

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION •

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1915.

MADRAS: •

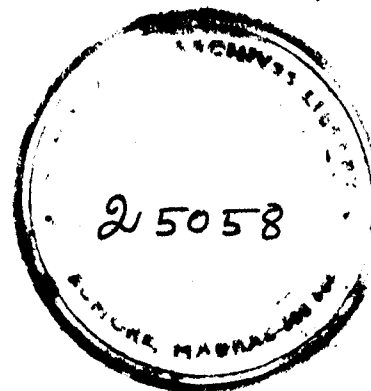
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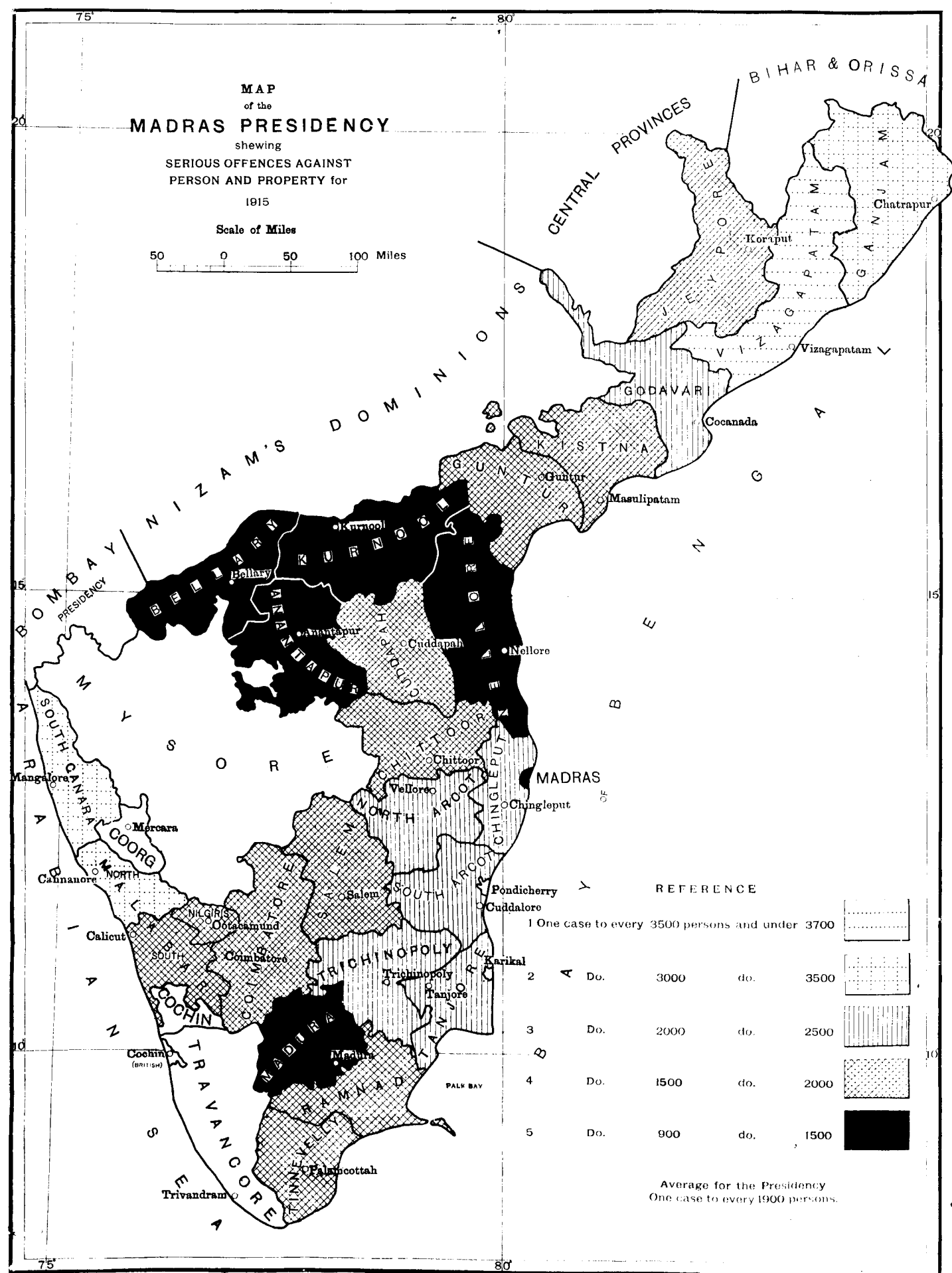
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* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1895, 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.



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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.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1915 was 32,918 and showed a net decrease of 19 below the corresponding figure of the previous year. The principal changes were the abolition of the Chintapalli reserve in Vizagapatam district sanctioned in G.O. No. 2701, Judicial, dated the 2nd November 1915; the exclusion from the statement of the number of buglers, bellows boys and orderly-peons employed in the Provincial Training and Central Recruits' Schools, amounting to 22; and the additions to certain districts owing to the creation of new police stations and for working the Hackney Carriage Act.

The temporary additional forces shown at the end of Statement D consisted of:—(1) Plague force (1,047), (ii) Police guards at the various criminal settlements in the Presidency (124), and (iii) temporary forces enlisted for other special purposes, e.g., temporary private guards, guards supplied to public departments and private companies, including that at the Cordite Factory in the Nilgiris (167).

In spite of the special measures taken to bring the force up to strength, which were mentioned in the last report, recruitment continued to be difficult in many districts 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). Next to Madras City where the number of vacancies was largest (303), the districts much under strength were Chingleput, Bellary, Tanjore, Nellore and North Arcot. Recruitment was, as before, easy in Ganjam, Vizagapatam (plains), the Nilgiris, Tinnevely and the West Coast districts and the Superintendents of Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Cuddapah and South Arcot have reported some improvement in their districts as compared with the preceding year. The force on the last day of the year contained 778 men temporarily enlisted, who were distributed among 17 districts, the number of such men in each of the three districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Chittoor being more than 100.

The shortage of men in the force is engaging the careful attention of the superior officers whose efforts however have so far produced no satisfactory results. The pay of the constabulary in Madras City was raised in September and the Commissioner reports that recruitment has been somewhat brisker since. It is hoped that a similar increase in the mufassal, which has just been sanctioned, will result in at least reducing the number of vacancies.

