender in Vizagapatam district by about 30 men armed with knives and sticks and property worth Rs. 19,000 was carried off. Enquiries showed that it was organized by certain Kshatriyas of Tuni who had collected several bad characters

of Gānjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari and Guntūr—an organization previously unknown. Nine persons were arrested and were under trial. Very little property was recovered.

The house of the station-master at Fortwall, a station situated in the midst of dense forest on the branch line from the Ramandrug hills to Hospet was broken into and property to the value of Rs. 1,000 stolen. A railway servant who went to the station-master's assistance was knocked on the head and killed. Members of gang XIII of Kurnool district were suspected. Nine of them were arrested and are being prosecuted under section 400, Indian Penal Code.

The village magistrate of Marutla in Anantapur district, on receiving information that a gang of dacoits was attacking some people near his village, went to the place and fired at the dacoits. Two were hit, one of whom subsequently died. The other was wounded so badly that his leg had to be amputated. He was tried for dacoity and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge.

In a dacoity committed in a village in Srivaikuntam taluk of Tinnevely district, the village magistrate prepared a statement implicating nine of his enemies and forcibly obtained the signature of the complainant, who however told the truth in the police investigation. The real culprits were traced and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. Evidence was available that the dacoity was organized by the village magistrate, to wreak vengeance on his enemies. He was then prosecuted for abetment of dacoity and for framing an incorrect record as a public servant with intent to cause injury and was acquitted on the first charge and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on the second.

A torch-light dacoity occurred in a village in North Arcot district near the Mysore border, the offenders being the residents of a distant village. The first report contained no particulars of the dacoits but by dint of perseverance the police succeeded in tracing them and recovering the property. The accused were charged and tried by a jury who returned a verdict of not guilty. The Sessions Judge, remarking on the straightforward and patient investigation by the police, referred the case to the High Court and five persons were convicted.

During an attack by dacoits on some bandymen returning from a shandy near Palladam in Coimbatore district, one of the bandymen bit a piece out of the cheek of one of the dacoits. This led to his identification and the arrest of three of his accomplices. Three men were charged and convicted.

Four robbers broke into the house of a clerk in the mica mines at Kunjampalaiyam in Salem district one night when he was away, and forcing the watchmen to keep quiet on pain of bodily injury, compelled the wife of the clerk to surrender her jewels, which she did. Two of the robbers were known to the woman and the watchmen. They were arrested and though no property was recovered, the case ended in conviction, the main evidence being their identification.

In Chingleput district about ten dacoits attacked a number of bullock-carts on the road, and robbed the drivers and occupants of their property. The dacoits fled on hearing the shouts of the approaching patrol constables. Eight persons were arrested and charged but acquitted in the sessions. No resistance seems to have been offered by the cartmen though they outnumbered the dacoits.

19. There was an increase under "house-breaking," the number of cases being 11,738 against 11,111 in 1914, the increase occurring in 16 districts, notably Vizagapatam, South Malabar, Ganjām, Kistna and Madura. The decrease was appreciable in Chittoor and Bellary. A number of Kondadoras and Rellis in Vizagapatam went out of view to escape registration under the Criminal Tribes Act and committed crime. This chiefly accounts for the increase in that district. The rise in Ganjām is attributed to high prices, a bad season and more accurate registration. The increase in Kistna is ascribed to the Yerakalas who escaped from the Sitanagaram settlement and who were also responsible for several dacoities committed in the district.

20. The number of ordinary thefts was slightly in excess of the figure for the previous year (17,847 against 17,802). Fourteen districts showed an increase which was marked in South Arcot, Coimbatore, Vizagapatam and Ganjam. The decrease was conspicuous in Trichinopoly Railway Police, Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts and Madras City. In South Arcot, there was a considerable increase in crime in the last four months of the year, chiefly due to the slackness in the groundnut trade and the failure of the north-east monsoon.

A bag containing jewels worth Rs. 60,000, the property of a Madras jeweller who was on a visit to the Tarla Zamindar, Ganjam district, was stolen from the custody of the Zamindar's guards. Next morning the bag was found near the Zamindar's residence without a third of the property. Some of the property lost was subsequently recovered. Four of the Zamindar's servants were charged and convicted. The Zamindar of Mandasa is reported to have rendered great help to the police in this case.

A Sanskrit pandit of Kumbakonam, Tanjore district, reputed for his learning was arrested with his wife on a charge of theft of jewels and valuable clothes from certain houses in Malabar, Coimbatore and South Canara districts, where they had stayed as guests. The husband was convicted in South Canara district and the cases in other districts were under trial.

21. There was a considerable rise in the number of cattle-thefts (4,161 against 3,575). The increase was spread over 20 districts and was remarkable in Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot, South Malabar, Jeypore and Madura. As in the previous year, Coimbatore and Madura returned the largest number of cases. Most of the increase is attributed to the growing tendency on the part of the people to prefer complaints of missing cattle to the police. In his remarks on the Police administration report of Madura district for 1915, the District Magistrate says that the Chairmen of two large Unions assured him that there had been a very remarkable decrease in unreported crime (apparently cattle-theft is referred to) as a result of the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The number of cattle branded in Madura during the year was 5,746 and the branding was by means of chemicals. The branding system in Jeypore district referred to in previous reports is said to be working well.

The number of cattle-poisoning cases was 56 against 40 in 1914 and 43 in 1913. Kurnool had the largest number (6).

22. The number of true cases relating to coin was 55 against 47, and 26 cases or 47.3 per cent. ended in conviction against 22 cases or 46.8 per cent. in the previous year. Five cases relating to currency notes were reported during the year, of which one was referred as mistake of fact, three cases were pending at the end of the year and the fifth case was reported as undetectable for want of evidence. In the last mentioned case, some bad characters visited a Mappilla at Kasaragod in South Canara district and undertook to duplicate currency notes. The Mappilla gave information to the police who arrested the gang and found the members to be swindlers of Palghat and Pollachi. They were put up under the security sections.

23. A case which created much sensation locally was what was known as the Gollapalli bomb case in Chittoor district. It had no political significance whatever, but arose out of enmity between two parties of Reddis. One party furnished the police with information that with the object of murdering some of its members, bombs had been collected by the opposite party and that one of the bombs had exploded while being tested in a ruined house in the village. The pieces of the burst bomb were produced. Shortly afterwards the police were informed that an absconding offender who was to commit the contemplated murder had been hiding himself in the hills near the village. While searching this locality the police discovered a bundle containing two glass bottles and a stone jar. These were examined and found to contain dangerous and deadly explosives. Further enquiries,

however, showed that the alleged explosion of a bomb was a myth, that the three bombs discovered on the hills were placed there by the very party which supplied the information and that the charge brought against the other party was a concoction. Evidence was also available of the existence of a conspiracy among the concoctors themselves to cause danger to the lives of those whom they were accusing and that they even instigated a person to murder one of the latter. Seven persons were charged under section 120-B and under sections 302 and 115 of the Indian Penal Code and also under the Explosives Act, but were acquitted in the sessions.

24. The number of cases of justifiable homicide was 15. Besides the four deaths in the Mappilla outbreak referred to in paragraph 17, six other deaths were caused by the police in self-defence when attacked by criminals. Mention has already been made of the shooting of a dacoit by a village magistrate in Anantapur district. The remaining four cases were by private individuals in the exercise of the right of private defence.

The number of instances in which prosecution was launched during the year for culpable negligence which contributed to deaths from drowning was three, all against ferry-men and the cases were pending at the end of the year. In a number of cases, Divisional Officers were addressed with a view to direct the owners of wells to have them fenced properly.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

25. The total number of cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances (serials 1 to 40 of Statement A) reported to the police during the year was 52,480, and 6,728 cases were pending at the beginning of the year, or a total of 59,208 cases. Of these, investigation was refused in 2,288 cases, 11,751 were found to be false, or due to mistake of fact or law, etc., and 6,600 were pending at the close of the year. Of the rest, 11,597 ended in conviction, 4,343 were discharged or acquitted, 21,074 were returned as undetectable, and 1,555 were compounded, etc. In calculating the percentage of detection, the practice adopted in previous years was to deduct the false cases only (columns 8 and 9 of Statement A, Part I) from the total number of cases for disposal (columns 4 and 5) and to find out the ratio between the remainder and the number of cases that ended in conviction (column 11). According to this method the proportion of detected cases for the year under report is 24.4 against 23.9 in 1914 and 22.8 in 1913. I however consider that cases in which investigation was refused (column 6) should also be left out of account. If these be excluded, the percentage of detection comes to 25.7 against 25.1 in 1914. In 13 districts the percentage was below the average, the figures relating to Madura and Nellore being the lowest (each 15.9). In spite of the slight improvement during the year, the results are still undeniably poor on the whole. In my last report I enumerated the several causes and influences which militate against detection. All these continue to be in operation. The extensiveness of station areas and the increase in reported crime preclude the Sub-Inspector from devoting his undivided attention to individual cases which consequently suffer, and owing partly to his own lack of experience and partly to the apathy of the head constables, he is unable to guide, or usefully utilize the services of, the latter towards the elucidation of crime. I am glad to note that a number of officers speak appreciatively of the detective capacity of the older and experienced Sub-Inspectors under them and report an improvement in their methods of dealing with crime. This is a promising sign which leads me to hope that we shall have, in due course, a detective agency whose efficiency need not be doubted. Progress in this respect, however, must necessarily be slow. At the same time I am inclined to think that the present failure in detection is in some measure due to the selection of a number of unsuitable men as Sub-Inspectors in the early years of re-organization when the

demand for Sub-Inspectors being great the selecting officers were obliged to select candidates who would not have been accepted under normal conditions. Further in the absence of a workable policy in the matter of posting, Sub-Inspectors more often than not happened to be sent to places where they were absolute strangers and consequently could not understand or be understood by the people among whom they had to move. The rules recently issued by Government for the selection of Sub-Inspectors by means of local committees in districts are calculated to avoid such results and to secure men fitted for service in each particular district and this, I think, is a step in the right direction. As regards supervision over the work of Sub-Inspectors, I am satisfied that superior officers are keenly alive to their responsibilities and take an active interest in the investigation of crime under considerable disadvantages. The opinion is held in some quarters that one of the directions in which reform is needed is to abolish the Circle Inspector who is more or less like the fifth wheel of the coach and to place the investigating officer, the Sub-Inspector, under the direct control and supervision of an Assistant or Deputy Superintendent, the number of these officers being increased. An experiment of this kind has recently been introduced in the Trichinopoly district and its results are awaited.

Much attention is also being paid to the practical training of the probationary Sub-Inspectors in the district and orders have been issued that their work should be carefully supervised and that their instruction should be as practical as possible. The examination in police practice will in future be held in the course of their practical training in the district and not at the end of the school course as before.

The annexed statement compares the amount of personal investigation of grave crime by gazetted officers in 1914 and 1915:—

	Number of cases for personal investigation.		Number of cases investigated.		Percentage.	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
Superintendents' ranges—						
By Superintendents	882	904	356	361	40.4	39.9
By Personal Assistants			236	218	26.6	24.1
Sub-divisions—			591	579	67.0	64.0
By Assistant (including Deputy Superintendents.	1,003	1,032	632	625	63.0	60.6
Total	1,885	1,936	1,223	1,204	64.9	62.2

* Includes 4 cases investigated by Personal Assistants to the Superintendents.

NOTE.—Number of false cases investigated:—

Main ranges	Superintendents	25
Sub-divisions	Personal Assistants	10
	Assistant or Deputy Superintendents.	55

Total ... 90

There was an increase in the number of cases that had to be dealt with, and the proportion of cases investigated, though smaller than in the previous year, may on the whole be regarded as fair, when it is remembered that work in this respect is influenced by several factors, such as the size of the officer's charge, the facility of communications, the number of cases and the intervals between them. In Jeypore, out of 15 cases in the Superintendent's range, only one was investigated, and that by the Personal Assistant. In the remaining cases, the scene of crime could not be reached within a reasonable time after occurrence owing to the peculiar conditions of the district. In Guntūr, Nellore and Madura districts, more than 50 per cent. of the cases reported in the Superintendents' ranges were investigated by the Personal Assistants to the Superintendents and the Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, has again remarked that in the first-named district the investigations by the Personal Assistant were often hurried. The work in other districts does not call for any remarks except that superior officers have as a rule taken a keen interest in personally guiding and instructing their Sub-Inspectors in the conduct of investigation, whenever they could do so.

Out of 52,450 cases under classes I to V reported during the year, investigation was refused in 2,288, the percentage being 4.4 against 4.5 in 1914. Kurnool returned the highest percentage, viz., 9.2 and South Arcot showed 7.7 per cent. The attention of all officers has been drawn to the remarks of Government in paragraph 8 of their review of my last report, on the advantages of an extensive use of section 157(b) of the Criminal Procedure Code and it is hoped that the proportion of cases in which investigation is refused will be larger in the current year.

The number of cases endorsed to the police by the Magistrates under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,817, of which 2,319 related to cognizable and 498 to non-cognizable crime. Of these, 1,802 were referred by the police as false. The largest number of Magistrates' references was in South Malabar which also showed a considerable increase as compared with the previous year. The figures relating to North Arcot and Tanjore also were again high, but in the latter district the number was well below that for the preceding year. There was a satisfactory decline in the districts of Anantapur, Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam. The tendency on the part of the magistracy to refer cases needlessly to the police is being checked by District Magistrates wherever it is found to exist, but I think there is still room for considerable improvement in this respect.

The total number of sessions held in the mufassal during the year was 307 against 308 in 1914. The District Superintendents of Police attended 85 of them, their Personal Assistants 49, and the Sub-Divisional Officers 81, against 80, 56 and 83 respectively in the previous year. In Madras City, the Commissioner attended all the four sessions, as also did the Deputy Commissioners.

26. The value of property lost and recovered in police cases during the past three years is compared below:—

Districts.	1913.			1914.			1915.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		
Madras City	1,02,913	20,875	20.3	1,05,152	26,183	24.9	1,08,260	29,473	27.2	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 13,222.
Ganjām	63,321	5,182	8.2	69,353	10,153	14.6	1,46,814	60,625	41.3	
Vizagapatam	73,645	21,210	28.8	1,06,989	8,284	7.7	1,40,173	46,539	33.2	
Jeypore	18,740	5,638	30.1	17,856	4,181	23.4	21,596	7,249	33.6	
Gōdāvari	1,25,501	14,280	11.4	1,50,114	25,062	16.7	1,00,359	18,348	18.3	
Kistna	1,55,257	21,476	13.8	97,967	17,852	18.2	1,17,573	23,178	19.7	
Guntūr	68,025	8,029	11.8	71,653	19,176	26.8	79,143	9,877	12.5	
Nellore	72,779	13,623	18.7	75,552	14,371	19.0	99,121	14,442	14.6	
Kurnool	74,550	12,591	17.3	75,050	10,238	13.6	85,418	11,135	13.0	
Bellary	83,145	10,294	12.4	85,844	14,854	17.3	81,774	16,881	20.6	
Anantapur	51,998	10,247	19.7	69,701	10,339	14.8	70,334	14,192	20.2	
Onndapah	68,840	8,175	11.9	61,648	11,386	18.5	53,442	9,362	17.5	
Chittoor	83,627	14,482	17.3	81,185	10,803	13.3	68,350	15,561	22.8	
North Arcot	37,340	5,363	14.4	35,350	6,755	19.1	51,090	7,335	14.4	
Chingleput	99,386	16,320	16.4	80,809	16,319	20.3	75,042	15,673	20.9	
South Arcot	1,12,702	17,593	15.6	1,00,658	17,202	17.1	88,318	16,104	18.2	
Tanjore	76,869	16,011	20.8	86,649	16,590	19.1	87,713	21,056	24.0	
Trichinopoly	1,04,205	23,865	22.9	1,21,589	30,397	25.0	1,35,548	33,022	24.4	
Madura	90,622	19,387	21.4	81,680	15,717	19.2	70,316	15,452	22.0	
Rāmnaḍ	91,561	32,803	35.8	71,540	11,773	16.5	80,327	16,695	20.8	
Tinnevely	66,219	7,964	12.0	57,536	7,781	13.5	76,562	7,337	9.6	
Salem	89,779	27,271	30.4	1,13,773	18,823	16.5	98,358	20,714	21.1	
Coimbatore	10,967	2,329	21.2	9,378	3,809	38.5	14,103	7,045	50.0	
The Nilgiris	59,875	5,547	9.3	52,814	7,014	13.3	57,450	10,105	17.6	
South Malabar	6,944	6,944	39.9	9,489	2,718	28.6	17,073	2,984	17.5	
North Malabar	17,413	16,446	41.2	36,181	7,339	20.3	38,542	9,596	24.9	
South Canara	39,928	10,013	25.0	40,528	18,842	46.5	26,004	9,869	38.0	
The Railway Police, Madras.	38,800	6,986	18.1	52,788	15,107	28.6	40,183	7,138	17.8	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.										
Total	20,95,993	4,01,216	19.1	20,77,599	3,87,347	18.6	21,83,187	4,84,161	22.2	

There was a considerable increase in the total amount of property lost, all but eleven districts contributing to it. The heaviest loss occurred in Ganjam where property worth Rs. 60,000 was lost in one case alone, of which more than two-thirds was recovered. Another case of big loss and successful recovery was the theft of currency notes to the value of Rs. 10,000 in Madura town, almost all of which were recovered. Property worth Rs. 19,000 was carried off in a dacoity committed in Vizagapatam district but very little was recovered. The percentage of recovery for the Presidency was higher than in the previous year. Salem returned the lowest percentage.

A pearl necklace worth about Rs. 40,000 and cash to the amount of Rs. 10,000 were stolen from a Prince of Nepal while he was staying at Allahabad. The necklace and a portion of the cash were recovered in this Presidency by the South Canara police from the ex-private secretary to the Prince who was a native of that district.

27. There was again an increase in the total number of cases under classes I to V decided during the year, 15,917 against 14,947, as well as in the percentage of successful prosecutions, 72.8 against 72.6 in 1914. Madras City showed the highest percentage (97.0) and Nellore the smallest (54.1). The results obtained in Madura and Anantapur were also poor. There was a noticeable improvement in Bellary, Vizagapatam, South Arcot and Ramnād and an appreciable falling off in Tinnevely and the Nilgiris.

There was an increase also in the number of persons tried for offences under the same classes (I to V), 36,174 against 34,045. Of these 18,805 were convicted or 52.0 per cent. against 50.3 in 1914. The percentage relating to Anantapur was only 33.8 and that returned by fourteen other districts was below the average. The ratio in this Presidency of persons convicted to those tried is still far from satisfactory though there was an improvement in the year under report. All officers have been asked to give their earnest attention to the matter.

The number of original cases in which the Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the mufassal appeared was somewhat larger than in the previous year (4,140 against 4,063) and the results were also better, the percentage of successful cases being 68.7 against 66.3. In appeals, the quantity of work done by them was about the same, but the quality was poorer than in 1914. The number of cases attended to by these officers in Tanjore district was again the smallest. Next came Tinnevely. As regards Madras City, the number of cases (all of them original cases) attended to by the prosecuting staff was 1,231 of which 1,060 ended in conviction, against 1,384 and 1,225, respectively, in the previous year.

The inadequacy of the police prosecuting staff has been recognized by Government who have called for proposals for increasing the staff in districts where work is heavy. These will be submitted shortly. In future, only those who have passed the B.L. Degree Examination, or the Pleader's Test, or the Criminal Judicial Test (Higher Grade), will be appointed prosecuting officers and will, before being entrusted with the conduct of cases, be specially trained under the Public Prosecutor for a period of six months.

