

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
1918.

MADRAS:
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1919.

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1918.

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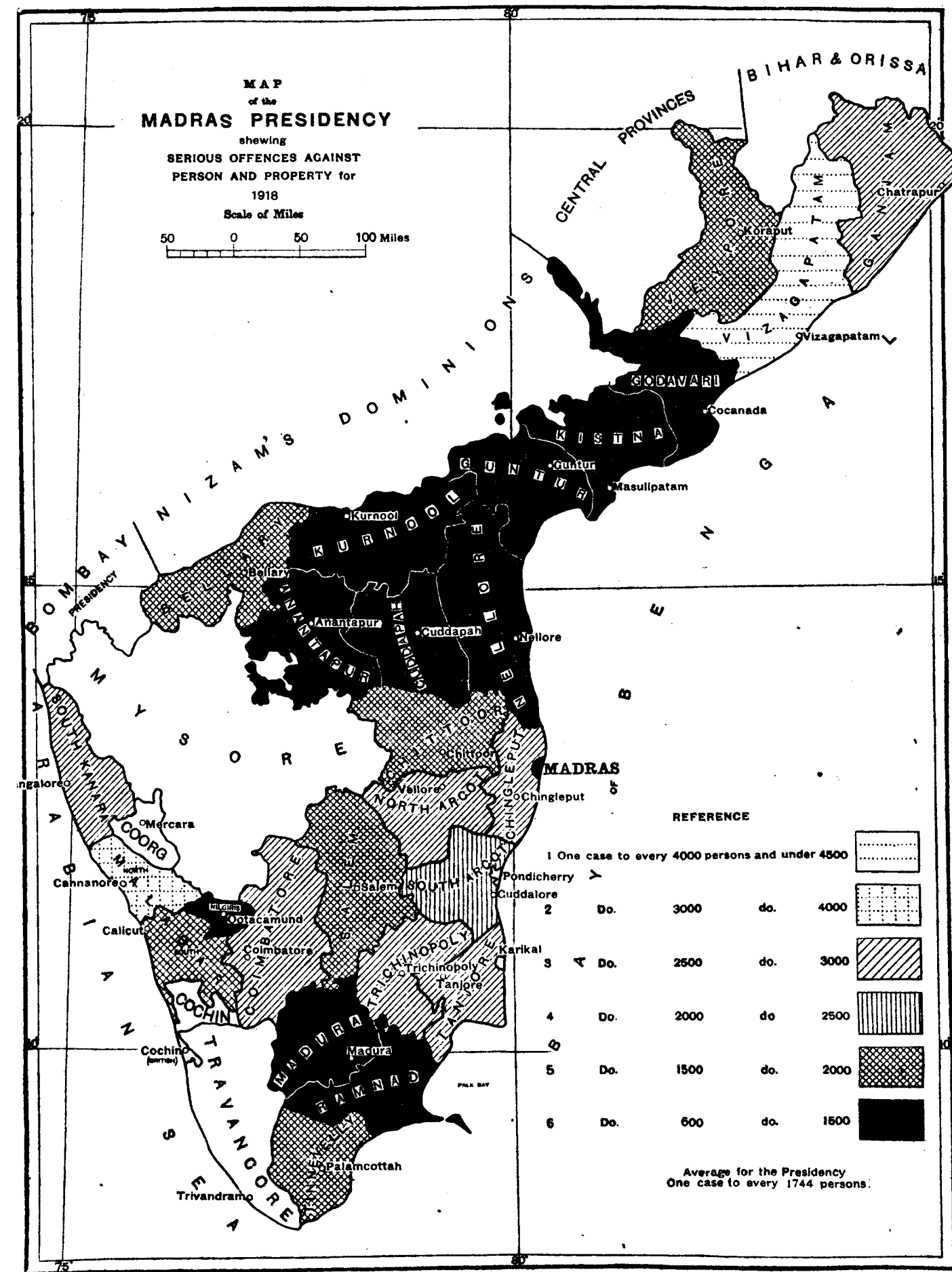
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* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No.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

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

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



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Helio-Zinco Survey Office Madras.
1919

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1918.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. Moore was in charge of the department throughout the year. All the four ranges were in charge of the permanent Deputy Inspectors-General except for short periods when those officers were on privilege leave. Mr. Hannington continued to be in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department throughout the year.

The Superintendent's and the subdivisional charges in Guntur district were rearranged with Narasaraopet as the head-quarters of the subdivision. The Namakkal taluk which had been transferred from Salem to Trichinopoly some years ago was transferred back to Salem, with the exception of a small tract of country. The scheme of working partially or entirely without Circle Inspectors continued in the districts of Trichinopoly, Kurnool and Coimbatore.

Changes among district officers were more numerous than in the previous year. Ten districts had a single change, two districts two and one district three. In fifteen districts there was either no change or the change was for a short period only. Owing to paucity of officers thirteen subdivisions remained vacant, one of them for about seven and half months, two for about three months and the others for shorter periods. At the end of the year seventeen Superintendents had Personal Assistants.

Five more officers joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers during the year, thus bringing the total number of officers on Military duty to nineteen. Mr. Deane continued to be on other duty outside the Police Department and Mr. Saunders on special duty in connexion with the settlement of Chentsus in Kurnool district. The services of a third Deputy Superintendent of Police were lent to the Military Department to assist recruiting for the Army. All the three Deputy Superintendents were released from this duty before the close of the year.

Two officers of the Imperial Police and three of the Provincial Service retired during the year and one Deputy Superintendent died. Mr. V. K. Rajagopala Thamban, who had been serving in the department as an unpaid attaché since 1915, was appointed to the Indian Police. An additional Assistant Commissioner (of the rank of Deputy Superintendent) was appointed in Madras City for the control of crime.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 32,785 or 187 less than the figure for the previous year. This variation is mainly due to the reduction effected in the strength of the constabulary in Madras City for the purpose of raising their pay. The other principal changes were—

- (1) Formation of the armed reserve at Cocanada,
- (2) Abolition of the Port Police establishment at Cuddalore,

(3) Replacement of police talaiyaris by police constables in Rāmnād district and

(4) Substitution of warder peons for policemen to guard the sub-jails in Kurnool district.

The temporary additional forces (1,672) shown at the end of statement D consisted of—

- (i) Plague force (1,271),
- (ii) Punitive Police at Kamudi, Rāmnād district (58),
- (iii) Police guards at the various criminal settlements in the Presidency (120), and
- (iv) temporary forces enlisted for other purposes (223).

There was an unprecedented shortage of men in the force. Primarily it was due to conditions arising out of the war. More men were wanted for the Army and policemen were freely permitted to enlist. Consequently, not only were fewer recruits available for the department but about 424 men joined the colours during the year. Secondly, the economic situation grew so acute that the conditions which militated against recruitment in previous years became more pronounced. At the end of the year the number of vacancies rose to 1,551 or 374 more than in the previous year. The increase occurred in most districts, and the largest number of vacancies were in Chingleput (173), Bellary (157), Anantapur (128), Salem (127), North Arcot (103) and Tanjore (100). The existence of an increasingly large number of vacancies coupled with the fact that the force contained 1,308 temporary men and 658 men who were not up to standard measurements clearly shows how difficult recruitment has become and how unattractive service in the police is to the classes who should ordinarily fill our ranks. That the pay of the constabulary is inadequate has been recognized for some years now. The last increase was like its predecessor belated and failed to meet the situation which had become critical when the Government sanctioned the grant of a war allowance. This has had a good effect, but we are now in a period of transition and it is unsafe to forecast what the situation will be a year or so hence; judging by the signs of the times it seems extremely unlikely that pre-war conditions will ever re-establish themselves and if the force is to be kept from further deterioration the question of an all-round improvement in pay and prospects will have to be taken up for consideration before long. The system of transferring men between the Agency and the plains in Gōdāvari district continued to be successful. In Ganjām district difficulty is experienced in regard to the supply of rice to the men of the Agency and the grant of an advance of Rs. 7,500 for the purchase and supply of rice to the men has since been sanctioned by Government. To avoid competition with the Army no men except a few for the punitive force at Kamudi were recruited in Malabar for service in other districts. In accordance with the orders of Government received during the year 29 head constables were recruited directly and were sent for training in the Recruits' schools. The new scheme creating a class of officer, styled Naik, between the head constable and constable was introduced in Coimbatore at the beginning of the current year.

Casualties in the permanent force showed a considerable increase, 3,270 against 2,740, the bulk of the increase being under deaths (+ 460). Resignations numbered 617 against 624 and desertions 684 against 539.

The health of the force deteriorated. The epidemic of influenza which raged throughout the Presidency and outbreaks of other diseases, such as cholera, plague, smallpox, etc., in parts caused heavy mortality and the number of deaths in the force was more than double (823 against 363) that in the previous year, the percentage to the actual strength being 2·7 as against 1·1. The percentage of admissions into hospital to the actual strength fell slightly (168·7 against 171·1) and that of the daily sick rate rose appreciably (3·4 against 2·8). All but five districts contributed to the increase.

3. There was a slight fall in the percentage of punishments for all offences, 29·2 against 30·9. In fourteen districts including Madras City the percentage was above the average and it was highest in Kurnool (57·2 against 36·8) which also showed an increase compared with the previous year. Other districts where the percentage was high and above that of the previous

Conduct:		Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
Departmental punishments: Statement E, columns 10 to 13.		1916.	1917.	1918.
For absence without leave	...	8·7	7·6	9·0
For offences other than absence without leave.	...	21·5	23·3	20·2
Total	...	30·2	30·9	29·2

year were Anantapur, in which the increase was considerable (52·5 against 25·4), Railway Police, Madras (42·6 against 28·5) and Madras City (42·3 against 39·6). In Bellary (52·3) and Rāmnād (41·1) the percentage was again high though it was slightly below that of the preceding year. In Trichinopoly there was a remarkable fall in the percentage and I rather think that it was due to over-leniency. In Kurnool, on the other hand, where the non-circle scheme is being worked as in Trichinopoly, the percentage of punishments was heaviest. Mr. George attributes the increase to the absence of the Circle Inspectors and I agree with him, the scheme having proved that we cannot get on without the Circle Inspectors either in respect of discipline or dealing with crime. In this district as also in Anantapur absence without leave was very common. In Madras City the Commissioner attributes the increase in punishment to the unsatisfactory standard of recruits and in the Railway Police, Madras, Mr. Hannington considers that changes among Inspectors and the inefficiency of the station-house officers adversely affected discipline.

The percentage of punishments for absence without leave rose slightly. The increase was considerable in Anantapur (36·2 against 9·0) and appreciable in Kurnool (18·8 against 7·5). In eleven districts the rate was above the average, Anantapur standing first (36·2) and Bellary next (22·9). There was a satisfactory decrease in the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur, (10·2 against 29·2), while, South Kanara and North Malabar returned the lowest percentage, 1·3 and 1·2 respectively. Leave was granted as liberally as was compatible with the exigencies of service, but absences continued unabated in some districts and punishments had to be inflicted in the interests of discipline.

Punishments for offences other than absence without leave decreased. In Kurnool and Rāmnād, however, the percentage was very high, 38·4 and 36·0 respectively.

The number of dismissals and suspensions decreased, the former appreciably (225 against 317) and the latter slightly. The decrease in dismissals was general and was appreciable in Rāmnād, Central Recruits' School, Anantapur, Guntūr and Trichinopoly. In Madras City the number, though less than that of the previous year, was the largest (32 against 40). Central Recruits' School, Vellore, Madura and Salem showed a noticeable increase. A Reserve Inspector in Nellore district was dismissed for misappropriation of Government and Sports Fund monies entrusted to him. Suspensions were more numerous in Kurnool, Railway Police, Trichinopoly, Bellary and Coimbatore, while there was a corresponding decrease in South Arcot, Rāmnād and Gōdāvari. This punishment was awarded only for serious offences.

The proportion of blackmarks awarded decreased to 20·2 from 21·9. The decrease was marked in Trichinopoly (— 259), South Malabar (— 192), Kistna (— 178) and South Arcot (— 111).

The practice of awarding deferred punishments was resorted to freely. Five thousand six hundred and fifty-five punishments were awarded during the year and 2,037 were pending at the beginning. Of the total, 1,951 were confirmed, 3,643 remitted and 2,148 were pending at the close of the year. The proportion of punishments remitted to the total number disposed of varied only slightly, 65·1 per cent against 66·2 per cent.

The number of appeals dealt with by the Deputy Inspectors-General except the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, showed a further decline.

Appeals.

The proportion of appeals in which the original punishments were confirmed was much the same as in the previous year. A noticeable increase in the number of appeals occurred in Madura, Rāmnād, Railway Police, Trichinopoly, Jeypore and Kurnool. In a large number of appeals which came from the last two districts and also from Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Ganjām and Vizagapatam, the original orders were modified or reversed. A decrease occurred in South Arcot, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly and North Arcot.

The number of appeals disposed of by the Inspector-General was smaller than in the previous year as also the percentage of those in which the original orders were upset or modified. Fifteen appeals (9 against dismissal and 6 against other punishments) were preferred to Government. One of the former is pending and in one of the latter the order was reversed. The rest were rejected. An Inspector who was dismissed memorialized the Government of India but they declined to interfere, while a memorial addressed to His Majesty by a dismissed constable was withheld by Government under the memorial rules.

I have examined the statistics of appeals for a series of years and observe that during the last few years there has been a gradual fall in the number of appeals both to Deputy Inspectors-General and the Inspector-General. I am unable to account exactly for this decline but I believe it to be due to improved discipline. The delegation of larger powers to Deputy Inspectors-General in their ranges has undoubtedly had a considerable effect in this direction. To some extent the system of deferred punishments may have had an influence on the number of appeals.

There was a further fall in the number of police officers convicted by criminal courts during the year (169 against 178). Ninety-three officers were punished for offences committed in their official capacity and 76 for offences committed in their private capacity, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 89 under each. None were convicted in Ganjām and the Nilgiris. Convictions under the Police Act were two more than in the preceding year (37 against 35) while those for negligently allowing prisoners to escape one less. There was also a slight increase in the number of convictions for extortion (6 against 3). No case was reported from Jeypore where the steps taken for the suppression of this practice had good effect. In Vizagapatam a Sub-Inspector, a head constable and two constables were convicted of having tortured a girl who was suspected to have stolen a gold ornament from the person of the child of the Sub-Magistrate, Srungavarappukota. The Sub-Magistrate and the local Sub-Assistant Surgeon were charged for abetment. The former was convicted in the sessions but was let off on appeal. The latter could not be tried as he was away on war service. A Sub-Inspector and a constable of North Malabar district were prosecuted along with some private individuals for extorting jewels and money to the value of Rs. 275 from six persons under threat of implicating them in a murder case. Both were convicted and sentenced to two years and three months' rigorous imprisonment and the Sub-Inspector to a fine of Rs. 500 in addition. In appeal the Sub-Inspector got off and the constable's sentence was reduced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. A constable of Kistna district was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for extorting a pair of ear-rings while, two constables of North Arcot got six months' rigorous imprisonment for extorting Rs. 2 from two Paraiyas. A constable in South Arcot was transported for life for murdering a fellow constable.

4. The King's Police Medal was awarded to Mr. Wright of the Imperial Police, M.R.Ry. N. K. Padhi and Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur, Inspectors, and M.R.Ry. Golla Simhachalam, Sub-Inspector.

The title of Rao Sahib was conferred upon M.R.Ry. D. Padmanabha Nayudu Garu, Prosecuting Inspector (Madras City). The valuable services rendered by Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police, in connexion with the war were commended to the notice of the Government of India by the Military Department.

The number of police officers rewarded by promotion was 20 against 51 in 1917. A comparative statement, showing the amount of monetary rewards granted in the last two years is given below :—

		1917.		1918.	
		Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to the police.	Madras City	389	Rs. 3,960	1,159	Rs. 9,000
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	4,851	29,808	4,967	33,713
	Total ..	5,240	33,768	6,117	42,713
	Rewards to private individuals including village officers.	Madras City... ..	85	943	82
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	2,990	19,295	3,453	23,125
	Total ...	3,075	20,238	3,535	24,023

There has been a further satisfactory increase both in the number of police officers and private individuals rewarded and the amount paid to them.

As in the preceding year Mr. Hamilton in Coimbatore was responsible for the disbursement of the largest amount of rewards (Rs. 12,345). Apparently his system outlined in the last report is working well in the district—preventive work is receiving greater attention and a larger amount of co-operation is forthcoming. In Kistna, Tinnevely and Tanjore considerable advance was shown in the grant of rewards and in most other districts Superintendents are keenly alive to the importance of granting liberal rewards. In a few districts, however, e.g., Gōdāvari, Kurnool, Guntūr, Bellary, Cuddapah and Salem, expenditure under rewards was low and, considering the state of crime in these districts, it is possible that there was a lack of adequate appreciation of services rendered by the subordinate police and others. Liberality in the grant of rewards is an important factor of success in police work and there is growing testimony to the effect that in many districts where the amount of rewards, especially rewards granted to village officers and private individuals, increased, detection or prevention or both correspondingly improved. Numerous instances are forthcoming in which private individuals on their own initiative or in co-operation with the police arrested offenders. The most noteworthy of them was in Gōdāvari district where a party of eight persons arrested at great personal risk certain dacoits who were armed with knives and inflicted injuries on two of their captors. In Cuddapah two persons pursued and captured a murderer who was running away and was about to commit suicide.

In a sensational murder case of the Kulasekharapatnam station, Tinnevely district, in which a wealthy Muhammadan merchant was the victim, Inspector M.R.Ry. P. Duraiswami Pillai Avargal was granted a reward of Rs. 500 and since awarded the King's Police Medal for good work. His subordinates who worked under him in the case were also suitably rewarded.

The Board of Revenue granted a reward of Rs. 150 to Inspector Mr. C. A. Walton of Negapatam in a case of smuggling of a large quantity of silver from the French territory.