There was an increase in the number of casualties in the permanent force (3,381 against 2,747), which occurred under every head except "deaths," that under "discharges" and "resignations" being large. The increase under the former was mainly due to the enlistment of temporary men who were generally an unsatisfactory lot, while that under the latter is a further proof of the unpopularity of the service.

The health of the force is reported to have been on the whole good except in malarial tracts. The number of deaths was less than in the previous year (378 against 422). The percentage of the number of admissions into hospitals during the year on the actual strength was 160.5 against 148.6 in the preceding year. The figures relating to the Central Recruits' Schools are comparatively high, the reason being that each school has a hospital attached to it, where recruits freely seek admission as out-patients for minor ailments. The daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 2.7 per cent. of the force, against 2.5 in 1914. Salem returned the highest percentage, viz., 7.1 and was followed by Madras City (5.1).

3. Statistics of departmental punishments are given in the margin. There was a slight rise in the percentage of punishments both for absence without leave and for other offences. So far as the former offence is concerned, 20 districts showed an increase which was conspicuous in Jeypore (55.5 against 34.6), Tanjore (19.3 against 8.8) and Nellore (21.3 against 12.1). The first named district not only showed the largest

Conduct:		Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
Departmental punishments: Statement E, columns 10 to 13.		1913.	1914.	1915.
For absence without leave	...	7.5	8.2	10.4
For offences other than absence without leave.	...	19.7	18.4	20.5
For all offences	...	27.2	26.6	30.9

increase, but returned, as in the previous year, the highest percentage which was more than 5 times the average for the Presidency. In this district 49 men of the armed reserve had to be punished in a body for non-attendance at the daily parade. The average was exceeded in 13 districts including Jeypore.

In regard to offences other than absence without leave, the average was exceeded in 15 districts. South Malabar returned the highest percentage (34.1) and was followed by Madras (32.7) and Bellary (29.2). As compared with the previous year, an increase occurred in 21 districts which was appreciable in the Nilgiris (27.7 against 13.3), Tanjore (22.3 against 13.1), Trichinopoly (24.7 against 15.0), South Malabar (34.1 against 24.4) and Rāmṇād (26.2 against 16.9). The decrease was marked in Cuddapah (8.7 against 20.8) where also the percentage was lowest. The figures for Madras City (27.9 against 36.0) and Chingleput (15.8 against 22.0) were also appreciably less than those of the preceding year.

The number of dismissals was 356 against 276. The increase was large in Chittoor (25 against 5), Nellore (26 against 8) and Jeypore (22 against 8). The figures for the two districts last named included respectively 10 and 12 dismissals for absence without leave. The decrease was appreciable in Chingleput (3 against 12), Tinnevely (9 against 21) and South Malabar (5 against 14). There was again a satisfactory fall in the number of suspensions which was 370 or 58 less than in the previous year. Chingleput, Anantapur and Madras City mainly contributed to the decrease. The number of suspensions in Bellary was again high. The proportion of blackmarks to the actual strength of the constabulary was 20.4 per cent. against 18.9 per cent. in the preceding year. The number of blackmarks awarded in some districts, notably South Malabar, Madras, Trichinopoly and Tanjore, was excessive.

The explanation offered by the Superintendents for the increase in punishments generally is that the punishments were necessary to enforce discipline and that they have led to an improvement in the conduct of the force. From the appeals which I have received I am inclined to think that most officers have endeavoured to exercise their powers judiciously. In a force consisting of an appreciable percentage of men below the standard of the average policeman, to whom duty and discipline are irksome, it is bound to be difficult for officers to keep down punishments. While it is true that in the matter of punishments as in that of rewards the personal equation plays an important part, I cannot help thinking 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 number of deferred punishments awarded during the year was 6,644 and the number pending final orders at the commencement of the year was 2,458 (not 2,285 as stated in the last report). Of the total, 4,195 were remitted, 2,509 were confirmed and the remaining 2,398 cases were pending at the close of the year. The proportion remitted to the total number disposed of during the year was 62.6 per cent., Cuddapah returning the largest percentage (88.2) and Tanjore the lowest (50.2). In the former district the number of deferred punishments awarded during the year was only 85. In Jeypore the system was more freely resorted to than in the past. The fact that in certain districts a large proportion of deferred punishments is eventually confirmed has led a few officers to doubt the efficacy of the system. My own opinion, however, is that the system has a salutary effect when applied to occasional defaulters, as it gives them a chance to improve.

The appellate work of the Deputy Inspectors-General, especially in the Northern Range, was heavier than in the previous year. There was a rise in the number of appeals received from all but 8 districts and the increase was considerable in Nellore (69 against 21). The results on the whole were better, the proportion of appeals rejected being larger than in the preceding year. In Nellore, however, the punishments were reduced. The number of appeals received by the Inspector-General was somewhat larger, but in only one instance was the original order reversed. There were 17 appeals to Government, all against dismissal. They declined to interfere in all of them.