28. District Superintendents of Police paid due attention to the matter of inadequate sentences and erroneous discharges and lost no time in bringing such cases to the notice of the District Magistrates. The punishments inflicted by Sub-Magistrates in North Arcot district for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act were found to be generally inadequate and the matter was engaging the attention of the District Magistrate at the close of the year. The following cases may be mentioned:—In Tanjore district, a certain man stabbed the wife of one of his brothers and her sister. The former died. He was tried and sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge who thought that the act was not one of premeditation. The High Court held that it was a case of wilful murder as the number and severe nature of the wounds inflicted showed and sentenced him to

death. The punishments awarded by the Sessions Judge, Chingleput, on 14 of the 21 rioters in the Pattu riot case (paragraph 17 of my last report) were enhanced by the High Court. In Chittoor district, out of nine persons charged under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code for being in possession of stolen property, four were discharged and the other five were convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each. This sentence was enhanced by the High Court to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the case of all the five. One of the four discharged persons was ordered by the District Magistrate to be retried and he was also sent to jail for six months. The District Magistrate of South Arcot set aside the order of discharge in a case of dacoity and committed it to the sessions. The case ended in conviction, the accused being sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

29. Escapes from police custody numbered 158 against 154 in the previous year and 114 (or 72.2 per cent.) of the runaways were recaptured in addition to 17 who had escaped in previous years. The largest number of escapes occurred in Vizagapatam district. In Salem and the Nilgiris there were no escapes. The policemen concerned in 32 cases were exonerated. In the remaining cases, 76 policemen were punished departmentally and 64 prosecuted, of whom 34 were convicted. One of two police constables of Kurnool district whose negligence led to the escape of the prisoners from their custody shot himself evidently to evade prosecution.

30. There was a further, though slight, decline in the total number of cases struck off as "maliciously and wilfully false," 4,829 against 4,858. Fourteen districts, however, showed an increase which was remarkable in Ganjam, Tanjore and South Malabar. Coimbatore again returned the largest number of such cases and the figures relating to Tanjore, Madura, Salem and South Arcot were equally high. The number of complainants in false cases who were prosecuted by the police was 372 (279 on their own motion and 93 on the sanction of the Magistrates). Conviction was obtained in the case of 127 of them or 34.1 per cent. against 37.9 per cent. in 1914. The largest number of convictions was in North Arcot. It is no easy matter to obtain the conviction of a person who prefers a false complaint, and the time now wasted in dealing with false cases can be utilized profitably in other directions, if investigation is refused at the outset in a larger number of them than at present.

Out of 136,843 cases prosecuted by the police, 393 or 0.3 per cent. (the same percentage as in the previous year) were declared false after trial. In Jeypore, Cuddapah, South Canara, Anantapur and North Malabar, the proportion of such cases was more than 1 per cent. In 112 of these cases compensation was awarded by Magistrates under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

31. The annexed statement shows the number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day in each of the past two years, and the number brought on and removed from the registers during the year under report.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1915.

Class of persons.	1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		12 (c)		13	
		Number at large on 31st December 1914, 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 1915.		Number at large on 31st December 1915.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Known depredators	...	11,124	98	682	8	1,514	10	2,313	29	219	1	223	3	987	5	555	18	459	1	2,132	30	11,059	87	1,386	17	1,094	16
Receivers of stolen goods	...	1,054	41	7	1	14	278	19	20	...	...	10	...	193	10	12	1	57	5	19	...	1,042	45	12	1	38	...
Suspected persons	...	11,571	92	361	3	270	7	3,797	33	145	3	91	1	1,446	6	495	3	949	2	365	1	12,508	119	655	22	289	6
Total	...	23,749	231	1,050	12	1,798	17	6,388	81	384	4	323	4	2,626	21	1,062	22	1,465	8	2,516	31	24,609	251	2,053	40	1,421	22

* The variation as compared with the figure in the report for 1914 is due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

In regard to those freshly registered, there was a small increase in the number of known depredators (2,342 against 2,235) and a large one in the number of suspects (3,830 against 3,300), while there was a slight decrease in the number of receivers (297 against 313). The number of persons removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime was 2,647 against 2,733 in 1914. The total number of bad characters at large at the end of the year was 24,860 against 23,980 at the beginning of it. Of these, the number out of view was 2,093 or 8.4 per cent (almost the same percentage as in the previous year). Trichinopoly returned the highest percentage (17.6). Madras City and Ganjam showed much higher percentages than the average, though the figures were less than in the preceding year. Salem also returned a high percentage, and showed the largest increase. The percentage was lowest in Nellore (3.5) and next came Kurnool, Madura and Tinnevely. The number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year was 1,443 of whom 38 were receivers, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,296 and 33 respectively.

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

	1913.	1914.	1915.
Toddy shops resorted to by thieves ...	896	794	878
Brothels in cantonments ...	12	9	11
Houses of receivers of stolen goods ...	1,111	1,025	1,001
Notorious gambling houses ...	238	247	255
Total ...	2,257	2,075	2,145

The number of "toddy shops resorted to by thieves" showed an increase which was contributed mainly by Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot and Trichinopoly. There was a slight decline in the total number of "houses of receivers of stolen goods." Among the districts the largest decrease under this head occurred in Guntur and the largest increase in Jeypore. The other two items call for no special remarks.

The relations between the Kistna district police and His Highness the Nizam's police in the matter of exchanging information concerning bad characters were very satisfactory, as also those between the French police at Pondicherry and Karikal and the British police in South Arcot and Tanjore districts respectively. It is reported that the French authorities have now taken steps to stop the import of seditious literature.

The following were declared criminal tribes during the year :—

- (1) Kuttapal Kallars of Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts,
- (2) Valayars of the Chetty Nad, Ramanad district,
- (3) Rellis, also known as Sachadies and Sapiris, of Vizagapatam district,
- (4) Sorikkampatti Kallans, Mela Urappanur Kallans and Pusalapuram Kallans of Madura district, and
- (5) Uppu Koravas of Koilpattu and Anavaradanallur villages, Tinnevely district.

Section 10 (b) of the Criminal Tribes Act—notifying residence, etc.—has been made applicable to every registered member of the above mentioned tribes as well as to the Nakkalas of Godavari district who were declared to be a criminal tribe in 1913. The Kepmaris of Salem district, Donga Woddars of Kistna district and Jogis of Nellore district were also brought under the operation of the Act, like the members of the same tribes belonging to other districts. A notification was issued under section 12 of the Act directing that the criminal tribe of Gandarvakottai Koravas of Tanjore district should be settled in the village of Pillayaripatti in the same district.

The number of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year was 3,856.

The number of persons convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year was 1,008. Convictions under sections 23 and 24 of the Act numbered 8 and 21 respectively.

The five criminal settlements mentioned in the last report were working throughout the year. Two others were notified during the year under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, viz., the agricultural settlement at Stuartpuram (Bethapudi) in Guntūr district and the settlement at Stuartpet (Kappiampuliyur) in South Arcot district. There were thus seven criminal settlements in existence at the close of the year with a total strength of 5,195 (1,916 men, 1,506 women and 1,773 children) consisting of the following tribes:—

Donga Yerakalas	...	...	...	...	...	2,901
Donga Dasaris	...	...	...	...	...	1,127
Dommaras	...	...	...	...	...	337
Vayalpad Korachas	...	...	...	...	...	448
Veppur Paraiyas	...	...	...	...	...	382
Total	...	...	...	...	...	5,195

These settlements were inspected regularly by district officers. The Deputy Inspector-General of the Criminal Investigation Department also visited all of them and sent a report on their working during the last year, which has been submitted to Government separately. The Kalichedu settlement was under official management and that at Kavali was under the management of the American Baptist Mission. The rest were in charge of officers of the Salvation Army.

The Sitanagaram settlement in Guntūr district being found too big to be controlled by a single officer was split into two, Sainyapuram and Kondapet, each under a separate manager. The supervision was stricter and the settlement was in a more satisfactory condition at the close of the year. The settlement at Stuartpuram did well. Recently about 200 Donga Yerakalas were transferred to it from Kavali and there is plenty of room for more. Considerable difficulty was felt in finding work for the settlers at Kalichedu (Nellore district) and a portion was allowed to live outside the settlement. This led to escapes and the commission of crime. Pecuniarily this settlement is not a success. It was finally arranged to employ the settlers in the plantations on the Anamalais in Coimbatore district and 165 members were accordingly removed during the year and several more will have been sent by the close of the current year. I consider that these plantations hold out prospects of valuable employment and a reformed and industrious life for considerable numbers of the criminal tribes. The settlement at Kavali (Nellore district) was not self-supporting. It is under contemplation to remove the settlement to another locality. With the change of managers, supervision of the settlement at Bhumannagadda in Chittoor district improved and the settlement promises to become a success. The progress made in opening up land in Aziznagar settlement, South Arcot district, was very slow. The Director of Agriculture paid a visit to the settlement and has given advice as to the reclamation of land. A school building and a dispensary were provided. The Stuartpet settlement in the same district was opened at the end of the year and is under a capable officer of the Salvation Army. Schools were maintained at the settlements for the children of the settlers.

The voluntary settlement for Yanadis established at Bapatla, Guntūr district, contained 49 male members on the last day of the year. The inmates were somewhat restless in the early part of the year but latterly there was an improvement.

The number of Donga Woddars at the Siddhapuram settlement in Kurnool district on 31st December 1915 was 131 (43 men, 41 women and 47 children).

The settled families of Rudrapad Korachas in Siruguppa taluk, Bellary district, which numbered twelve at the close of the year are reported to be leading a peaceful life, attending partly to cultivation and partly to weaving mats.

The Prisoners' Home in Madras City contained on the last day of the year 68 men and 1 woman under remission of sentence and 6 women staying voluntarily and that in Guntūr had 72 men, 51 women and 50 children. The number on the rolls in the industrial home in Madras City for children of the members of criminal tribes was 20 (14 boys and 6 girls).

Steps were taken to reclaim the members of the criminal tribe of Nakkalas in Gōdāvari district. Some adults were provided with land obtained on lease. Some others and the females were being trained in minor industries, while 89 of the children (61 boys and 28 girls) were undergoing instruction in school, having been provided with clothes, books, etc., at the expense of Government.

A gang of Pamulas of Kistna district was, on voluntary application, permitted to settle in a village near Biccavole, Gōdāvari district. They built some huts for their residence and were working as agricultural coolies. The question of finding regular employment for the members of the gang is under consideration.

Good work was done in Kistna district in running down and breaking up criminal gangs.

There was an increase in the number of old offenders convicted under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code (1,887 against 1,765) which occurred in a majority of districts and was considerable in Vizagapatam. The numbers relating to Madras City and Coimbatore were again the largest but the former showed a marked decrease as compared with the previous year.

The number of persons ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 589 against 558 in 1914, and 161 persons were prosecuted for disobeying the rules of whom 139 were convicted, against 195 and 163 respectively in the preceding year.

Security for good behaviour.

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

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.				1915.			
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
Madras City	31	24	30	24	22	16	27	20	...	74.1	23	14	5	77.8
Ganjām	65	34	54	42	64	38	80	72	3	96.0	193	154	1	80.2
Vizagapatam	89	34	61	49	54	35	46	38	2	86.4	50	42	...	84.0
Jeypore	28	12	33	17	47	42	142	113	2	80.7	47	33	11	91.7
Gōdāvari	125	59	127	47	143	76	81	38	4	50.7	44	33	6	97.1
Kistna	66	25	146	95	146	82	243	131	24	64.2	215	95	79	70.9
Guntūr	198	122	116	72	278	173	173	93	26	65.0	213	104	22	55.3
Nellore	137	55	163	66	178	49	69	23	16	48.9	70	30	1	50.8
Kurnool	270	170	158	83	257	165	214	120	38	68.2	232	143	33	71.9
Bellary	84	58	230	124	134	78	132	76	19	67.3	140	83	15	66.4
Anantapur	114	71	125	71	151	90	138	67	33	65.0	194	83	31	57.6
Cuddapah	104	50	79	44	186	121	178	116	2	67.8	108	64	6	63.4
Chittoor	65	23	167	92	120	97	111	56	3	52.3	40	22	4	61.1
North Arcot	81	50	110	70	135	85	164	105	8	68.6	87	61	4	78.2
Chingleput	73	55	72	62	62	41	156	106	6	70.7	93	72	8	84.7
South Arcot	273	111	198	73	235	119	145	51	33	51.5	60	26	2	60.5
Tanjore	66	46	82	46	112	75	127	87	21	82.1	128	79	20	79.0
Trichinopoly	119	91	133	85	99	64	65	37	10	68.5	56	29	4	58.0
Madura	216	118	283	131	312	95	410	151	190	70.9	434	204	139	76.1
Rāmnād	115	82	120	46	85	36	166	98	23	70.0	182	97	32	67.4
Tinnevely	206	122	237	140	189	153	77	54	2	72.0	129	73	19	66.4
Salem	63	41	65	60	58	30	44	31	3	75.6	93	47	29	73.4
Coimbatore	48	37	100	59	122	72	96	45	17	58.4	120	70	28	79.5
The Nilgiris	2	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	100.0
South Malabar	50	25	52	21	35	20	16	7	3	87.5	67	45	9	80.4
North Malabar	21	8	10	6	15	14	10	9	...	100.0	14	11	...	84.6
South Canara	43	31	40	28	52	29	35	23	4	79.3	33	22	6	84.6
The Railway Police, Madras.	14	11	12	8	7	4	21	5	4	29.4	21	14	1	70.0
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	23	11	31	19	9	7	30	22	2	81.5	30	21	1	84.0
Total	2,787	1,577	3,037	1,683	3,315	1,906	3,196	1,794	498	68.4	3,119	1,774	516	71.3

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.

The number of persons put up during the year under report was somewhat smaller than in the preceding year, but there was an improvement in the quality of the work, the proportion of successful prosecutions being 71·3 per cent. against 68·4 in 1914. The security sections were worked with marked energy in Ganjam and South Malabar. In the former district, 21 persons of one village suspected in 47 house-breakings committed in a period of 3 months were run in. The decline in quantity in Gōdāvari district was compensated for by a considerable improvement in quality, as a result of the greater care in putting up persons, which is creditable to the Superintendent. Much however remains to be done in this district. There is also scope for more work in Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and South Malabar districts. The number of persons dealt with in Jeypore, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Chingleput and South Arcot was very small when compared with the previous year, but better results were obtained in all these districts except Cuddapah and there was a decrease of crime in three of them. It may be mentioned in this connection that in Jeypore district 56 persons were convicted of receiving stolen property, which convictions had the same effect as getting them bound over. The increase in the percentage of successful prosecutions in Madras Railway Police district is noteworthy. Nellore again showed the poorest results and the number of persons charged was likewise small as before. The Deputy Inspector-General remarks that preventive work in this district was indifferent. The matter demands increased attention at the hands of the Superintendent. In Guntūr, there was a deterioration in the quality of the work and the Superintendent says that only right persons were put up and attributes the low percentage of success to the attitude of certain Divisional Magistrates, but the District Magistrate considers that the police are to be blamed as, on examining the records relating to some of the discharged cases, he found no satisfactory evidence against the persons charged. In Madura, the number bound over was the largest during the past five years, which fact however had no effect on crime.

There was an increase in the number of receivers bound over (21 against 16). The number of known depredators bound over was 521. In Tinnevely district 32 persons were bound over for enforcing *kaval* fees against 16 in 1914.

The number of persons whose cases were pending disposal at the end of the year was 516 against 498 in 1914. Madura again showed the largest number (139). Next came Kistna (79).

Of the 1,774 persons bound over, 1,146 were sent to jail. In Cuddapah, Madura, Kurnool, South Malabar and Chingleput, only a small proportion was incarcerated. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 237 against Rs. 223 in 1914. The figure relating to Tanjore was Rs. 782.

Of the eight security prisoners working in the East India Distilleries, Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevely district, at the beginning of the year, seven left the factory with permission during the year and there were no fresh admissions. Only one—a Korava—remained there at the close of the year.

32. Mr. P. B. Thomas was in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department until 10th September and Mr. Hannington thereafter. The only change in the strength of the staff was the reduction of the number of Sub-Inspectors from sixteen to fifteen and their re-grading. Enquiries into the circulation of counterfeit coins were conducted in the western and southern districts of the Presidency and Ganjam. The same vigilance as before was exercised in the seizure of seditious literature. Further progress was made in the registration of wandering tribes and 930 members were registered during the year, the total number registered up to the close of the year being 4,594. In addition to duties of a confidential nature, the members of the staff were entrusted with the working up of important cases, among which may be mentioned two enemy-trading cases, a theft of a valuable necklace from a Nepal Prince while at Allahabad, a faked opium case, some cheating cases and a campaign under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code in South Malabar district. An Inspector of the department was also deputed outside the Presidency to trace the antecedents of a gang belonging to Puri, which was responsible for a series of burglaries in the European quarters at Bankipore.

There was a further increase in the total number of references to the Finger-print Bureau asking for the antecedents of suspected persons, 16,271 against 14,446, and the number of successful identifications was 3,462 or 21·3 per cent. (about the same percentage as in the previous year). In five instances, finger impressions taken after death were identified. The above figures include 2,744 references from other Provinces and Native States and 368 identifications therein. Within the Presidency, Nellore, Guntūr, the Criminal Investigation Department, Madras City and Kistna and outside the Presidency, Mysore and the Federated Malay States, made the largest number of references.

The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 13,074 and the number eliminated on account of death, etc., was 5,807. The total number on record at the end of the year was 167,114. In addition to these, 173 slips of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum were received and filed separately in the Bureau, as also 49 slips received from the Excise Department. The members of the Bureau attended the various courts in the Presidency, both civil and criminal, on 144 occasions to give expert evidence. Written opinions were also furnished in 60 instances.

The Sub-Inspector testers visited all the Central and District Jails once a month, tested 8,281 slips and prepared 3,316 fresh slips. This shows that the work of taking finger impressions in districts now performed by the station staff is not satisfactory. In 16 cases the testers found the finger impressions to be those of wrong persons and the errors were rectified.

33. Both the special forces employed for the detection and prevention of thefts at Cocanada and Cuddalore harbours are reported to have done useful work. The launch "Commerce" at the former port has not yet been replaced. She was not in working order for a few months in the year, and during this period another launch was kindly lent by the port authorities.

34. The total number of warrants pending execution on 31st December 1915 was 1,879 against 1,677 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 602 were more than one year old and 294 were pending for more than six months, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 542 and 240 respectively. The number of unexecuted warrants was largest in South Malabar (147) and the figures relating to Madura, South Arcot and Tanjore were also high. All these districts except Tanjore showed a considerable increase as compared with the previous year. There was an appreciable decrease in Trichinopoly.

35. During the year I inspected in the districts of Kurnool, Madura, Rāmnād, Coimbatore, Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Nellore, Bellary, North Arcot, the Nilgiris, Chingleput, Vizagapatam and Ganjam and all the training schools. Mr. P. B. Thomas as acting Inspector-General inspected in Coimbatore, South Malabar, North Malabar and South Canara districts, and the training schools at Vellore. All the districts in the Presidency with the exception of three (two in the Northern and one in the Western Range) were inspected by the Deputy Inspectors-General. No station was left uninspected by District Officers during the year.

CONCLUSION.

36. During the year two circles were formed in Guntūr and the district was fully re-allocated. At the end of the year, re-allocation had to be completed in only two districts, viz., Kistna and Madura. This has since been done in both districts.