Among rewards paid from sources other than Government were—

(1) The presentation of a gold wrist watch to Mr. Ryan (Deputy Superintendent of Police) and a wrist watch each to two Sub-Inspectors and Rs. 200 to the men made by the Maharaja of Jeypore for services rendered in connexion with the disturbance caused by the Khonds on the reservation of forests.

(2) A sum of Rs. 350 offered by a private person in Kurnool for the successful detection of a burglary in which more than half the property was recovered. With the sanction of Government Rs. 140 was given to a Sub-Inspector, Rs. 100 to a head constable, Rs. 50 to five constables and Rs. 60 to two private individuals.

(3) Gold jewels not exceeding Rs. 200 given by a private individual to Inspector M.R.Ry. G. Subba Rao and two Sub-Inspectors for good work in a torch-light dacoity in Bellary district.

5. There were 3,419 head constables and 25,782 constables in the force on the last day of the year. Twenty-nine or 0·8 per cent of the former and 2,695 or 10·5 per cent of the latter were classed as illiterate.

Education:
Statement E, columns 24
and 25.

Mr. Rowlandson continued to be in charge of the school till 1st July when Mr. Mullaly succeeded him. The school recorded another year's useful work. One of the two probationary Deputy Superintendents who were in the school at the beginning of the year was posted to a district in March 1918 to undergo practical training. No gazetted officer was deputed to the school for training during the year.

Provincial Training
School, Vellore.

The maximum period of training of Sub-Inspectors in the school was raised from one to two years. According to this change, those who fail to pass the theoretical part of the final examination held at the end of the year are detained until they pass the subjects they failed in, the examinations being held every six months for the purpose.

There were 67 Sub-Inspectors on the rolls on the first day of the year, of whom 58 were selected from districts, 7 came from Madras City, 1 from Coorg and 1 from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. One Sub-Inspector of the district joined the school in January, 2 resigned and the probation of one of the district police and 1 of Madras City was terminated. Sixteen Sub-Inspectors including the one from Coorg failed to pass the final examination and were detained for further training. The remainder were sent out for practical training. A fresh batch of 31 Sub-Inspectors of the district police, 8 of Madras City and 1 of Coorg joined the school in October and 4 Sub-Inspectors of the district, 2 from Madras City and a Sergeant from Rāmnād joined later. Including those detained for further training there were 50 Sub-Inspectors of the district police, 10 of Madras City, 2 of Coorg and the Sergeant of Rāmnād under training on the last day of the year. Of the 50 Sub-Inspectors of the district police in the school 2 have passed the Intermediate examination, 1 the Matriculation and 47 hold the Secondary School Leaving Certificate. The Principal reports that the present batch of Sub-Inspectors are generally shaping well as regards smartness and manliness, but that their book work is disappointing owing to the very imperfect knowledge of English possessed by a large number.

Three Sub-Inspectors passed the elementary grade examination of the English shorthand held in October in the first class and 1 in the second class. One Sub-Inspector who appeared for the intermediate test in October passed in the first class. Fourteen Sub-Inspectors appeared in April for the advanced grade examination at 140 words a minute and all failed. Two appeared in June and passed, qualifying themselves for the monthly allowance of Rs. 10. Six Sub-Inspectors appeared in November and all passed. At the half-yearly examinations in Tamil and Telugu shorthand, for passing which a special monthly allowance of Rs. 10 is sanctioned, 4 Sub-Inspectors appeared in Tamil in April and failed, 1 Sub-Inspector appeared in June, 4 in October and 1 in November and all passed. Eight Sub-Inspectors appeared in Telugu in April and all of them passed at 60 words a minute and 6 of them at 70 words a minute and earned the special reward of Rs. 15. One Sub-Inspector passed the 60 words speed test in October and 7 in November. Of the latter 6 passed the higher speed test at 70 words a minute. The printing of the Kanarese Shorthand Manual is nearing completion, but its progress has been slow owing apparently to lack of type in the press.

Although instruction in shorthand has been in existence in the school for over ten years, it is remarkable that we have up to date failed to secure an adequate supply of qualified reporters. On more than one occasion the subject was made compulsory, but the result was unsatisfactory. Last year about 32 Sub-Inspectors who had previous knowledge of the art were selected for special training in the school. Thirty-one were there at the end of the year, 15 learning English shorthand, 9 Tamil and 7 Telugu, but some of them have since been sent back to their districts as unsuitable. The system now in use for providing shorthand reporters is now a proved failure, as any system must be, whereby it is sought to make one man do two men's work. The existing shorthand Sub-Inspector is supposed to do

any shorthand work required of him either in or out of his own district and look after a police station as well. He is often absent from his station for long periods, is constantly transferred and naturally earns no credit as a station-house officer. The whole staff of shorthand Sub-Inspectors are consequently discontented and inefficient. A shorthand reporter must be a specialist and, in the circumstances, the employment of a separate staff under a central control is the only remedy. Proposals to this end are now before Government.

Instruction in "First-aid to the injured", Riding and *Jiu Jitsu* continued to be imparted and a pass in the first-named subject has been made compulsory. Out of 61 Sub-Inspectors who appeared for the examination in "First-aid to the injured" only 7 were successful.

The police band continued to be efficient. Besides Sergeant Boston there were 24 men and 1 boy. Three engagements were secured during the year—two at Anantapur and one at Tirupati. Music to the value of £35 was ordered during the year. The closing balance of the band fund was Rs. 1,118-9-4.

The annual police conference and police sports were held as usual in January.

The lighting and sanitation of the Vellore fort were placed under the control of the Principal during the year, and the Civil Assistant Surgeon of the police hospital has been appointed Medical and Sanitary Officer under the administrative orders of the Principal.

As the buildings of the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, were required by the Military Department for the occupation of the troops, the school was closed in July and the recruits were sent back to their respective districts to be instructed at the district head-quarters schools. The other three Recruits' schools were working throughout the year. Instruction in "First-aid to the injured" could not be given in the Anantapur school for want of a medical officer and was irregular in the Coimbatore school owing to frequent changes of medical officers. Directly recruited head constables were sent to the schools for training and given special instruction. To encourage good shooting, money prizes for the first three winners at Rs. 3, 2 and 1 each, were started in the Vellore school. The schools were regularly inspected by the Deputy Inspectors-General.

The subjoined statement shows the number of recruits trained in each school and the number of prizes awarded:—

School.	Number who passed out during the year.	Number who received prizes		
		For good conduct (Rs. 2).	For obtaining high marks. First prize (75 per cent of the marks: Rs. 2).	Second prize (60 per cent of the marks: Rs. 1).
Vellore ...	395	275	21	41
Vizianagram ...	207	120	34	45
Coimbatore ...	373	237	31	79
Anantapur ...	251	123	41	60
Total ...	1,226	755	127	225

The number of recruits under training in the three schools at the end of the year was 538 inclusive of 22 head constables directly recruited. As in previous years, the recruits were trained at district head-quarters between the dates of enlistment and of despatch to the Recruits' school.

6. The cost of the department for the official year 1918-19 as worked out according to the information available up to date was Rs. 1,02,69,908. This figure is provisional and does not admit of definite comparison with that of the previous year.

Cost:
Statement D, columns
16 to 18.

Roughly, however, there was an increase of over two lakhs in the cost, the bulk of which was due to the grant of war allowance to all low-paid subordinates and, with effect from 1st January 1919, to the constabulary. I anticipate that the cost of the department which has been steadily rising during some years past will rise still higher in the years to come on account of the reforms which are still due. A scheme for the creation of additional subdivisional charges is already before Government. Our most urgent reform is the revision of the pay of the constabulary. Our clerical establishments are under-manned and under-paid and it will not do to overlook their legitimate requirements. All this means heavy expense. At the same time I cannot help thinking that the department is unnecessarily saddled with the cost of certain establishments which might with reason be debited to other heads. For instance, the settlements for the reformation of the criminal tribes and village establishments should not be a police charge. So also duties such as magistrate's orderly, process service, sub-jail guards, etc., can be performed by other agencies than the police and at a lower cost. An experimental scheme of replacing the police guard at sub-jails by warders is being tried in Coimbatore and Kurnool and I would recommend an extension of the scheme. There are objections to it but these are more or less sentimental, and do not upset the main argument that it is certainly unnecessary to pay a man as much for doing sub-jail guard duty as for the more responsible duties of an executive police officer. The elimination of these and similar items from the police budget would result in a much clearer estimate of the cost of true police work.

This question is bound up with that of the village police. These men are of little or no assistance to the regular police who are now saddled with duties which ought to be performed by the village organizations headed by the village magistrates. Such duties are the watching of bad characters and reporting their absence, the checking of criminals registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, the patrolling of village roads and the prevention of village crime. The ordinary village organizations cannot be trusted to perform any of these duties and if the regular police do not take them up the criminals speedily get out of hand.

7. There are some indications of more co-operation on the part of village magistrates, the result of a prompter appreciation of their services by police officers in the higher ranks which I hope will steadily grow. The number of village officers rewarded during the year was 941 as against 752, and the amount of rewards was Rs. 7,758 as against Rs. 5,590. Of this number rewarded, 525 were village magistrates who received Rs. 4,847. The amount disbursed in Coimbatore was again the largest (Rs. 2,721 against Rs. 1,801) as also the number of recipients. Village visiting by officers of all ranks is a very important duty and I am not satisfied that it is well performed at present. Gazetted officers should set the example by themselves spending as much time as possible in villages in their jurisdiction and instructions to this effect have been issued to all officers.

Village officers who misbehaved or neglected their police duties were duly reported to the Revenue authorities.

Several instances of creditable work by village officers have been reported, and in all cases suitable rewards were given. In Chingleput district a village magistrate displayed considerable courage in arresting a man who after murdering his wife was parading the streets with her head in one hand and a sickle in the other.

Some progress was made in regard to providing ghat talaiyaris with huts and lands for cultivation. The reports on ghat talaiyaris from districts in which they are employed are generally favourable, but they are very poorly paid and unless they are given land on the spot they cannot be expected to be of much assistance.

8. The reserves were generally kept up to strength and in an efficient condition. Drill and discipline were satisfactory, but there has been a serious deterioration in the personnel, particularly the Sergeants, owing to war conditions. In districts from which men were

deputed for duty at the Cordite Factory guard in the Nilgiris, Superintendents experienced difficulty in replacing the men sent out. The system of drawing men from other reserves for this duty is doing the reserves much harm and a separate reserve in the Nilgiris will probably have to be formed. About 50 per cent of the reserve at Trichinopoly are not provided with quarters and the men are scattered about in rented houses—a condition which tells on efficiency. The unhealthiness of Chodavaram in Gōdāvari district keeps the reserve there in a chronic state of inefficiency. Proposals for its transfer to Rajahmundry or Cocanada will shortly be submitted to Government. All but the Bellary reserve were mobilized and the orders regarding mobilization were carried out. In addition special mobilization was carried out in many districts on account of the synchronization of the Muharram and Dasara festivals and the disturbed condition of the country due to high prices. Instruction in Swedish drill, "First-aid to the injured" and signalling is being given. Detachments of reserves from other districts were sent to Cuddapah and Kurnool to keep order during the Muharram and Dasara festivals and parties were deputed to various centres to prevent disturbances.

9. There was no change in the mileage under the jurisdiction of the two Superintendents of the Railway Police. Owing to the removal of the Guntakal-Tenali line the strength of the Madras Railway Police was reduced by one head constable. Vacancies at the end of the year numbered 35 of which many have since been filled up. No illiterates were enlisted. Crime increased chiefly under the head of theft. Thefts of railway materials were numerous, but they were kept down on the South Indian Railway by a system of armed patrols at various centres and joint checking of carriage fittings by the Railway Police and the railway staff. By means of efficient patrols on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway thefts in goods sheds and station yards were put down. Though a larger amount of property was lost the proportion recovered was higher. Crime was well handled and detection showed an improvement. Railway authorities continued to exercise greater care and discrimination in preferring complaints of shortages and there was a further satisfactory decline in the number of complaints (425 against 603). The system of independent seal-checking of wagons by the Railway Police, Madras, is working satisfactorily and facilitates the localization of thefts from goods trains. Two sealed cash bags containing two days' collections amounting to Rs. 2,780-2-6 secured in the cash chest in the booking office at Mangalore railway station were reported missing. The case was not detected.

There were only three attempts to derail trains. The number of cases of stone-throwing was 33 against 32 of the previous year. Two cases ended in conviction, one being a case of 1917 in which the accused, a boy, was fined Rs. 10 by the Sessions Judge, South Malabar.

Collisions and derailments numbered 13 each. A passenger train was derailed between Silaiman and Tiruppurvanam railway stations on 3rd September 1918 owing to the removal of a thirty-foot rail. The engine tender and a V.T. carriage behind it capsized and two more carriages behind were derailed. There was no loss of life or serious injury to person or property. In spite of searching inquiries and the offer of liberal rewards the case remains undetected. A collision of a goods train with a passenger train at Kovvur on 27th September 1918 resulted in five passengers receiving serious injuries. The occurrence was due to disobedience of railway rules and the stationmaster and the jamadar were prosecuted. The former was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 and the latter to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

The number of persons run over by trains and killed decreased (177 against 213). In one case a fireman of a goods train and in another an Anglo-Indian driver of a passenger train, while jumping out of a moving train, fell between the platform and the line and were fatally injured.

The relations between the Railway Police and the railway staff on the one hand and the district police on the other continued to be generally harmonious.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

10. The economic conditions of the year were most unfavourable. The General character of the monsoon failed or was untimely. Prices of all articles rose steadily and, as the year advanced, there was keen distress among the lower classes, which culminated in many places in food riots. During the latter half of the year a pandemic of influenza swept the country causing terrible mortality and was followed by other diseases, e.g., smallpox and cholera. In these circumstances it is not surprising that there was an abnormal increase of crime which reached a level unsurpassed during the last forty years. Appended is a statement giving prices of foodstuffs during the past five years:—

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (true cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1914	7.7	13.5	18.8	34,665
1915	8.2	14.8	15.0	36,089
1916	7.8	14.5	14.8	35,660
1917	7.8	12.6	14.0	36,960
1918	6.9	9.9	12.0	42,956

11. True cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances numbered 59,804 as against 53,324 in the previous year. The increase occurred in all but a few districts and was primarily due to high prices and scarcity of foodstuffs and clothing which drove many of the lower classes, harmless in normal times, to crime. The largest number of cases (4,626) was reported from Kistna where also the increase was heaviest. Other districts which returned noticeably heavy crime figures were Gōdāvari (3,951), Madura (3,551) and South Arcot (3,351). The districts which showed a large increase were Gōdāvari (+710), Madras City (+665), Kurnool (+592), Guntūr (+452), and South Arcot (+428). On the other hand, the Railway Police, Trichinopoly, and Rāmnād showed a satisfactory decrease, which in the latter district is attributed to the institution of a system of village patrols during dark nights and the effective surveillance kept over criminal classes and in the former to the sending out of regular armed patrols on the line at various places. The figures for Trichinopoly do not admit of comparison, as the Namakkal taluk was transferred to Salem during the year.

12. A map showing the local distribution of serious offences against person and property is prefixed to this report. The total number of such cases was 23,733 or 2,514 more than in the previous year, the ratio being one case to every 1,744 persons as against one case to every 1,950 persons. Besides Madras City, Kistna, Guntūr, Kurnool and Madura which again figured as the most criminal districts, Gōdāvari, Nellore, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Rāmnād and the Nilgiris came under that category. The average proportion was exceeded in four other districts.

13. Statistics of grave crime for the past three years are given in the subjoined statement. Grave crime rose from 36,960 to 42,956. There was an increase under all heads, more especially under house-breakings and thefts, and it occurred in the same districts as those in which there was an increase in total cognizable crime. In Kurnool, however, the increase was also under dacoities.