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	3,177	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	18,734
	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, Rāmṇād, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore and Gaujām. 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 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' 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 (50 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 tannahs 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	85,059
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, 385, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.			Robbery, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.			House-breaking, 445 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	299	1,058	1,217	1,126	5	8	15	1,356	1,600	1,456
Ganjam	18	15	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	388	288	420	618	672	756	57	55	72	1,121	1,061	1,267
Vizagapatam	18	18	21	18	20	25	20	20	28	267	267	442	575	530	626	77	69	97	1,088	923	1,239
Jeypore	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	204	225	289	141	165	180	67	83	155	433	500	662
Godavari	27	30	24	14	20	20	36	24	36	492	341	399	1,269	1,301	1,034	124	91	100	1,916	1,478	1,633
Krishna	22	18	38	22	22	14	58	61	36	757	464	684	1,269	1,130	1,140	191	171	152	2,282	1,926	2,070
Guntur	24	21	24	27	27	37	64	71	71	457	464	510	715	703	698	98	88	66	1,374	1,354	1,348
Nellore	14	18	20	27	27	37	45	45	45	431	484	512	618	630	619	145	98	110	1,282	1,303	1,369
Kurnool	44	48	40	45	34	34	52	42	45	467	481	497	464	492	459	68	94	103	1,140	1,194	1,225
Bellary	36	35	25	57	51	55	55	55	55	307	459	363	297	305	246	78	61	82	817	967	924
Anantapur	25	34	36	17	29	55	44	62	35	385	418	371	378	451	394	84	95	100	933	1,089	991
Cuddapah	41	40	28	14	14	11	29	25	16	397	374	329	255	245	222	63	43	55	799	741	659
Chittoor	30	21	20	11	13	11	35	39	39	535	659	532	533	504	492	193	172	124	1,343	1,404	1,218
North Arcot	26	24	22	15	27	8	35	19	22	602	615	556	719	781	627	171	172	145	1,568	1,638	1,586
Chingleput	18	18	15	18	24	13	18	13	22	362	263	340	546	511	476	110	87	82	1,061	869	948
South Arcot	18	14	14	18	24	27	40	23	45	672	602	540	1,277	1,160	1,287	312	300	382	2,335	2,125	2,265
Tanjore	13	21	17	26	19	11	44	33	31	580	589	563	760	828	688	145	154	151	1,568	1,644	1,461
Trichinopoly	28	26	21	37	30	49	56	51	59	533	497	453	534	676	562	236	231	287	1,424	1,511	1,422
Madura	40	54	60	15	35	24	42	52	62	492	618	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	827	298	334	129	160	153	1,094	1,098	1,095
Tinnevely	38	32	31	18	17	18	90	82	117	404	428	506	356	371	418	146	153	187	1,052	1,083	1,277
Salem	43	35	43	27	38	35	57	63	55	481	418	417	696	698	630	320	247	333	1,624	1,489	1,576
Coimbatore	70	75	102	49	41	32	53	35	51	372	386	417	560	532	630	484	422	513	1,588	1,489	1,745
The Nilgiris	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	59	41	201	161	174	8	9	8	256	232	233
South Malabar	24	36	28	3	6	17	13	39	39	419	440	578	466	514	554	92	101	174	1,018	1,110	1,300
South Canara	16	10	6	1	3	5	4	4	4	128	123	168	187	180	238	8	15	20	346	335	444
South Arcot	8	11	11	11	11	7	8	16	14	141	146	162	381	404	402	26	17	23	575	605	619
The Railway Police, Madras.	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	5	2	14	15	12	953	906	860	...	...	...	872	929	875
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	19	11	8	1,184	1,120	952	...	2	1	1,207	1,137	965
Total	689	704	702	461	555	562	979	918	1,079	11,219	11,111	11,738	17,853	17,802	17,847	3,828	3,575	4,161	35,659	34,605	36,089

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 Rāmnād 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 pundit 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 ...			235	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	85
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 Madūra 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.

Property lost and recovered. 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	1,08,200	29,473	27.2	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 18,322.
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	8,264	7.7	1,40,178	46,539	33.2	
Jeypore ...	18,740	5,636	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	13,823	18.7	75,552	14,371	19.0	99,121	14,442	14.6	
Kurnool ...	74,550	12,391	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	
Cuddapah ...	68,640	8,175	11.9	61,648	11,386	18.5	53,442	9,362	17.5	
Chittoor ...	78,074	19,974	25.6	59,273	8,499	14.3	54,194	7,174	13.2	
North Arcot ...	83,627	14,482	17.3	81,185	10,803	13.3	68,350	15,561	22.8	
Chingleput ...	37,340	5,363	14.4	35,350	6,755	19.1	51,090	7,335	14.4	
South Arcot ...	99,386	16,320	16.4	80,809	16,319	20.3	75,049	15,673	20.9	
Tanjore ...	1,12,702	17,593	15.6	1,00,658	17,202	17.1	88,318	16,104	18.2	
Trichinopoly ...	76,869	16,011	20.8	86,649	16,590	19.1	87,713	21,056	24.0	
Madura ...	1,04,209	23,865	22.9	1,21,589	30,397	25.0	1,35,548	33,022	24.4	
Rāmnaḍ ...	90,622	19,387	21.4	81,680	16,717	19.2	70,316	15,452	22.0	
Tinnevely ...	91,561	32,803	35.8	71,540	11,773	16.5	80,327	16,695	20.8	
Salem ...	66,219	7,964	12.0	57,638	7,781	13.5	78,562	7,337	9.6	
Coimbatore ...	89,779	27,271	30.4	1,13,773	18,823	16.6	98,358	20,714	21.1	
The Nilgiris ...	10,967	2,329	21.2	9,378	3,609	38.5	14,103	7,045	50.0	
South Malabar ...	59,875	5,547	9.3	52,814	7,014	13.3	57,450	10,105	17.6	
North Malabar ...	17,413	6,944	39.9	9,489	2,718	28.6	17,073	2,984	17.5	
South Canara ...	39,928	16,446	41.2	36,181	7,839	20.3	38,542	9,596	24.9	
The Railway Police, Madras.	40,108	10,013	25.0	40,528	18,842	46.5	26,004	9,869	38.0	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	38,800	6,986	18.1	52,788	15,107	28.6	40,183	7,138	17.8	
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 Ganjām 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 Rāmnād 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 Ganjām, 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 (a)		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.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Known depredators	...	11,124	98	682	8	1,514	10	2,313	29	219	1	222	3	987	5	555	18	459	1	2,132	30	11,059	87	1,386	17	1,084	16	...	38	289	6				
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	...	...	...	...	...	...				
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	269	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, Rāmnād 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 Gōdāvari 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 Pillayarapatti 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.

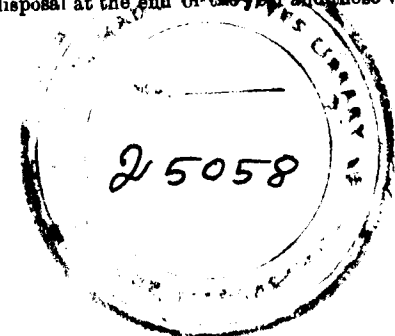
The following statement shows the prosecutions in bad livelihood cases in the past five years:—

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	118	2	80.7	47	33	11	91.7
Gōdāvari	125	59	127	47	148	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	48.9	70	30	1	50.8
Nellore	137	55	163	66	178	49	69	23	16	67.7	104	22	55.3	71.9
Kurnool	270	170	158	83	257	165	214	120	38	68.2	232	143	33	66.4
Bellary	84	58	230	124	134	78	182	76	19	67.3	140	83	15	66.4
Anantapur	114	71	125	71	151	90	138	67	33	65.0	184	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	58	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	8	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.