37. Quarters existed on the last day of the year for 212 Sub-Inspectors, 82 Sergeants, 1,573 head constables and 12,624 constables. Houses were rented throughout the year for the constabulary.

in Madras City unprovided with Government quarters and a similar concession was extended in April to the constabulary in the mufassal wherever accommodation was dear.

38. All the Deputy Inspectors-General did most valuable work. Government owe a very great debt of gratitude to Mr. P. B. Thomas for the invaluable work which he did in the Criminal Investigation Department with which he has now severed his connection after nearly 5½ years.

I am personally greatly indebted to Mr. Hamilton and to Mr. Filson for their most valuable work as Assistant Inspector-General.

Mr. H. E. Williams continued to work with energy and ability as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.

The work of the following officers deserves special mention:—

Superintendents.—Messrs. Travers Phillips, Stevenson, Bernays (now dead), Moore, Hitchcock, Rowlandson, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Pitt, Windle, Withinshaw and Happell;

Assistant Superintendents.—Messrs. Johnson, Sweney, Elliott, Clift and Wright;

Deputy Superintendents.—Messrs. Rai Bahadur M. Papa Rao Nayudu (now retired), Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi, Khan Sahib, N. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Rao Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai, G. Rajagopala Rao, A. K. Raja Ayyar, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, H. P. Taylor, Sharif Muhammad Ali Sahib, T. Devaraja Mudaliyar, Rao Sahib A. Kubchand, Rai Sahib R. Viraraghava Ayyar and C. S. Duraiswami Ayyar.

The services of the following Inspectors are commended to the notice of Government:—E. J. S. Nicholas, H. F. Paulie and A. W. J. Payne of Madras City; K. Gopalam Patnaik and R. Jennings of Ganjam; K. Raghava Achari and C. Shaw of Vizagapatam; M. L. Narasimham and K. Venkatappayya Nayudu of Jeypore; S. Ranga Rao Nayudu (since promoted to act as Deputy Superintendent) and T. Janardhana Rao of Gōdāvari; S. Satyanarayana and K. Samudralu Nayudu of Kistna; P. Guruswami Ayyar and O. H. Sheffield of Guntūr; C. Duraiswami Ayyar and C. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu of Nellore; W. Sparkes of Kurnool; G. Smith (now acting Deputy Superintendent) and G. Krishnaswami Nayudu of Bellary; K. Srinivasa Ayyangar and H. Hobourn of Anantapur; N. Bapayya Nayudu and B. Mustafa Ali Khan Sahib of Cuddapah; E. Ramaswami Nayudu of Chittoor; K. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar and J. Selvarajam Pillai of North Arcot; K. R. Sitarama Ayyar and T. V. Srinivasaraghava Achari of Chingleput; A. D. Mather and K. N. Venkatarama Ayyar of South Arcot; K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar and J. E. Webb of Tanjore; T. Seshagiri Rao and K. V. Appaji Ayyangar of Trichinopoly; Rao Sahib S. Velayudham Pillai (now acting Deputy Superintendent) and P. N. Subrahmanya Pillai of Madura; S. Venkatesa Ayyar and L. Sankaranarayana Ayyar of Rāmnaḍ; T. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar and P. Duraiswami Pillai of Tinnevely; C. Walker and J. S. Devadas Nadar of Salem; G. R. Humphreys and Jacob Nargunam of Coimbatore; N. L. Mitchell of the Nilgiris; K. Achyutan Nayar (now acting Deputy Superintendent), E. Govinda Kidavu and G. Stagg of South Malabar; K. P. Kuttisankara Panikkar and G. Bailey of North Malabar; K. Lakshmananna and M. Venkatappa of South Canara; A. B. G. Snedell and K. Gopalaswami Ayyangar of the Criminal Investigation Department; R. Narayana Ayyangar and S. M. Perumalswami Nayudu of Madras Railway Police; H. Venkateswara Ayyar of Trichinopoly Railway Police; C. H. Matthews of the chief office; J. Day and G. Panduranga Rao of the Provincial Training School, Vellore; N. Subba Rao and J. Reedman of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore; N. G. Staples of the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram; and G. R. Glover of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore.

M.R.Ry. A. Vittal Rao Avargal has continued to do excellent work as manager of my office. Most Superintendents report favourably on their office managers.

Summary.

39. The prominent features of the year were—

- (1) continued difficulty in recruitment,
- (2) increase of pay to the constabulary in Madras City with effect from 2nd September,
- (3) a slight rise under departmental punishments,
- (4) a further increase in rewards both to police officers and to private individuals,
- (5) increase in grave crime as well as total cognizable crime, notwithstanding a favourable season and a fall in prices,
- (6) an outbreak of Mappilla fanaticism in South Malabar district which was nipped in the bud,
- (7) a further, though very slight, improvement in detection,
- (8) an increase in the amount of property lost and a higher percentage of recovery, and
- (9) an improvement in the quality of work under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The year was generally uneventful. The duty of watching foreigners at ports continued to be performed by the police satisfactorily. But for the incidents referred to in paragraph 17, the public peace was generally well maintained.

I believe that the effects of the reforms introduced as a result of the Police Commission are making themselves felt. The careful selection of Deputy Superintendents is justifying itself by the increasing confidence which the force tends to command at the hands of the general public. The determination to earn the confidence of the law-abiding public to an ever increasing extent is always in view and is in my opinion the essence of all police reform.

The work of the Sub-Inspectors is improving. A very healthy sign is the increased confidence which Superintendents are now able to place in their Sub-Inspectors. I hope that the near future will see a very important reform in the abolition of the post of Circle Inspector, a change which will be accompanied by the appointment of a larger number of Deputy Superintendents and an improvement of the prospects of the Sub-Inspectors.

The vigorous prosecution of the housing programme is the most urgent need of the present.

MADRAS,
5th July 1916.

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

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO F.

STATEMENT A.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Part I.—Return of cases.

[Paras. 25 and 27.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 + 6).	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 11 + 12 + 13).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.															
2	131 to 186, 198 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.															
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth. Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373 ...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt. Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.															
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Decoy and preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal. Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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. Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PART I.—*Return of cases—concluded.*

Bertal number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mis- take of law or non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistra- tes' true cases.	Total Magistra- tes' cases end- ing in convic- tion.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Class V.—Minor offences against property.																
34	379 to 382	... { of cattle ... Attempt	649 2	5,085 7	34	5,700 9	392	815 2	714	1,434 2	445	1,879 5	3,752 7	132	56	3,914 7
35	406 to 409	... Theft { ordinary ... Attempt	1,927 16	19,332 152	1,262 21	19,997 147	1,922 12	3,100 21	1,893 12	4,477 52	1,188 16	7,439 33	14,386 122	2,704	914	17,070 122
36	411 to 414	... Criminal breach of trust ... Attempt	332	1,983	19	1,401	92	272	317	385	158	113	675	1,019	190	1,694
37	419, 420 ...	... Receiving stolen property ... Attempt	90	570	...	660	7	40	92	367	187	9	513	47	28	500
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	... Cheating ...	118	427	1	544	22	8	146	150	69	49	269	132	21	401
39	461, 462 ...	... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house- trespass or house-breaking. ... Attempt	101	755	23	833	34	224	104	139	74	48	284	3,685	422	3,969
40	295 to 297	... Breaking closed receptacle ... Attempt	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
41	299, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punish- able under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	... Offences against religion, Public and local nuisances ...	2,915	100,124	...	103,034	12	103	3,463	98,289	3,740	14	99,048	5,208	4,082	104,254
42	...	... Total ...	3,235	27,445	1,368	29,314	2,892	4,559	3,281	7,000	2,089	9,883	20,038	7,720	1,631	27,768
43	...	... Total ...	2,922	100,154	5	103,071	14	109	3,466	95,303	3,749	16	99,073	5,248	4,697	104,321
44	...	... Total ...	1,128	13,757	1,288	13,597	30	109	1,217	10,656	1,161	106	13,211	2,746	2,626	15,357
45	...	... Total ...	88	1,287	...	1,375	...	9	317	933	64	5	1,002	...	...	1,002
46	...	... Total ...	110,859	167,648	3,581	174,926	4,567	7,447	11,597	118,475	9,308	21,169	152,563	19,839	9,950	172,402

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

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

↑ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1914 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1915.

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Law.		Offence.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.																
Serial number.	2	3	Persons in custody pending trial or on bail at end of year.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	15				
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																			
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	120 B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.																			
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	489A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	143 to 163, 157, 165, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total			589	3,312	285	55	6,515	2,530	3,985	94	406	309	901	3,435	32	2			
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																			
11	302, 303, 326	Murder	197	947	72	68	789	212	577	51	215	15	...	...	...	...			
12	307	Attempts at murder	18	117	9	12	107	45	62	6	12	2	...	...	...	...			
13	304, 306	Culpable homicide	43	338	12	39	321	171	150	5	34	6	...	...	...	...			
14	370	Rape by a person other than the husband	4	41	2	...	42	18	24	1	3	...	...	...	...	...			
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	4	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	36	2	...	39	29	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	8	132	6	...	129	88	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	161	954	63	25	1,262	626	636	16	132	63	...	...	...	...			
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	14	1	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total			589	3,312	285	55	6,515	2,530	3,985	94	406	309	901	3,435	32	2			

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1915—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or on bail at end of year.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.		
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.														
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Hurt	112	1,520	269	45	1,710	741	969	41	67	126	193	1,280
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	18	165	10	13	164	72	92	1	10	44	20	172
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	..	9	..	..	23	7	16	..	..	7	5	114
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	48	673	46	15	968	483	475	2	50	59	285	673
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	4	88	7	7	100	46	54	2	11	..	1	5
		Attempt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	620	5,044	469	233	5,672	2,556	3,116	129	546	325	647	3,009
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.														
25	305, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	227	1,191	74	62	1,134	352	782	30	207	39	48	385
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	98	969	81	44	928	486	402	33	73	69	..	359
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	17	256	18	5	455	96	359	5	12	91	294	1,227
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	12	246	12	3	319	137	182	2	18	26	55	291
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.	333	4,476	153	147	4,594	2,832	1,762	113	295	145	142	707
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	9	61	..	1	56	61	35	1	2	..	1	..
		Attempt	..	26	..	..	25	22	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	696	7,231	345	264	7,576	3,986	3,590	185	603	370	540	2,974

31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	33	226	47	4	378	127	251	2	17	133	368	2,908
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	7	153	15	6	181	100	81	1	7	10	33	38
33	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	40	379	62	10	559	227	332	3	24	143	386	2,946
Class V.—Minor offences against property.														
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	196	3,362	109	56	3,480	2,079	1,381	66	177	66	90	256
		ordinary	1	3	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
35	406 to 409	Original breach of trust	547	8,625	375	236	9,046	6,048	3,898	118	522	1,005	1,852	9,629
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	32	624	41	21	690	401	289	92	35	214	221	1,574
37	419, 420	Cheating	49	618	..	..	728	470	258	5	..	..	..	..
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	23	322	23	9	310	168	142	29	50	32	30	244
		Attempt	13	428	49	14	595	270	325	1	17	344	1,031	7,320
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Attempt	..	5	..	..	1	5	..	3	..	..	..	13
		Attempt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	868	13,981	609	346	15,841	9,502	6,339	341	831	1,682	3,253	19,064
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	3	65	..	1	88	30	53	..	9	39	85	154
41	298, 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	2,078	71,322	1,562	9	101,956	98,006	3,950	6	2,446	200	5,277	670
		Total	2,081	71,387	1,563	10	102,039	98,036	4,003	6	2,455	239	5,312	824
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	..	789	13,507	54	53	15,952	14,100	1,552	60	856	86	2,739	151
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911	..	12	870	..	1	1,083	1,068	75	91	81	..	..	..
		Grand Total	5,664	115,772	3,386	972	154,948	131,949	22,989	909	5,804	3,154	13,788	32,403

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1914 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1915.

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1915.
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 withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 250, 333, 346 and 404, Cr. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken place or to be mis-takes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	120 B (1), 120 B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
4	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229, ...	Offences against public justice ...	116	2,254	2,369	58	136	402	1,038	137	22	4	13
6	161 to 168, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	10	74	84	7	1	32	33	11	2	2	2
7	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	148	635	783	42	33	324	217	127	31	...	12
8	465 to 477A ...	Attempt ... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	...	1	160	43	6	1	...	...	1	...	1
9	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	6	165	171	7	1	25	134	4	2	...	...
10	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	4	4	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
11	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	5	290	395	12	15	45	318	5	11	...	1
	Total ...		298	3,670	3,968	210	192	898	2,363	305	77	4	29

11	313 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	3	14	17	9	1	4	1	2	2	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	373 ...	Rape by the husband ...	1	2	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...		4	16	20	9	1	6	1	3	2	...	...
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ... Attempt ...	17	286	303	81	6	157	28	31	41	1	2
	Total ...		17	288	305	81	6	159	28	31	42	1	2
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	...	23,755	24,046	4,901	13,120	4,424	1,353	...	...	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	41	41	...	16	4	20	1	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	417	20,092	20,509	2,075	12,476	3,855	1,681	422	347	11	54
	Total ...		708	43,890	44,598	6,976	25,612	8,284	3,055	671	781	23	100
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	20	417	437	214	7	175	28	13	30	...	1
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	15	233	248	79	4	116	32	17	24	1	3
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	88	5,560	5,648	1,356	2,661	1,219	421	91	162	9	37
	Total ...		123	6,210	6,333	1,049	2,572	1,510	481	121	216	10	41
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	6	6	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	13	14	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	27	1,278	1,305	335	531	332	82	...	41	1	5
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	18	530	548	236	136	141	20	15	16	...	3

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

* 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.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

7-A

STATEMENT B—concluded.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1915—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons against whom process issued						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 died, insane during trial.	Remarks.	
			On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.						Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	
CLASS I.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	8	2	...	12	...	10	1	10.0	...	1	...	...	
12	317 to 321	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total		2	11	2	...	15	...	13	1	7.7	...	1	...	...	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																
13	384 to 389	Extortion	7	573	15	4	591	7	498	48	8.2	33	5	1	...	
	Attempt		...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	
	Total		7	583	15	4	601	7	508	48	8.0	33	5	1	...	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	19	...	...	19	...	18	1	5.3	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	463	43,248	36	419	43,326	5,730	10,697	2,312	5.3	224	24,363	28	...	
16	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	64	2	1	65	...	20	24	36.4	...	21	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	708	47,742	77	404	48,120	2,921	11,769	3,451	7.2	722	29,257	16	...	
	Total		1,171	91,073	115	824	91,530	8,651	22,504	5,788	6.3	946	53,611	44	...	

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
18	417, 418	Cheating	26	321	1	5	343	6	294	30	9.3	12	1	...	...	
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	11	277	5	2	291	2	229	48	17.0	9	3	2	...	
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	208	11,531	36	68	11,706	778	3,745	841	7.3	194	6,148	2	1	
	Total		245	12,129	42	75	12,340	786	4,268	919	7.6	215	6,152	4	1	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
21	298	Offences against religion	...	12	...	...	12	2	8	...	0.0	...	2	...	...	
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	30	...	...	30	...	11	7	23.3	...	12	...	...	
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	44	2,034	10	18	2,076	62	920	106	5.2	56	932	2	...	
24	500 to 502	Defamation	14	824	...	11	827	73	364	23	2.8	52	309	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	200	19,657	19	376	19,407	1,756	4,616	1,265	6.4	123	11,737	8	3	
26	271 to 276, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	10	5,621	192	4	5,818	10	520	5,058	87.0	22	208	2	1	
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	15	...	...	15	...	4	11	73.3	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	1	104	...	...	105	...	2	103	99.0	...	...	22	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	28	106	...	...	134	...	63	24	22.6	14	33	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	53	755	...	39	769	83	505	144	19.1	2	34	...	...	
	Total		350	29,132	221	446	29,283	1,992	7,913	6,927	* 22.9	270	13,267	34	4	
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.																
32			3,612	86,603	15,375	3,276	102,277	2,578	7,742	64,935	63.7	1,188	25,884	142	37	
	Grand Total		5,620	224,278	16,245	4,641	241,859	14,057	43,672	81,868	* 34.0	2,791	89,157	229	53	

* In calculating this percentage, the number shown in col. 11 against serial 28 has been left out of account.

STATEMENT D—concluded.

Shaving sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1915—concluded.

Rank.	Districts.	Total strength.		Arms of the force.		Punishments.		Rewards.		Education.		Number of constables.		Number who have left the force during the year.		Percentage on total actual strength of		Deaths.	
		Sanctioned.	Actual.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Western Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Comptroller	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway Police, Madras—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras & S.M. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parlakimedi Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police.	Railway Police, Madras—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras & S.M. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parlakimedi Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway Police, Madras—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras & S.M. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parlakimedi Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway Police, Madras—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras & S.M. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Investigation Department.	Provincial Police Training School,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits School, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Additional Forces	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes the Deputy Inspector-General temporarily sanctioned for another year from September 1915.

† Excludes the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.

‡ Excludes three undistributed and excludes the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Coorg.

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

|| Excludes the two Inspectors sanctioned for the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.

¶ Includes fourteen undistributed reserve.

** Includes eleven orderlies.

†† Includes the strength of the Chitral guard employed in the district.

‡‡ Includes orderlies of the Superintendent of the Railway Police.

§§ Includes the buglers, bellows-boys and orderlies employed in the schools.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1915.

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

Rank.	Districts.	Total strength.		Arms of the force.		Punishments.		Rewards.		Education.		Number of constables.		Number who have left the force during the year.		Percentage on total actual strength of		Deaths.	
		Sanctioned.	Actual.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern Range.	Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganikam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jayapuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guddepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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 forces for 1915—concluded.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1910-1911.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Districts.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.				Punishments.										Rewards.				Education.				Number of constables.						Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.		Number of smooth-bore.		Number of revolvers.		Dismissed.		Officers.		Men.		Punished depart-mentally other-wise than by dismissal.		Men.		Officers.		Under Police Act.		Under Secs. 330, 331, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other offences.		By promotion.		By khilats, pre-sents or money during the year.		Officers.		Number of police who gained and wrote papers.		Number enlisted during the year.				Of one year and under three years.				Of three years and under ten years.				Of seven years and under seventeen years and over.				On pension or gratuity.				By resignation, without pen-sion or gratuity.				By discharge otherwise than under preceding column.				By death.				Admissions into hospital.		Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.		Deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	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Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.

Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	6	3	159	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits' School, Vellore	11	9	11	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits' School, Vizianagaram	11	8	11	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	11	10	11	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	39	30	92	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1,008	30,896	1,882	125,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head constables are shown as men.
 * Includes 14 Sub-Inspectors.
 † Includes 33 probationary Sub-Inspectors in the school.
 ‡ Includes members of the permanent force employed in the temporary forces whereas in the permanent statement they were not included in the actual strength.
 § Includes 229 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
 ¶ Includes 253 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
 ** Includes 270 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
 *** Includes 6,047 men punished with blackmarks only.