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1918. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder, 302, 303, 396, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 395, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.			Robbery, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.			House-breaking, 449 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.		
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Madras City	4	8	8	1	15	15	7	7	7	313	449	525	1,273	1,362	1,756	13	10	12	1,610	1,894	2,313
Gaujam	26	18	25	8	9	10	10	10	10	417	390	493	800	705	838	88	64	61	1,366	1,191	1,452
Vinayakam	22	25	13	8	14	15	10	10	10	239	296	366	631	597	711	78	68	73	1,100	1,014	1,228
Jeyore	10	13	12	3	23	23	7	7	7	216	293	366	141	171	195	104	104	99	488	594	634
Gōdāvari	36	23	24	12	23	23	7	7	7	497	578	713	1,130	1,477	1,870	77	117	145	1,814	2,314	2,551
Kistna	22	23	24	17	23	23	7	7	7	717	923	1,135	1,268	1,477	1,870	142	219	329	2,200	2,703	3,551
Guntūr	23	23	24	13	23	23	7	7	7	537	721	813	1,130	1,477	1,870	135	135	190	1,917	1,917	2,365
Nellore	31	18	34	30	50	50	7	7	7	516	498	555	670	684	840	187	84	108	1,443	1,378	1,631
Kurnool	40	37	53	41	197	197	7	7	7	356	555	555	670	684	840	187	84	108	1,443	1,378	1,631
Bellary	33	41	40	21	70	70	7	7	7	373	314	314	373	273	357	59	61	79	654	747	1,888
Anantapur	20	27	24	25	70	70	7	7	7	278	239	239	301	301	352	78	86	73	773	692	902
Cuddapah	32	49	30	19	73	73	7	7	7	283	301	301	301	301	352	81	86	42	568	693	902
Chittoor	24	24	20	19	23	23	7	7	7	485	494	449	485	445	552	157	96	104	1,213	984	1,154
North Arcot	21	26	20	19	23	23	7	7	7	513	485	449	560	756	860	158	105	145	1,618	1,337	1,527
Chingleput	8	14	15	13	24	24	7	7	7	339	339	339	560	603	667	123	80	73	1,043	977	1,127
South Arcot	9	18	15	13	24	24	7	7	7	339	339	339	560	603	667	123	80	73	1,043	977	1,127
Tanjore	18	20	20	12	24	24	7	7	7	696	696	696	1,141	1,141	1,226	246	274	353	2,339	2,057	2,411
Trichinopoly	28	31	22	12	24	24	7	7	7	727	727	727	1,141	1,141	1,226	180	143	149	1,430	1,394	1,478
Madura	34	36	22	12	24	24	7	7	7	878	806	806	696	696	861	237	191	152	1,573	1,293	1,523
Rāmnād	80	37	46	12	24	24	7	7	7	301	384	384	301	384	441	128	150	114	1,023	1,180	1,278
Tinnevely	31	40	40	12	24	24	7	7	7	482	482	482	571	571	628	198	225	171	1,364	1,579	1,859
Salem	52	94	93	12	24	24	7	7	7	495	495	495	571	571	628	278	244	235	1,471	1,609	1,871
Coimbatore	94	94	93	12	24	24	7	7	7	495	495	495	571	571	628	278	244	235	1,471	1,609	1,871
The Nilgiris	1	1	1	10	10	10	7	7	7	34	34	34	121	135	172	2	1	3	1,160	1,160	1,252
South Malabar	637	637	637	10	10	10	7	7	7	660	660	660	457	457	619	139	188	191	1,160	1,160	1,252
North Malabar	15	20	20	10	10	10	7	7	7	157	157	157	190	176	181	31	32	26	406	402	431
South Kanara	15	20	20	10	10	10	7	7	7	149	149	149	417	386	403	28	25	31	604	592	656
The Railway Police,	687	738	738	10	10	10	7	7	7	10	10	10	1,001	1,229	1,468	...	...	...	1,014	1,250	1,505
Madras	687	738	738	10	10	10	7	7	7	10	10	10	1,001	1,229	1,468	...	...	...	1,014	1,250	1,505
The Railway Police,	687	738	738	10	10	10	7	7	7	10	10	10	1,001	1,229	1,468	...	...	...	1,014	1,250	1,505
Trichinopoly	687	738	738	10	10	10	7	7	7	10	10	10	1,001	1,229	1,468	...	...	...	1,014	1,250	1,505
Total	687	738	738	10	10	10	7	7	7	10	10	10	1,001	1,229	1,468	3,936	3,433	3,891	35,660	36,960	42,956

14. Murders again rose, the number being 893 against 728 and beating all past record. Coimbatore as usual occupied the premier place with Madura as second. Cuddapah came next and was closely followed by Salem. Other districts in which murders were numerous were Kurnool, Guntūr and Rāmnād. There was a marked increase in Madura and Salem. Considering the nature of these two districts it was hardly to be expected that they would maintain the good record of the previous year or two for long and the increase during the year under report only shows a reversion to their former state. In most of the districts named above, party feeling runs high and slight causes lead to bloodshed and murder. In Madura for example one of two families at feud for a long time abused the other over the loss of some sheep. Two of the latter, brothers, rushed out and murdered four of their enemies. In Cuddapah two members of one party were murdered in broad daylight by those of the opposite party in revenge for a triple murder committed in 1914, and in another case a fight between the partisans of two rival gingers resulted in the death of four on one side and two on the other.

A large proportion of murders is due to causes connected with sexual relations. In Cuddapah a young wife throttled her old husband because the latter was well disposed towards his daughter by his first wife. In North Arcot a carpenter killed his wife and his mother-in-law as the former refused to yield to his sexual desire and the latter interceded for the wife. In Salem an outraged husband, on seeing his wife and his friend together in bed, killed the man with a knife. In a polyandric family in South Malabar in which two brothers had married a common wife, the elder suspecting that the woman loved his younger brother better than himself, murdered her in her sleep. In Cuddapah a murder resulted from an unnatural offence.

Two cases which created some local sensation occurred in Guntūr and South Arcot. In the former a leading vakil with the help of a confederate murdered a temple clerk who would not allow the vakil to have his own way in respect of the leasing out of the temple lands. The guilt of the accomplice was established by means of two telegrams sent by him in regard to the crime. Both were transported for life. In South Arcot an ex-servant of an influential vakil was beaten to death by two persons hired for the purpose by the vakil's wife. It would appear that there existed criminal intimacy between the deceased and the woman and the man who was in possession of certain of her letters to him was levying blackmail. The case was under trial at the end of the year.

The following cases also deserve mention :—

Owing to poverty a man in Guntūr threw his two children and himself into a well and all three died. For the same reason a woman in Tinnevely threw her child into a tank and attempted suicide.

In Ganjām district the patro of Godra beat a woman to death on the suspicion that she caused the death of his daughter by sorcery. He was awarded five years' rigorous imprisonment.

In Madura a son, when pressed by his father to marry the elder of two girls of his relations and under his protection, refused to do so and with the help of two others cut the throats of the two girls and also of their brother to betray. The case failed as the only eyewitness turned hostile.

For the sake of jewels, in Nellore, a woman decoyed a girl away and threw her into a channel and, in Tanjore, a youth of twenty years murdered a lad of twelve years. Both were transported for life.

To bring an enemy into trouble a woman in Anantapur murdered an eight-year old girl in a bathing enclosure and set up the story that she had been murdered by her husband's relations as a sacrifice for tracing hidden treasure. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

In Tanjore two little boys, ten and eight years old, respectively, quarrelled over a cake. The elder threw the younger into a tank close by and drowned him. This juvenile criminal was sent to the Reformatory for seven years.

15. There were six cases in which women were found guilty of murdering their children. A barber woman in Gōdāvari tired of life jumped into a well with her child. The child died, but the woman who was found clinging to a support was rescued. She was sentenced to transportation. In a case in Anantapur a woman threw her children into a well in order to facilitate her eloping with her paramour. She was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. In three cases which occurred in the districts of North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely, the culprits were widows who killed their illegitimate new-born children. All three were sentenced to transportation, but Government commuted the sentence into rigorous imprisonment for five years in one and two years in the others. A woman in Coimbatore who had deserted her husband and wanted to marry again threw her child into a well. She was sentenced to transportation.

16. The conditions of the year were such that considerable apprehension was felt about the maintenance of the public peace, and the police had an anxious time. The Muharram and Dasara festivals again synchronized during the year, but, thanks to the timely precautions taken by the police and the magistracy, the two festivals passed off smoothly. The economic situation kept the country in a state of continuous ferment and popular risings took place in no less than twenty-two districts in September. Most of these were small disturbances in which the hungry populace turned out to plunder granaries and shops and they were promptly quelled by the police. In Madras City the disturbances were on a large scale and affected most parts of the City lasting for about three days. Damage to the extent of Rs. 24,000 (excluding the building adjoining the Moore Market which was burnt down) was caused by the looters who consisted mostly of labourers and mill hands. The City was in a state of panic and military pickets had to be posted in different parts. The Police of all ranks did very good work in this crisis and Mr. Magistrate's handling of the situation deserves high praise. It was due to the personal exertions of himself and his officers and timely arrangements that the disturbances did not assume more serious proportions. Several influential gentlemen came forward to help in allaying the popular excitement by arranging for the sale of rice to the poor at reduced prices. One hundred and eighty-three persons were charged for rioting, of whom one hundred and nineteen were convicted and sentenced to fine or imprisonment or both. Other places where looting was serious were Conjeeveram and Sulerpet (Nellore district). At Conjeeveram the mob numbering about 2,000 attacked on the 10th September the railway station in which rice bags had been stored and carried away about 300 bags besides damaging some station property. The Deputy Magistrate who was on the spot was obliged to open fire and the crowd dispersed. There were no casualties. The following morning, however, they again went to the railway station and attacked a party of Railway Volunteers who had just arrived to guard the premises. The volunteers used their firearms in self-defence. Three of the rioters were killed and the mob then dispersed. At Sulerpet what might have been a serious riot was averted by the plucky conduct of Inspector M.R.Ry. R. Jagannatha Rao. On the 11th September about 500 men collected together in a tope with the object of burning the bazaars. The Sub-Magistrate with the help of a few local police succeeded in keeping the mob in check for a time. When the Inspector with only two constables of the reserve, the mob, finding that they were numbered only a few men, attacked them. The policemen received some injury and had to retire into a neighbouring hut. The Inspector who was left alone with the mob, seized a carbine and fired four shots into the crowd wounding three. The crowd then dispersed. One of the three wounded persons died subsequently.

By far the most serious riot of the year occurred on the 17th September at Kamudi in Rāmnād district. The riot was a recrudescence of the longstanding antagonism between the Maravars and the Shanars, and its immediate cause is said to have been the rough handling of a Maravan by a few Shanars at the market for refusing to move from the place where he was selling paddy and the seizure and molestation of a Marava woman by the Shanars some days before.

Ill-feeling grew, but there was no reason to apprehend an organized rising and as a precautionary measure a party of one head constable and fifteen constables of the Sivakasi Special Force was detailed to Kamudi to preserve order. On the morning of the riot a large body of Maravars from various villages suddenly mustered in the south-east of the village with the intention of attacking the Shanars. The Special Force men with two local constables proceeded to the place and were asked by the Maravars to go back as their business was with the Shanars and not with the police. The police stood their ground and when the rioters grew mutinous some of the constables asked the head constable to permit them to open fire as their lives were in danger, but he forbade them to do so apparently under a misapprehension that no mob-firing could be resorted to without a magistrate's orders. Nevertheless a few shots were fired as the crowd closed in on the party, but it was then too late. The head constable, who fearlessly stuck to his post and faced the angry mob, and four constables were severely injured and left for dead in the field. The rest got away more or less injured and carried news to the station. The mob then passed on to the bazaar street setting fire to shops, houses, sheepfolds, carts and everything in their way. Twenty-one houses and sixteen shops were destroyed and damage to the extent of Rs. 15,000 caused. Meanwhile a local head constable who had just then returned to the station proceeded to the scene of offence with another small party from Sivakasi and fired on the mob. This was effective. The rioters lost their courage and fled in all directions carrying the wounded and the dead. The number of deaths among them is not known. The Special Force head constable and a constable who had been severely handled in the earlier part of the affair died of the injuries on reaching the hospital. On receipt of telegraphic information, the District Magistrate and the Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge were on the scene at 2 a.m. the next day and a party of reserve police arrived at 6 a.m. and order was restored at Kamudi. The Maravars, however, for some weeks after carried on a campaign of terrorism and extortion in other villages and it was only with the help of the Military and a large body of police that order was restored and a number of arrests were made. A hundred persons are now under trial in these cases. Owing to the disturbed condition of the area and the unlikelihood of the feud between the two rival communities dying out, a punitive police force of one Inspector, one Sergeant, five head constables and fifty constables was established at Kamudi. The conduct of the deceased head constable in choosing to face death in preference to what he believed to be a breach of discipline was beyond all praise. The families of both the deceased men have since been granted an extraordinary pension by the Government. The head constable who ventured out later and dispersed the rioters was promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector.

During the trial of one Dr. P. Varadarajulu Nayudu for sedition in Madura in September there was considerable unrest among the people. The trial created a sensation and thousands of people thronged the court premises. On the 26th the popular feeling was exhibited in the shape of hooting and shouting on the arrival of the District Magistrate and stones were pelted at the Superintendent of Police. On the 27th the crowd was as on the previous day large and became unruly at about 2 p.m. The Reserve Inspector who was on duty with a strong contingent of reserve police pushed back the crowd and formed a cordon about fifty yards from the court-house. When the court rose for the day and the accused appeared, the crowd rushed the police cordon and many of the constables were hit by stones. The situation having become serious, the Superintendent of Police ordered the men to close and sent a message to the Deputy Magistrate. The Reserve Inspector gave the order "Mob-firing close." A shot was fired by a rear rank man who lost his head and killed a constable in the front rank. The other men then fired and a boy of the Sourashtra caste was wounded and died subsequently. The crowd retreated beyond the court compound and continued pelting stones. The District Magistrate on hearing the shots galloped to the scene and his horse was hit once or twice. A detachment of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles arrived soon after and also some Indian troops, but it was not necessary to use them. The District Magistrate rode out towards the crowd and

induced them to disperse. A full inquiry was held by the District Magistrate into this incident and the conclusion arrived at by him was that the first shot was accidental and that the other constables hearing it thought that the order to fire had been given.

The village of Kalnad in South Kanara district was the scene of a disturbance on 12th March 1918. It is an annual custom in the temple at Chandragiri that the god should go in procession to a village $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant and return a few days later. In 1918 the date of the outward procession fell on the 3rd March and the return procession on the 12th. On the 3rd the procession was intercepted by some Mappillas when it approached a mosque and the music was forcibly stopped. As trouble was apprehended on the return journey, both the Hindus and the Mappillas complained to the authorities, the former asking for police protection and the latter protesting against the use of music by the former. After a full inquiry, orders were passed fixing the time for the procession and the local Sub-Magistrate and the Inspector of Police with a party of police remained on duty during the progress of the procession. As it approached the mosque the Mappillas who had gathered in numbers showed signs of aggressiveness. The procession was then stopped and the Inspector sent for both the priest of the mosque and the temple manager. After consultation the latter was persuaded to dispense with the music, but as he was returning to join the procession a number of Mappillas fell on him. The Inspector went to his rescue and was also attacked. Both fell unconscious. The Mappillas then attacked the police, three of whom received injuries. In the meantime seeing the Inspector unconscious and taking him for dead a constable fired three shots at the Mappillas who immediately withdrew to the mosque and threw stones from inside. The procession then passed on its way. Two Mappillas died on the spot and two later in the hospital. The temple manager also succumbed to his injuries subsequently. The riot is attributed to some private land dispute and not to any longstanding religious antagonism. Seventeen Mappillas were charged for rioting, of whom one died, two were discharged, and of the rest eleven were sentenced to fine and the others to various terms of imprisonment.

17. Dacoities and robberies numbered 879 and 1,052, respectively, against 424 and 890 in the previous year. For the most part the increase in dacoity and robbery was undoubtedly due to high prices which drove the poorer classes to crime. In Kurnool, however, which contributed 197 cases to the total the criminal classes of Chentsus and Donga Woddars were unusually active. This was partly due to the absence on leave or on other duty of Mr. Saunders, the officer on special duty for reforming the Chentsus and the want of employment at the Siddapuram settlement for Donga Woddars. Other districts where the increase was large were Bellary, Anantapur, Salem and Rāmnād. In Salem a local gang, since brought to book, was at work and in Rāmnād the Maravar-Shanar disturbances towards the close of the year accounted for a large number of cases. In Tinnevely there was less violent crime than in the previous year and the decrease is attributed to the action taken against three gangs. The extension of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act against the Maravars during the year will, it is hoped, have further beneficial results. In Kistna efficient patrols kept down highway robberies.

The Rajus of Pippara village in Kistna, 200 in number, with tom-toms and torches attacked the house of a money-lender and carried off property worth Rs. 20,126. Eleven men were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. An almost equally big haul was secured by a gang of 14 Mappilla dacoits in South Malabar who raided the house of three Brahman bankers in Angadipuram. Rs. 8,911 were recovered and all the accused got five years' rigorous imprisonment. An armed gang of Yerukalas and Muhammadans headed by the notorious Shaikh Husain, which operated in the three districts of Guntūr, Nellore and Kurnool, waylaid about 200 persons in Kurnool. Among the sufferers were a forest ranger who lost Government cash and private property amounting to Rs. 500 and a deputy ranger who lost a gun with cartridges. One of the gang, a Yerukala, was arrested with some property by the combined efforts of a village magistrate and the police and was sentenced to transportation for life.

About 30 Yerukalas attacked the high road patrol constables and a ghat talaiyari on the Sidhout-Badvel road in Cuddapah, broke the talaiyari's leg and robbed the constable of his carbine. The case was reported undetectable. In another case in the same district a gang waylaid the carts carrying property of the Deputy Magistrate and the Subdivisional officer of the Public Works Department and carried away Rs. 300 worth of property including the revolver of the Deputy Magistrate. The case is under investigation.

A notorious bad character of North Arcot with six confrères robbed a number of persons in broad daylight, throwing chilly powder into the victims' eyes. He was arrested and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 700.

18. House-breakings rose by 1,448, the number being 13,146 against 11,698. The largest number was in Kistna (1,135), with the largest increase (+ 212). Rāmnād and Coimbatore showed a satisfactory drop, the other districts showing a decrease being North Malabar (—18) and Salem (—1). All the rest showed an increase. In Kistna the increase was due to the inroads of wandering criminals, absconders from the Sitanagaram criminal settlement, and Woddars and Yerukalas from Guntūr and the Hyderabad territory. The efficient watch kept over registered members of criminal tribes and systematic patrol of villages effected a reduction in Rāmnād. The number of auger-boring burglaries peculiar to Tinnevely district fell owing to the registration under the Criminal Tribes Act of Koravas of this and Rāmnād districts. Good work in rounding up three gangs and binding over receivers resulted in keeping down burglaries in Jeypore. The breaking up of a gang of Konda Doras in Vizagapatam was a good piece of work. In arresting the gang the police opened fire in self-defence and the leader succumbed to the injuries.

19. A further marked increase occurred in thefts, 23,095 against 19,737. Railway Police, Trichinopoly, Rāmnād and Trichinopoly returned a decrease. The rest, excepting South Malabar, where the figure was the same as in the previous year, showed an increase which was considerable in Kistna (+ 545). In Madras City, Gōdāvari, Railway Police, Madras, Kurnool and Guntūr the increase was large.

Among cases in which the value of property stolen was considerable the thefts of jewellery belonging to the Vizianagram Samastanam and the Zamin-darni of Taria deserve mention. In the former the property which included a diamond necklace was worth Rs. 1,38,050 and in the latter Rs. 35,634. Both cases were detected and almost all the property was recovered. A dismissed servant of Mrs. Weborney of the Kotagiri Hotel robbed her of property valued at Rupees 13,500. The prompt action of the police resulted in the recovery of all the property and the robber's conviction.