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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, Kula-sekharapatnam, 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 Fingerprint 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 Rāmnād; 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 or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrate-true cases.	Total Magistrate-cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1) ...	Abetment of cognisable offence ... Cognisable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 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, 218-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 235, 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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	434	1,230	3	1,730	92	305	409	506	297	60	866	547	216	1,413
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	303, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	189	766	...	955	16	56	228	129	192	299	620	8	...	628
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	37	138	...	175	14	24	49	37	26	19	82	3	...	85
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	53	207	...	259	5	50	48	91	35	23	149	2	...	151
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	8	71	...	79	17	12	9	17	17	7	41	14	...	55
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	1	9	...	10	3	1	1	3	1	1	5	1	...	6
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	23	250	...	273	9	77	37	91	29	21	141	10	...	151

18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	171	758	2	927	24	154	164	282	96	53	433	311	60	744
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	8	26	...	34	4	9	6	1	4	8	13	...	...	13
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Hurt ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnaping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	289	1,916	15	2,190	104	490	297	404	199	126	744	654	108	1,398
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	...	215	...	2	...	1	...	50	27	16	96	55	14	151
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Original force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	5	17	...	22	4	5	3	3	4	3	10	18	2	28
24	304A, 388	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	114	596	1	709	49	144	105	244	117	39	401	405	159	806
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Decoy and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	...	149	...	173	4	46	33	37	26	12	75	5	1	80
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	970	5,230	21	6,179	277	1,181	1,035	1,419	778	668	2,866	1,483	348	4,369
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.	180	684	5	839	130	58	173	95	125	251	476	31	...	507
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	237	1,385	8	1,614	319	144	237	266	178	461	913	76	21	939
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	136	1,412	31	1,517	93	264	121	41	96	894	1,062	324	111	1,386
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	2	8	...	10	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	59	478	4	533	32	141	43	...	71	153	311	138	36	449
		Total ...	3	35	...	38	2	8	6	19	1	2	22	...	...	...
			1,338	12,843	463	13,698	1,131	404	1,177	1,976	606	8,363	11,428	242	83	11,670
			39	1,025	365	699	12	13	21	44	15	593	1,017	1	1	1,018
			...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
			1,874	17,872	896	18,950	1,727	1,033	1,780	2,526	1,092	10,722	15,236	812	252	16,048
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	356	...	425	36	82	59	48	52	17	117	1,226	157	1,343
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	243	...	280	9	60	33	83	25	19	129	57	23	186
		Total ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
			108	602	2	708	45	143	92	131	77	39	249	1,283	180	1,532

PART I.—*Return of cases—concluded.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Class V.—Minor offences against property.																
34	379 to 382	... of cattle ...	649	5,085	34	5,700	392	815	714	1,424	445	1,879	3,782	132	56	3,914
35	406 to 409	... Theft { ordinary ... Attempt ...	1,927	19,332	...	19,997	1,822	3,100	1,893	4,477	1,188	7,439	14,866	2,704	...	17,070
36	411 to 414	... Criminal breach of trust ...	332	1,088	19	1,401	92	272	317	385	158	118	675	1,019	190	1,894
37	419, 420 ...	... Receiving stolen property ...	...	570	...	660	7	40	92	367	187	9	513	47	28	560
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	... Cheating ...	118	427	1	544	22	83	146	150	69	49	269	132	21	401
39	461, 462 ...	... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. ...	101	755	23	833	34	224	104	139	74	48	284	3,685	422	3,969
40	295 to 297	... Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	13
41	298, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289	... Attempt ...	...	19	4	17	1	3	3	2	2	6	12	1	...	4
42	291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	... Attempt ...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
43	295 to 297	... Total ...	3,235	27,445	1,366	29,314	2,882	4,559	3,281	7,000	2,089	9,583	20,038	7,720	1,631	27,758
44	298, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289	... Offences against religion, public and local nuisances ...	7	30	...	37	2	6	3	14	9	2	25	42	15	67
45	291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	... Total ...	2,915	100,124	5	103,084	12	103	3,463	95,289	3,740	14	99,048	5,206	4,682	104,254
46	295 to 297	... Total ...	2,922	102,154	5	103,071	14	109	3,466	95,303	3,749	16	99,073	5,248	4,687	104,321
47	298, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289	... Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable*.	1,128	13,757	1,288	13,597	30	109	1,217	10,656	1,161	106	13,211	2,746	2,626	15,957
48	291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	... Total ...	88	1,287	...	1,375	...	9	317	933	24	5	1,002	...	...	1,002
49	295 to 297	... Grand Total ...	10,859	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 (j) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest of their own motion.

† 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.*

Seria/number.	Law.	Offence.
1	2	3
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.		
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120 B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognisable criminal conspiracy ...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.		
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...
4	255 to 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	221, 225, 225B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...
Total ...		
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.		
11	302, 303, 326 ...	Murder ...
12	307 ...	Attempt at murder ...
13	304, 306 ...	Culpable homicide ...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...