STATEMENT

Return showing the religion or caste of officers

District.	Religion or																							
	Officers.																							Other Religions.
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Agamudaiyans.	Anbalagars.	Kallans.	Maravans.	Nayars.	Velamas.	Telugas.	Vellalas.	Kannas.	Kapus or Reddis.	Malas or Paraiyans.	Pallis or Vanniya.	Rajjas or Kavaras.	Gollas, Gaudas, Idaiyans or Yadavans.	Boiyas.	Idigas, Shanans or Tiy-yans.	Uriyas.	Bantis.	Hindus of all other castes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Chief Office	2																							
Madras City	73	5	18	1					1			11	1	1			7			1				
Ganjam	6	7	20	3							11						1				19		3	
Vizagapatnam	10	4	36	2						1	20						2				4		5	
Jeypore	7	1	9								10						1				1		3	
Godavari	7	3	32	3							20						2				1		3	
Kisina	4	1	40	3							8						3						10	
Guntur	5	7	35	1							10						11						5	
Nellore	7		37								1						1						3	
Total	46	25	209	14						4	83	4	2	8			20	9		1	30		32	
Kurnool	10	5	36	1						1							4						5	
Bellary	9	3	32	1							2						7						1	
Anantapur	6	4	32	1							2						9						4	
Cuddapah	5	10	35	1							5						6							
Chittoor	13	6	34	1							6						12						1	
North Arcot	13	9	29	1							6						2						1	
Chingleput	44																							
Total	64	41	221	8	1					3	4	28	2	8			42	3	3				12	1
South Arcot	14	3	29								6						5						2	
Tanjore	17	8	39								5						7						2	
Trichinopoly	10	7	36								3						2						7	
Madurai	14	2	37	1							12						5						6	
Ramanad	14	5	30								8						1							
Tinnevely	16	2	29								20						1							
Total	85	27	190	1	2					1	2						21	1		1			15	
Salem	13	7	37	1							5						4						6	
Coimbatore	13	2	37	1							12						1						1	
The Nilgiris	11	2	4								2						2						2	
South Malabar	16	8	4								20						1						1	
North Malabar	7		4								16						1						2	
South Canara	8		22								2												1	
Total	69	23	108	2						41		17	1				1	6	2		26		1	18
The Railway Police, Madras	6	2	20								1	1	4				7							
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly	11	5	16	1							1						1				3		1	
Total	17	7	36	1						1	1	1	5				8				3		1	
Criminal Investigation Department	6	3	6	2						1	3		3	1			1	2	1		1			
Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	8	8	24							1	1	3	6		3		1	3	1	1		4	2	
Central Recruits' School, Vellore	7		4																					
Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram	3		1								3						3					1	1	
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	3		5							1		1					2							
Total	21	8	34							2	1	6	7		3		1	5	1	1		5	3	
Grand total	262	129	617	29	3				1	48	12	94	129	8	20		3	114	17	4	33	35	1	81

NOTE.—This statement does not include the Inspector-General (1) or Deputy Inspectors-General (6), but includes all Superintendents, Assistant and

F.

and men employed in the Police for 1915.

and men employed in the Police for 1915.																											
Caste.		Men.																								Other Religions	Grand total (Officers and Men).
Hindus.																											
Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Agarwadays.	Ambedgarians.	Kalins.	Maravans.	Nayars.	Velamas.	Telagas.	Vellalas.	Kannas.	Kapus or Reddis.	Malas or Paraiyans.	Pallis or Vanniya.	Bajijas or Kavarais.	Gollas, Gaudas, Idaiyans or Yadavans.	Boyas.	Idigas, Shianais or Tiy-yais.	Uriyas.	Ranis.	Hindus of all other castes.	Jains.				
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	21			
85	188	81	40	2	1	1	...	131	1	1	200	3	16	36	102	295	53	2	10	1	...	127	...	1,449			
19	40	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	373	...	...	9	10	...	6	52	...	...	450	...	160	...	1,207			
4	84	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	544	...	1	139	...	...	8	88	...	...	174	...	315	...	1,488			
1	24	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	12	...	...	3	3	...	...	308	...	88	...	597			
18	235	20	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	...	1	138	28	...	6	13	107	12	54	28	191	...	1,301			
58	273	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	...	...	43	7	...	8	8	34	...	38	...	70	...	1,186			
77	398	36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	242	...	4	13	...	2	20	20	2	10	...	146	...	1,058			
44	309	25	60	...	...	...	...	...	34	8	...	1	16	9	...	1	287	13	24	4	...	67	...	1,073			
221	1,453	128	119	...	...	...	...	...	34	43	2,128	2	6	369	62	25	354	317	46	119	960	...	1,037	...	7,910		
117	654	8	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	13	5	...	...	68	16	26	...	...	...	146	...	1,146			
15	489	28	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	17	2	1	13	7	5	86	33	97	...	...	122	...	994			
10	519	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	138	19	67	1	...	67	...	912			
58	486	12	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	118	24	38	...	...	119	...	971			
5	409	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	36	31	46	326	21	15	...	...	62	...	1,113			
44	204	33	8	30	...	...	...	...	28	12	2	187	2	6	22	100	139	20	...	17	...	177	...	1,150			
56	201	19	21	...	...	...	...	...	63	12	...	131	10	9	13	144	165	41	...	5	...	72	...	1,026			
305	2,061	121	117	40	...	1	...	...	91	16	12	412	28	92	83	295	1,094	174	233	23	...	765	...	7,312			
31	206	18	22	15	...	...	...	...	28	1	...	143	...	6	21	171	222	65	...	7	...	47	...	1,063			
25	64	61	4	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	...	2	...	5	410	...	...	...	...	148	...	1,295			
22	264	41	6	5	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	301	...	4	1	13	236	11	...	9	...	141	...	1,218			
52	198	26	9	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	1	1	6	272	17	...	15	...	42	...	1,136			
21	104	22	19	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	...	3	3	3	144	18	...	25	...	52	...	957			
44	179	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	...	...	...	3	219	109	...	49	...	95	...	1,467			
195	1,015	185	62	365	21	79	129	397	1	...	1,647	9	16	29	198	1,503	246	...	...	...	...	525	...	7,136			
30	312	55	6	6	...	...	...	...	53	...	4	146	...	1	11	74	242	6	1	6	...	76	...	1,103			
39	92	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	205	...	22	107	77	1	9	11	145	12	1	23	...	253	...	1,244			
40	40	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	464			
19	198	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	1,253			
9	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	614			
167	83	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	...	736			
294	728	166	23	17	...	...	...	...	1,683	...	26	273	79	2	44	89	409	18	2	501	...	21	730	...	5,414		
22	173	18	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	83	50	2	30	5	21	111	23	5	2	...	84	...	703			
27	70	39	4	9	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	118	12	...	35	...	81	...	689		
49	243	57	23	14	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	229	35	5	37	...	165	...	1,372		
...	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	69			
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	69			
5	34	2	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	2	9	22	51	1	...	...	...	20	...	249			
22	35	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	9	3	...	21	...	45	...	273		
17	18	8	12	11	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	70	5	...	...	2	37	6	1	7	...	1	29	...	292		
44	88	13	20	15	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	93	16	4	7	21	1	94	...	883		
1,144	6,689	702	406	453	23	80	145	2,493	72	2,312	2,897	135	569	279	773	13,984	861	...	...	982	22	3,454	11	31,566			

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

I held charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year, except for a month from 3rd May 1915 when I went on privilege leave, during which period Mr. C. B. Cunningham acted for me. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu continued to be Deputy Commissioner, Northern Range, for the whole year and Mr. C. B. Cunningham was Deputy Commissioner, Southern Range, until 16th August 1915 when his services were lent to the Travancore State. Mr. L. Withinslaw took charge of the Southern Range on 8th September 1915. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal was Assistant Commissioner of Police during the whole year.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1915 was 1,754 as against 1,756 in 1914, the difference being due to the abolition of the guard of 1 head and 4 constables provided for the merchants' gun-powder magazine and to the addition of two Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors and also of a second-grade head constable to the Intelligence Department.

At the end of the year the constabulary numbered 1,335 showing 303 vacancies as against 288 last year. There are now 211 head constables and constables less than at the end of 1911. Of the men enlisted during the year 126 remained in the force at the end of the year. The casualties among the constabulary numbered 208. The average casualties for five years from 1911 have been 247 per annum. The prospect of making up lost ground seems therefore almost hopeless.

The pay of the constabulary was increased from 2nd September 1915 in the following manner :—

Head constables—from Rs. 15, 20, 25 to Rs. 20, 25, 30.

Constables—from Rs. 9 with increments of one rupee after periods of 3, 7 and 7 years, to Rs. 11 with increments of one rupee after periods 5, 5 and 7 years.

Head constables had been drawing grain compensation allowance at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 for third grade and Rs. 3 for first and second grade head constables, and constables at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem.

The actual increase of pay over the old pay and grain compensation allowance amounts on the average in the case of head constables to about Rs. 2-13-0 and of constables to rather under Rs. 8 per mensem. During a service of 25 years a constable will draw under the new scale Rs. 126 more than he would have drawn under the old scale plus grain compensation allowance.

It remains to be seen what effect the rise of pay will have on recruiting.

From September to the end of the year enlistments showed some increase and resignations some decrease, but the time has been too short for any definite results to be obtained. Fifteen of the resignations were of recruits enlisted during the year.

The daily average of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 73.9 or 5.1 per cent. as against 38.31 or 2.62 per cent. last year. The basis of the figures differs from that of previous years in that men absent on sick leave have been included whereas formerly they were omitted by mistake.

3. The total cost of the force was Rs. 5,62,963 as against Rs. 5,68,597 in the previous year, the difference being due to the exclusion of the cost of clothing from the City Police budget and additional expenditure on account of house rent of the constabulary and of the increased rate of pay.

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

Conduct.	1914.	1915.
For all offences including absence without leave—		
Number punished with blackmarks only	431	313
Number fined	32	29
Number suspended	44	34
Number reduced	91	78
Number dismissed	36	26
	634	480
Percentage punished	43.3	33.2
Percentage punished for offences other than absence without leave	36.0	27.9

The year showed a considerable fall in the number of men punished bringing the percentage 5 points below that of 1913 in which year the figure had been unusually low. Of the dismissals 8, and of the reductions 25, were under blackmark rules. The following are the statistics of deferred punishments :—

(1) Awarded in 1914 in which final orders had not been passed in 1914.	28
(2) Awarded in 1915	143
(3) Number confirmed	22
(4) Number remitted	119
(5) Number pending at the end of the year	30

One Sergeant and six men were judicially punished as against 20 in 1914. Of these men two were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity. One constable was convicted for extorting "mamuls" from carters. This case was brought to notice by an Indian gentleman. In at least three other instances private individuals—two Indian gentlemen and an English Missionary—, who were not aggrieved parties, brought similar cases to light with the result that three constables were prosecuted but acquitted, one dismissed and one reduced.

The exaction of "mamuls" is the principal kind of corruption open to the constabulary and the voluntary co-operation of private individuals in its suppression is a healthy sign of the times. If the Indian public are resolved to put an end to corrupt practices, they should surely not begrudge the constable sufficient pay to maintain himself in comfort. The problem of securing to India a police force of a high standard of conduct and ability can only be solved by prescribing rates of pay for the constabulary, adequate to attract a good class of men and make him value his appointment.

5. Three hundred and fifty-two officers and men of the City Police were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 3,991 during the year, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 420 and Rs. 3,177 respectively. Rewards to the value of Rs. 560 were granted to private individuals as against Rs. 978 in 1914.

6. At the beginning of the year there were five probationary Sub-Inspectors, of whom one was confirmed and the other four continued to be on probation.

Of the eight Sub-Inspectors who were sent to the Vellore School, one resigned, and six have been received after training, while one who had been obliged to be absent owing to ill-health was permitted to remain at Vellore for further instruction. Seven Sub-Inspectors were selected and sent to the Vellore School for training in October 1915.

7. Two hundred and twelve inquests were held during the year as against 231 in the previous year. No prosecution was instituted for culpable negligence contributing to accidental deaths from drowning.

8. There were sixteen cases of accidental fire involving a loss of property worth about Rs. 400. One woman died of burns received in one of these fires.

9. Two hundred and ninety-nine stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and 484 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or other institutions.

10. Sixty-one lunatics were sent to the Asylum at Madras, the corresponding figure for 1914 being 53.

11. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 6,729 as against 6,618 in 1914.

Crime.

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.	Con-sidered true.	Tried.	Con-victed.	Lost.	Re-covered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Total Crime.</i>							
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1913	2,082	1,690	1,332	1,022	1,02,913	20,875
	1914	2,300	1,943	1,270	1,010	1,05,152	26,183
	1915	2,015	1,781	1,115	883	1,08,200	29,473
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under special and local laws.	1913	34,848	34,788	39,117	38,267	...	...
	1914	31,591	31,544	36,993	36,362	...	...
	1915	28,586	28,551	33,987	33,633	...	...
<i>Grave crimes.</i>							
Murder	1913	7	6	7	6	600	...
	1914	10	9	13	7	4,001	4,061
	1915	8	8	7	4	...	...
Dacoity	1913	2	1	...	...	170	...
	1914	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1915	3	1	3	...	18	...
Robbery	1913	18	4	2	2	44	1
	1914	8	4	8	4	117	86
	1915	10	5	7	7	384	220
House-breaking*	1913	808	277	131	93	23,704	3,287
	1914	891	360	161	127	30,983	5,438
	1915	315	298	107	85	36,033	4,836
Cattle-theft	1913	8	4	2	1	40	15
	1914	8	6	7	7	245	245
	1915	16	13	15	12	282	241
Theft	1913	1,244	1,047	714	601	55,589	12,296
	1914	1,372	1,207	693	595	44,880	12,650
	1915	1,215	1,115	633	540	60,307	20,457

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances, etc., reported during the year was 2,127 as against 2,281 in 1914 and 2,010 in 1913.

The number of cognizable cases under special and local laws fell from 7,094 to 6,657 and that of nuisances from 24,494 to 21,917. The decline in the number of nuisance cases has been going on steadily for some years and is to be attributed to the deficiency in the strength of the constabulary and to the very strict supervision now being exercised to prevent, as far as possible, irregularities in connection with these prosecutions.

Prosecutions under the Hackney Carriage Act increased from 8,193 to 8,873 and the penalties inflicted by the honorary bench magistrates are still far from being deterrent.

Murder.

13. There were 8 true cases of murder during the year.

The two undetected cases were those of a new born infant and of a man who was found unconscious and injured in front of his house and who died without recovering consciousness.

Two cases ended in conviction during the year. In one case a husband poisoned his wife with arsenic in order to get control of her property. The other case was committed by a gang of five rowdies who stabbed a rival. Two of them were sentenced to transportation for life which was commuted by Government to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Two more cases have been convicted since the close of the year. In one of these a man of rowdy character stabbed a neighbour immediately on his release from jail, for giving evidence against him.

The other (a case of double murder which appears in the returns as two cases) was the outcome of a quarrel among chucklers.

The remaining case, one in which a cartman stabbed another owing to a quarrel over a woman, is under trial, the accused having been acquitted of murder in the last High Court sessions but remanded for trial at the next sessions on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

14. In the one true case of dacoity reported during the year, some emigrants staying in an isolation shed near the Emigration Depot at Rayapuram were

Dacoity.

robbed of a trunk containing some property. The culprits, who were local bad characters, were discovered but could not be charged for want of evidence.

Burglary.

15. The number of true cases fell from 360 to 298 or by 17 per cent. None of the cases were noteworthy.

Theft.

16. True cases of theft fell from 1,207 to 1,115 or by 8 per cent., the average amount lost in a case being Rs. 54.

17. The Secretary of the Permanent Investment, Saving and Lending Society, Georgetown, reported a house-breaking and theft of jewels of large value, the property of the Society, but on investigation it was found that he had systematically falsified the accounts and misappropriated the Society's property. He was convicted by the High Court in sessions.

Several persons were prosecuted for cheating by means of fraudulent advertisements holding out false promises. Six persons were convicted, but in one case the conviction was reversed by the High Court on appeal.

18. Ten gambling houses were raided during the year and 93 persons were convicted of gaming. Twelve persons were prosecuted and convicted for keeping common gaming houses.

Gambling and opium dens. Forty-two persons were convicted under the Opium Act, mostly for keeping opium dens.

19. The work done by the Harbour Police continued to be satisfactory and crime has been well handled. The motor launch built in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, was received during the year and added to the efficiency of patrolling in the harbour. Its design and construction are not quite satisfactory.

The following were the remarks made by the Chairman, Madras Port Trust, in his Administration Report for the year 1914-15 :—

"During the year under review a further improvement was noticed in the behaviour of frequenters of the harbour premises. Sixty-three cognizable cases were reported during the year against 81 in the previous year; 50 were cases of theft from the dutiable shed, of which 40 were brought to conviction, being 80 per cent. of the cases reported, compared with 77 per cent. in the previous year. The reduction in the number of gates, the introduction of the system of identification tickets and the increased vigilance of the police have made it easier to keep undesirables out of the harbour and has resulted in a fall of 33 per cent. in the amount of claims that have had to be met by the Trust on account of theft. An important case of opium smuggling in which 213 tolas of opium were seized was detected by the police during the year, the offender getting six months' rigorous imprisonment. The "Emden" incident and the guarding of the quay in the vicinity of the "Hospital Ship, Madras" while fitting out here, have thrown extra work on the police, which has been satisfactorily performed. The good year's work is largely due to the interest taken in the harbour by the Deputy Commissioner, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu. The relations between the police and the Port Trust's officials continue to be most cordial."

20. The work of the Intelligence Department continued to be heavy on account of the war and a head constable and a temporary Sub-Inspector were added to the clerical staff.

The duties connected with aliens were well and tactfully performed. Property lost and recovered. 21. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,08,200, out of which property worth Rs. 29,473 was recovered.

22. Two prisoners, one from a lock-up and the other from other police custody escaped during the year and were re-captured. One prisoner who escaped in 1914 was also re-captured. Two constables were punished departmentally in one of the cases for neglect of duty.

23. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was 74 as compared with 109 in the previous year. Four persons were prosecuted for making false complaints of whom one was convicted.

Out of 965 cases, excluding cases under special and local laws and nuisance cases, prosecuted by the police four cases were declared false after trial.

24. Thirty-four cognizable cases were referred to the police by the magistrates, under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which ten were struck off as false. Six non-cognizable cases were referred, of which two were found true.

25. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 587 against 548 in 1914 and that of bad characters newly registered was 125. One hundred and five registered bad characters were convicted during the year. There were 27 houses of bad repute on the police registers as against 31 in 1914. The number of persons ordered to notify change of residence, under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 57, as against 126 in 1914. Ten persons were prosecuted and convicted for breach of the rules.

One hundred and sixty-two persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 216 in the previous year. Finger-prints of 698 persons were sent for record and 985 references regarding the identity of suspected persons were made to the Finger-print Bureau which traced convictions in 216 cases.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 23 persons of whom 14 were bound over during the year and five afterwards. Of these, 17 were habitual burglars or thieves

one, an habitual cheat and one, a kepmari. All of them were sent to jail in default of finding security.

26. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances and offences against religion brought to trial and decided during the year was 824 of which 799 or 97.0 per cent. were convicted.

The two Prosecuting Inspectors appeared in 697 cases of which 615 cases ended in conviction.

The two Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors, who also conduct the prosecution of petty cases before the bench courts, appeared in 534 cases before the stipendiary magistrates of which 445 cases ended in conviction.

27. The following licenses were issued by the Commissioner of Police during the year 1915 under the various Acts:—

Under the Arms Act.

	1914.	1915.
License to import arms and military stores (Form II) ...	77	73
Do. to import arms and military stores by land (Form III)...	15	15
Do. to export arms and military stores by sea (Form V)...	20	22
Do. to export arms and military stores by land or river to Native States and foreign territories (Form VII)...	82	68
Do. to export arms and military stores by land or river to British territories through Native States (Form VII)...	444	457
Do. to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VIII) ...	300	205
Do. to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form XI) ...	1	1
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form XII)...	16	18
Do. to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XV)...	35	38
Do. to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI) ...	245	266
Do. to go armed on a journey (Form XIX) ...	4	7
Do. to possess fire-arms (Form XV) ...	3	2

Under the Explosives Act.