20. The high price of hides tended to an increase in cattle-thefts which rose to 3,891 from 3,483. Nine districts showed a decrease and eighteen including Madras City an increase which was considerable in Salem and Kistna. The branding system was introduced in the Pārvatipuram subdivision during the year, but it has not had time to produce any appreciable effect, while in Salem it was discontinued as ineffective. The apprehension of a gang and the conviction of a wealthy trader in hides inside the Bastar State diminished cattle-thefts in parts of Jeypore where the system of branding skins is said to act as a deterrent against such thefts. In Kistna district some local Madigas turned cattle-thieves and in South Arcot, where the number of cattle-thefts was large, absconding members of Veppur Paraiyas and Vellayankuppam Padayachis freely took to stealing cattle. The number reported in Madura, though the largest, was less than in the previous year. There is reason to believe that this crime is not fully reported, as both in this and the neighbouring districts the "tuppu kuli" system of blackmail has not died out. Cattle-branding was not carried on on a large scale, but the system is of doubtful utility.

The number of cattle-poisoning cases fell to 30 from 46. The largest number was returned by Kistna (7 cases).

21. Twenty-five true cases of coining were dealt with in the year against 3 in the previous year and seven ended in conviction. A man in Gōdāvari district manufactured two-anna pieces and got his son to utter them. Both are under trial.

22. The only case worth mention is that in which one Ramachandra Rao c Tanjore gave out that he was a Prince of Tanjore and obtained goods worth Rs. 1,002-2-6 from Messrs. Spencer & Co. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in addition to fine.

23. The only case of sedition was against Dr. P. Varadarajulu Nayud who delivered a series of lectures at Madura in August during the strike at the Madura Mills, in the course of which he made certain seditious statements. He was prosecuted and sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment by the Divisional Magistrate, Madura, but the conviction and sentence were reversed by the High Court on the technical ground that the requisite sanction for prosecution had not been proved. In setting aside the conviction and sentence the Chief Justice observed: "I do so with great reluctance as the point in no way affects the merits of the case. The law leaves us no alternative."

24. A clerk of the Treasury Deputy Collector's office, Tanjore, fabricated an application for repayment of a deposit of Rs. 450 by a fictitious Local Fund contractor, endorsed it to himself and obtained payment. He was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 500.

A copyist-examiner of the Collector's office, Trichinopoly, who was in the habit of collecting more money than was due from parties and misappropriating the excess, set fire to certain records in the office in order to destroy evidence against himself in a departmental inquiry. The police who observed the smoke hastened to the spot and finding the records in one of the rooms on fire promptly put it out. The man was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

25. There were 30 cases of justifiable homicide. Fifteen were caused by private individuals in self-defence and 15, inclusive of one in the Sulturpet riot and four in Kalnad riot referred to in paragraph 16 supra, by the police in the execution of their duty. Deaths from drowning disclosing culpable negligence were few. In one case in Madras City a man was convicted for negligence and another is pending trial in Jeypore district. In several districts owners of wells were warned to have them properly fenced.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

26. Notwithstanding the increase of crime, the proportion of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and cases in which the police abstained from investigation, which ended in conviction to those disposed of during the year was the same as in the previous year, i.e., 31.1 per cent. Considering the general character of the year these results cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. The final year of the war imposed upon all ranks of the police a severe strain of extraneous duties and a depleted staff was called upon to face a heavy outburst of crime. That they stood the test fairly well and that detection did not deteriorate in the circumstances are points which must be laid to the credit. The worst results were shown by Madura, followed by Rāmnād and Tinnevely. These three districts are much alike and in a country where the "tuppu kuli" system is so common the police have an uphill task in the detection of crime. Next to them came Nellore and Kurnool, both of which are subject to constant depredations by criminal gangs from across the frontier, to trace who

it is always difficult. Guntūr and Kistna are two other districts where similar conditions exist, but, although they showed a low percentage, there was an improvement which I attribute to the special measures devised for dealing with crime. Turning to the brighter side, the best record was produced by Chingleput, where there has been a steady advance for some years, due no doubt to improved working. In Vizagapatam, North Arcot and Jeypore also the results were good. In Vizagapatam crime is light and in Jeypore local conditions are favourable to detection. The improvement in Jeypore, however, is marked and is I am sure due to Mr. Sweney's energy. Coimbatore and the Nilgiris are two more districts which returned high percentages, but in the latter there was a marked falling off. This I consider is due to considerable changes in the subordinate staff.

The work of Sub-Inspectors continues to be favourably reported on on the whole. Their defects, however, continue and are chiefly the lack of initiative and inability to collect information. In districts such as Jeypore, Kistna and Nellore, where the Superintendents have taken pains to instruct and guide them, a substantial improvement has been noticed and this proves what superior officers can do in this respect. At the same time there is a limit to what they can do and if to-day our progress has not been sufficiently good and our detective results poor, the fault certainly does not lie with the superior officers of any rank. It lies with the system, developed in consequence of the re-organization, which has led the Circle Inspector to imagine that he is not responsible for the crime in his jurisdiction, as a result of which he exercises no control over the investigations performed by his Sub-Inspectors and takes practically no interest whatever in the prevention and detection of crime. The dictum of the Police Commission that the Circle Inspector should not ordinarily be an investigating officer is no doubt sound so far as it goes, but it cannot justify his assuming, as he now does, an attitude of absolute irresponsibility. A Circle Inspector is as responsible for the criminal administration of his circle as a Superintendent is for that of his district, and it is his duty to visit the scene of every important crime, study its characteristics, and not only advise the Sub-Inspector but also to co-ordinate all information available throughout the whole of his, and other, circles. This function of the Circle Inspector was overlooked to such an extent that at one time an opinion prevailed in some quarters that he was a superfluity and it was this idea that gave birth to the experimental schemes introduced in the districts of Trichinopoly, Kurnool and Coimbatore. The schemes have failed and the necessity for the Circle Inspector has been proved. It is therefore necessary that his functions should be more clearly understood and certain changes in the orders have been effected in the current year. It is my hope that these changes will effect a considerable improvement. There is no doubt that the mistakes which have been made have had a bad effect on the personnel of the whole rank. Many of the older men have lapsed into a state of apathy from which they are with difficulty aroused, and the younger men have grown up with false ideas of their position and duties and have dropped into habits which it will be difficult to throw off. It is therefore unlikely that any very marked improvement can take place at once; but the above orders and a special scrutiny which is being made of individual Inspector's work, will probably do a good deal.

The power to refuse investigation under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, was more freely exercised and the number of complaints so dealt with was 5,290 or 9.2 per cent out of a total of 57,612 cases under classes I to V reported during the year. The percentages for the three preceding years were 7.9, 6.6 and 4.4 respectively. Most districts showed an improvement. The percentage was again highest in Salem and in Rāmnād, South Kanara, South Malabar, North Malabar, Tanjore and Jeypore it was appreciably high. I have analysed the classes of offences in which the police abstained from investigation and find that the highest percentages of refusals were in complaints of hurt, a compoundable offence, and theft. These statistics indicate that the police exercised their discretion judiciously and well. There is no doubt scope for a more extensive use of the powers, but progress should be under proper safeguards and can only be gradual.

Cases in which investigation was refused: Statement A-1, columns 5 and 6.

There was a satisfactory fall in the number of cases referred to the police by magistrates under section 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Out of 1,600 cases referred as against 2,006 in the previous year, 1,491 were cognizable and 109 non-cognizable and 1,103 of these cases were referred back by the police as false. In North Arcot, Tanjore and South Arcot the number of references continued to be high, though in the first two districts there was an appreciable reduction. In South Arcot the number remained practically the same. There was a marked improvement in Madura and Trichinopoly due to the special instructions issued on the subject by the District Magistrates to whom instances of unnecessary references were reported.

Out of 291 sessions held during the year in the mufassal as against 299 in 1917, 49 were attended by the Superintendents, 39 by their Personal Assistants and 89 by the Subdivisional officers, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 76, 47 and 112. The comparatively smaller attendance during the year was due to officers being occupied on other duties in connexion with the volume of crime, the war and other abnormal conditions. I am satisfied that officers are fully alive to the importance of this branch of their duties and that the meagre attendance at sessions was due to circumstances beyond their control. In Madras City both the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners attended all the four sessions held.

27. A comparative statement showing the amount of property lost and recovered during the last three years is given below:—

Property lost and recovered. (Police cases.)

District.	1916.			1917.			1918.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
Madras City	Rs. 1,31,270	Rs. 44,528	34.0	Rs. 2,06,664	Rs. 38,707	18.7	Rs. 2,33,012	Rs. 44,417	19.1	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' case—Rs. 15,575.
Ganjām	54,244	16,817	31.0	48,998	12,227	25.0	1,15,745	50,065	43.3	
Vizagapatam	68,278	7,585	11.1	72,331	27,552	38.1	2,96,582	1,72,732	58.2	
Jeypore	27,865	8,264	29.7	20,505	4,612	22.5	22,538	5,276	23.4	
Godāvari	1,74,897	18,265	10.4	1,48,028	30,640	20.6	1,75,343	26,180	14.9	
Kistna	1,88,270	25,560	13.5	1,58,259	28,428	18.0	3,04,039	47,385	15.6	
Guntur	79,114	9,465	12.0	97,150	16,221	16.7	1,38,678	19,657	14.2	
Nellore	1,04,427	13,977	13.4	84,781	10,492	12.4	1,25,208	18,573	14.8	
Kurnool	94,631	8,093	8.6	1,08,013	13,335	12.3	2,36,083	25,866	11.0	
Bellary	64,536	12,759	19.8	92,092	27,562	29.9	1,33,953	28,528	21.3	
Anantapur	41,549	8,201	19.7	68,408	16,007	23.5	89,288	15,332	17.7	
Cuddapah	47,973	8,190	17.1	54,655	9,424	17.2	85,605	18,267	21.5	
Chittoor	53,803	7,636	14.3	68,065	7,250	10.7	71,841	14,442	20.2	
North Arcot	1,03,167	41,337	40.1	59,524	15,601	26.2	75,794	22,648	29.9	
Chingleput	44,798	15,344	34.3	41,367	10,873	26.3	56,492	11,101	19.7	
South Arcot	94,622	28,126	29.7	64,645	18,863	29.2	94,582	21,667	22.9	
Tanjore	1,04,527	21,810	20.9	1,10,418	28,476	25.8	1,78,607	52,894	29.6	
Trichinopoly	92,332	18,726	20.3	75,420	18,728	24.8	95,936	20,352	21.2	
Madura	1,20,333	15,300	12.7	1,20,707	24,578	20.4	1,51,903	21,171	13.9	
Rāmnād	1,10,763	25,867	23.4	86,093	19,886	23.1	99,527	18,969	19.1	
Tinnevely	94,140	16,556	17.6	1,59,609	9,397	5.9	1,24,659	15,143	12.1	
Salem	65,118	8,947	13.7	64,763	13,527	20.9	78,817	21,942	27.8	
Coimbatore	79,419	20,001	25.2	78,887	20,885	26.5	92,408	38,357	41.5	
The Nilgiris	14,476	5,261	36.3	17,411	3,274	18.8	24,593	16,291	66.2	
South Malabar	61,460	15,845	25.8	77,581	8,817	10.7	87,643	18,503	21.1	
North Malabar	13,530	1,926	14.2	13,193	2,254	17.1	24,281	7,084	29.2	
South Kanara	31,301	8,924	28.5	32,891	6,854	20.8	41,346	6,032	14.6	
The Railway Police, Madras.	34,270	11,957	34.9	59,115	15,990	27.0	58,667	19,517	33.3	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	45,442	8,411	18.5	46,462	9,861	21.2	51,004	12,787	25.1	
Total	21,89,975	4,53,738	20.7	23,30,931	4,64,321	19.9	33,63,669	8,06,628	24.0	

As might be expected in a year of heavy crime, the amount of property lost was very high. A large proportion of the loss was under house-breakings and thefts and also cases of looting, though it is probable that in respect of the latter the value of the loss was exaggerated. In Kistna, where the largest amount of

property was stolen, the increase is attributed to the losses during food riots. In Vizagapatam which comes next, nearly half the property was lost in a single case of theft of jewels belonging to the Vizianagram Samastanam. The Nilgiris, Vizagapatam and Ganjam showed high percentages of recovery due to the recovery of almost the whole property lost in the cases of thefts referred to in paragraph 19 supra. Recovery of stolen property is often a matter of chance and depends upon the nature of the property stolen and the class of criminal concerned. For example, in Kurnool where the percentage of recovery was the lowest, the Chentsu and other criminal gangs were responsible for much of the crime against property and their escape into the jungles immediately after the commission of an offence rendered recovery of property hopeless. In Tinnevely and Madura, two other districts in which the percentage is usually very low, the professional criminal so covers his track that property once lost is in most cases lost for ever.

28. A larger number of cases under classes I to V were decided by courts during the year, 16,538 against 15,323, and of these 12,279 or 74.2 per cent ended in conviction against 72.9 per cent in 1917. Madras City again continued to return the highest percentage (96.3) and in Madura though there was an improvement the results were the poorest (54.3 against 50.3). The only other district in which the percentage was below 60 was Rāmnād. In ten districts there was a falling off, which was appreciable in Kurnool and Salem, while Jeypore and Chingleput showed a noticeable improvement.

Prosecutions:
Statement A-I,
columns 11 and 12.

Greater success also attended the prosecution of persons concerned in cases. Out of 36,282 persons tried 19,901 or 54.9 per cent were convicted against 52.1 per cent in 1917, 52.9 per cent in 1916 and 52.0 per cent in 1915. Fifteen districts did not come up to the average and of these Rāmnād and Madura were prominent. The districts which showed a decrease in the proportion of cases convicted, except North Malabar, also returned a decrease in the percentage of persons convicted, which was noticeable in Kurnool, Railway Police, Madras, and South Malabar. In Jeypore and Chingleput there was an appreciable improvement in the results due to the better scrutiny of charge sheets.

Statement A-II,
columns 8 to 10.

Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors prosecuted 5,276 original cases in the mufassal as against 4,637 and of these 68.5 per cent were successful against 69.7 per cent. They appeared in 682 appeals as against 838 and the percentage of success was about the same as in the previous year, 71.6 per cent against 72.0 per cent. The prosecuting staff continued to be inadequate almost everywhere. Our minimum requirements are a prosecuting officer for every magisterial subdivision, and we are now far short of the minimum. In accordance with the orders of Government, proposals for strengthening the staff in certain districts, where addition was most necessary, were submitted to Government in the year and were since sanctioned. In Madras City a larger number of cases was prosecuted by the prosecuting officers, 1,489 against 1,380, of which 1,359 ended in conviction as against 1,233.

Prosecuting staff.

So far, the practice of setting apart a day of the week for the hearing of police cases was introduced only in Rāmnād district.

29. The question of inadequate sentences and improper discharges received the close attention of Superintendents and such instances were promptly taken to the notice of District Magistrates. In Cuddapah district a man who cut off the nose of his brother's wife for leading an immoral life was acquitted by the Magistrate, but the High Court sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. For receiving stolen property a person in Chingleput district was awarded simple imprisonment till the rising of the court and a fine of Rs. 15. The District Magistrate moved the High Court for an enhancement of the sentence and they observed that the sentence was lenient but did not enhance it on account of the accused's youth. In a double murder case in Rāmnād district the Sessions Judge sentenced one of the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment. On a retrial ordered by the High Court the accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in addition. The High Court enhanced the punishment to eighteen months' rigorous

Inadequate sentences
and retrials.

imprisonment. In Salem a man in attempting to stab another out of enmity deliberately stabbed a third person who interposed, thereby causing his death. He was sentenced under section 304, Indian Penal Code, to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and the inadequate sentence was brought to the District Magistrate's notice.

30. During the year 192 persons escaped from the custody of the police as against 155 in the previous year, and of them 140 were recaptured in addition to eight of those who had escaped in the previous years. The number of escapes was largest in Salem district. In Jeypore, Cuddapah and Madura the number was large, being fourteen in the first and thirteen in each of the other two districts. In 51 cases the policemen concerned were exonerated. In the remaining cases 104 policemen were punished departmentally and 71 prosecuted, of whom 28 were convicted. In Jeypore district five constables had to march nine prisoners by road for 42 miles following the Magistrate to three different camps. At the last stage, a march of 16 miles, the constables were overcome by sleep and the prisoners escaped into a jungle. Four constables were departmentally punished and the fifth died. A gang of Donga Yerukala dacoits while being escorted from Tanakal station limits in Anantapur district to the Sub-Magistrate's Court, Lakkireddipalli, Cuddapah district, assaulted the escort on the way and escaped. In the scuffle four were shot and the other three are still at large. In Trichinopoly district a prisoner confined in Tiruchendurai station managed to get the key of a pair of handcuffs from the station arm-stand, opened his fetters and ran away. In North Malabar one of the two escort constables, from whose custody a prisoner had escaped, ran to his village and there shot himself. A convict when escorted by rail by two police constables jumped out of the train near Tanjore. One of the constables immediately jumped after and the other stopped the train. After a scuffle the prisoner was arrested and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The constables were exonerated. Perhaps the most interesting case was an attempt by a prisoner confined in the Ichchapuram sub-jail in Ganjam district. He tore his cumby into wicks which he lighted with a match and kept on burning the wood of his cell door at the staple and scraping away the burnt portion with his nails. He was found out before he succeeded in effecting an exit.

31. The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false declined again slightly, from 4,236 to 4,160, though in twelve districts besides Madras City there was an increase. A marked decrease occurred in Coimbatore, Ganjam and Tinnevely, while the largest increase was in Nellore. The largest number of cases was returned by Kistna and in Salem, South Arcot, Tanjore and Coimbatore the number was large. Prosecutions were instituted against persons who preferred false complaints in 208 cases, 24 on the sanction of the magistrates and 184 by the police on their own initiative, and 62 persons were convicted against 310 cases and 111 persons in the previous year. A charge of preferring false complaint is always difficult to prove to the satisfaction of the court, and although the wholesome effect of such prosecutions cannot be denied, a surer remedy for checking the tendency on the part of complainants to lay false charges lies with the police in more freely abstaining from investigation and with the magistracy in a more liberal use of the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, when the charge is proved.