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 in investigation on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or in investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
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.	43	673	46	15	968	493	475	2	50	59	285	673
23	363, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	88	7	7	100	46	54	2	11	...	1	5
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.														
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	227	1,191	74	62	1,124	352	782	30	207	39	...	385
26	382, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	98	969	81	44	928	466	462	33	73	69	48	359
27	270, 281, 283, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	17	256	18	5	455	96	859	5	12	91	291	1,227
28	438, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	12	246	12	3	319	137	182	2	18	26	65	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	1,702	113	265	145	142	707
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	9	91	...	1	56	61	35	1	2	...	1	...
Total ...														
			696	7,231	845	264	7,576	3,886	3,690	135	603	370	540	2,974

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	33	226	47	4	378	127	251	2	17	133	363	2,308
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	396	2,946
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.														
34	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	196	3,852	109	56	3,460	2,079	1,381	96	177	68	90	256
35	406 to 409	Ordinary	1	8,525	375	286	9,946	6,048	3,898	118	522	1,005	1,852	9,629
36	411 to 414	Criminal breach of trust	7	91	4	2	98	59	39	2	35	214	221	1,574
37	419, 420	Receiving stolen property	32	624	41	21	690	401	289	92	35	21	29	28
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Cheating	49	618	8	7	728	470	258	5	28	32	30	241
39	461, 462	Attempt	23	322	23	9	310	168	142	29	50	32	80	241
		Attempt	13	428	49	14	595	270	325	1	17	344	1,031	7,320
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...														
			868	13,961	609	346	15,841	9,502	4,339	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	35	154
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	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	1,562	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		788	13,507	54	58	15,652	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	1,008	75	91	81	...	...	...
Grand Total ...														
			5,684	115,772	3,386	972	154,948	131,949	22,999	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 abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 404, Cr. P. C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken place or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
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 (3) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	172 to 190, 261 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229, ...	Offences against public justice.	115	2,254	2,369	53	136	402	1,636	137	22	4	13
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants.	10	74	84	7	1	32	33	11	2	...	2
7	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	148	635	753	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.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	390	395	12	15	45	318	5	11	...	1
	Total ...		298	3,670	3,968	310	192	898	2,863	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	375 ...	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		4	16	20	9	1	6	1	3	2	...	...
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ... Attempt ...	17	286	308	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	...	434	12	46
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	2,561	1,219	421	91	162	9	37
	Total ...		123	6,210	6,333	1,649	2,572	1,510	481	121	216	10	41
21	298 ...	Offences against religion	...	6	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	13	14	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage	27	1,278	1,305	335	521	332	82	35	41	1	5
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	18	530	548	236	139	141	20	15	16	...	3

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1915—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, aged or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 332, 333 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
25	604, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	148	12,377	12,525	2,564	6,776	2,071	884	230	204	9	14
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	16	4,651	4,667	43	125	275	4,190	84	10	8	6
27	294 A	Keeping a lottery office	...	14	14	...	...	2	6	6	...	...	...
28	* Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	3	105	108	8	...	2	103	...	...	22	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	5	26	31	2	5	10	11	3	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	56	765	821	10	116	504	144	47	...	...	...
		Total ...	274	19,765	20,039	3,197	7,864	3,344	5,444	370	361	40	24
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police	...	4,250	83,494	87,744	1,899	25,152	4,080	53,030	3,588	137	103	56
		Grand Total ...	† 5,674	157,333	163,007	14,021	61,219	18,261	64,402	5,084	1,616	181	256

* The number of persons ordered during the year, under this chapter, to give security is shown in column 11 against this serial in Part II.
† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1914 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1915.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1915—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	(1) In complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons issued during the year, and persons outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 8 and 9).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number of those in column 11 convicted—insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted—escaped or became pious or withdrawn, compounded or withdrawn, cases abandoned, or otherwise.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
1	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	121 to 130, 805	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	47	2,435	203	2	2,837	25	586	1,858	703	146	72	1
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	14	98	23	...	138	...	66	54	454	13	13	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	47	719	141	10	894	7	589	270	314	26	52	3
7	465 to 477A	Attempt Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	...	2	...	...	270	...	2	34	00	...	44	1
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	135	29	...	165	...	25	135	828	4	4	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	1	383	1	...	...
10	149, 152A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	1,078	76	...	1,168	...	221	897	777	28	...	...
		Total	133	4,717	465	16	5,313	43	1,694	3,350	625	207	189	6

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 against whom process issued	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, convicted or withdrawn, and those who died, insane during trial.	Remarks.		Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred, or before appearance.
			On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.				Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	14 (b)	14 (c)
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	8	2	12	...	10	1	100	...	1	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	00	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	11	2	15	...	13	1	77	...	1	...	...	...
13	384 to 389	Extortion ...	7	573	15	591	7	498	48	82	33	5	1	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	00	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	7	583	15	601	7	508	48	80	33	5	1	...	...
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	19	...	19	...	18	1	53	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	463	43,248	86	43,326	5,730	10,697	2,312	53	224	21,363	23	...	2
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	64	2	65	...	20	24	36.4	...	21	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	708	47,742	77	43,120	2,121	11,769	3,451	72	722	23,257	16	...	3
		Total ...	1,171	91,073	115	91,530	8,651	22,504	5,788	63	946	53,611	44	...	5

18	417, 418	Cheating ...	26	321	1	5	343	6	294	30	93	12	1	...	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	11	277	5	2	291	2	229	48	170	9	3	2	...
20	421, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	208	11,531	36	68	11,706	778	3,745	841	73	104	6,148	2	1
		Total ...	245	12,129	42	75	12,340	786	4,268	919	76	215	6,152	4	1
21	298	Offences against religion	...	12	...	12	...	2	8	...	00	...	2	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	30	...	30	...	...	11	7	28.3	...	12	...	...
23	493 to 499	Offences relating to marriage	44	2,034	10	16	2,076	63	920	105	52	56	432	2	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	14	824	...	11	827	73	364	23	28	52	309	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	200	19,857	19	376	19,497	2,756	4,616	1,285	64	123	11,737	8	3
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	10	5,621	192	4	5,818	10	520	5,058	870	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 immoveable property.	28	106	...	134	...	...	63	21	22.6	14	33	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	53	755	...	30	769	83	50	144	19.1	3	34	...	...
		Total ...	350	29,102	221	446	29,263	1,802	7,013	6,927	22.9	270	13,567	34	4
32		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	3,612	86,603	15,875	3,276	102,277	2,578	7,742	61,935	63.7	1,188	25,884	142	37
		Grand Total ...	5,520	224,278	16,255	4,641	241,859	14,057	43,672	81,868	* 34.0	2,791	99,157	229	53

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

STATEMENT D—concluded.
Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1915—concluded.

Ranks.	Districts.	Number of Constables.											Number of Head Constables.		Number of Sergeants.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Number of Constables.			15	16	17	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cost.	Proportion of cost to the Police force.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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* Includes the Deputy Inspector-General temporarily sanctioned for another year from September 1915.