License to import explosives (Form I) ...	111	93
General license to transport explosives (Form II) ...	32	68
License to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A) ...	13	13
Do. to possess and sell explosives (Form B) ...	146	165
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	8

Under the Petroleum Act.

License to possess carbide of calcium (Form B) ...	10	11
General license to transport carbide of calcium (Form C) ...	7	8
Special license to transport carbide of calcium (Form D) ...	1	1

Under the Emigration Act.

Emigration sub-depot license ...	10	11
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Under the Poisons Act.

License to possess and sell poisons ...	8	5
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Under the City Police Act.

License for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc. ...	986	926
Do. for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc. ...	206	196
Occasional license to sell foreign liquors ...	39	35
General license for music for religious institutions ...	133	133
License for gymnasium ...	6	7
Do. for places of public resort ...	81	83
Other music license ...	5,409	5,248

Under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Number of motor-cars and cycles registered ...	441	454
Do. of drivers' licenses issued, including renewals ...	1,867	2,331

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered ...	1,887	1,847
Do. do. rickshaws registered ...	591	533
Do. do. drivers' licenses issued ...	3,085	2,698
Do. do. rickshaw men's licenses issued ...	1,126	1,125

28. Rs. 4,180-11-0 as against Rs. 4,048-15-0 in 1914 were collected as fees under the Hackney Carriage Act during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 6,367-7-11 as against Rs. 8,585-6-3 in the previous year.

29. (1) *Deficiency of constables.*—The inadequate strength of constables in the stations was a serious handicap to the efficient performance of the multifarious duties of the police.

(2) *Prisoners' Home.*—At the end of the year the Prisoners' Home contained 68 men and 1 woman under remission of sentence with six women belonging to them living there voluntarily. Three cases of burglary were traced to inmates of the Home.

Twenty-two ex-convicts absconded from the Home during the year, of whom nine are still at large. Of the twelve ex-convicts who were at large at the end of the previous year three have been recaptured during the year.

In the absence of any record as to the subsequent conduct of criminals who have passed through the Home it is impossible to judge the effect of their period of residence therein.

(3) *Foot-prints.*—An Indian Sub-Inspector of the City was sent to the Central Provinces to undergo a course of training in the identification of foot-prints during the year. In two cases, the identity of foot-prints was important, but no case involving evidence on the point was brought into Court. The Sub-Inspector is giving instruction on the subject to three Sub-Inspectors and two head constables.

(4) *Challenge Shield for drill and setting up.*—The police of C. 1 (Flower Bazaar) station won this year the Challenge Shield awarded for drill and setting up.

(5) *Ambulance class.*—Up to the end of the year 1,135 officers and men of the City Police had received instruction in First Aid to the Injured of whom 608 qualified for certificates. Competitions were to be held again in February 1916.

(6) *Housing the force.*—Quarters were completed for a European Sub-Inspector and a house was purchased for an Inspector during the year.

Quarters now exist for six Inspectors, ten European Sub-Inspectors, one Indian Sub-Inspector, six Sergeants, twenty head constables and 113 constables. Blocks of lines are under construction for eleven stations.

(7) *Park Fair and Exhibition.*—The heavy bundobust duty necessitated by the Park Fair and Industrial Exhibition was well performed and remarkably little crime was reported during the occasion.

The officers and men who would have been entitled under the rules to remuneration for their extra duties in connection with the Fair and Exhibition unanimously volunteered to forego any payment as a contribution to the Madras War Fund.

30. I have again to testify to the valuable services of the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioner, who labour devotedly to increase the efficiency and honesty of the working of the City Police.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal received the well-merited distinction of Rao Bahadur during the year. Of the Divisional Inspectors Messrs. Nicholas, Paulie and Payne and M.R.Ry. Jagadisa Ayyar deserve mention, as also do the prosecuting Inspectors M.R.Ry. D. Padmanabha Nayudu and M.R.Ry. R. Kanakasabhapati Ayyar.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
15th February 1916.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

11[illegible]

Districts.	Ranges.	Suicides.												Grand Total.											
		By hanging.						By poison.						By lethal weapons.						By other causes.					
		Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
		Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Madras City	1	17	...	27	...	...	44	6	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjām ...		9	...	19	...	...	28	16	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam		49	...	94	...	...	143	8	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeyapore ...		36	...	65	...	...	133	5	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gōdāvari		27	...	80	...	...	116	12	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...		31	...	86	...	...	124	7	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur ...		36	...	86	...	...	124	7	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...		189	...	435	...	...	638	58	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		12	...	68	...	...	83	5	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...		12	...	44	...	...	38	10	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...		6	...	32	...	...	42	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur		28	...	110	...	...	142	4	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor		9	...	37	...	...	47	21	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot		10	...	30	...	...	45	16	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput		10	...	8	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		88	...	329	...	...	429	98	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot		4	...	10	...	...	17	40	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ...		7	...	9	...	...	16	37	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly		2	...	23	...	...	26	47	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...		20	...	88	...	...	108	13	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rāmnād ...		7	...	42	...	...	49	11	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely		6	...	41	...	...	47	12	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		46	...	213	...	...	263	180	...	...	...	...	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...		18	...	52	...	...	67	20	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore		22	...	83	...	...	107	28	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris		3	...	7	...	...	10	45	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Malabar		4	...	16	...	...	24	17	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara		8	...	16	...	...	24	17	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		60	...	170	...	...	225	143	...	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police, Madras		1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly		...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		391	15	1,177	20	1,608	465	10	342	8	825	10	30	1	41	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1915—concluded.

Districts.		Accidental Deaths.																								Grand Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		By drowning.						By wild beasts.						By snakes.						By Railways.								By other causes.						Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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		Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.			Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Northern Range.	Madras City	26	11	8	7	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

Districts.	Number of cases referred by Police as wilfully and maliciously false.				Number of such cases struck off by Magistrate.	Number in which Magistrate declined to strike off.	Number pending orders of Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 4 in which				Number of persons in cases in columns 11 and 12.		Cases prosecuted by the Police.	Cases prosecuted by the Police and declared false after enquiry or trial by criminal courts.	Percentage of cases declared false to cases prosecuted by the Police.	Districts.			
	Pending orders from Magistrates previous years.	During the year under report.	Number of such cases struck off by Magistrate.	Number in which Magistrate declined to strike off.				Number pending orders of Magistrate.	Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate granted sanction to prosecute.	On sanction of Magistrate.					Without sanction of Magistrate.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Madras City	...	79	74	5	...	10	24	...	...	...	4	1	3	20,609	4	0.01	Madras City.			
Ganjam	24	189	191	3	19	25	11	4	5	...	5	5	12	3,586	25	0.7	Ganjam.			
Vizagapatam	13	136	128	8	13	15	7	6	5	...	5	3	4	2,683	6	0.2	Vizagapatam.			
Jeypore	6	18	20	...	4	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	12	2.7	Jeypore.			
Godavari	40	120	120	5	35	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	4,512	4	0.1	Godavari.			
Kistna	51	227	196	80	62	10	4	3	1	...	16	6	4	5,278	16	0.3	Kistna.			
Guntur	62	200	208	14	30	22	12	1	4	...	21	8	12	4,435	26	0.6	Guntur.			
Nellore	10	137	110	9	28	7	3	2	1	...	12	5	6	2,810	2	0.1	Nellore.			
Kurnool	12	106	95	10	13	22	13	9	4	...	7	6	4	3,512	10	0.3	Kurnool.			
Bellary	3	185	173	15	28	10	6	1	2	...	12	2	8	3,824	10	0.3	Bellary.			
Anantapur	43	189	189	24	39	6	4	...	...	...	4	2	1	2,009	23	1.1	Anantapur.			
Cuddapah	10	133	131	7	5	10	4	2	1	...	14	5	6	2,581	32	1.2	Cuddapah.			
Chittoor	3	199	163	34	5	14	...	...	...	...	10	2	4	2,997	24	0.8	Chittoor.			
North Arcot	11	185	140	5	42	15	15	11	1	...	26	14	5	5,948	8	0.1	North Arcot.			
Chingleput	25	133	147	2	9	7	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	5,653	9	0.2	Chingleput.			
South Arcot	65	240	270	1	34	29	18	10	1	...	13	5	10	6,367	5	0.1	South Arcot.			
Tanjore	82	363	378	1	66	117	20	16	4	...	11	5	3	7,972	16	0.2	Tanjore.			
Trichinopoly	39	269	255	16	37	66	7	3	1	...	5	2	2	7,284	40	0.5	Trichinopoly.			
Madura	39	311	306	...	44	10	5	2	1	...	15	4	8	9,622	15	0.2	Madura.			
Ramanad	48	148	154	11	31	17	9	1	6	...	13	4	7	4,102	23	0.6	Ramanad.			
Tinnevely	18	204	179	7	36	7	6	2	1	...	12	3	3	2,982	7	0.2	Tinnevely.			
Salem	34	324	275	6	77	25	21	2	6	...	9	5	5	4,056	23	0.6	Salem.			
Coimbatore	102	394	422	10	64	82	18	6	7	...	11	5	7	4,403	11	0.2	Coimbatore.			
The Nilgiris	...	25	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	1,049	...	...	The Nilgiris.			
South Malabar	31	268	239	5	55	56	22	9	10	...	16	8	6	4,740	11	0.2	South Malabar.			
North Malabar	11	93	94	3	7	33	7	2	5	...	8	5	6	1,149	13	1.1	North Malabar.			
South Canara	2	121	108	4	11	36	19	7	12	...	5	8	9	1,045	13	1.2	South Canara.			
The Railway Police, Madras.	2	21	20	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	1,159	2	0.2	The Railway Police, Madras.			
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	32	32	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,139	3	0.3	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.			
Total	814	5,049	4,829	239	795	661	260	102	102	93	279	127	142	136,843	393	0.3	Total.			

APPENDIX D.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1915.

Ganjam.

There has been a large increase in the number of serious departmental punishments inflicted during the year. In ordinary circumstances such an increase would be a matter for regret, but I view it with unqualified satisfaction. Any one who is aware of the state of the police administration in the district from 1910 to 1914 will realize at once that strong measures were called for.

2. *Balliguda Reserve.*—I have elsewhere recommended the transfer of the headquarters of this reserve from Balliguda to Russellkonda. Effective supervision is impossible so long as Balliguda remains the headquarters, and Mr. Sullivan's report shows that effective supervision is required. I trust the matter will be fully considered before any more funds are spent on buildings at Balliguda.

3. *Crime.*—There has been a considerable increase in crime during the year. A bad season, high prices, and more accurate registration fully account for this.

4. *Security work.*—The large increase in the number of security cases is exceedingly satisfactory, and with a normal season, the results should be apparent in the current year.

5. *False complaints.*—I agree with Mr. Sullivan that refusal to investigate is a more satisfactory method of dealing with these than prosecution.

6. *Prosecution of cases.*—Mr. Sullivan refers to the slowness of some Sub-Magistrates in disposing of cases to the prejudice of the Prosecuting Inspector's work. If any such cases are brought to my notice, I shall deal with the defaulting Sub-Magistrates, but my experience is that the failure of police officers to attend the Sub-Magistrates' Courts is a much more frequent cause of delay in the disposal of police cases. In many cases their absence is doubtless due to unavoidable circumstances, but in all probability an improvement is possible on both sides.

7. *Investigation of crime.*—There has undoubtedly been a considerable improvement during the year in the methods adopted for the investigation of crime.

8. Mr. Sullivan's careful and interesting report gives evidence of the keen interest he takes in his work and of a careful study of police problems. I endorse his remarks about Mr. Nettelfield's good work.

7th February 1916.

N. MACMICHAEL,
District Magistrate.

Vizagapatam.

Returned with the following remarks.

2. *Crime.*—The registration of the Kondadoras and Rellis has had the desired result, and that result will certainly be more noticeable during the current year. When the Pydies have been dealt with and a case completed against the Doms (this is being done in Jeypore) we shall have none but isolated habitual criminals to watch.

Increase of crime among the Khonds has attracted my attention for some time past and I have no doubt that interference with their *Podu* custom has something to do with it: but the remedy lies not in abstaining from that interference, which is fully justified, but in putting them in the way of other work. This is being done, but they mostly live in Jeypore estate where Government has not the same opportunities as in its own tracts of dealing with such matters.

3. The Parvatipuram sub-division is an unduly heavy one and the difficulty of working it is enhanced by the very bad state of communications in the Agency. Another station is badly needed in Bissemcuttack taluk. I have issued the necessary instructions regarding security cases to the Divisional Magistrate.

4. The murder of the Amin of Gajapatnagar by certain Razus was a very serious crime and it is much to be regretted that such an offence should go unpunished. The question of appeal is under consideration.

5. The misdeeds of the Lagarai gang of dacoits have rather eclipsed other police events during the year. Their existence in the Agency tracts cannot but be viewed with much apprehensions and I trust that Mr. Sweney will shortly account for them. Meanwhile I heartily join with Mr. Happeil in commending the energy and initiative which Mr. Sweney

evinced in November and subsequently, and the assistance which he received from the Chintapalli Inspector and Jamadar. I may add that the history of this gang in no way affects the justification for abolishing the Chintapalli reserve.

6. The number of punishments has been quite satisfactorily explained by Mr. Happell. Blackmarks should, in my opinion, be excluded entirely from this consideration. They are *not punishments, but warnings*.

7. It is satisfactory to hear that the village munsifs are giving the police more assistance. They still need more encouragement from the Sub-Inspector class who while frequently complaining that village munsifs don't report movements of suspects, practically never bring to notice specific cases of failure.

8. The mobilizing of the reserves is, within reasonable limits, a good thing in itself, whether or not the alleged necessity proves well founded. It shows the public that the reserves can play their part and play it promptly, and it tends to make the reserve realize their main functions.

9. The year's work may be regarded as successful and Mr. Happell has shown that he has a thoroughly good grasp of his charge and its requirements.

19th February 1916.

L. T. HARRIS,
District Magistrate.

Jeypore.

The year was devoid of sensational events. Punishments, though more numerous than in 1914, were less than in 1913. It is not clear how many of them were blackmarks, which, in my opinion, should not count as punishments at all. They are warnings.

2. Grave crime was rather below than above the average, but petty crime reached a record figure and we should not be too readily satisfied with the explanation that the increase of 33 per cent. is due to better registration. I have noticed a tendency towards crime among the Khonds in both the Koraput and Parvatipur divisions, and have told the Divisional Magistrates to watch it and make special reference thereto in their next Agency Administration Reports. The best way to reduce crime in Jeypore is to hurry up the Domb enquiry and get them dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act.

3. I endorse the Superintendent's complaint regarding the disinclination of persons to report robberies. Several cases have come to light, and among persons who should have known better.

4. I am quite satisfied that the branding system is doing good work, and hope to see it extended to the Parvatipur Agency and gradually developed.

5. Wandering gangs have now learnt that Jeypore is not the elysium they imagined it to be and they are becoming a rarer element. Receivers of stolen property are now receiving special attention and satisfactory results may well be anticipated.

I am glad to be able to state that in several sessions cases I have observed that the prosecution has noticeably abstained from "improving" weakish evidence.

6. Mr. Moore, ably supported by Mr. Wright, has done a lot of very sound police work in Jeypore, and it was a source of much satisfaction to those who, like myself, have had a prolonged opportunity of watching that work, to see his name included among the recipients of the Police medal.

6th February 1916.

L. T. HARRIS,
Agent to the Governor.

Godavari.

I

Forwarded.

2. I only took charge of this district on 16th November and so I cannot offer any useful remarks. My predecessor informed me that Mr. Chetham had worked very hard throughout the year, but that the ordinary work of the district had suffered on account of the time he had been obliged to devote to the Lagarai gang affair.

20th February 1916.

M. E. COUCHMAN,
District Magistrate.

II

I was in the Godavari district for rather less than half the year and during the whole of that time the interest and time I was able to devote to police matters largely centred in the operations of the Lagarai gang. As regards the early history of that gang I fear the police

were for months ignorant of what was going on, though there is little doubt that the real state of affairs was well known in the countryside. They were partly misled by preconceived theories but their ignorance was also due to the large area under the control of the Addatigala Police station which was quite out of touch with the country beyond Jadangi. It is, I think, essential that there should be either an additional station at Jadangi or at any rate a strong outpost. It might in fact be more convenient if the station were at Jadangi and the outpost at Addatigala. The doings of the gang caused considerable anxiety and a great deal of extra work to the police and I am glad of this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the strenuous efforts made by Mr. Chetham, the District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Clift, the Assistant Superintendent of Police up to the time of his transfer, to circumvent and run down the gang. Mr. Chetham is an earnest and hardworking officer and set an excellent example to his men who were detailed for this troublesome and uncomfortable duty. I concur generally in his remarks, commendation of various officers and also in his remarks on the police administration. I was not particularly satisfied with the police work in Cocanada town and found the arrangement by which the District Superintendent of Police is stationed at Rajahmundry far from satisfactory and hope that the arrangement for transferring his office to Cocanada will be expedited as soon as finances permit.

Attempts made by the police to reclaim criminal tribes seem to me a promising departure. I think it quite worth while giving the Superintendent considerable latitude and discretion in carrying them out.

I am inclined to agree with Mr. Chetham's views as to the Chodavaram reserve.

8th March 1916.

T. E. MOIR.

Kistna.

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

2. The important features of the year were a noticeable though not great increase in cognizable crime generally, a large increase in murders, nineteen of which had theft as their motive and an unusually large number of robberies and dacoities. Detection slightly improved, and the number of murder cases resulting in conviction, though still small, was a decided improvement on the figures of last year.

3. The number of persons put up under the preventive sections was about the same as in last year, and is high, though not abnormally so; the figure has been exceeded in several districts during the last few years. The point most open to criticism about these security cases is that up to date their number in this district has risen rather than fallen since the removal to the criminal settlements of some hundreds of professional criminals, a large number of whom used previously to figure in these cases. It is natural to expect a reduction. I drew attention to this point on last year's report.

4. In his present report the District Superintendent of Police gives a full and interesting account of the "gang" work done during the year and points out how much it is affected by the geographical position of the district in relation to His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, and by the location of certain jungle tracts. He also draws attention, with special reference to my remarks last year, to the extent to which the use of the security sections has been bound up with the shepherding of gangs.

In addition to the figures given by him in paragraph 35 which relate to persons actually bound over, I have since obtained from him figures for the 215 persons put up under the security sections.

Of these 215 no less than 160 were members of gangs and of the balance, I understand several were bad characters coming from outside the district.

I agree that these figures justify the police activity under the preventive sections, provided that it is ultimately followed by a decrease in crime. These sections are least open to abuse when used against wandering criminals.

A decrease in crime I regard as the only ultimate justification for an extensive use of these sections; their use is of course not an end in itself. And when police activity in their use is simultaneous with the removal of large numbers of habitual criminals to settlements, the grounds for expecting a reduction in crime are naturally much strengthened. Results in this direction have still to show themselves, but I have great hopes that they will do so in the current year.

5. In paragraph 35, the District Superintendent of Police draws attention to the number of escapes and overstays of leave from the Sitanagaram criminal settlement, situated on the bank of the Kistna river just opposite Bezvada, and their effect on the crime of this district. The matter has recently been discussed with the Inspector-General of Police. I agree that the grievance urgently calls for some remedy.

20th February 1916.

J. M. TURING,
District Magistrate.

Guntur.