Out of 121,969 cases prosecuted by the police the number declared false after trial was 262 or 0.2 per cent as against 0.3 per cent in the preceding five years. This satisfactory result is no doubt due to the greater attention paid to the preparation of charge sheets. In Cuddapah and North Malabar the percentage was the highest, but these districts, as well as South Kanara showed an improvement compared with 1917 and no cases were declared false in Jeypore. Compensation was awarded by magistrates under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 52 cases.

Prevention of
habitual criminals.

32. The annexed statement shows the number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1918.

Class of persons.	1		2		3			4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		12(c)		13	
	Number at large on 31st December 1917, 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 1918.		Number at large on 31st December 1918.		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.	
Known depredators	...	* 10,264	85	676	4	1,448	8	1,938	17	440	4	170	1	832	9	621	6	448	10	1,966	3	9,849	81	1,214	19	1,081	2	...	
Receivers of stolen goods	...	* 853	43	17	3	23	...	247	16	25	1	3	2	177	13	38	2	85	1	6	...	808	43	10	...	47	...		
Suspected persons	...	* 12,157	238	496	16	283	...	3,900	240	425	8	143	...	1,759	22	532	15	820	32	478	3	12,674	414	591	14	441	14	...	
Total	...	* 23,274	366	1,189	23	1,754	8	6,085	273	890	13	321	3	2,768	44	1,191	23	1,353	43	2,450	6	23,329	538	1,815	33	1,589	16	...	

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1917 are due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

The number of suspects and receivers newly brought on the register was 416 and 24 respectively more than in the previous year, while the number of known depredators so registered was seven less. The number of persons removed from the register on the ground of their having given up crime was 2,812 as against 2,940. The total number of bad characters at large at the end of the year rose to 23,867 from 23,640. Of these 1,848 or 7·7 per cent were out of view as against 7·6 per cent in the previous year. The percentage was largest in Madras City (14·7) and in Kistna it was about the same (14·1). In twelve other districts the percentage exceeded the average and was again lowest in Tinnevely (3·4). The number of persons with history sheets convicted rose to 1,585 from 1,500. As stated elsewhere the village police did not do enough in the matter of surveillance of bad characters. A greater share was therefore thrown on the police and steps were taken to ensure the efficient performance of this duty. Better beat work was insisted on. Special dark night patrols to villages where bad characters resided were put in force. In Calicut town a new system of night beats was introduced, the whole town being divided into blocks each under the supervision of a Sub-Inspector or Sergeant with the necessary complement of men, and work was so arranged that there were always three or four men on patrol, one of whom could be detached to look up bad characters. A number of temporary outposts were established in many districts. These outposts are a feature of the preventive work of the year. They are easily shifted to localities where increased police attention is required and involve the minimum of extra expenditure. Experience has already proved their value and the extension of the system is advisable. Their location on the routes of gangs has checked a quantity of gang crime; bad characters are better supervised and the working of the provisions of section 10 (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act is rendered easier and more efficient. In Guntūr district, on the opening of one such outpost in a village where dacoities were rife, serious crime stopped.

The relations between the British Police and the French Police at Pondicherry and Karikal and those of the Native States of Mysore and Hyderabad continued to be friendly.

During the year the following criminal tribes were proclaimed under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act and both parts of section 10 were applied to them:—

Nattam Korachas of Chittoor,
Boyas of Kurnool,
Piramalai Kallas of Madura,
Certain Koravas in Salem and
Nine sections of Valayas in Coimbatore.

In addition section 10 (a) was extended to the Salem-Melurnad Koravas of Salem and Coimbatore districts, certain sections of Valayas in the latter district and the Thogamalai Koravas in South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts.

The criminal settlements at Pallavaram and Perambur were declared under section 16 to be settlements for the Veppur Paraiyas of South Arcot who could not be accommodated in the Aziznagar settlement. The settlement at Kalichedu was closed and the inmates except the Dommaras were transferred to the Kavali settlement in the same district. The Dommaras are working in the mica mines at Kalichedu subject to the restrictions of section 10 (a) and are supervised by the police of the special outpost established there.

The number of persons registered under the Act during the year was 3,909 and the number convicted 2,147, of whom 11 were under section 23 and 83 under section 24. The sentences awarded are reported to be generally adequate. Some, however, consisted of small fines or imprisonment till the rising of the court or for very short periods and were so obviously inadequate that they failed to have a deterrent effect.

As the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, could not command the necessary time to exercise general control over criminal settlements, direct control over them was again placed under District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police. The Deputy Inspector-General

cases as against 15,328 in 1917 and the number identified was 3,177 or 21.6 per cent against 23.7 per cent. These figures included 3,432 references from other provinces, out of which 388 were identified. The largest number of references were from Madras City, Nellore, Kistna, Guntūr and Tanjore within the Presidency and Burma, Mysore and Federated Malay States outside.

The number of finger impression slips received for record was 15,148 or 1,879 more than that in the previous year, the increase being due to the filing of the slips of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. The number of slips eliminated was 6,470 and that on record at the end of the year was 187,775. Fifty-two slips were filed for the Excise department. Expert evidence was given by the staff on 372 occasions in various courts in criminal and civil cases. A sum of Rs. 500 was realized as expert's fees and credited to Government in sixteen civil cases and one criminal case instituted at the instance of private parties. In addition written expert opinion was furnished in eighty-three cases.

All the jails were regularly visited by the tester Sub-Inspectors who tested 8,921 slips and prepared 5,213 fresh slips. In eight cases the impressions of wrong persons had been taken and they were set right. Work in the districts in respect of preparing finger print slips and maintaining the necessary records is reported to be unsatisfactory. The number of fresh slips which testers have to prepare is on the increase. Steps are being taken to put the matter on a satisfactory basis.

34. Both the special forces employed at Cocanada and Cuddalore ports were withdrawn, the former in May and the latter in August, owing to lack of shipping trade due to war.

35. There was an appreciable increase in the number of unexecuted warrants (2,522 against 1,873) chiefly contributed by those received during the second half of the year. The variations in those pending for more than a year and more than six months were inconsiderable. In Rāmnaḍ the number pending was the largest, most of the warrants being against persons concerned in the disturbances at Kamudi and cases of looting who had absconded. Many have since been captured. Next came Guntūr in which escapes from criminal settlements were numerous. In South Malabar and Nellore the number was again large, and in the latter district warrants which had been returned unexecuted were got back and kept in the station lest they should escape attention.

36. During the year Mr. Moore inspected the districts of Ganjām, North Arcot, Guntūr, South Arcot, Tinnevely, Tanjore, Madura, Kistna, Gōḍāvari, Anantapur, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Kurnool, Bellary, Chittoor, Nellore, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, South Malabar and South Kanara. He inspected the guard at the Cordite Factory in the Nilgiris and was present at the meetings of Sub-Inspector Selection Committees in the districts of Ganjām, Chingleput, North Arcot, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary. He also inspected the training schools and criminal settlements in the different parts of the Presidency. Inspections by Deputy Inspectors-General were adequate. All the stations in the Presidency were inspected by the district officers except six in Madura, three in the main range and three in the subdivision and a newly opened station in Cuddapah. In the former the District Superintendent of Police had to be at head-quarters during the strike at the Madura Mills and the trial of the sedition case and the Subdivisional officer was engaged in an important murder case towards the end of the year.

CONCLUSION.

37. Mr. Moore left the following notes on the eve of his departure :—

"I am not prepared to write on the investigation of crime or on the work of the year generally because, although the statistics of crime are available, I have not yet got the reports of the Deputy Inspectors-General or the district administration reports. I must therefore confine myself to general remarks on a few matters of importance.

"The experiments made in Trichinopoly, Kurnool and Coimbatore districts.—These experiments have in my opinion been very valuable and have led to certain definite conclusions. These are firstly that the Inspector cannot be dispensed with and secondly that the really important thing is to get the best work out of the Inspector of which he is capable. The present orders will, I hope, help in this direction and the recent delegation to Deputy Inspectors-General of disciplinary powers over Inspectors in their ranges constitute an important reform.

"Pay of constables.—The question of increasing the pay of constables can no longer be delayed. The year has been a most difficult one for them with abnormally high prices, sporadic epidemics of looting and a general increase in crime. The fact that conduct has been generally good under these most trying circumstances speaks very highly for the discipline of the force. The pay of every rank of head constable and constable should be raised by Rs. 3 at least without further delay. Now that more normal conditions may be expected to become established the building programme should also be pushed ahead and a real effort made to redeem the pledge of Government to provide for the housing of the force.

"I am aware that any increase in police expenditure is jealously watched in the Legislative Council and this is natural because it is on the face of it less productive than expenditure on Education and Sanitation. At the same time it would, I believe, be incorrect to come to the conclusion that expenditure on the police is distasteful to the people of the country. The services of the police are undoubtedly appreciated by the people; what they want is not less police expenditure but more efficiency, which can only be assured by a properly paid, properly housed and therefore contented force.

"The force has suffered considerably owing to the absence of officers on Military duty and the curtailment of leave. Nineteen officers of the Imperial Service, three Deputy Superintendents and 45 Inspectors, Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors were so employed. The resulting strain on the remaining members of the force has been well and cheerfully borne.

"Conferences.—At the suggestion of the late Mr. Gillman a conference of selected police officers was held in 1917 and another conference was held in the year under report. These conferences have been most valuable as they have provided an opportunity for personal discussion of important questions. I think it would be difficult to overrate the value of such meetings and hope that this conference will be held annually under the presidentship of the Honourable Member in charge of the Police portfolio.

"It has also been decided to hold a half-yearly conference of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police with the Inspector-General of Police. The first of these was held shortly after the close of the year and was of the greatest assistance to me, particularly in assessing the relative claims of subordinate officers for promotion.

"District Police Sports have been held in many districts. I have attended several of these district sports and am of opinion that they have a very distinct value. They are good for the training and discipline of the force, they bring officers and men into close and friendly association and, most important of all, they tend to increase harmony and good feeling between the public and the police. The occasion is also taken to make a public presentation of rewards recently earned by members of the public and of the force. I should like to see every district hold its police sports annually."

38. Much progress could not be made in the provision of quarters for the subordinate staff owing to financial stringency. The number of officers for whom quarters existed at the end of the year was 368 Sub-Inspectors, 95 Sergeants, 1,842 head constables and 13,898 constables, the percentage to the sanctioned strength being 24.7, 64.2, 52.4 and 51.0, respectively. Houses continued to be rented in special localities, but only a limited number could be so accommodated and many men had to shift for themselves as best as they could. Sub-Inspectors experience considerable difficulty in

obtaining suitable houses and have often to pay disproportionately high rents. In one instance reported from Rāmnād a Sub-Inspector had to pay Rs. 25, obviously a heavy drain on his small pay. Our failure to provide the subordinate staff with quarters to which they are entitled under the conditions of service is a grave defect which is bound to tell on their efficiency. For want of huts, the armed reserves in certain places are scattered and quarters for them are most urgently needed. The Government have since sanctioned a provisional programme of works for the next three years providing for an annual expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs on police buildings, but, considering our requirements which stand roughly at about a crore and fifteen lakhs, the allotment is disproportionately small.

39. Mr. Moore left the following note on the work of officers up to the close of the year. I have made no alterations in the list or additions to it, except in the case of Deputy Superintendents, the list of whom Mr. Moore left unfinished.

"All the Deputy Inspectors-General have done most valuable work.

"To Mr. Filson I am again indebted for most able work as Assistant Inspector-General.

"Mr. Williams continued to work with marked 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. Hamilton, Travers Phillips, Blackstone, Swire, Moore and Rowlandson, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Messrs. Windle, Sayers, Sweney and Elliott.

"*Assistant Superintendents*.—Messrs. Clift, Tottenham and Wright.

"*Deputy Superintendents*.—I am not prepared to complete the list until the reports have come in but the following should appear:—Rao Bahadur T. Venkoba Rao, Messrs. P. F. B. Ryan, E. H. H. Lewis and F. D. D. Anderson, Muhammad Abd-ul Karim Sahib Farukhi, Khan Sahib, Messrs. M. Govindani Nayar, N. Ramanuja Ayyangar and V. Ramachandra Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai, Rao Sahib A. K. Raja Ayyar, V. G. Muhammad Khan Sahib, Khan Sahib, and Rai Sahib R. Viraraghava Ayyar, Mr. T. Bahadur Singh, Rai Sahib A. Subba Reddi, Messrs. K. P. Janardhana Rao and Muhammad Zia-ud-din Sahib, Rao Sahib S. Velayudham Pillai, Messrs. V. Ramachandra Nayudu, N. Bapayya Nayudu and E. V. Amu Sahib."

"*Inspectors*.—C. J. Edney of Ganjam, C. Shaw and K. Raghava Acharya of Vizagapatam, C. Talbot and P. Kanakarazu of Jeypore, K. Suryaprakasa Rao of Gōdāvari, S. Satyanarayana and K. Venkataramanujam Nayudu of Kistna, K. Brahmayya and R. Jagannatha Rao Nayudu of Nellore, G. Krishnaswami Nayudu and G. Subba Rao of Bellary, C. Lakshmana Reddi and J. Reedman of Anantapur, A. Lokanatha Mudaliyar and Acting Inspector Mirza Ahmad Ali Sultan Sahib of Cuddapah, W. Sparkes and Acting Inspector J. Subba Reddi of Chittoor, D. Hill and S. Abd-ul Rahim Sahib of North Arcot, A. E. Boaler and Abd-ul Wahhab Sahib of Chingleput, K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar (since dead) and D. T. Venkata Acharya of South Arcot, J. Smith and Acting Inspector Abd-ul Khaliq Sahib Islam Faroki of Tanjore, T. Raju Pillai and P. N. Subrahmanya Pillai of Madura, S. Venkatesa Ayyar and L. Sankaranarayana Ayyar of Rāmnād, P. Duraiswami Pillai and M. Venkatappa (both now acting as Deputy Superintendents) of Tinnevely, K. Gopala Pillai and C. Walker of Salem, G. R. Humphreys and N. S. Manikkam Pillai of Coimbatore, Qadir Husain Sahib of the Nilgiris, N. S. Rama Ayyar and K. P. Kuttisankara Panikkar of South Malabar, K. V. Krishna Variyar of North Malabar, Shaikh Abd-ul Qadir Sahib (now acting as Deputy Superintendent) and K. Lakshmana of South Kanara, E. J. S. Nicholas and Muhammad Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida (now a temporary Deputy Superintendent) of Madras City, P. T. Duraiswami Pillai of Madras Railway Police, P. Srinivasa Ayyangar and C. N. Krishnayya of Trichinopoly Railway Police, K. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and C. Rukmangada Mudaliyar of the Criminal Investigation Department, G. Panduranga Rao and J. Day of the Provincial Training School, Vellore, N. Subba Rao and H. Last of the Central Recruits

School, Vellore, R. Hollingsworth of the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur, and G. R. Glover of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore.

M.R.Ry. A. Vittal Rao Avargal has again to be commended for his valuable work as manager of my office and I thoroughly endorse Mr. Hannington's remark that Mr. A. B. G. Snedell's work in his office is deserving of much praise.

With a few exceptions the work of the managers in district police offices has been commended.

40. The scheme of working without Circle Inspectors has not proved a success. The experiment has established that the abolition of Inspector would be a mistake. In Trichinopoly where it is being tried under the most favourable circumstances there is, according to a recent report of the Deputy Inspector-General, reason to believe that crime is being generally hushed up. In Kurnool, discipline has seriously suffered and crime has increased, while in Coimbatore where the subdivisional officer is assisted by one or two Inspectors in respect of the control and investigation of crime the arrangement is reported to be unsatisfactory. The most fatal objection to the scheme is that the subdivisional officer has an unmanageable charge, the Sub-Inspectors are left to themselves, discipline gets slack and the prevention and investigation of crime suffer accordingly. It has been considered that the Superintendent should be set free from the direct charge of any area in order that he may have time to exercise a closer general control, and under the above experiment this was done. There is no doubt that in many districts it is rapidly becoming a necessity and the creation of additional subdivisions is necessary, but the abolition of the Inspector to save additional cost is false economy. The Inspector is a necessary link in the chain and must remain. Detailed proposals for a few more subdivisions and for the immediate restoration of Inspectors in the three districts named above are now before Government.

The other salient features of the year were—

- (1) further difficulty in recruitment,
- (2) direct recruitment of head constables,
- (3) grant of war allowance to the constabulary,
- (4) deterioration of the health of the force and heavy mortality due to influenza,
- (5) a slight fall in departmental punishments and a further fall in judicial punishments,
- (6) a satisfactory increase in rewards,
- (7) a change in the period of training of Sub-Inspectors in the Provincial Training School, Vellore,
- (8) closure of the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram,
- (9) abnormal increase of crime especially under house-breakings and thefts and fairly satisfactory detective results, and
- (10) an outbreak of food riots due to high prices. Except for this and some local disturbances mentioned in paragraph 16 supra the public peace was generally well maintained.

Sixty-three teams of police, 30 from the Madras City and 23 from the mufassal constabulary, besides a large number of officers from the mufassal, competed at the competitions organized by the St. John's Ambulance Association and held on 12th February 1918. In the course of a speech made at the conclusion thereof, His Excellency the Governor paid a tribute to the training and efficiency of the police. Officers of all ranks interested themselves in procuring recruits for the Army and several District Magistrates have testified to their valuable help. Commendable work was done by the police in allaying panic and arranging for the sale of rice and other grains at easy rates when food riots broke out or were intended.

MADRAS,
10th July 1919.