† Includes the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.

‡ Includes 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.

¶ Excludes fourteen undistributed reserves.

** Includes eleven orderlies.

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

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

§§ Excludes the baggers, 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.]

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.			Punished depart-mentally other than by dismissal.		Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.				By promotion.	By khilats, pre-sents or money.	Number of Police who can read and write.		Of one year and under three years service.	Of three years and under ten years.	Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Of seventeen years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pen-sion or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	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.																																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39																																						
North Range.																																																																												
Chief Office	...	1	19	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	1	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10.0	1.3	5.0																																					
Madras City	...	116	1,038	111	1,935	...	1	45	1	25	1	453	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	362	111	1,322	126	147	515	235	88	54	70	26	24	20	14	60.7	5.1	1.0																																							
Ganjam	...	72	1,186	67	1,137	184	424	10	14	14	1	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	93	50	108	398	215	234	20	17	14	1	6	32	190.6	8.3	1.8																																						
Vizagapatam	...	86	1,469	64	1,400	193	404	24	3	3	...	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	84	1,200	107	148	538	240	194	38	26	8	9	24	216.7	9.1	1.2																																							
Bellary	...	44	1,279	40	1,227	83	351	9	22	22	...	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	40	363	51	111	201	53	52	17	5	9	15	7	83.5	5.9	1.2																																							
Godavari	...	72	1,276	71	1,227	147	351	18	10	4	2	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	67	71	54	145	334	197	168	11	14	22	37	15	7	83.5	5.9	1.2																																						
Kistna	...	71	1,176	61	1,114	...	257	19	4	3	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	195	69	866	152	22	44	105	13	29	4	31	27	10	147.5	12.8	0.8																																						
Guntur	...	64	1,042	61	994	...	257	13	15	3	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	138	61	916	45	251	334	164	175	23	29	13	2	4	15	74.0	8.8	1.4																																					
Nellore	...	75	1,111	74	996	...	346	17	1	25	2	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	81	74	852	62	172	349	136	134	19	65	26	65	36	15	130.2	4.7	1.4																																					
Total																																							484	7,530	446	7,423	607	2,680	116	1	91	12	2,837	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	21	768	466	6,267	431	1,083	2,790	1,139	1,107	131	105	92	146	114	128	155.1	2.9	1.6
Central Range.																																																																												
Kurnool	...	66	1,125	62	1,092	...	341	21	8	16	4	331	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	62	734	68	127	432	169	177	20	39	19	20	16	10	235.5	3.1	0.9																																						
Bellary	...	65	1,074	60	993	...	293	18	2	18	2	443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	66	480	106	200	306	120	83	8	35	19	78	19	13	86.6	1.9	1.3																																						
Anantapur	...	62	974	59	931	...	242	14	8	...	3	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	63	585	144	231	112	116	15	48	8	17	25	4	85.9	2.1	0.4																																							
Chittoor	...	59	1,006	52	1,006	...	314	13	9	...	1	126	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	56	793	165	170	266	124	102	17	18	5	32	1	10	147.3	1.4	1.0																																						
Nandyal	...	66	1,093	64	1,093	...	314	17	1	...	2	236	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	64	832	43	179	411	161	132	37	25	33	22	8	19	57.0	3.4	0.7																																						
Nandyal	...	61	1,131	60	984	...	247	18	3	...	2	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	60	869	67	56	443	129	138	19	72	11	30	36	19	167.6	1.8	1.6																																						
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																						
Total																																							440	7,410	436	6,971	...	2,093	121	4	86	23	2,104	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	899	426	5,013	632	952	2,614	968	901	125	343	90	207	132	74	127.1	2.5	1.0	

STATEMENT

Return showing the religion or caste of officers

		Religion or																							
		Officers.																							
		Hindus.																							Other Religions.
District.		Christians.	Muhammadians.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Agamudaiyans.	Ambalagars.	Kallans.	Maravans.	Nayars.	Velamas.	Telugas.	Vellalas.	Kannas.	Kapus or Reddis.	Malas or Paraiyans.	Pallis or Vanniyan.	Baijias or Kavarais.	Gollas, Gaudas, Idaiyans or Yadavans.	Boiyas.	Idigas, Shanans or Tiy-jans.	Urivas.	Bantis.	Hindus of all other castes.	Jains.
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
Northern Range.	Chief Office	2																							
	Madras City	73	5	13	1					1			11	1	1			7			1				
	Ganjam	6	7	20	3							11						1					19		3
	Vizagapatam	10	4	36	2						1	10	2					2					6		5
	Jaypore	7	1	9								1						1					1		3
	Godavari	7	3	32	3							20						2							3
	Kistna	4	1	40	3							8						2							10
Central Range.	Guntur	5	2	35	2						1	10	1		1			1							5
	Nellore	7	7	37	1						1	4	1		2			11		3					3
	Total	46	25	209	14						4	83	4	2	8			20		9		1	30		32
	Kurnool	10	5	36	1						1				1			4							5
	Bellary	9	3	32	1							2			1			7		2					1
	Anantapur	6	4	32	1								4					9							4
	Cuddapah	8	10	25	2							2	5		1			6							
Southern Range.	Chittoor	5	4	33	1							4						13		2					1
	North Arcot	13	6	34	1							3						2							1
	Chingleput	13	9	29	1							6						2		1					1
	Total	64	41	221	8	1					3	4	28	2	8			42		3	3				12
	South Arcot	14	3	29														5							
	Tanjore	17	8	29														7		1					7
	Trichinopoly	10	7	36														2							6
Western Range.	Madura	14	2	37	1													5							
	Ramanathapuram	14	5	30														1							
	Tinnevely	16	2	39							1	2						20							
	Total	85	27	190	1	2				1	2				54	1			21		1				15
	Salem	13	7	37	1													5							6
	Coimbatore	13	2	37	1						1							12		1					1
	The Nilgiris	11	2	4																					2
Other	South Malabar	16	8	8																					
	North Malabar	7																							
	South Canara	8	4	22								2													6
	Total	68	23	108	2						41		17	1				1	6	2		26		1	16
	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	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																				1		1
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	3		5							1			1						2						
Total	31	8	34							2	1	6	7		3			1	3	1	1		5		3
Grand total		382	139	817	29	3			1	48	12	94	129	8	20		3	114	17	4	38	35	1	81	1