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

2. The conduct of the police was on the whole good, but their detective ability cannot be classed as anything but mediocre. Only 17.5 per cent. of the grave crimes of the year were detected. In a country where absolute secrecy is practically impossible, this can only mean that people will not come forward with information to help the police if they can avoid doing so. I have endeavoured to ascertain the main reasons for this and generally hear that while positive ill-treatment is rare and demands for bribes less than formerly, there is a greater disregard for the convenience of parties and witnesses and greater disinclination to take trouble on the part of the investigating officers. Improvement in these respects can no doubt be only gradual, but it would, I think, help matters if special mention* were made in these reports of cases where any detective ability was shown and credit given to the individual officers concerned.

* Note by the Inspector-General.—“Instructions have already been issued to District Officers to do so.”

3. The settlements for criminal tribes are the outstanding feature of the criminal administration of this district. The internment of criminal gangs in these settlements has had an immediate effect on the professional crime of the district. The settlements are being gradually got into good working order. The main defect of the scheme appears to me to be that sufficient discrimination was not exercised in the initial registrations made. Persons that could be proved to be related to, or to be in other respects associates of, the criminals against whom a case was first made out were registered properly, but, along with them, were also registered other Yerakalas, who were in no way connected with the original gang except by being Yerakalas themselves, simply because they were reported bad characters. This led to the settlements being crowded beyond the powers of the Salvation Army staff to supervise as well to the mixing up of professional robbers and dacoits with petty thieves. The mistake has been corrected wherever detected after investigation, but I think a great deal more shroffing might be done with advantage. Those working the settlements naturally prefer the petty thief. He is more amenable and much readier to settle down to cultivation. But it is the others for whom these settlements are intended.

4. It is at least doubtful whether the Stuartpuram settlement is capable of affording accommodation for the members suggested in the report as 1,500 acres of wet land and 300 acres of sand will not afford permanent allotments for three or four times 800 people. Besides it must be remembered that last year was peculiarly favourable for the cultivation of the swamp land. It is very doubtful whether any regular cultivation of the swamp with wet crops will be practicable without a pump installation. The population of this settlement should therefore not be increased till its capabilities are better proved.

5. I think the policy followed of prosecuting those who leave the settlements without a pass or overstay their passes is a mistake. It can only result in the men being sent to jail which is exactly where we do not want them if it can be avoided. Some system of discipline in the settlement with, in the last resort, confinement in the close settlement at Guntur in the case of incorrigibles would be preferable.

6. I am unable to endorse the Superintendent's remarks about the standard of evidence required in bad livelihood cases. I have examined the records in some of these cases where the magistrates had found no sufficient reasons to bind persons over and agree with them that no evidence worth the name was produced. Very possibly the right men may have been put up, but in prosecuting the cases, too much reliance was placed on the mere gossip of persons not in a position to know anything of the men. In a district where everybody is ready to say that any Yerakala or Yanadi is a rogue (if he is not one's own watchman) something more is necessary before the man can be locked up in jail.

7. I have touched only on the points in the report that seem to require criticism and hope it will not be supposed that the great deal of good work that has been done in other respects is not recognized and appreciated.

3rd March 1916.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
District Magistrate.

Nellore.

Forwarded.

2. Under recruitment is a serious difficulty and I do not think importation of residents of other districts is a proper solution.

3. All during the year, the administration of Kalichedu settlement went on from hand to mouth, the fullest advantage being taken of any chance of employment. The gangs were scattered in numerous places with the necessary result of increase of crime. Registration too was practically at a standstill. Several of the people now emigrate to the Anamalai tea estates and if this stream of labour becomes continuous, the district will improve and once again show a fall in organized crime. Working under difficult conditions

Rao Sahib A. Kubchandji continued to show his wonderful resources of dealing with difficult situations. Rev. Mr. Bawden's management of Kavali is excellent though hampered yet by difficulties of nature in obtaining land and water.

4. The Sub-Inspector must be given more time before he is judged. He certainly requires more instruction than he gets and I am quite sure that it is not possible to manage this extensive district with only two gazetted officers of police as imagined by the Superintendent.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
District Magistrate.

8th February 1916.

Kurnool.

Forwarded.

This report relates to the year ending 31st December 1915. Having assumed charge of this district only at the end of November 1915, I cannot usefully comment at length. I append, however, a copy of the remarks left on record by my predecessor on 25th November 1915:—

Paragraph 10, Village Police.—It is satisfactory to note that station-house officers are receiving the assistance from village magistrates and the public in increasing degree. The question of increasing the strength of village talaiyaris for police work is under consideration as is also that of re-organizing ghât talaiyaris.

Paragraph 13, Crime.—The increase of crime is most marked under the head of dacoity (+3), robbery (+15), highway robbery (+3), house-breaking by night in towns (+10), house-breaking by day in villages (+10), house-breaking by night in villages (+19), theft and other cattle theft (+34)*. These figures seem to indicate that

* Note by the Inspector-General.—“These figures have been taken from the monthly statements of crime furnished by the Superintendent to the District Magistrate.”

strengthening of the patrolling force of talaiyaris is necessary. But a closer examination of the cases is desirable in order to observe what classes of persons are responsible and to see how far the crime is attributable to the members of the gangs referred to. It would, for example, be interesting to ascertain whether the crime is due in any large measure to the members of the landless class other than the members of the criminal gangs.

Paragraph 21-A, Justifiable Homicide.—I have not yet received the District Superintendent of Police's proposals for rewarding the villagers and the village magistrate of Pudukkandla. The occurrence is said to have taken place in September last and it is desirable that if notice is to be taken it should be done without further delay.

Paragraph 34, Criminal Gangs.—I have passed orders in the sense desired by the District Superintendent of Police in the matter of requiring members of these gangs to submit their passports to the police under clause 14 of the Criminal Tribes Act rules.

Good work continues to be done at Siddhapur settlement for Woddars and I have recently submitted the District Superintendent of Police's report to the Inspector-General on the subject of enlarging the settlement. I hope that it may be found possible to provide lands for settlement of these people after the close of works at Siddhapur.

H. G. STOKES,
District Magistrate.

11th March 1916.

Remarks of Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, dated 25th November 1915, on the Police Administration of Kurnool district for 1915.

On reserves.—The Kurnool reserve is an exceptionally smart body of men and the high standard attained in the past year has been maintained in the current year.

Part II—Statistics of crime.—As these remarks are not made after perusal of the actual figures for the district, I cannot vouch for the accuracy but my impression is that grave crime throughout the district has diminished. Excellent work has been done both at the settlement at Siddhapur and also in suppression of the Donga Yerakala gangs.

Chenchu question has not been settled satisfactorily as yet. The measures taken to keep them from the plains by police patrols have effected a considerable improvement.

I am glad to say that not a single serious disturbance took place during the past Moharram and this in spite of the fact that there was only one case in which security was taken under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. It was found sufficient for the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police to call together leading men at various important places for warning and advice. I may mention that the prompt action of the Sub-Inspector of Gudur prevented what appeared to be an attempt of the Hindus to provoke the Muhammadans.

I have noticed a considerable improvement in the Sub-Inspectors of the district and consider that Mr. Withinslaw has left the police administration of the district in a particularly good state.

Bellary.

Forwarded.

2. I think that the hope of any considerable police work being done by the village police is always liable to be disappointed. There is nothing remarkable in the case quoted of the two ghât talaiyaris being tied up, etc. Nothing more can be expected when two ordinary villagers are attacked by about a dozen desperate criminals, mostly practised murderers. A little resistance on their part would simply have served to put two more murders on record.

3. The action now being taken with the Rudrapad tribe may be expected to have the best possible results, not only in giving the Korachas a chance to reform themselves, but also in reducing the amount of crime, both here and in neighbouring States and districts.

4. Regarding the punishment of village officials reported for unsatisfactory conduct, the usual procedure has to be followed and there is no avoidable delay.

25th February 1916.

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

Anantapur.

Returned.

2. The difficulty about recruitment will not apparently be overcome until the scale of pay is improved.

3. The assertion in paragraph 6 of the Superintendent's report that certain cases of cattle-theft do not fall within section 45, Criminal Procedure Code, is not understood. Village servants ought to be held responsible for reporting about cattle-thefts which come to their knowledge, whether there is any complaint or not.

4. With regard to the remarks in paragraph 20, there appears still to be some room for improvement in the matter of preventing the time of the police from being wasted in investigating civil disputes, either at their own instance or on reference from the courts.

5. Besides the case mentioned in paragraph 23, Government have recently ordered, at my instance, that an appeal shall be filed in a case from Ramagiri in which a man who stabbed a woman was allowed to compound, instead of being tried for attempt to murder.

6. *General.*—The increase in dacoities is no doubt due largely to escapes from Bhumanagadda, and, but for this circumstance, there would have been a considerable decrease of crime. The work of the year has been creditable to Mr. Swire and his staff.

February 1916.

I. MACIVER,
District Magistrate.

Cuddapah.

Forwarded.

Note by the Inspector-General.—"The number of vacancies at the end of the year was only 10."

Note by the Inspector-General.—"The Superintendent states that leave had to be refused not because the men could not be spared but because they were not eligible for it, having previously exhausted their leave. The district was practically at full strength the whole year."

2. Recruitment continued to be a difficult problem as usual. It is to be regretted that the actual strength fell short of the sanctioned strength by no less than 30.

3. I am glad to see that departmental punishments which showed a considerable rise the previous year, fell by 124. Absence without leave, however, continued to be a common irregularity and the explanation of the Superintendent on the point shows that he is alive to the importance of checking it, but with a reduced actual strength and owing to a large number "otherwise discharged" and of dismissals and resignations, the problem at least for Cuddapah is not an easy one to solve, unless a margin of additional strength is provided at least in the vacancy reserve.

4. The report shows the good results achieved during the year by granting rewards, and I hope this will come in for greater attention in future years in this district.

5. I agree with the Superintendent that the work of the Sub-Inspectors has improved on the whole. They require encouragement. What I fail to understand is the precise nature of the work done by Circle Inspectors. As, however, this important point has already engaged the attention of Government, I refrain from making any further remarks on the subject.

6. I am particularly glad to read Mr. Pitt's description of the village police and his account of the co-operation afforded to the regular police by the village Reddis, specially as the previous report was not at all complimentary to them on this point, and I had to demur to the general views therein expressed (please see paragraph 4 of my forwarding remarks of last year). The orders referred to in the concluding portion of paragraph 12 of the report, if carried out and strictly enforced, will, I am sure, lead to better co-operation.

7. The ghât talaiyari system in vogue in this district affords, to my mind, protection only in name against crime, for two individuals on Rs. 6 per mensem who are tempted to reside elsewhere rather than be isolated in a very undesirable and lonely locality cannot by themselves resist robbers or prevent crime. I would advocate better paid men and give them fire-arms. The scheme of assigning lands does not under existing conditions render the posts any more attractive.

Note by the Inspector-General.—"The Superintendent reports that 62 confiscated guns were supplied to the ghât talaiyaris of this district during the year."

8. There was a considerable fall in the number of true grave crimes and also in the number of total cognizable crime reported during the year. This is no doubt due to the excellent season Cuddapah enjoyed during the greater part of the year. I must however express my regret, having regard to the place Jammalamadugu and Proddatur continue to occupy in the crime statistics of this district, that so far nothing has been done to re-allocate the district police with a view to provide the requisite strength to these parts.

9. I generally concur with the Superintendent in his observations regarding murders. They are most difficult to detect in this district for the reasons assigned, and I am satisfied that the police cannot be blamed for the failure to detect more cases. There is, however, considerable room for improvement, firstly, in the investigation of detected cases, secondly, in the conduct of prosecutions before magistrates and sessions courts, and thirdly, in guarding the interests of the prosecution in appeal courts. Only two cases ended in conviction out of a total of ten charged and in one of the two cases the accused were let off on appeal. The moral effect, needless to say, of such a net result of the steps taken to bring the offenders in murder cases to book, must be an encouragement to persist in such crimes.

10. The recovery of property shows a fall although the number of offences under property fell during the year.

11. The prosecuting staff as at present constituted is not adequate nor able to cope with the work, and, if better results are to be achieved, requires to be re-organized and strengthened without delay. It is for the Government to consider how far the existing arrangements for the representation of the Crown before the High Court in the case of appeals against conviction by sessions courts or appeals preferred by Government against acquittals are adequate.

12. The disturbance that took place in connexion with the registry of the Donga Woddars as C.I.D. Gang XXIII has not been referred to in the report. Certain complaints were made by me in that connection regarding the procedure followed, and on a report from the Inspector-General of Police which clearly showed that the procedure was not strictly in accordance with law, the Government recorded the papers (G.O. No. 410, Judicial, dated 14th February 1916). The Inspector-General expressed the opinion that the registry of the members of criminal tribes by the District Magistrate is of no use to the police. He observed:—"The registration of the individuals under the Criminal Tribes Act is so imperfect that it is impossible to be certain of the identification of any particular member and this fact of itself makes a good deal of the registration worthless for purposes of general enquiry." If this view has to be accepted as correct, then there is no use of going through all the formalities under the Act which cause considerable trouble to all concerned. If the registration under the Act is so defective, the lines on which it requires improvement may be considered.

13. The explanation for the decrease in the number of prosecutions under security sections cannot be considered satisfactory in view of the statistical results. If crime is to be controlled in Cuddapah the only effective means is to bind over all suspects and bad characters and to take early steps whenever quarrels or disputes in factious villages are about to come to a head. I am sure, the Divisional Magistrates will heartily co-operate with the police in the matter.

14. The report on the whole is a satisfactory one and creditable to Mr. Pitt and his Deputies who have worked throughout the year with unceasing zeal, labouring under many difficulties.

23rd February 1916.

A. R. BANERJI,
District Magistrate.

Chittoor.

The report of the District Superintendent of Police is sufficiently full and perhaps includes a few points of detail which might better have been confined to separate references. I append a few remarks (the references are to the paragraphs of the report):—

Paragraph 3, Police stations.—I agree that Chittoor station should be strengthened and "Tirumalai" converted into a police station. I had just come to the latter conclusion independently. The pilgrims who suffer from crime committed on the sacred hill are so loath to complain that special preventive steps are necessary. These can, I think, only be efficiently carried out by a resident station-house officer.

I agree that the Town Nuisances Act, III of 1889, might with advantage be extended to Tirumalai. We might also include under it the road up the hill (7 miles long). The beggars on this road are a most loathsome spectacle and I hear that many of them are bad characters. They ought to be removed. At present we have some difficulty in inducing the Mahant to agree to any measures which would substitute official control for his own nominal superintendence, and we naturally do not wish to annoy him by overriding his wishes, but negotiations are in progress which will, I hope, lead to an agreement. These matters are under correspondence and I am not sure that the dogmatic pronouncements of the District Superintendent of Police on the subject are not a trifle premature.

Paragraph 12, Village Magistrates.—Mr. Atkinson has done good work in seeing and instructing village magistrates in their duties. I only hope they were intelligent enough to understand and will be energetic enough to follow his instructions. The proposal to appoint ex-military men as village head-chowkidars under the control of the station-house officer is inconsistent with the principle that the village magistrate should be the head of the village police and is open to other obvious objections. The same suggestion was made to me not long ago in an official report and emphatically negatived by me. Mr. Atkinson, however, evidently adheres to his own opinion.

Paragraph 13, Ghât Talaiyaris.—I can fully corroborate the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police that proper quarters for ghât talaiyaris are urgently needed in many places.

Paragraph 15, Tirupati.—Had Mr. Atkinson inspected the town in detail, I doubt if he would have expressed the opinion that the police have attended carefully to its sanitation. It is one of the dirtiest towns I have ever seen and the habits of the people are exceptionally filthy.

Tirumalai.—Steps are being taken to improve the housing accommodation at Tirupati. Proposals for extensive acquisitions of insanitary buildings and extension of village site have been made by the Mahant recently and acquisition proceedings have been inaugurated.

Paragraph 16, Constables' lines.—These are wanted at several stations. They are a crying need at Pallamala.

Paragraph 19, Tukkiyakkam murder case.—I enquired into the District Superintendent's assertion that the Sub-Magistrate spoiled this case and was satisfied that it was ill-founded. There is no correspondence pending about it now. The case failed because the juvenile witnesses and the approvers were won over by the accused's agents and consequently entirely failed to adhere to the doubtless true statements recorded by the District Superintendent of Police.

The Sub-Magistrate's procedure, whatever opinion be held of it, had nothing whatever to do with the result of the case.

The case is of interest mainly as an illustration of the ill results of the alteration of section 161 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code which was effected by Act V of 1898. Under the Act of 1882, a person questioned by a police officer in the course of an investigation was bound to answer truly. Under the existing law he is not so bound. Consequently in a case like this, where clear evidence of the guilt of the accused was forthcoming and was recorded by the chief police officer of the district where in fact the guilt of the accused was clearly established, it was possible for the accused to get off scot free by the simple expedient of buying up the witnesses.

This expedient is so common and is so regularly encouraged by pleaders that it would appear that some remedy ought to be devised. I have moved the High Court to sanction the prosecution of the two approvers for perjury and the application is still pending.

Paragraph 25, Criminal Tribes.—I do not think the settlers at Bhumannagadda are necessarily living on their ill-gotten gains or money supplied from outside.

The Manager's report for 1915 shows that they earned enough to support them without such extraneous sources of income.

I have already addressed Government regarding the selection of land for a settlement for the Vanganur Malas.

Paragraph 29, Preventive work.—The number of persons put up under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, was small and the proportion bound over was unsatisfactory. Only 40 persons were charged as against 55 in 1914. This fall was partly due to the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and also largely, as is practically admitted in the District Superintendent's report, to the neglect of the police to keep proper records of the movements, etc., of habitual criminals and suspects.

Paragraph 37, Gun licenses.—It is true that the number of licenses is excessive and that they are freely abused.

I have been steadily reducing the excess which was noticed before I joined the district and was not discovered by Mr. Atkinson, as might perhaps be supposed from his remarks on the subject.

Work of Officers.—I am glad to endorse the District Superintendent's praise of M.R.Ry. N. Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal, Sub-Divisional Officer, a most efficient and indefatigable officer. Mr. Hasted continued to do good work during his tenure of the post of District Superintendent of Police and was a great loss to the district, of which he had a very extensive and accurate knowledge.

Mr. Atkinson has been somewhat hampered by the want of a Personal Assistant, which the district badly needs. The police administration of the district cannot be said to have shown much advance during the year, but I hope Mr. Atkinson's inventive mind will produce good results when he has had time to get a thorough grasp of all the local conditions of the district. He is always ready with remedies and expedients but needs to cultivate a habit of self-criticism.

At present, his ideas are apt to be impulsive and ill-considered, but he has made several useful suggestions, especially regarding the work of village magistrates, the checking of gun licenses, the supervision of bad characters and the working of the Criminal Tribes Act. His habit of constantly consulting his District Magistrate is a good one.

H. L. BRAIDWOOD,
District Magistrate.

19th February 1916.

North Arcot.

Forwarded.

2. Vacancies, Recruitment and Punishment.—Statistics of vacancies seem slippery. Last year the District Superintendent of Police reported 140 for 1914, the Inspector-General corrected the figure to 16. The District Superintendent of Police now gives the figure for that year as 58. Whatever the correct figure for 1914 may be, the figure now reported for 1915 (viz., 157) is worse, in spite of the fact that blackmarks and fines have dropped from 197 to 159. Recruiting for the army has certainly affected the figures to some extent, but it seems impossible to avoid the inference that service in the constabulary is unpopular and its pay and prospects are unattractive.