P. B. THOMAS,
Ag. Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO D.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mis- take of law or 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 Magistra- tes' true cases.	Total Magistra- tes' ending in con- viction.	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
SECTION OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable 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	...	6	...	6	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	9
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	27	...	30	...	4	9	6	...	...	14	...	...	15
4	256 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	...	7	...	9	...	1	1	3	...	...	7	...	...	10
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	8
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	22	...	24	...	1	4	...	...	...	19	...	...	19
7	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	...	10	...	14	...	1	2	6	...	...	11	...	...	11
8	224, 235, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	427	...	638	...	42	154	232	44	11	288	149	77	437
9	143 to 153, 157, 168, 159.	Attempt ... Blotting or unlawful assembly	...	710	...	935	...	179	280	191	...	...	410	391	78	801
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	16	...	18	...	...	6	9	...	1	12	2	1	14
		Total	371	1,228	19	1,580	69	230	459	454	218	77	768	549	189	1,317
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	242	951	...	1,193	11	67	330	188	242	216	746	2	...	748
12	367	Attempts at murder	82	94	...	124	6	18	39	23	25	12	59	2	...	61
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	69	230	...	299	4	58	77	83	51	16	150	2	...	161
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	54	...	63	17	...	14	11	10	6	29	10	...	39
15	377	Attempt ... Unnatural offence	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	4
16	317, 318	Attempt ... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	8
17	306, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	98	...	105	...	...	12	...	...	...	67	...	...	68
		Total	27	221	...	248	3	53	32	102	33	15	150	16	9	166

18	325, 326, 329, 331, 332, 335.	Grave hurt	165	711	28	848	15	139	179	298	108	49	403	295	68	708
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	8
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	205	1,564	230	1,539	45	321	834	229	109	114	742	747	111	1,469
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnaping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	37	181	...	191	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	118
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	18	...	24	3	2	6	7	...	2	13	11	2	24
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Original force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	105	464	2	567	38	108	182	157	88	34	281	245	102	576
24	304-A, 368 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	34	107	1	140	3	31	26	35	20	10	66	10	3	76
Total ... 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.	135	934	34	1,035	131	61	373	88	101	338	561	21	1	582
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	234	1,315	68	1,481	276	113	275	246	157	397	868	51	12	919
27	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	138	2,002	298	1,842	96	211	130	30	89	1,373	1,685	280	68	1,875
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	1	9	1	9	3	1	2	...	...	3	4	...	...	4
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Luring 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.	5	34	...	39	...	5	15	10	4	4	18	220	...	18
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	25	835	451	509	12	9	35	...	9	408	904	1	...	905
Total ... Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	60	237	19	278	26	48	58	29	31	17	96	883	105	979
32	386, 397 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	24	158	7	175	7	84	25	47	18	16	88	39	9	127
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...																
			84	395	26	453	33	32	83	76	49	33	184	928	114	1,107

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918—continued.
PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (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 (6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrate cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
34	379 to 382	... of cattle ...	674	4,660	93	5,241	298	659	921	1,365	386	1,530	3,374	87	3,461
35	406 to 409	... Attempt ...	2,179	24,063	2,970	23,272	1,649	2,498	2,685	5,287	1,413	9,519	19,189	2,524	21,713
36	411 to 414	... Attempt ...	13	145	17	141	14	12	15	55	15	30	117	4	121
37	419, 420 ...	... Criminal breach of trust ...	426	895	28	1,393	58	216	427	364	142	128	657	923	1,580
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	116	786	...	882	5	25	129	561	139	5	705	33	738
39	461, 463 ...	... Attempt ...	161	315	...	474	13	49	144	125	64	55	246	146	392
		... Breaking closed receptacle ...	98	899	66	431	25	97	59	85	87	29	247	2,754	3,001
		... Attempt ...	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... Attempt ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3,671	31,390	3,186	31,875	2,063	3,587	4,388	7,850	2,232	11,308	24,576	6,480	31,056
40	295 to 297	... Offences against religion ...	5	18	2	21	3	3	5	3	4	3	12	31	43
41	299, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	... Public and local nuisances ...	3,652	82,365	3	86,014	6	54	5,364	77,499	2,848	5	80,350	5,021	85,371
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total	112,439	155,315	6,571	161,183	4,060	5,826	16,555	101,357	8,060	23,041	139,029	16,585	155,614

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

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

‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1917 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1918.

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918—continued.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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 ...	...	12	...	...	9	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	5	15	1	...	14	9	...	...	5	...	1	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	3	4	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	5	4	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	6	8	3	...	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 226, 225-B and 326.	Other offences against public justice ...	54	371	4	...	487	320	167	51	30	24	...	...	198
9	143 to 163, 157, 169, 159.	Attempt ... Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	2,356	89	...	4,687	1,580	3,007	31	470	174	507	...	3,237
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	14	...	...	14	10	4	...	1	1	1	...	4
Total															
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.			393	2,781	97	25	5,141	1,943	3,201	82	510	207	606	3,443	...
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder ...	183	1,458	38	76	1,049	229	820	121	541	...	...	...	17
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	14	85	2	5	75	34	41	10	23	...	...	...	10
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	78	354	5	22	391	144	247	10	46	...	...	...	5
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	6	26	1	2	30	12	18	1	3	...	...	...	1
15	377 ...	Attempt ... Unnatural offence ...	8	2	...	...	10	3	7	...	...	1	...	...	1
16	317, 318 ...	Attempt ... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of birth ...	4	26	6	1	140	101	39	...	3	...	...	...	...
18	325, 326, 328, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ... Attempt ...	125	871	63	23	1,083	438	645	13	110	45	144	...	523

STATEMENT A—concluded.

[illegible][illegible]

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1917 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1918.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254 and 255, Cr.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	120-B (1), 130-B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	121 to 130, 305 ...	Offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	173 to 190, 301 to 304, 213 to 215, 235-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	82	2,704	2,788	46	239	389	2,043	69	12	11	19
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	21	96	107	16	10	32	36	13	4	...	4
7	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	118	424	542	56	33	231	135	87	12	...	14
8	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	25	152	177	34	8	78	35	22	9	...	1
9	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	7	279	286	5	10	37	222	12	1	...	...
10	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	9	9	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
11	149, 163-A to 166, 180 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	1	266	267	6	17	34	208	2	1	1	2
Total	Total ...	Total ...	244	3,932	4,176	165	318	808	2,679	206	89	12	40

[illegible]

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918—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, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 335, 346 and 404, Cr.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken effect, or to be mis-taken 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
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.													
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	119	8,169	8,288	2,126	4,090	1,368	605	99	251	15	19
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	43	3,669	3,712	54	98	257	3,280	22	5	8	6
27	294 A	Keeping a lottery office	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	19	19	...	1	6	12	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	3	6	9	...	2	3	2	2	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	23	613	636	9	282	211	113	21	...	...	...
		Total ...	236	13,996	14,232	2,609	5,044	2,270	4,119	190	293	24	33
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police	...	4,085	74,774	78,859	1,854	22,216	3,750	44,614	6,925	93	35	31
		Grand Total ...	† 5,321	137,745	143,107	13,398	51,457	15,590	54,520	8,152	1,324	112	194

* The number of persons ordered during the year to give security is shown in column 11 against this serial in Part II.

† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1917 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1918.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	(In complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	7	8	9	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B (1), 120 B (3)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 235A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	38	3,252	62	5	3,343	52	627	2,395	72.3	15	254	6	4
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	17	97	24	...	138	7	70	50	41.3	6	5	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	42	539	58	2	636	19	406	164	27.5	20	27	...	1
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	34	231	14	1	278	4	199	42	17.1	20	13	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	265	20	...	305	...	50	239	78.4	6	10	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	981	73	2	1,052	21	212	722	68.5	...	97	4	...
		Total	131	5,394	251	10	5,761	103	1,572	3,612	64.0	68	406	10	5

STATEMENT B—concluded.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918—concluded.

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

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 9 and 11).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
			On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, transferred, or were before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.															
11	312 to 316	...	...	15	2	...	17	...	9	2	11.6	...	6	...	...
12	370	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	16	2	...	18	...	10	2	11.1	...	6	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.															
13	384 to 389	...	14	384	28	3	423	10	327	40	9.7	33	13	...	...
		Extortion	14	384	28	3	423	10	327	40	9.7	33	13	...	...
		Total	14	384	28	3	423	10	327	40	9.7	33	13	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
14	345	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Wrongful confinement	...	35,381	139	382	35,627	3,894	8,594	2,010	5.6	279	20,860	8	...
16	334	Criminal force	2	87	...	...	89	11	2	10	11.5	...	66	...	...
		Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	569	41,629	4	289	41,875	3,147	11,154	2,928	7.0	599	24,047	12	8
		Total	783	77,316	143	621	77,610	7,052	19,751	4,948	6.4	878	44,981	20	21

18	417, 418	Cheating	15	258	1	2	272	8	217	31	12.0	6	10	...	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	6	360	1	2	365	1	294	52	14.4	11	7	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	223	8,765	...	62	8,923	573	2,906	698	8.0	121	4,625	3	3
		Total	244	9,383	2	66	9,560	532	3,417	781	8.3	138	4,642	3	3
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.															
21	298	Offences against religion	...	8	...	...	8	...	1	6	7.50	...	1	5	...
22	460 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	36	...	1	35	...	11	7	19.4	...	17	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	28	1,748	...	4	1,772	113	729	79	4.5	51	800	...	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	42	620	2	2	632	64	358	43	6.9	13	184	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	93	12,564	39	139	12,556	1,232	3,082	855	6.8	167	7,240	8	1
26	271 to 276, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	20	5,036	207	12	5,251	33	579	4,449	84.9	40	159	1	...
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	20	...	...	20	1	6	13	65.0	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	16	41	...	...	57	...	30	2	4.9	22	3	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	22	608	...	12	618	78	211	113	18.6	9	207	...	...
		Total	222	20,682	248	170	20,981	1,521	4,989	5,727	* 26.6	302	8,902	14	1
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,526	72,874	13,315	3,994	84,547	12,66	6,158	53,428	62.0	1,490	22,205	38	174
		Grand Total	3,930	186,049	13,989	4,364	198,900	10,534	36,224	68,538	* 34.2	2,909	80,855	85	204

* In calculating this percentage, the number shown in column 11 against serial No. 28 has been left out of account.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A.—Cognisable.</i>							
1. Theft ...				Rs.	Rs.		
{ a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	11,245	3,199	28.4	15,54,413	2,75,407	17.7	
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	...	86	...	...	5,996	...	
{ c. Other thefts	24,138	10,183	42.0	18,69,585	4,69,997	34.3	
2. Robbery. { a. Dacoity... ..	818	212	25.9	3,47,199	48,274	13.9	
{ b. Other robbery... ..	947	284	30.0	99,570	15,896	16.0	
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,561	367	23.2	1,91,470	44,455	23.2	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	149	32	21.5	25,521	4,985	19.5	
Total ...	38,878	14,313	36.8	35,87,758	8,65,010	24.1	
<i>B.—Non-cognisable.</i>							
5. Extortion	99	11	11.1	2,676	303	11.3	
6. Criminal misappropriation	171	42	24.6	86,171	4,156	11.5	
Total ...	270	53	19.6	88,847	4,459	11.5	

Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 15,614.

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1918.

[Paragraphs 2 and 6.]

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognisable crime investigated.	Proportion of crime investigated to the Police force.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.										To area.	To population.		
Northern Range.	Chief Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kannur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tyler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittoor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kannur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kannur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tyler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittoor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kannur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittoor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kannur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tyler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittoor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kannur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittoor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Excludes 2 Head Constables and 19 Constables sanctioned in G.O. No. 244, Judicial, dated 11th November 1914, for the Wireless Station guard at Madras, who are not to be employed for the present.
† Excludes 1 Head Constable sanctioned in G.O. No. 304, Home (Judicial), dated 14th February 1918, for the Sub-Jail guard at Devakottai, who will be employed only after the sub-jail is opened.

STATEMENT D—concluded.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1918—concluded.

Range.	Districts.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General.	Number of Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.	Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of crime investigated.	Proportion of crime investigated to the Police force.	
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.											Foot.	Water.			Mounted.
Western Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	13	66	3	146	...	1	1,341	...	...	RS.	631.4	2,041,168	122,840	...	17	...	...	5,382	...	
	Salem	...	...	...	...	58	58	...	146	...	...	1,341	...	...	...	1,008	1,185,584	122,840	...	27	...	7,482	...		
	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	146	...	...	1,341	...	...	...	1,008	1,185,584	122,840	...	27	...	7,482	...		
	The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	146	...	...	1,341	...	...	...	1,008	1,185,584	122,840	...	27	...	7,482	...		
	South Malabar	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	146	...	...	1,341	...	...	...	1,008	1,185,584	122,840	...	27	...	7,482	...		
	North Malabar	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	146	...	...	1,341	...	...	...	1,008	1,185,584	122,840	...	27	...	7,482	...		
	South Kanara	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	146	...	...	1,341	...	...	...	1,008	1,185,584	122,840	...	27	...	7,482	...		
	Total	1	6	4	7	47	243	27	608	...	...	5,819	...	...	...	24,927	8,479,126	684,922	169	80	4.3	1,437	20,083	3.5	
	The Railway Police.	Railway Police, Madras—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madras & S.W. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Parikrmed Light Railway		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hopet-Kottur and Bellary		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajmundry and Bellary		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway Police, Madras—		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Indian Railway		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Investigation Department.	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Vizianagram.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. Guwahati.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. Arrah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	7	33	18	5	279	1,400	148	3,313	4	1	27,191	3	32,785	111,02,69,908	171,54,400	142,322	41,386,292	4,892,626	985	372	4.3	1,262	149,973	4.6
	Temporary Additional Forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

† Includes the strength of the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.

‡ Includes the strength of the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.

§ Includes five undistributed and excludes the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.

|| Includes four Deputy Superintendents to take charge of subdivisions when Assistant Superintendents are not available.

** Includes fourteen undistributed reserve.

†† Represents the cost for the official year 1918-19 excluding the final accounts for March 1919—vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 1480, Home (Judicial), dated 19th June 1918.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1918.

Range.	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 force.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.	Officers.	Men.	Punished for other reasons than by dismissal.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.						By promotion.	By khilats, pensions or money.	Officers.	Police who can read and write.	Of one year and under five years' service.	Of five years and under ten years' service.	Of seven years and under seventeen years.	Of seventeen years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal otherwise than under preceding column.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.		Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.								Under Police Act.	Under Sec. 350, Indian Penal Code.	Officers.	Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.	Officers.																		Men.	By promotion.	By khilats, pensions or money.	Officers.	Police who can read and write.	Of one year and under five years' service.	Of five years and under ten years' service.	Of seven years and under seventeen years.	Of seventeen years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal otherwise than under preceding column.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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	40																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Northern Range.	Chief Office	1	19	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

STATEMENT E--concluded.

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head constables are shown as men.
(2) The statement does not include the actual strength of officers and men between the armament statement and this statement is due to the fact that in the armament statement six Sub-Inspectors and three constables were attached temporarily for Kurnool and Coimbatore districts in connection with the subdivision scheme but have been included and the two Inspectors and one Sergeant sanctioned for the Central recruits' school, Vizianagaram, have been excluded. In addition to these the variation in the actual strength is also due to revised figures furnished by certain Superintendents of the Central recruits' school, Vizianagaram, was temporarily closed on 14th July 1918. The two Inspectors, the Sergeant and the Armourer Head Constable of the school have been attached to Vizianagaram district strength. The Central Recruits' school, Vizianagaram, was temporarily closed on 14th July 1918. The two Inspectors, the Sergeant and the Armourer Head Constable of the school have been attached to Vizianagaram district strength. The eight Sub-Inspectors (Assistant Law Inspectors) and seven Head Constables (Assistant Drill Instructors) have been sent back to the districts wherefrom they were drafted.

* Includes an undisturbed reserve of 14 Sub-Inspectors.
† Includes 16 recruits under training in the district school, Vizianagaram.
‡ Includes 50 probationary Sub-Inspectors and 16 constables.
§ Includes 231 recruits (14 head constables and 217 constables) of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
|| Includes 149 recruits (4 head constables and 145 constables) of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
¶ Includes 5,992 men punished by blackbears only.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act during the year 1918-19. The year commenced with the following settlements in existence with the strength mentioned which includes absentees on 31st March 1919:—

The total number of persons in these settlements is 6,103.

During the year Government orders as regards the abolition of the settlements at Stuartpuram and Kalichedu were carried out; the former was actually closed down on 24th June 1918 and the latter on 4th May 1918.

Besides the above settlements there are the boys' schools at Bangalore and Closepet in Mysore territory and girls' school at Nellore. During the year the system of again placing the major control of settlements with District Magistrates was brought into force. Those officers now send a detailed report on the working of settlements in their districts, so I propose only to deal with such other points as I think may be of interest.

Under the new system, I have had less to do personally than formerly with settlements and settlement managers and therefore am not so much in touch with settlement matters. I was not very much in favour of the system at the time, nor do I think now that it has been a success, but in view of Government's decision not to appoint a whole-time officer with complete control there was no other alternative system possible.

There is now a proposal to place the work under Mr. Paddison, and I think if that is done it will be a great advance on the present methods. It is very desirable that there shall be some individual officer who can correctly gauge what the annual financial requirements of a settlement will be and can sufficiently impress his opinions on Government so as to get the necessary funds.

Taking the working of settlements as a whole, I think the working of the Act continues to justify itself. We have passed through a particularly bad year and on this account some settlements have shown an increase of absconders and some increase in criminality, but the results have in no instance been more than might be expected from temporary scarcity.

Most of our settlements have continued to be run by Salvation Army officers. The manner in which they have performed what is often most difficult work and their devotion to duty is in my opinion deserving of the greatest praise. I have the following brief remarks to make regarding the working of settlements in their order :—

Sitanagaram.—The orders regarding the abolition of this settlement have not been carried out. I was at the time opposed to this. The strength of this settlement has been considerably reduced and under new management is working satisfactorily. The situation may eventually be found more satisfactory as a punitive settlement than Guntūr, where there is very little scope for paying labour.