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 1st Dec 1915.																										Grand total (Officers and Men).
Caste.	Men.																									
	Hindus.																								Other Religions	
	Christians.	Muhammadians.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Agarwadiyans.	Ambalagars.	Kallars.	Maravans.	Nayars.	Velamas.	Telugas.	Vellalas.	Kannas.	Kapus or Reddis.	Malas or Paraiyans.	Pallis or Vanniyan.	Baijias or Kavarais.	Gollas, Gaudas, Idaiyans or Yadavans.	Boiyas.	Idigas, Shanans or Tiy-yans.	Utiyas.	Bantis.	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		
35	188	31	40	2	1	1	...	131	1	1	260	3	16	35	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	85	...	...	174	...	315	...	1,488	
1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	1	138	...	13	107	...	...	368	...	88	...	597	
18	337	20	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	349	...	...	1	28	...	6	13	...	...	28	...	191	...	1,301	
58	273	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	534	...	...	4	42	...	9	29	...	...	33	...	70	...	1,186	
77	398	36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	242	...	4	13	...	2	287	...	...	10	...	146	...	1,058	
44	399	25	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	6	...	...	16	7	...	1	287	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	17	...	1	13	...	68	16	...	...	...	...	146	...	1,146	
15	498	28	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	86	33	...	...	...	...	122	...	994	
10	519	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	...	138	19	...	...	...	...	67	...	812	
58	466	12	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	38	...	118	24	...	...	...	...	119	...	971	
5	469	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	326	26	...	...	...	...	18	...	1,113	
44	294	33	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	...	144	165	...	...	...	...	177	...	1,150	
56	201	19	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	9	...	13	26	...	...	...	...	72	...	1,026	
305	2,061	121	117	40	...	...	...	...	...	91	16	12	412	28	92	83	295	1,094	174	233	...	...	705	...	7,312	
31	206	18	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	...	143	...	6	21	171	222	...	...	...	...	47	...	1,083	
25	64	61	4	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	5	410	...	...	...	...	148	...	1,295	
22	264	41	6	5	14	16	3	14	102	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	13	236	11	...	...	...	141	...	1,218	
62	198	29	9	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	6	272	17	...	...	...	42	...	1,136	
21	104	22	19	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	144	18	...	...	...	52	...	1,467	
44	179	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	114	...	...	...	...	...	3	219	109	...	...	...	95	...	7,136	
195	1,015	185	62	365	21	79	129	397	1	...	1,647	9	16	29	198	1,503	246	...	...	...	...	...	525	3	...	
30	312	55	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	4	146	...	1	...	74	242	...	...	...	...	76	...	1,103	
39	92	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	...	107	77	1	...	11	145	...	...	...	...	253	...	1,244	
40	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	464	
19	198	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	1,253	
8	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	614	
187	53	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	...	756	
294	723	166	23	17	...	...	...	...	...	1,683	...	26	273	79	2	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	69	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	58	...	2	9	22	51	1	...	...	...	20	...	249	
5	34	2	8	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	62	...	...	1	42	12	1	4	9	3	...	21	...	45	...	273
22	35	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	6	1	7	...	1	29	...	292
17	18	8	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	88	13	20	16	...	...	...	...	...	67	1	63	128	6	44	21	26	93	16	4	7	21	1	94	...	883
1,144	6,689	702	406	453	23	89	145	2,463	73	2,312	3,897	135	569	279	773	3,984	861	292	808	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. Withinshaw 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
Total Crime.							
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	Rs. 1,02,913	Rs. 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	33,638	...	...
Grave crimes.							
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	36
	1915	10	5	7	7	384	220
House-breaking	1913	808	277	131	93	23,704	3,287
	1914	891	360	181	127	30,988	5,438
	1915	815	298	107	85	38,033	4,336
Cattle-theft	1913	8	4	2	1	40	15
	1914	8	6	7	7	245	245
	1915	18	13	15	12	282	241
Theft	1913	1,244	1,047	714	601	55,539	12,396
	1914	1,372	1,207	693	595	44,580	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 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.

Dacoity.

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.

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 and Harbour Police 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.

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 keepmari. 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:—

<i>Under the Arms Act.</i>		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

<i>Under the Explosives Act.</i>		1914.	1915.
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

<i>Under the Petroleum Act.</i>		1914.	1915.
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

<i>Under the Emigration Act.</i>		1914.	1915.
Emigration sub-depot license ...	...	10	11

<i>Under the Poisons Act.</i>		1914.	1915.
License to possess and sell poisons ...	...	8	5

<i>Under the City Police Act.</i>		1914.	1915.
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

<i>Under the Motor Vehicles Act.</i>		1914.	1915.
Number of motor-cars and cycles registered ...	...	441	454
Do. of drivers' licenses issued, including renewals ...	...	1,867	2,331

<i>Under the Hackney Carriage Act.</i>		1914.	1915.
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.

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths for the year 1904, under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code—concluded.

11

Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1915.