3. Rewards.—Out of Rs. 1,187, only Rs. 155 (about one-seventh) has been granted as rewards to persons who are not members of the force, and of this only an insignificant fraction has gone to village officers and village police. None of these grants have been reported to me, and I have therefore had no chance of taking official notice of the good work of these men, and I have therefore had no chance of taking official notice of the good work of these men, and I have therefore had no chance of taking official notice of the good work of these men.

4. Quarters.—I would submit that, notwithstanding financial stringency, the provision of quarters for the police should be treated as a very urgent necessity, especially with regard to the Reserve. I am informed unofficially that the reserve lines have been sanctioned.

5. Detection, statistics of crime and police prosecuting staff.—There is a slight fall in crime from the figure of 1914 and the percentage of detection has risen by nearly 10 per cent. (from 25.7 to 35.2). At the same time it is hardly a matter for congratulation that the chances are 4 to 1 in favour of a murderer and 3 to 1 in favour of a thief escaping scot free. Out of 504 cases detected, the police prosecuting staff was able to conduct prosecution in only 180 cases. In view of the fact that the chances are in favour of the criminal, the prosecuting staff seems to require to be increased.

6. Inadequate sentences.—Action is being taken on the District Superintendent of Police's complaint regarding the punishments awarded under the Criminal Tribes Act.

7. Compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.—The criminal statistics for 1915 show that Rs. 797 was awarded as compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, though the District Superintendent of Police reports it as nil.

8. General remarks.—I endorse the District Superintendent of Police's remarks regarding the work of his Inspectors. Mr. Sweeting and his staff deserve credit for their effective handling of the Moharram and Kartigai festivals and for the arrangements made in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor in February and March 1915.

F. J. RICHARDS,
District Magistrate.

4th March 1916.

Chingleput.

I

Forwarded.

This was received by me on the 12th instant. I hoped to have heard from Mr. Roy his opinion of police administration in this district. As the report is long overdue, however, I will not keep it back any longer.

Three District Magistrates held office during the period in question. Mr. Rice's views may be inferred from his endorsement on the last administration report. This was dated 4th March 1915, and is to the effect that, apart from a certain amount of unpopularity and lack of discipline, possibly due in part to the wrong reinstatement of Sub-Inspector Swami Ayyar, there was nothing very much to complain of.

Of Mr. Roy's views I know nothing.

Mr. Knapp appears to have been somewhat dissatisfied with the relations between the police and the magistracy at Sriperumbudur. He was inclined to think that the police were to blame rather than the Sub-Magistrate, and in this view I concur. But the matter is not very serious.

Coming now to my own impressions, I may say that I am satisfied with the administration except with regard to Saidapet and the country round. Special activity seems to be called for in this area.

The figures relating to crime shew an increase, but experience has led me to think that statistics such as these are sometimes open to criticism. I think it unsafe to draw an adverse inference from them.

20th March 1916.

J. F. BRYANT,
District Magistrate.

II

I was not long enough in the district to justify my giving a confident opinion on the character of police work generally, but I may say that the tone of the force struck me as good and that Mr. Mullaly's supervision and control over his men left nothing to be desired. The difficulty at Sriperumbudur, to which my successor has alluded, would have been adjusted with the Superintendent, had I not left Chingleput. It was, as Mr. Bryant observes, not a matter of serious importance.

I am inclined to agree with Mr. Mullaly that Malayalis as ordinary station constables are not very suitable to Chingleput. My only other comment is on the paucity of senior and experienced Inspectors in the district. If I remember right, a very large proportion of the circles is in charge of acting Inspectors whose want of experience must frequently be an embarrassment. Had I remained in Chingleput I should probably have moved officially in the matter.

31st March 1916.

A. R. KNAPP.

outh Arcot.

Forwarded.

Paragraph 13, Railway Police.—I see very little of the Railway Police and Mr. Bernays' statement "that the interchange of information of any value was virtually nil" seems to indicate that the District Police and the Railway Police are not in as close a touch with each other as may be desirable. When I was on the West Coast, the Superintendent of the Railway Police used to meet me when he happened to be on the railway line in the district; but since I came to this district, there has been no such meeting. I wonder if the orders requiring the Superintendents of Railway Police to meet the District Magistrates have now ceased to exist. On administrative grounds it is

desirable that District Magistrates are kept informed of the state of crime on the railway line within their districts.

Paragraph 14, Crime.—Nearly 50 per cent. of the Veppur Pariahs are still at large and unless all these are settled, either at Aziznagar or at the Stuartpet settlement, crime cannot be effectively put down. Endeavours will be made to bring into the settlements, as early as possible, the Veppur Pariahs who are still at large.

For the Vellayankuppam Padayachis, it is under contemplation to establish an agricultural settlement near Tindivanam.

As regards the Attur Kilnad Koravars, I hope that Government will be pleased to bring them under part II of the Indian Criminal Tribes Act. The Attur Koravars are notorious thieves and they carry on depredations even in remote districts, such as Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, etc. It is high time they are brought under control.

Koravas and other bad characters who live in French villages are mostly responsible for crimes committed in British villages lying on the border of the French territory. Some time ago, I addressed the French Government to bring their bad characters under control. They have promised to consider the proposal and the framing of some law on the lines of the Indian Criminal Tribes Act is under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India.

The gang of Koravas arrested in the Kallakurchi taluk seems to have been responsible for the several robberies and dacoities committed on the Tirukkoyilur-Kallakurchi road and the police deserve to be congratulated on the catch.

There was a considerable increase in crime in the last four months of the year. This was chiefly due to the slackness in groundnut trade and the failure of the north-east monsoon this year.

Paragraph 21, Accidental drowning.—Although steps have been taken to protect the wells in villages as desired in G.O. No. 1342, Judicial, dated 11th June 1914, yet, cases of accidental drowning have not appreciably diminished. This is due to the fact that there is a very large number of wells in fields which cannot be protected so as to prevent accidents.

Paragraph 29, False cases.—From time to time it has been impressed on the magistracy in the district that the punishments awarded in false cases should be deterrent.

Paragraph 38, Merits of officers.—Both Messrs. A. K. Raja Ayyar and M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar have done excellent work. Mr. M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar's work in connection with the criminal settlements, was, as observed by the District Superintendent of Police, most satisfactory. The Inspectors whose names are specified by the District Superintendent of Police in his report have also worked well.

Paragraph 39, General remarks.—Mr. Bernays is pleased to give me credit for having been of some help in the police administration of the district but the keeping down of crime and other improvements in police work, in spite of deplorable slackness in groundnut trade and almost the total failure of the south-west monsoon and the partial failure of the north-east monsoon, are entirely due to his own unceasing zeal and untiring energy in the discharge of his duties. I just learn, with much regret, that he stands transferred to Salem which means a serious loss to this district and a positive gain to Salem. The police work during Mr. Bernays' time has been quite straightforward. It will be sometime before his successor, whoever he may be, is able to pick up sufficient experience of police work in the district, especially as the Personal Assistant Mr. A. K. Raja Ayyar has also been transferred to Tinnevely.

During my tours, I have been visiting police stations and acquainting myself with the work of the police subordinates.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
District Magistrate.

14th February 1916.

Tanjore.

Forwarded.

2. The decrease in crime especially in house-breaking and theft is noteworthy, because 1915 was a year in which the poorest classes in the Kallar taluks felt were badly hit by the fall in the groundnut trade: and the petty ryots were adversely affected by the drop in the price of paddy. The dacoity figures bear out the vital importance of catching the leading men responsible for this form of crime.

3. The number of departmental punishments in the police force appears rather high, but the fact that there were only thirty-four appeals in 674 cases shows that they were imposed with due care and discretion. The 106 *
* Note by the Inspector-General.—"The correct figure is 107." vacancies in the sanctioned strength is most unsatisfactory. As the District Superintendent of Police points out, in this rich district men are not attracted by the pay of the police constable.

4. The District Superintendent of Police's complaint about the village munsifs and the talaiyaris is only partly justified. Some very bad cases of neglect to report, or lateness in reporting by village munsifs occurred: in other cases village munsifs did exceedingly good work in detecting crime. One actually seized a wandering gang of Koravar thieves. I do not think the remedy is found by placing all the talaiyaris solely under the police officers. After all, the talaiyaris are illiterate, usually Panchamas, and of no intelligence: and they must be under an officer much closer than the distant Sub-Inspector. I still consider that the secret of success is the personal relationship between the Sub-Inspector and the village munsif. I think, too, the District Superintendent of Police forgets that the average village munsif rarely has more than two or three serious offences to deal with in his whole career, and when one occurs, he comes to deal with it absolutely raw and inexperienced. He wants more encouragement from the police, and he is very nervous of rude treatment or reprimands. The system of rewards, as remarked by the District Superintendent of Police, is still capable of much extension.

5. The Governor's tour which extended over so much of the district entailed a great deal of bundobust and real hard work by the police: and Mr. Phillips is to be congratulated on the success of all his arrangements. The work then entailed and the arrears of work that had to be done afterwards, led to some delay in pushing on with the criminal settlement, but every endeavour is being made to finish the buildings and acquire the land before the end of this year.

6. The relations between the police and magistrates were generally good, and what friction occurred was not the fault of the police. Mr. Johnson worked with his usual energy, and carried out some very good detection. The Deputy Superintendent Khan Sahib V. G. Muhammad Khan Sahib Bahadur was in charge for most of the year of the work under the Ingress

into India Rules at Negapatam, and performed his duties with tact and intelligence. Mr. Phillips' administration during the year was efficient and successful, and a good deal of the decrease in crime is, I believe, due to his arrangements for patrolling and for temporary outposts. The knowledge that police are in the neighbourhood goes very far towards preventing crime.

27th February 1916.

R. B. WOOD,
District Magistrate.

Trichinopoly.

Returned.

2. With the exception of the treasury remittance case, the year was uneventful with regard to crime. In that case, as the District Superintendent of Police says, the matter was hushed up; and this was done by my Deputy Collector on one side and the District Superintendent of Police's Personal Assistant on the other.

3. There is a distinct conflict of statement between the explanations of these officers, but whereas I summarily retired the Treasurer and Government summarily retired the Treasury Deputy Collector, I have yet to learn what, if anything, happened to the police officer in the matter.

4. The work of certain Sub-Inspectors was far from satisfactory and I made a special enquiry as regards cases from one station which was most peculiarly unlucky in its cases in magistrates' courts. But the District Superintendent of Police was able to state that the police were in no case to blame. The fact remains that the public and the magistracy do not always appreciate the technicalities of police classification, and think a false case a false case and nothing else, and are dissatisfied when one station or one officer continues to send up case after case of the same description.

5. I was asked to agree to a tentative scheme by which the village talaiyaris, or some of them, were to be converted into a sort of inferior constables under police orders, their other legitimate village work no doubt suffering. I am most doubtful of the merits of such a scheme, because I have to consider the talaiyari from the revenue point of view also, which the District Superintendent of Police has not; and a talaiyari who is not the village munsif's subordinate will be an anomaly. However, we have now sent up proposals for entertaining special police talaiyaris in one taluk and we shall thus test the matter by experience.

6. The case referred to in paragraph 83 has been recommended to Government for an acquittal appeal to the High Court; but so far, orders have not been received. The conviction in the treasure remittance case is also now before the High Court on revision.

* Note by the Inspector-General.—"Mr. Hannington, the then Deputy Inspector-General, was of opinion that the conditions in Trichinopoly were very different from those in Madras City and that constables could be trained locally. A good deal has been done in the direction of improving traffic regulation in Trichinopoly town."

7. The regulation of traffic still leaves much to be desired, and, in fact, I am unable to detect any substantial improvement during the year, although the District Superintendent of Police has constantly, on my letters, and on his own initiative, punished negligent constables. Last year I asked whether selected men could not be sent to Madras for training. I understand that this proposal was made and negatived; why, I do not know.* Our local constables will not learn what to do in traffic unless they can see it done by trained and intelligent men somewhere else.

8. The relations between the police and the magistracy were satisfactory.

17th February 1916.

A. L. VIBERT,
District Magistrate.

Madura.

Forwarded.

2. The figures for grave crime especially of cattle-theft are very serious. It is however, I am convinced, a fact that in this district owing to the peculiar circumstances an increase in the amount of crime reported does not necessarily denote an actual increase of crime. With a regular organized and recognized system of recovering cattle by the payment of "Tuppukuli" a complainant must think twice before he reports to the police unless he relies on very real efforts being made to recover the property by the police. Although this in most districts may now be true that the plea that the increase of the figures of crime means more confidence in the police may now have lost its force, it is not so here. The Chairmen of two large Unions, educated men both, assured me that the effect of the action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act had been a very remarkable decrease in unreported crimes. There is, however, no doubt and the figures prove it that strenuous efforts must be made to watch the criminals and to prevent the professional cattle-theft which is so disastrous to the ryot population.

3. I can endorse what Mr. Clinch says about the excellent relations between the police and the magistracy.

4. The number of security cases tried in the villages by the various Sub-Divisional Magistrates are given below :—

Name of court.	Number of security cases decided.	Number of cases heard in the villages of the persons charged.	Remarks.
Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Usilampatti.	52	24	In the villages concerned and in their immediate neighbourhood.
Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dindigul.	30	11	Either in the villages or within a few miles thereof.
Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Melur.	11	11	Partly in the villages concerned and partly at Madura.
Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Madura.			The system of trying security cases in the villages of the persons charged does not apply to this division which consists of Madura town only.

Mr. Nargunam, the Deputy Magistrate of Usilampatti, has thoroughly grasped the object of the instructions and has made the system a great success in his division. He observes that the time lost in moving is more than made up by the speedy disposal of the cases. Mr. Reilly, a magistrate of great experience, considers that the object of Government cannot easily be achieved and suggests that a first class magistrate might be put on special duty for a few months.

5. Mr. Clinch who was in charge of the district for the whole year has worked with the most indefatigable energy and at the same time has always been extremely ready to counteract any attempt at imposition on the part of the subordinate police. The district owes a great deal to his administration.

G. F. PADDISON,
District Magistrate.

6th March 1916.

Ramnad.

Returned.

2. *Strength of the force and recruitment.*—These cannot be said to be satisfactory.

It is regrettable that of the recruits so large a proportion were undersized, overaged, illiterate and "temporary." It is also unfortunate that there should have been so many casualties among the Sergeants.

3. *Health.*—Judged by the number of admissions to hospital the improvement in this respect was but slight.

4. *Conduct.*—The great improvement in this respect evidenced by last year's statistics has not been maintained. The total percentage of men punished is practically the same as in 1913. Excluding absence without leave (for an increase under which head there were special reasons as Mr. Percival has mentioned) the percentage was slightly better than in 1913. The results of appeals indicate that the punishments were judicious. Free use was made of the system of deferred punishments. It is regrettable that the number of members of the force prosecuted was no less than in the previous year, and that criminal prosecutions should have had to be launched against two Sub-Inspectors.

5. *Rewards.*—The large increase under this head is satisfactory, and it may be hoped that judicious severity combined with generous recognition of merit will bring about a general improvement in the tone of the force.

6. *Education.*—The increase in the percentage of illiterates and the large number of desertions and resignations among recruits are regrettable.

7. *Village police.*—Mr. Percival's remarks under this head are generally favourable. It will be observed that the Revenue Department is alert to punish delinquencies brought to its notice and that good services did not go unrecognized.

8. *Reserve.*—Mr. Furness has taken a great deal of trouble to improve this force, but it seems to have been uphill work.

9. *Sivakasi Reserve.*—Unless some special inducements can be held out to them there is always sure to be a difficulty in securing a good class of Malayalis for the Sivakasi reserve. Sivakasi is not an attractive place from their point of view.

10. *Crime.*—It is at least satisfactory that the generally unsettling effect that the war has necessarily had on society in more directions than one is not reflected in any increase in the statistics of serious crime. There have been no serious disturbances of the public peace. The increase in the number of accidental deaths is regrettable. The figures of personal investigation are generally satisfactory, but it is unfortunate that Mr. Kearns was unable to do more in this direction. Mr. Dawson is to be congratulated on his share in bringing to book

the Sub-Inspector who was convicted by the sessions court. The increased percentage of convictions secured in police prosecutions is satisfactory. I have supported the proposal to appoint another Prosecuting Sub-Inspector.

11. *Paragraph 26 (7) of the report.*—(Appeal against an acquittal in a case under the Indian Arms Act—Criminal Appeal No. 35 on the file of the Sessions Court, Rāmāñāli).—I have reported to Government the result of the appeal to the High Court here referred to.

12. *Habitual Criminals.*—The number of registered bad characters out of view has increased largely. An exchange of views with the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, in regard to bad characters in Pudukkottai is eminently desirable.

13. *Criminal Tribes Act.*—I hope that the new Deputy Magistrate, Devakottai, will push on with and rapidly complete the registration of Valayars and that the Act will be put into force against the Vaduvarpatti Koravars in the course of the present year.

14. *Security for good behaviour.*—More might be done under this head. I am unable to say at the present moment to what extent Magistrates have disposed of cases under this head in the villages where the accused live, as desired by Government. I have brought the orders of Government prominently to their notice.

15. *Finger prints.*—It is regrettable that Sub-Inspectors have neglected this important matter.

16. *Relations between police and magistracy.*—I am glad that Mr. Percival pronounces these to be on the whole satisfactory. I have sometimes had to deprecate a tendency on the part of police officers (Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors) to indulge in somewhat captious criticism of the magistracy. I have impressed on the magistracy the desirability of consulting the police when feasible before taking what after all should be the somewhat unusual step of releasing on bail persons charged with offences that the law has classed as non-bailable. But of course I have not laid down any hard and fast rule on such a subject, nor would it be either proper or practicable to do so.

17. *Work of officers.*—The police administration of the district must, I think, be regarded as creditable to Mr. Percival with whom I am happy to say I have maintained the closest and most cordial official relations. I have already referred to Mr. Dawson's good work in the case against a Sub-Inspector, and to Mr. Furness' energetic training of the Rāmāñāli reserve.

18. *Sessions Court.*—I must abstain from commenting in this place on the delicate subjects dealt with in paragraph 38.

5th March 1916.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
District Magistrate.

Tinnevely.

I think the working of the department was satisfactory during the year. The District Superintendent of Police knows the district well and spares no pains.

I have good hope that the new settlement of Koravas will be a success, and that the more frequent use of the security sections will have good results.

It is to be regretted that it should be so difficult to get rid of notoriously bad Sub-Inspectors.

The District Superintendent of Police sends monthly statements of crime to me and (for their divisions) to Sub-Divisional Magistrates; and I think the police and the magistracy are working satisfactorily together. It is natural that there should be disagreement about the treatment of individual cases.

4th March 1916.

F. R. HEMINGWAY,
District Magistrate.

Salem.

Forwarded.

2. It is somewhat unfortunate that the district force should have been in one year under three regimes differing so greatly as has been the case.

3. Under these conditions it is hardly fair to pass any criticisms on the work of the year.

4. The percentage of convictions in cattle-theft is very satisfactory. But the figures for murder cases—three convictions out of the (52—15) 37 cases decided in the year—lead one to wonder whether some improvement is not possible.

5. I would draw special attention to the very small number of security cases for the year; this coupled with the fact that house-breaking and theft are plentiful and that every one knows and complains of specific bad gangs in the villages indicates a line of work in which a great deal might be done.

Note by the Inspector-General.—“The number was larger than in any of the four preceding years.”

6. Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar has many of the qualities which go to make a good officer. I regret I had no opportunity of seeing much of Mr. John's work in person.

E. W. LEGH,
District Magistrate.

2nd March 1916.

Coimbatore.

Forwarded.