Stuartpuram.—This settlement continues to grow to do well. Transfers have been received from Sitanagaram and other places. Last year was a bad one from an agricultural point of view and we may hope for better results in this year. Captain Robilliard continues to control the settlers most efficiently.

Guntur Reformatory.—This settlement continues to be a source of anxiety. To begin with, only the worst characters are sent here and even if work were plentiful and well paid they would try and shirk it. However the place supplies a need and the fact that settlers in other settlements know that bad behaviour will lead to a transfer here must have a good effect. It is impossible to do without an institution on these lines though in the course of time we may be able to improve on it.

Kāvali which includes the agricultural settlements of Allur and Bitragunta is run by Mr. Bawden. The agricultural schemes are still in their infancy. When Kalichedu was abolished Mr. Bawden agreed to take from there a large number of criminals, many of a very bad class. Their influence on the settlement has been bad as was only to be expected and there has been an increase of absconding and crime in the locality. It will be a matter of time for things to settle down. Mr. Bawden has shown so much success in dealing with his settlement that I have no doubt of the ultimate result.

Bhumannagadda.—There was very little trouble in this settlement during the year.

Aziznagar, Perambur and Pallavaram.—These three settlements are for Veppur Paraiyas and also contain the members of the late Stuartpet settlement. During the year the agricultural situation at Aziznagar continued to cause anxiety and several reports were sent to Government about it. The Salvation Army were also dissatisfied with the financial support they received and eventually asked to be relieved from the charge. This has been done during the current year, but I do not consider the present arrangement of keeping a Police Inspector in charge is at all satisfactory as a permanent measure. If the settlement is not over-crowded there seems to be no reason why it should not eventually pay its way. Under the management of Adjutant Beattie, a distinct improvement was shown and the general conduct of the settlers was more satisfactory.

The other two settlements are industrial. There may in the future be some difficulty about sufficient labour, but up to the present they are doing well, especially Pallavaram under the capable management of Ensign Martin.

Adjutant Beattie has now relieved Adjutant Watkins at Perambur and, provided he can get sufficient labour, I have no doubt he will improve matters there. If Government is prepared to erect sufficient hutting at Pallavaram, it seems to me possible to abolish Perambur and concentrate at Pallavaram. The development on this latter settlement has been retarded by delay in erecting sufficient buildings. As regards other settlements not under section 16, Criminal Tribes Act, Kulasekharapatnam continues to do well. The proposal to apply section 16 was vetoed by Government.

The settlement at Siddapuram continues to be carried on in a small way. Scarcity and high prices in the district has led to some absconding. As I have said before, I have no faith in the future of voluntary settlements.

The situation of the Kalla settlement was found unhealthy and orders were received from Government to close it down unless other arrangements could be suggested. Even if the health question had not arisen, I feel sure the difficulties of running such a settlement would have been found very great.

MADRAS,
18th June 1919.

P. HANNYNGTON,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
Railways and C.I.D.

APPENDIX C.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1918.

I held the appointment of Commissioner of Police throughout the year and M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu held that of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, throughout the year. Mr. Withinshaw handed over charge of the Southern Range on the 30th May 1918 to the Assistant Commissioner M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal, who was appointed to act for him, and proceeded on privilege leave preparatory to joining the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

M.R.Ry. A. S. Gnanaprakasam Pillai, Inspector of Police, Madras City, was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Police from 31st May 1918.

An additional Assistant Commissioner of Police for the purpose of directing and co-ordinating the investigation of crime in the City was sanctioned in G.O. No. 2685, Home (Judicial), dated 3rd December 1918, and M.R.Ry. N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar, an Inspector of Police of the City, took charge of the appointment on the 24th December 1918.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1918 was 1,543 as against 1,754 in the previous year.

The variation is accounted for in the following items:—

(1) The addition of 3 permanent Sub-Inspectors to the casualty reserve which had proved to be insufficient—G.O. No. 2485, Home (Judicial), dated 6th November 1918.

(2) The addition of 4 Sergeants, one each for Vepery and Washermanpet divisions and two for the Traffic Control sections—G.O. No. 2811, Home (Judicial), dated 20th December 1918.

(3) The addition of 1 head constable and 4 constables to the guard at the Medical Stores—G.O. No. 1249, Home (Judicial), dated 23rd May 1918.

(4) The reduction of the strength of the constabulary by 3 head constables and 220 constables in the re-allocation sanctioned in G.O. No. 196, Home (Judicial), dated 24th January 1918.

The temporary establishment of 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 4 head constables and 20 constables employed on plague duty at the Harbour was reduced to 1 Sub-Inspector, 3 head constables and 14 constables owing to the decrease in shipping.

A temporary addition of 6 Sub-Inspectors for general duty in stations, as the establishment of Sub-Inspectors was found unequal to the volume of work, was sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 2485, Home (Judicial), dated 6th November 1918.

The retention of the temporary Sub-Inspector of the Intelligence Department for another year was sanctioned by Government as a war measure in G.O. No. 965, Home (Judicial), dated 24th April 1918.

The strength of the constabulary at the end of the year was 1,324, being 25 less than at the end of 1917. There were 96 vacancies.

Of the men recruited during the year 84 remained in the force at the end of the year, the number recruited being 27 less than in 1917. The number of casualties was 168.

The revised pay of the constables, which now begins with Rs. 13, came into force on the 1st January 1918, but has failed to attract an increased number of recruits.

No doubt the extensive recruiting for the Army adversely affected our recruiting, but it is remarkable that the extraordinarily high price of rice during the last quarter of the year did not induce men to enlist. The continued deficiency of men is a very serious matter as the sanctioned strength has been fixed at quite the lowest number compatible with efficiency.

In the current year I have been endeavouring to get recruits from regiments who are reducing their numbers, but have met with a very small measure of success.

During the year I made proposals for improving the prospects of European Sub-Inspectors on account of the difficulty which had been experienced for many years past in getting a sufficient number of satisfactory recruits. The Government did not accept my proposals in full, but placed the European and Indian Sub-Inspectors in two separate cadres and granted the former a war allowance of Rs. 20—G.O. No. 2485, Home (Judicial), dated 6th November 1918.

The number of European Sub-Inspectors recruited during the year was six and seven vacancies remained unfilled. The number of casualties among Sub-Inspectors was six, of which five (all Europeans) were due to resignation and one to services being dispensed with. One Sub-Inspector was promoted to be Inspector.

No Sergeant was recruited during the year and the number of vacancies was twelve. As soon as men are released from the Army these vacancies will be filled up as the number of applicants for appointments is considerable. The only casualty among Sergeants was due to the dismissal of a temporary Sergeant.

A Sub-Inspector, A. H. Lynsdale, and a Sergeant, G. A. Powell, were given commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Sub-Inspector C. C. Swayne, who had previously been doing duty as a Sergeant in the Army, was also promoted to a commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

The daily average of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 50.23, while that of the previous year was 48.05. Considering the prevalence of the influenza epidemic the increase is small. Eighteen men died.

Health.

3. No new quarters or lines were completed during the year. Quarters now exist for seven Inspectors, thirty-two European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, five Indian Sub-Inspectors and lines for 100 head constables and 508 constables.

Housing the Force.

4. The total cost of the force was Rs. 6,00,424 as against Rs. 5,86,761 in 1917, the increase being mainly due to the increased scale of pay sanctioned to the constabulary from 1st January 1918 and to the reward of Rs. 6,200 granted to officers and men of the City Police for good work done during the riots.

Cost.

Conduct.

5. The following are the statistics of departmental punishments awarded during the year :—

For all offences including absence without leave—		1917.	1918.
Number punished with blackmarks only	...	395	436
Number fined	...	29	10
Number suspended	...	49	51
Number reduced	...	64	78
Number dismissed	...	40	32
		577	607
Percentage punished	...	39.6	42.3
Percentage punished for offences other than absence without leave	...	32.0	35.3

The number of dismissals, thirty-two, though eight less than in 1917, is large. This is a necessary consequence of the unsatisfactory standard of the recruits whom we are obliged to enlist. Eleven dismissals were under the blackmark rules, six on account of judicial punishments (in the case of one, the conviction was set aside on appeal), and the remaining fifteen were for other serious offences, such as making false reports, taking illegal gratification, drunkenness and dishonest conduct.

Of the reductions, forty were under the blackmark rules. The percentage of men punished increased by nearly three and was approximately the same as in 1916.

The following are the statistics of deferred punishments :—

(1) Awarded in 1917 in which final orders had not been passed in 1917	95
(2) Awarded in 1918	338
(3) Number confirmed	118
(4) Number remitted	219
(5) Number pending at the end of the year	96

Eight men were judicially punished during the year as against sixteen in the previous year. Of these five men were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity, of whom three were convicted of receiving illegal gratifications and the rest under the Police Act.

6. Three hundred and forty-seven officers and men of the City Police were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 2,800, the corresponding figures for 1917 being 389 and Rs. 3,960. Rewards to the value of Rs. 898 were granted to private individuals as against Rs. 943 in the previous year. A Sub-Inspector was presented with a watch by a private firm for good work done in a case of burglary. In addition to the above a sum of Rs. 6,200 was granted to 803 officers and men of the City Police for good work done at the time of the grain riots.

Rewards.

7. There were fifteen probationary Sub-Inspectors at the end of the year 1917, of whom four were confirmed and one resigned. The probation of three Sub-Inspectors was extended and that of another was terminated at the Police Training School by the Inspector-General. The remaining six Sub-Inspectors continued to be on probation. Ten Sub-Inspectors (six European and four Indian) were sent to Vellore School for training during the year, of whom one European

Sub-Inspector has since resigned. Another European Sub-Inspector was sent for training at the beginning of this year.

8. Application has been made to the Military Department for remounts as it has not been possible to buy horses in the open market and casualties have reduced the number far below the sanctioned strength. Mounted drill has temporarily fallen into abeyance.

Mounted men.

9. Two hundred and twenty-eight inquests were held during the year as against 205 in the previous year. One person was prosecuted and convicted for culpable negligence in letting out for hire a boat which was in an unserviceable state, whereby an accidental death from drowning was caused.

Inquests.

10. There were 84 cases of accidental fire involving a loss of property valued at Rs. 2,27,064. Fires in a piece-goods godown in Virappan street, Georgetown, and in the Gujili Bazaar building of the Moore Market each accounted for a lakh of rupees.

Fires.

11. Three hundred and sixty-eight stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and 554 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or other institutions.

Stray children.

Lunatics.

12. Sixty-four lunatics were sent to the Asylum at Madras as against 46 in 1917.

Stray dogs.

13. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 11,034 as compared with 11,210 in the previous year.

Crime.

14. The annexed statement gives the statistics of crime for the past three years.

Statement A—Police Cases.

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Total reported.	Considered true.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total crime.							
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1916	2,294	2,005	1,349	1,144	Rs. 1,81,270	Rs. 44,528
	1917	2,452	2,183	1,216	1,007	2,06,684	38,707
	1918	3,016	2,706	1,408	1,173	2,33,012	44,417
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under special and local laws.	1916	29,551	29,522	34,598	34,097	...	...
	1917	18,057	18,027	21,427	21,048	...	...
	1918	16,864	16,843	19,788	19,547	...	...
Grave crimes.							
Murder	1916	6	4	6	2	82	...
	1917	10	8	7	7	...	...
	1918	8	8	8	1	...	...
Dacoity	1916	2	...	6	...	...	...
	1917	1	1	...	...	...	...
	1918	2	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	1916	12	6	12	10	350	5
	1917	6	3	...	...	201	...
	1918	25	11	9	9	1,358	501
House-breaking	1916	338	313	131	108	38,827	6,475
	1917	473	440	155	122	58,173	12,828
	1918	549	522	262	204	74,552	11,931
Cattle-theft	1916	15	11	13	8	372	340
	1917	9	7	6	5	167	160
	1918	18	13	4	4	468	404
Theft (ordinary)	1916	1,391	1,360	769	697	60,825	21,288
	1917	1,436	1,347	690	613	85,002	14,844
	1918	1,689	1,729	729	645	1,11,662	23,164

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances, etc., reported during the year was 8,103 as compared with 2,438 in 1917, 2,322 in 1916 and 2,127 in 1915.

The rise in crime over 1917 is 27.3 per cent.

Owing to the economic conditions and deficiency of officers and men in all ranks below that of Inspector, a rise was to be expected. Crime has risen steadily in volume since 1913.

This increase is attributable to the following causes :—

(1) Better registration—a point to which special attention is paid by the Deputy Commissioners and myself. Even now a good deal of crime is not reported.

(2) Deficiency of men—the number of Sub-Inspectors has been quite insufficient and several stations have constantly been without their complement of two Sub-Inspectors and we have had no Sub-Inspectors available for special duty.

For years we have been struggling against a great deficiency in the constabulary and we cannot get a sufficient number of men to carry out the duties efficiently.

(3) The high prices ruling of late years have caused an increase in thefts of property of small value.

House-breaking increased by 16.9 per cent and theft by 28.9 per cent.

Cases of burglary and of theft in which much property was lost were few.

An analysis of the cases in the Northern Range shows that, out of a total of 224 cases of burglary, cases, in which the property lost was valued at over Rs. 1,000, were nine; and cases, in which the property lost was valued at Rs. 50 or less or in which no property was stolen, numbered 181.

Similarly with thefts—out of a total of 750 cases in the Northern Range the property stolen was valued at more than Rs. 1,000 in 16 cases, while in 569 cases the property stolen was valued at Rs. 50 or less.

The average value of the property per case for the whole City was, burglary, Rs. 143, and theft, Rs. 64.

Murder. 15. In two cases in which a woman drowned herself and her two children the murderer committed suicide.

In another case a woman drowned her child and attempted suicide but was acquitted for want of evidence.

The motive in three more cases was enmity owing to quarrels. One of these cases was convicted and in another the accused person is absconding.

In another case the Sanitary Inspector of the Kotwal Bazaar who had made himself unpopular was attacked by a gang of roughs and so severely handled that he died of his injuries. In this case three persons were acquitted in the Sessions Court while a fourth was convicted in the Magistrate's Court of grievous hurt.

Another case is one in which a soldier shot a sergeant in the Fort. He was acquitted in the February Sessions of this year as temporarily insane.

16. Early in September there was a sharp rise in the price of rice. This caused unrest among the cooly classes which culminated in an outburst of rioting and looting on September 8th and 9th. The unrest accompanied by some minor cases of looting continued for several days and it was some weeks before the retail sale of rice resumed its normal course.

Troops were called out and the City was picketed. One hundred and eighty-three persons were prosecuted, of whom 119 were convicted.

In the early days of the disorder a great strain was thrown upon the police which was met in a very commendable manner. For a considerable time it was mainly through police intervention that the public were enabled to buy rice.

The Deputy Commissioner, Northern Range, M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu particularly distinguished himself by his prompt and vigorous action as also did Inspector Muhammad Kalim-ul-Jah Sahib Chida, who with the aid of head constable No. 1059 Govindarajulu and constables No. 149 Muruga Pillai and No. 505 Natesa Mudali and two Anglo-Indian gentlemen, Messrs. West and Thomas, put down an attempt to loot the Jam Bazaar market in Triplicane, exhibiting great courage and determination.

It was particularly satisfactory to find that the constabulary responded in a very good spirit to the demand for very heavy extra work made upon them.

The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6,200 as rewards to the subordinate officers and the constabulary for their good work.

A large number of special constables were embodied and employed for several days.

Several Indian gentlemen, whose services were acknowledged by Government, afforded valuable assistance to the police.

17. Eleven gambling houses were raided during the year and ninety-two persons were convicted of gaming. Ten persons were prosecuted and convicted for keeping common gaming houses.

Twenty-one persons were convicted under the Opium Act. Two very notorious opium smugglers were fortunately caught by a night patrol transporting opium and convicted and sentenced to fines of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 400 and in default to suffer 6 months and 4 months respectively. The Harbour Police detected one case and the Excise authorities five cases of attempted smuggling of opium to Rangoon by steamers.

This traffic is carried on by members of the ships' companies in the most persistent and daring manner and its prevalence is highly discreditable to the officers of the steamers which ply between Madras and Rangoon who do not appear to make any attempt to check it.

18. Prosecutions were instituted under the Act against sixty-three persons, of whom fifty-eight were convicted (four after the close of the year), three discharged, and two are still under trial. Seven persons were convicted for rash or negligent driving, forty-four for disobeying the directions of police

officers, driving on the wrong side or driving or standing without lights, two for driving without a licence and five for towing a person with, or carrying a person upon, a motor-cycle. Fatal accidents attributable to the presence of a motor-vehicle numbered seven.

19. Nuisance cases showed a decrease of nearly a thousand, being 10,694 against 11,515 in the previous year, and cognizable cases under special and local laws fell from 6,516 to 6,150. These decreases are probably due to the pre-occupation of the police in other matters and deficiency in staff.

20. The work of the Harbour Police was characterized by the Harbour Police. Port Trustees as "quite satisfactory."

The inspection of in-coming and out-going passengers and their passports was carried out by the Harbour Police without any extra staff. This has involved very serious additional work upon Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu and upon the Harbour Police.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been no complaint of any kind as to the manner in which this duty has been performed. Some idea of the labour involved may be gathered from the fact that 1,607 notices under the Ingress into India Ordinance were issued.

The Government have sanctioned the amalgamation of the Harbour and Marine Police into one force to be known as the Harbour Police—G.O. No. 238, Home (Judicial), dated 29th January 1918.

The basis of the financial arrangement between the Government and the Port Trust is that the former should pay one-third and the latter two-thirds of the principal items of expenditure.

This arrangement has not yet been carried into effect.

21. There was much political activity during the year. There were some one hundred and ten political meetings in addition to sessions of the Special Provincial Congress, South Indian Liberal Federation and Presidency Association.

Labour movements also were active and several Labour Unions were formed.