Districts.	Number of cases referred by Police as wilfully and maliciously false.		Number of such cases struck off by Magistrate.	Number in which Magistrate declined to strike off.	Number pending orders of Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 4 in which				Number of cases in column 4 in which complainants were prosecuted.		Number of persons in cases in columns 11 and 12.		Cases prosecuted by the Police.	Cases prosecuted by the Police and declared false after enquiry or trial by criminal courts.	Percentage of cases declared false to cases prosecuted by the Police.	Districts.
	Pending orders from previous years.	During the year under report.				Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute	Magistrate's sanction was applied for	Magistrate refused sanction	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	24	79	74	5	19	10	24	2	20	17	4	1	3	29,809	4	0.01	Madras City.
Ganjām	18	189	191	8	13	25	11	4	5	5	5	5	12	3,568	25	0.7	Ganjām.
Vizagapatam	6	18	128	8	4	15	17	4	5	5	7	3	4	1,554	6	0.2	Vizagapatam.
Jeypore	40	120	120	5	35	7	1	6	1	1	5	3	4	437	12	2.7	Jeypore.
Godāvari	52	227	196	80	28	10	1	1	1	1	16	6	1	4,512	4	0.1	Godāvari.
Kistna	52	200	208	14	30	22	12	1	1	1	31	8	4	5,278	16	0.3	Kistna.
Guntur	10	187	110	9	28	7	3	2	1	1	13	5	5	4,435	26	0.8	Guntur.
Nellore	12	106	85	10	13	22	13	9	4	4	7	6	4	2,810	2	0.1	Nellore.
Kurnool	3	185	173	15	28	10	6	1	2	1	7	6	4	3,512	10	0.3	Kurnool.
Bellary	43	189	163	24	39	6	4	1	2	1	12	2	8	2,009	10	0.3	Bellary.
Anantapur	10	133	131	7	5	10	4	2	1	1	4	2	4	3,524	23	1.1	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	3	199	163	34	5	14	15	11	1	1	10	5	6	2,581	82	1.2	Cuddapah.
Chittoor	11	185	149	5	42	15	16	11	1	1	26	2	4	2,987	24	0.8	Chittoor.
North Arcot	25	133	147	2	9	7	2	1	1	1	4	14	5	5,948	8	0.1	North Arcot.
Chingleput	65	240	270	1	34	29	18	10	4	4	4	2	3	5,553	9	0.2	Chingleput.
South Arcot	82	363	378	1	86	117	20	16	4	4	11	5	10	6,367	5	0.1	South Arcot.
Tanjore	39	269	255	16	37	66	7	3	1	1	15	2	2	7,972	18	0.2	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	48	311	306	11	44	10	5	2	1	1	13	4	4	9,322	15	0.5	Trichinopoly.
Madura	18	148	154	11	31	17	9	1	1	1	12	4	7	4,102	23	0.6	Madura.
Bānād	34	204	179	6	77	7	6	2	1	1	9	3	3	2,982	7	0.2	Bānād.
Tinnevely	102	324	275	10	64	82	18	6	7	7	11	9	5	4,036	23	0.6	Tinnevely.
Salem	31	268	239	5	55	56	23	9	10	8	16	3	6	1,049	11	0.2	Salem.
The Nilgiris	11	98	94	3	7	38	7	2	5	5	8	8	6	4,740	11	0.2	The Nilgiris.
South Malabar	2	121	108	4	11	36	19	7	12	12	5	5	9	1,149	13	1.1	South Malabar.
South Canara	2	21	20	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1,045	2	1.3	South Canara.
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	32	32	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	3	0.2	The Railway Police, Madras.
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,139	3	0.3	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total	514	5,049	4,839	239	795	661	260	102	102	93	279	127	142	136,843	393	0.3	Total.

Government of Madras.

HOME DEPARTMENT
(JUDICIAL)

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 50.9 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 powers 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 *tuppukuli*, 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 Mappilla fanaticism occurred in parts of the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks of the Malabar district in February. While pursuing the fanatics the District Magistrate, Mr. Innes,

was ambushed and narrowly escaped being shot. Inquiries showed that there was a conspiracy in which the Mappillas of certain amsams were concerned. The outbreak was very promptly suppressed and the Government have already expressed their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the police officers who succeeded in quelling the disturbance without military assistance.

9. *Detection*.—The percentage of detection during the year was 24.4, against 23.9 in 1914 and 22.8 in 1913. The Government note that there has been slow but steady progress in the detection of crime, but there is of course much scope for improvement. The Inspector-General again suggests that the extensiveness of station areas is partly responsible for poor detection. This assertion was fully dealt with in the review of the report for 1914, when it was clearly shown there was little substance in it. Its mere reiteration, without argument, adds nothing to its value. The frequent transfers of sub-inspectors must militate against effective detective work inasmuch as the possession by an investigating officer of intimate local knowledge is essential for the elucidation of crime. The rules recently issued for the selection of sub-inspectors by local committees will, it is hoped, secure men specially fitted for service in particular areas, and thereby tend to an improvement in detection. With reference to the remark that the interposition of the inspector between the investigating officer in charge of the police station and the officer in charge of the main or sub-division causes undesirable delay in the progress of investigation, and that it is doubtful whether the benefits accruing from such supervision are at all commensurate with the delay involved, it is observed that the abolition of the class of circle inspectors has been introduced as an experiment in the Trichinopoly district. Its results are awaited.

The low proportion of success in prosecutions in Anantapur, Madura and a few other districts requires the attention of the Inspector-General who should endeavour to ascertain the causes.

10. *Habitual criminals*.—Work under the Criminal Tribes Act made considerable progress during the year. Five tribes were newly registered, bringing the total number of persons registered to 19,846, as against 15,990 in 1914. Two settlements were notified under section 16 of the Act during the year. The inmates of the Kalichedu settlement were allowed to volunteer for employment on the Anamalais and passes to leave the settlement for that purpose were given to a considerable number. The wages are good and the experiment promises to be a success. All settlements were inspected regularly by district officers and also by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, and their working was on the whole satisfactory. The acknowledgments of the Government are again due to the Salvation Army for the very valuable assistance rendered by it in the task of the reclamation of criminal tribes.

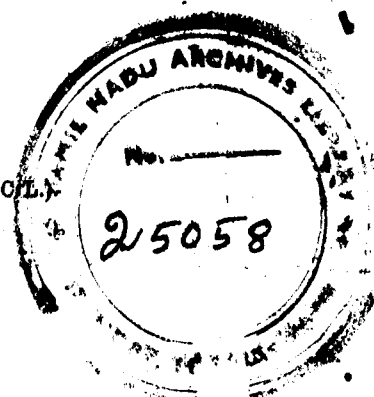
11. In conclusion the Governor in Council congratulates Mr. Moore on the administration of his department during the year. The good work of the several officers specially mentioned by him is noted. The Governor in Council also desires to express his appreciation of Mr. Armitage's administration of the City Police. Notwithstanding the serious handicap of a large deficiency in strength, the work of the City force was most successful. The public spirit of the men in handing over to the War fund the remuneration due to them for duty at the Park Fair and Exhibition is noted with satisfaction.

(True Extract)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
" the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
" the Inspector-General of Prisons.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Copy to the Revenue Department.
" Government of India, Home Department (with C.L.).
Editors' Table.



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