2. I agree with the District Superintendent of Police in thinking that in the selection of village headmen, the hereditary principle should be abandoned in favour of efficiency. The question is already under the consideration of Government. Given more efficient and trustworthy headmen, the work of the talaiyaris will doubtless improve. I fear, however, it will never be possible to recruit this class of servant from any but the ranks from which it is now supplied.

3. There was a still further increase in the number of murders committed during the year, and, in spite of an improvement in the character of the season and a fall in the prices of the staple food grains, there was with one exception a marked increase under all heads of grave crime against property. Mr. Hamilton attributes this latter fact in part to a want of employment. There was undoubtedly some interruption of employment on the first outbreak of the war, but I have had no reason to suppose there was any lack of work for the labouring classes during 1915. The other facts to which Mr. Hamilton adverts doubtless to some extent explain the increase. I have every confidence that Mr. Hamilton will do his best to remedy and will succeed in remedying the defects in the work of the police of this district to which he has drawn attention.

4. I hope to see the cattle-branding system introduced in a month or two.

5. As Mr. Hamilton points out, the falling off in detection is an unsatisfactory feature of the year's working. It would have been interesting had Mr. Hamilton quoted facts and figures in support of his statement regarding the growth of crime and consequent inability of station-house officers either to properly investigate any one case without neglecting several others or to do any real preventive work. My own impression is that the investigation work of station-house officers requires much closer supervision on the part of the superior officers of the police than it has been receiving in the past.

6. The term “Personal investigation” may mean so much or so little that in my opinion no useful inference can be drawn from a mere consideration of percentages of cases “personally investigated.” I should like, at the same time, to place on record my appreciation of the care and thoroughness with which Mr. Lewis has investigated some of the cases arising in the Erode sub-division.

7. The current year will doubtless see a still further reduction in the number of references to the police under Criminal Procedure Code, section 156 (3), but that reduction may not improbably be balanced by an increase in the number of references under Criminal Procedure Code, section 202. It is quite clear that Sub-Magistrates in this district have been making an improper use of Criminal Procedure Code, section 156 (3) in the past.

8. I have recently recommended that the Thottia Naicks in this district be brought under the Criminal Tribes Act, and proposals are still due from the District Superintendent of Police as regards the gangs of Valayars referred to in my endorsement of last year. The revision of the registers of the Melurnad Korachas resident in this district, is, I understand, receiving Mr. Hamilton's attention.

9. The experiment initiated during the year of recruiting men from the criminal settlements of the Nellore district to work on the plantations on the Anaimalais, has, as Mr. Hamilton observes, proved successful so far, and offers considerable scope for enlargement with, I venture to think, equal prospects of success and with advantage both to Government and to the planting community, provided suitable arrangements are made for medical relief and adequate safeguards are taken to admit of disciplinary measures being enforced in the case of such criminals as may prove recalcitrant.

10. The police arrangements during the visit of His Excellency the Governor to Coimbatore and Podanur in October 1915 were excellent in every way.

11. The relations between the magistracy and the police were with one marked exception satisfactory; in the excepted case the necessary action has already been taken.

A. R. CUMMING,
District Magistrate.

5th March 1916.

The Nilgiris.

Forwarded.

2. It is satisfactory to note that discipline has been more strictly enforced in the towns of Ootacamund and Coonoor and at the Cordite Factory. I trust that the Assistant Superintendent stationed at the factory will be continued at least till the end of the war.

The measures taken by the District Superintendent of Police personally to check extortion by constables on coffee special duty have had considerable effect, and I hope that the effort will be continued.

In punishing members of the police force, the District Superintendent of Police has tempered justice with mercy. On the whole, the conduct of the police may be said to have been satisfactory.

3. It is satisfactory to note that the District Superintendent of Police is able to commend the work of the Sub-Inspectors in the district and I am glad to add my corroboration to his report.

4. There has been no complaint during the year of want of co-operation by village magistrates with the police.

5. Mr. Loveluck is sanguine regarding the effect of his system of registration of domestic servants. Its success depends on the attitude of employers. If they continue to support the scheme loyally, there will be a fair prospect of Mr. Loveluck's hopes being realized.

6. There were few cases referred to the police by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, and I hope that the instructions which I have recently issued to magistrates on receipt of G.O. No. 2561, Judicial, dated 23rd October 1915, will have the effect of reducing the number still further in future.

7. The percentage of property recovered to that lost in police cases is very satisfactory and reflects credit on the police.

8. Considerable progress has been made in the work of housing the police. To this I attach much importance in this district.

9. Messrs. Loveluck and Tottenham have done good work, so also has Inspector Mitchell and several Sub-Inspectors. On the whole, the work of the police was satisfactory during the year.

10. A considerable defalcation of office stores was discovered towards the end of 1915, and it is probable that this had been going on for some considerable time. I consider that the Superintendent should investigate carefully the work of the stores' committee during 1914 and 1915 to see whether they checked stores properly and regularly and that they did not look upon such check as a matter of routine, and also to see whether they should be held responsible for any part of the loss sustained by Government.

21st February 1916.

M. YOUNG,
District Magistrate.

South Malabar.

Forwarded.

2. Paragraph 3 (a).—The increase in punishments is noticeable on paper, but it is primarily in blackmarks. I am inclined to share Mr. Hitchcock's doubts as to the utility of the deferred blackmark system which apparently, to a great extent, accounts for the increase.

3. Paragraph 6.—The increase in the number of adhigaris reported during the year for bad work is partly the result of Mr. Innes' comments in forwarding the administration report for last year. But there is no doubt that adhigaris do still delay their reports unduly and do make unnecessary investigations before reporting, and I am again issuing instructions in the matter. When reported, the adhigaris usually blame their kolkarans or the person in charge of the police station to whom the report is sent and it is not easy to get at the truth. It is also difficult to find a suitable punishment for an isolated case of delay for which there may be some kind of excuse. Suspensions only lead to the inconvenience of acting appointments to which Mr. Hitchcock himself refers in the Calicut taluk. I propose to increase the number of kolkarans in some amsams where the distance from the nearest police station is great and crimes are numerous. I also think that an increase in the number of kolkarans may tend in some amsams to improve the adhigaris' supervision of local bad characters; though I agree with Mr. Hitchcock that this is not a matter in which very much can be expected of adhigaris in most of the amsams in Malabar. On the whole the relation between the police and the village officials are not unsatisfactory and it will, I think, improve with time.

4. Paragraph 7.—I endorse Mr. Hitchcock's remarks on the behaviour of the reserve and the special force and I support his suggestions to form a bicycle section in the special force. The proposal was mooted when we were out in camp in Pandalur last October.

5. Paragraph 12.—I agree that to some extent the increase of reported crime is due to improved police work. The general factors making for an increase in the latter half of 1914 were fully dealt with in Mr. Innes' remarks on last year's report. I think h

somewhat exaggerated the effects of the war, but no doubt the reasons to which he referred did operate at least during the first half of 1915 in South Malabar. The situation in Walluvanad and East Ernad has since considerably improved as was proved in the Pandalur affair in November and the condition of these parts is now normal. Chennad has always been a difficult area from the police point of view and I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that a re-arrangement of police stations and outposts is very advisable. I am also inclined to think that the only satisfactory re-arrangement will involve the opening of a new station.

6. Paragraph 13.—Strict instructions have been issued to the Subordinate Magistrates about endorsing cases to the police and they have, I think, already had an effect. Mr. Hitchcock refers to the waste of time by Sub-Inspectors over petty cases of hurt which frequently end in compromise. It is no doubt disappointing to a Sub-Inspector who has spent time enquiring into a case of hurt with a dangerous weapon to have it end in a compromise; while on the other hand Sub-Magistrates are naturally ready to accept proposals for compromise. The use of the knife in quarrels is very common, and endeavours to stop it by the imposition of deterrent sentences for hurt caused in such quarrels have apparently not been very successful in the past. I have however instructed Sub-Magistrates to be careful in allowing compromises in cases that are in any way aggravated and in other cases I do not object to Mr. Hitchcock's proposal that the police should be allowed to refuse investigation under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Proposals have been made to appoint three new prosecuting Sub-Inspectors.

7. Paragraph 14.—The increase in the reported number of cattle-thefts is as Mr. Hitchcock explains partly due to the attempt to induce people to complain as soon as they miss their cattle, instead of first trying to find them themselves. But the detection of cattle-thefts is nearly always a matter of difficulty, and it is usually in any case difficult to get evidence that will satisfy the Courts. I will see that the Sub-divisional Magistrates themselves try cattle-theft cases which are charged before them. Complaints about the rahadari system have been numerous in recent years and in my opinion, it has been of no value for some time past checking cattle-thefts; but I decided to suspend rather than abolish it straight away, to see what is the effect if any.

8. Paragraph 17.—It is unfortunate that the convictions in the three riot cases to which Mr. Hitchcock refers were not upheld in appeal, but the police were not to blame.

9. Paragraph 18.—The dacoities and riots referred to occurred mostly in the early part of the year in the East Ernad and Walluvanad. The effect of convictions in them and of the security campaign which followed has been satisfactory, and no bad cases have recently been reported from that area.

10. Paragraph 30.—The tendency of Magistrates to refer cases to the police under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, is being checked and references under colour of section 156 (3), Criminal Procedure Code, are forbidden.

11. Paragraph 33.—Prosecutions for false complaints are, no doubt, disliked by Magistrates and there is always the difficulty of proving a negative. On the whole, I doubt whether they have much effect in decreasing the number of false complaints.

12. Paragraph 38.—Recruiting has not been a great success hitherto either amongst Mappillas or Nayars. A special recruiting party for Mappillas is now working temporarily at Malappuram; and now that Mr. Hitchcock himself has been given the supervision of the recruiting of Nayars we may hope for good results.

13. Paragraph 39.—I endorse Mr. Hitchcock's remarks about his Assistants. His own work has been characterized by his usual zeal and efficiency.

22nd March 1916.

F. B. EVANS,
District Magistrate.

North Malabar.

Forwarded.

2. Paragraph 5.—Mr. Windle has, I think, fully justified the increase in punishment during the year.

3. Paragraph 8.—As I have remarked on the report of South Malabar, it is true generally speaking that the Malabar adhigari cannot be expected to do much in watching bad characters in his amsam; but I propose as in South Malabar to increase the number of kolkarans in a few cases with the object of trying to get the adhigari to do more in this direction. I agree that the adhigaris frequently ignore the provisions of the Village Officers' Manual in regard to reporting cases to the police and I am issuing further instructions in the matter. Mr. Windle is to be congratulated on his efforts to encourage co-operation between the police and the village officials.

Government of Madras.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(JUDICIAL)

4. *Paragraph 12.*—The increase in crime has not been really serious; and I accept Mr. Windle's contention that the figures are to a considerable extent the result of improvement in police methods. Economical causes have not, I think, really had much effect on crime in North Malabar during the year.

5. *Paragraph 18.*—The number of cases referred by the Magistrates to the police was in my opinion excessive. Instructions about the proper use of section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, have recently been issued to the Sub-Magistrates. I understand that the figures of non-cognizable cases referred include cases in which the police applied for sanction to investigate under colour of section 155 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code and in contravention of Police Order 274, Vol. I. But this practice has now been stopped.

6. *Paragraph 27.*—I endorse Mr. Windle's remarks about his officers, so far as I know them.

7. *Paragraph 30.*—It is satisfactory that there was no trouble at the Tiyyan temple festival this year. The Quadian trouble at Cannanore has also quieted down.

8. I agree with most of the remarks about head constables and Sub-Inspectors. Proposals have been made to appoint three new Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors.

9. The results of the year's administration reflect considerable credit on Mr. Windle. North Malabar is not a difficult district, but as Mr. Innes pointed out last year it has suffered in the past from constant changes in the administration, and there was room for considerable improvement in efficiency in all ranks.

22nd March 1916.

F. B. EVANS,
District Magistrate.

South Canara.

Forwarded.

Mr. Couchman who left the district in May 1915 left on record that he had nothing to add to his remarks on the last report except to express an opinion that the police did not keep sufficiently in touch with local opinion about the war and that the administration was becoming slack. There has since then been an improvement and I have had little cause to complain of the Superintendent's work except occasionally as regards delay in answering references. Mr. Curgenvin who acted for me in July and August left no remarks and as the period was short, I have not felt it necessary to ask for them.

Note by the Inspector-General.—“Including minor punishments such as extra drill, guard duty, etc., there was a decrease in the total number of punishments inflicted in the year, but if they be excluded, there was an increase in punishments in 1915.”

The discipline of the force is not, I consider, altogether satisfactory. The Superintendent seems to think it is better than in previous years and the number of punishments has considerably decreased, but there is certainly room for improvement, and particularly at Udipi the conduct of some of the constables has been the subject of adverse comment.

Village Police.—The Superintendent's proposals for strengthening the staff of ugranis (talaiyaris) are pending in my office. It is a difficult question and I have been reluctant to advocate increased expenditure at the present time without a full knowledge of the district. Some increase is undoubtedly desirable, but exactly on what lines the scheme should proceed requires a good deal of consideration. I doubt if the Superintendent's suggestion for “grouping” the work of village headmen is likely to prove practical.

Crime.—The South Canara people are generally law-abiding and crime is light throughout the district. The figures of both grave crime and total cognizable crime increased somewhat; the increase in house-breaking especially in Mangalore town is probably due to disturbed conditions consequent on the war. The police are to be congratulated on some useful security work, especially in the Oondapoor division and satisfactory attention has been paid to the receivers of stolen property. It would, in my opinion, be advisable to give the Prosecuting Inspector a second assistant.

18th February 1916.

E. S. LLOYD,
District Magistrate.

G.O. No. 2130, 28th August 1916

Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1915

Reviewing the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HOME DEPARTMENT

(Judicial)

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from P. L. MOORE, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police.

To—the Secretary to Government, Judicial department.

Dated—Madras, the 14th July 1916.

No.—260/A.R.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting report on the administration of the police of the Madras Presidency for 1915.

Order—No. 2130, Home (Judicial), dated 28th August 1916.

The Governor in Council has read with interest Mr. Moore's report on the administration of the Police department during the year 1915.

2. *Strength and cost of the force.*—Inclusive of all ranks the sanctioned strength of the permanent force stood at 32,918 at the close of the year, or one police officer to 1,257 of the population. The total cost of the department rose from Rs. 92 lakhs to Rs. 94 lakhs, the increase being due *inter alia* to the renting of houses for the constabulary in the Madras city and the mufassal, the larger expenditure on travelling allowances and rewards, and the continuance of the additional Deputy Inspector-General throughout the year.

3. *Recruitment and discipline.*—The Inspector-General has again drawn attention to the difficulty experienced—in all but a few districts—in recruitment, and the number of vacancies in the constabulary at the close of the year was larger than at the end of the previous year—1,301 against 1,105. Moreover there was a marked increase in the number of "casualties", and no less than 997 men resigned during the year, while 560 were discharged, and 587 deserted. These figures show that, instead of appointments in the force being eagerly sought after, the police service is not popular. It is hoped that the increased rates of pay which have recently been sanctioned will make it more attractive; but though the total additional expenditure is large, the improvement in the position of the individual constable is small and a further substantial increase may be necessary to secure men of the right stamp and keep them in the force. But police expenditure has grown very rapidly in recent years, and if the pay of the constabulary has again to be raised, it will be necessary to consider whether the strength of the establishment cannot be reduced by transferring some of the duties to village police or otherwise.

The death-rate was 12 per mille, which is not high, but the daily average number sick was no less than 27 per mille. The sick-rate in jails is only 13 per mille, and the high rate in the Police department, which has steadily increased in recent years, calls for inquiry. The Inspector-General should in particular examine the conditions in the Salem district where the ratio was as high as 71 per mille.

The percentage of departmental punishments continued high, being 30.9 to the actual strength, as against 27.2 in 1913 and 26.6 in 1914. The Government are glad to have the Inspector-General's assurance that the punishments were on the whole carefully considered and that most officers endeavoured to exercise their power of punishment judiciously. While recognising that in the matter of punishments, as in that of rewards, the personal equation plays an important part, the Inspector-General feels that a real improvement in the morale of the force can only be achieved if the quality of the men obtained is improved by granting them better pay and prospects. The Government agree that, if the police service is made more attractive, the wider field of selection will make it possible to be more strict about the character of candidates, and the desirableness of the employment will make men more careful

to avoid losing it by misconduct. On the other hand unduly harsh or inconsiderate treatment will greatly diminish the attraction of good pay and the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspectors-General must ever be on the alert to check individual idiosyncrasies. Some officers, for example, are too rigid about the grant of leave, with the result that a large number of men absent themselves without leave and then in the interests of discipline must be punished. The policeman is always on duty, even on public holidays, when indeed his work is often heavier than usual, and the Inspector-General should consider whether something cannot be done in the way of allowing men a day off duty every week, or alternatively a larger amount of casual leave.

In reviewing the report for 1913 the Government noticed the very high ratio of punishments in Jeypore. There was an improvement in the following year, but it has again jumped up in 1915, when no less than 72.9 per cent of the men were punished departmentally, by dismissal or otherwise. There may be good grounds for this scale of punishment, but such exceptional figures clearly call for close examination. It is observed that no Inspector-General has visited Jeypore since 1910 and the Government desire that Mr. Moore will inspect it before the close of the current year and inquire in particular into the subject of punishments.

4. *Rewards.*—The King's Police medal was awarded during the year to three officers, including the late Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael. There was a satisfactory increase in the rewards granted during the year to members of the police and to private individuals. The Government attach great importance to the prompt recognition, by money rewards or otherwise, of the services rendered by village officers and private persons.

5. *Training.*—The Government made certain observations in their review last year regarding the importance of extending the period for which a probationary sub-inspector should be required to hold charge of a station with a view to training him especially in the faculty of observation and in the practical methods of handling a case. The Inspector-General has since issued the necessary orders and it is hoped that the deficiency noticeable in the matter of detective ability will be gradually remedied. The Government are glad to note the favourable report made by the Principal of the Vellore Training School on the capacity, work and general conduct of the sub-inspectors selected during the year. Orders have been recently issued that the selection of sub-inspectors should in future be made in each district by a committee consisting of the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Inspector-General, if possible, and one or more Indian gentlemen of local influence and position, and the Government hope that this system will lead to the selection of a still better class of men.

6. *Village police.*—The Government note with satisfaction that Superintendents paid particular attention to the subject of the performance of their police duties by village officers. The Inspector-General instances some good work on the part of individual village magistrates, which is encouraging.

7. *Special forces.*—The armed reserves continued efficient and the working of the Railway Police was satisfactory.

8. *Crime.*—There was an increase of 1,424 in the number of true cases of grave crime. The increase was chiefly under "house-breaking" (+ 627) and "cattle-theft" (+ 586). The statistics for murder, dacoity and ordinary theft were practically stationary. The increase of grave crime was large in Ganjam (+ 236) where it is ascribed by the District Magistrate to a bad season, high prices and better registration, and in Vizagapatam (+ 316) where a number of members of two criminal tribes left their villages to avoid registration under the Act and increased their criminal activities. The number of cattle-thefts during the year was 4,161 against 3,575 in 1914. This increase is reported to be largely due to the growing tendency on the part of the people to prefer complaints of cattle-thefts to the police, instead of trying to recover the animals by the payment of *tupputuli*, and so far it is an indication of the increasing confidence of the people in the police.

There were no serious riots during the year, but an outbreak of Mappila fanaticism occurred in parts of the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks of the Malabar district in February. While pursuing the fanatic the District Magistrate, Mr. Ringe,

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தவணைத்தாள்.

கீச எண் :

ப. எண் :

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)
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