These Unions held some seventy-one meetings. These matters occupied the Intelligence Department to a great extent.

In addition several cases of cheating, fraud and defalcation in accounts were investigated and prosecuted.

22. Six prisoners escaped from police custody during the year, all of whom were recaptured. Two police officers were punished departmentally in one case. In the other cases the police were held free from blame.

23. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was 107 as against 72 in 1917. Two persons are being prosecuted for preferring false complaints.

Out of 1,185 cases, excluding those under special and local laws and nuisance cases, no case was declared false after trial.

24. Twenty cognizable cases were referred to the police by the Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which four were struck off as false. No non-cognizable case was referred to the police for investigation.

25. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 449 against 466 in 1917. Seventy-three bad characters were newly registered. Eighty-two registered bad characters were convicted during the year. Two hundred and fourteen persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as compared with 220 in the previous year. The number of persons ordered to notify change of residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 74 as against 43 in 1917. Five persons were prosecuted and convicted for breach of the rules under that section.

The finger-prints of 843 persons were sent for record and 1,115 references as to the identity of suspected persons were made to the Finger-print Bureau which traced the persons in 290 cases.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 15 persons, of whom 12 were bound over during the year and one since the close of the year. Of these eleven were habitual burglars or thieves, one a petty thief and the other an habitual cheat.

26. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances, etc., and offences against religion brought to trial and decided during the year was 1,042, of which 1,003 or 96.3 ended in conviction as against 95.9 in the previous year.

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

Under the Arms Act.

	1917.	1918.
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II) ...	41	22
Do. to import arms and military stores by land (Form III) ...	6	5

	1917.	1918.
Licence to export arms and military stores by sea (Form V) ...	18	12
Do. to export arms and military stores by land or river to Native States and foreign territories (Form VII) ...	106	122
Do. to export arms and military stores by land or river to British territories through Native States (Form VII).	263	190
Do. to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VIII) ...	163	173
Do. to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form XI) ...	1	1
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form XII) ...	18	17
Do. to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XV) ...	31	31
Do. to possess firearms (Form XV) ...	4	4
Do. to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI) ...	269	300
Do. to go armed on a journey (Form XIX) ...	11	10

Under the Explosives Act.

Licence to import explosives (Form I) ...	63	47
General licence to transport explosives (Form II) ...	64	65
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A) ...	13	12
Do. to possess and sell explosives (Form B) ...	145	158
Do. to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C) ...	3	1
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) ...	6	6

Under the Petroleum Act.

Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B) ...	9	9
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C) ...	8	7
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D) ...	...	...
Licence to possess and transport petrol for owners of motor-vehicles (Form F) ...	543	685

Under the Emigration Act.

Emigration sub-depot licence ...	...	...
----------------------------------	-----	-----

Under the Poisons Act.

Licence to possess and sell poisons ...	50	75
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Under the City Police Act.

Licences for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc. ...	953	927
Do. for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc. ...	152	152
General licence for music for religious institutions ...	144	144
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquors ...	39	27
Licence for gymnasium ...	6	6
Do. for places of public resort ...	69	62
Other music licences ...	5,486	5,215

Under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Number of motor-cars and cycles registered ...	330	58
Drivers' licences issued, including renewals ...	3,060	2,581

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered ...	1,990	1,947
Do. of rickshaws registered ...	714	726
Do. of drivers' licences issued ...	3,014	2,926
Do. of rickshawmen's licences issued ...	1,327	1,501

28. The inmates of the settlement at the end of the year were composed of 69 men, 67 women and 83 children.

Ten persons were prosecuted and convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act, six for absence without leave and four for refusing to work.

Three cases of burglary and theft were traced to the inmates during the year.

29. The following strikes and lock-outs occurred during the year :—

- (1) At the Buckingham and Carnatic Cotton Mills—
 - i. Lock-out from the 28th to 31st October 1918.
 - ii. Lock-out, which developed into a strike as the men dictated terms and refused to return to work until a settlement was reached, from the 27th November to 17th December 1918.

- (2) Employees of the Madras Electric Tramways Company.
- (3) Rickshawmen.

There were no disturbances during the strikes.

30. The following Labour Unions were formed during the year :—

The Madras Labour Union, almost exclusively composed of employees of the Buckingham and Carnatic Cotton Mills.

Labour Unions.

The Tramway Labour Union.

The Rickshaw Labour Union.

The Corporation Workshop Labour Union.

31. (1) *Challenge shield for drill and setting up.*—The police of D-1 Wallajah Road station won for the sixth time the challenge shield for drill and setting up.

(2) *Ambulance class.*—Up to the end of the year 1,629 officers and men of the City Police had received instruction in "First-aid to the injured", of whom 1,009 qualified for certificates.

The City Police did well in the annual competition and won the prize for the best police team on the field.

(3) *Sports.*—The City Police did very well in the garrison sports and won numerous prizes.

Chief features of the year. 32. (1) The year has been an arduous one.

Its outstanding feature was the extraordinarily high price of provisions and clothing. This caused a considerable increase in crime and culminated in the riots, after which, the police had much extra duty thrown upon them in affording facilities for the retail sale of rice.

(2) The large increase of work was accompanied by a growing depletion of the staff of Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants and of the constabulary. The result was that work had to be carried on at a great pressure upon those available for duty. Officers and men responded very well to the call upon them.

(3) Detection which has fallen steadily of late years showed a further fall.

(4) The following improvements were sanctioned :—

- (i) An additional police station and its staff in the Vepery division.
- (ii) An outpost and staff in the Jam Bazaar, Triplicane.
- (iii) The addition of three permanent Sub-Inspectors to the reserve of Sub-Inspectors and of six temporary Sub-Inspectors.

The effect of this will only be felt in future years. So far I have succeeded in obtaining only three temporary Sub-Inspectors from the Mufassal Police.

(iv) The European and Indian Sub-Inspectors were placed in separate cadres and European Sub-Inspectors were granted a war allowance of Rs. 20.

(v) Four additional Sergeants were sanctioned.

(vi) An Assistant Commissioner was sanctioned in the Southern Range to supervise the investigation of crime.

(vii) Sanction was obtained for a redistribution of the B and C divisions in Georgetown to take effect from 1st January 1919 with a view to equalizing the volume of work in the two divisions as the work in C division had become disproportionately heavy.

(viii) The City Police Manual was revised and enlarged during the year and the new edition published in January 1919.

(5) Labour movements became prominent and there were two lock-outs and some strikes.

33. (i) The deficiency in the constabulary is a most serious future requirements. disability.

Until our force, which is remarkably small, can be brought up to strength work cannot be efficiently performed.

The raising of the initial pay from Rs. 11 to Rs. 13 which took place in January 1918 has had no effect. A war allowance of Rs. 8 has been sanctioned from 1st January 1919, the effect of which it will be instructive to note.

(ii) More Sub-Inspectors are an urgent necessity. It is hoped that the six temporary Sub-Inspectors will be eventually made permanent.

(iii) Improvement of the pay of European Sub-Inspectors so as to attract a sufficient number and better class of recruits has long been found necessary.

34. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu and Mr. Withinshaw worked with their usual zeal and ability. Reference has already been made to Diwan Bahadur Parankusam Nayudu's good services during the riots.

The Government have shown their appreciation of his long and devoted service by assigning him a grant of land revenue for life amounting to Rs. 600 per annum.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal carried out the duties of Assistant Commissioner with his customary efficiency until he assumed charge of the Southern Range as Deputy Commissioner.

The work of all the Divisional Inspectors during the riots was very satisfactory.

In Inspector Mr. E. J. S. Nicholas who went on leave preparatory to retirement in January 1919 we have lost the services of an able officer, who exercised great influence in his division.

Inspector M.R.Ry. N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar, since promoted to Acting Assistant Commissioner, managed the very heavy C division with considerable ability and had much hard work thrown upon him in connexion with the placing before the Magistrate of the most important of the rioting cases.

Inspector Mr. Sheffield did good work in the Harbour division.

The Reserve Inspector Mr. North displayed his usual energy in supervising the work of the several departments under him. The work of Rao Sahib Padmanabha Nayudu, Prosecuting Inspector at Egmore Court, was particularly heavy and was very efficiently performed.

Of the Intelligence Department Inspectors, Inspector Muhammad Kalim-ul-lah Sahib Chida, in addition to his prominent work during the riots, deserves commendation for several instances of good work.

Of the Intelligence Department Sub-Inspectors the shorthand reporters M.R.Ry. Gansham Singh and M.R.Ry. G. Nagayya worked with great efficiency and industry and M.R.Ry. Guruswami Pillai showed conspicuous ability and devotion to duty in carrying out the office work of the Intelligence department.

35. I feel that this report would be incomplete without my placing on record the valuable public service rendered from the time of the looting onwards by Distribution of rice by private persons. M.R.Ry. M. Subbaraya Kamath Avargal in opening and maintaining shops in various parts of the City for the sale of rice to the poor at cost price. In this matter he has had the financial assistance of Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chaturbhuj Doss, Rao Bahadur C. Kannan Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur C. Ramanujam Chettiyar and others.

Haji Hakim Abd-ul Aziz Sahib Bahadur has also rendered considerable service in the same way with his own resources.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
15th February 1919.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX D.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths for the year 1918, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code—concluded.

Districts—cont.	Deaths from neglect or want.						Deaths from exposure.						Deaths from other causes.						Total.				Grand Total.
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Total.	Males.	Females.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.					
Rangoon.	28	29	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48			
Northern Range.																							
Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ganjām	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Jaypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Krishna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Guntūr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	2	3	1	13	1,422	498	1,453	339	1,970	1,832			
Central Range.																							
Karnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Belary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	57	2	2	84	3	3	1	1	1	126	...	39	1	166	1,086	479	1,553	336	1,555	1,889			
Southern Range.																							
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ramanad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	57	2	2	84	...	...	...	...	...	26	10	10	4	49	958	527	1,068	447	1,485	1,515			
Western Range.																							
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Colombatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
South Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
North Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
South Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	2	1	1	5	10	1	2	...	13	9	...	4	...	13	1,005	451	1,019	384	1,486	1,403			
The Railway Police, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	61	3	3	91	15	1	3	...	19	184	13	62	9	268	4,760	2,011	5,224	6	6,771	6,767			
Grand Total																							

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1918.

Ranges.		Districts.		Suicides.												Grand Total.																	
				By drowning.				By hanging.				By poison.					By lethal weapons.				By other causes.				Total.								
				Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.						
				Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Northern Range.	Madras City	20	..	19	..	39	8	..	4	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	29	1	29	24		
	Ganjam ..	16	..	34	1	51	10	..	1	..	2	23	..	..	15	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	42	2	42	53		
	Visagapatnam ..	70	..	163	..	223	1	6	5	4	11	1	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	81	160	6		
	Jaypore ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	6		
	Godavari ..	51	1	110	4	166	1	4	4	3	7	4	..	..	4	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	1	53	54	123		
	Kistna ..	37	..	96	..	133	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	49	99	99	49		
	Guntur ..	64	..	153	..	217	1	..	..	..	7	11	..	..	5	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	158	77	158	77		
	Nellore ..	52	..	188	..	190	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	143	61	143	143		
	Total	290	1	685	5	981	23	..	18	..	41	49	..	..	31	2	82	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	8	369	1	735	7	370	742
Central Range.	Kurnool ..	25	..	71	..	96	8	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	34	76	73	73	
	Bellary ..	15	..	71	..	86	13	..	5	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	76	82	82		
	Anantapur ..	17	..	78	1	96	9	..	3	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1	30	136	47		
	Gudalaph ..	37	1	133	..	171	6	..	3	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	1	46	136	..		
	Chittoor ..	32	1	75	..	108	..	..	1	..	1	18	..	..	10	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	1	51	86	52		
	North Arcot ..	25	..	27	..	52	1	..	7	..	2	60	..	..	25	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	86	86	86	86	
	Chingleput ..	28	..	31	..	59	19	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	47	38	38		
	Total	179	2	486	1	668	56	..	21	..	77	80	..	..	35	..	115	6	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	..	2	322	2	543	1	324	544
	Southern Range.	South Arcot ..	15	1	20	..	36	50	3	45	2	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	2	68	2	70	71
Tanjore ..		6	..	6	..	12	1	..	2	..	3	48	2	..	31	..	79	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	2	55	54	39	39	
Trichinopoly ..		6	..	14	..	20	44	1	45	1	91	3	..	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	1	67	116	67	116	
Madura ..		44	..	101	..	145	23	..	13	..	26	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	1	57	58	57	116	
Ramanad ..		12	..	40	..	52	14	..	13	..	36	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	27	58	27	58	
Tinnevely ..		7	..	39	..	46	15	..	18	..	33	2	..	..	5	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28	63	28	63	
Total		30	1	220	..	311	147	4	135	3	289	51	2	..	52	..	105	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	8	284	7	411	3	301	414
Western Range.		Salem ..	26	..	98	6	130	43	..	11	1	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	71	116	71	116
		Coimbatore ..	25	1	128	..	154	17	..	10	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1	43	43	43	43
	The Nilgiris ..	5	1	12	..	18	2	..	18	..	67	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	3	57	57	31	31	
	South Malabar ..	4	..	9	..	13	25	1	16	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	1	40	25	40	25	
	North Malabar ..	3	..	16	..	19	31	1	12	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1	36	38	38	28	
	South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	10	10	10	
	Total	64	2	265	6	337	165	4	68	2	239	..	..	..	2	..	2	5	..	1	..	6	10	..	..	..	10	244	6	336	8	250	344
	The Railway Police, Madras ..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26	6	6	6	
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	18	4	4	
Total	2	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	44	44	10	10	10	
Grand Total	945	6	1,678	12	2,841	399	8	246	6	689	160	2	130	2	304	13	..	1	..	14	65	..	..	13	78	1,302	16	2,058	20	1,318	2,078	2,078	

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1918—concluded.

Districts—cont.		Accidental deaths.																Grand Total.												
		By drowning.				By wild beasts.				By snakes.				By railways.						By other causes.				Total.						
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.				Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.				
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.			Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.			
Northern Range.	Madras City	23	8	6	6	43	37	38	43	34	35	36	37	38	43	34	35	36	37	38	43	34	35	36	37	38				
	Ganjām	25	42	58	48	173	98	13	47	10	188	13	17	13	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Vizagapatam	56	75	59	35	226	33	4	16	2	55	23	8	4	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Joytpore	39	7	14	4	64	96	7	38	2	142	19	6	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Godāvari	44	42	18	33	137	23	5	9	2	39	6	3	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Kistna	46	78	69	29	222	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Guntur	52	59	112	47	270	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Nellore	84	57	155	45	341	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total	346	361	485	241	1,433	252	29	112	16	409	86	21	54	23	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Central Range.	Koroo l...	42	37	70	23	149	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Bellary		35	27	64	23	149	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Anantapur		51	41	148	33	273	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Cuddapah		52	32	128	33	245	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Chittoor		76	64	210	75	425	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
North Arcot		89	120	191	83	483	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Chingleput		67	79	91	48	285	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total		412	400	902	295	2,009	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Southern Range.		South Arcot	63	59	78	48	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Tanjore	45	42	43	64	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Trichinopoly	64	91	116	85	356	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Madura	57	75	113	85	330	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Rāmānā	31	57	63	50	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Tinnevely	68	58	103	53	282	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total	328	432	514	385	1,659	2	3	1	1	7	126	31	73	28	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Western Range.	Salem	96	113	279	101	589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Coimbatore	86	57	145	63	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		The Nilgiris	1	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
South Malabar		49	72	93	70	284	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
North Malabar		26	34	26	33	119	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
South Kanara		60	87	47	82	278	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total		318	364	590	349	1,621	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
The Railway Police, Madras		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		...	8	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Total	5	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Grand Total		1,482	1,565	2,498	1,276	6,771	274	34	116	17	441	433	131	206	81	861	122	10	89	6	177	844	236	191	116	1,357	3,105	1,496	5,081	4,546

Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1918. [Paragraph 31.]

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 complainant was				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 inquiry or trial by Criminal Courts.	Percentage of cases declared false to cases prosecuted by the Police.	Districts.
	Pending orders of Magistrate from previous years.	During the year under report.				Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute	Magistrate's sanction was applied for	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate granted sanction to prosecute.	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.	...	112	107	5	...	4	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	18,335	...	...	Madras City.
Gaujam.	2	200	199	5	24	8	1	...	1	...	6	1	3	3,203	17	0.5	Gaujam.
Visagapatnam.	7	140	131	2	14	1	1	...	1	...	9	3	1	3,988	8	0.2	Visagapatnam.
Jeyapore.	1	22	15	5	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	412	...	...	Jeyapore.
Godavari.	25	194	161	10	48	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4,979	12	0.2	Godavari.
Kistna.	83	315	263	16	119	5	7	...	...	...	6	2	4	5,537	12	0.2	Kistna.
Guntur.	43	248	218	11	62	9	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	5,298	25	0.5	Guntur.
Nellore.	20	258	217	17	44	9	6	...	1	...	5	1	1	2,327	2	0.1	Nellore.
Kurnool.	19	82	83	1	17	4	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	2,582	4	0.2	Kurnool.
Bellary.	34	215	211	11	28	9	4	...	...	...	5	1	3	3,398	6	0.2	Bellary.
Anantapur.	20	107	80	11	36	11	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	2,158	3	0.1	Anantapur.
Cuddapah.	9	126	113	9	13	20	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2,485	24	1.0	Cuddapah.
Chittoor.	16	127	122	16	5	11	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3,064	18	0.4	Chittoor.
North Arcot.	26	152	147	3	28	8	8	...	3	...	14	10	3	4,651	5	0.1	North Arcot.
Chingleput.	21	147	140	10	18	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	6,755	3	0.04	Chingleput.
South Arcot.	25	238	223	5	36	11	5	...	2	...	27	8	8	5,373	2	0.04	South Arcot.
Tanjore.	31	245	220	1	55	34	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	6,359	11	0.2	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.	22	223	206	6	32	57	1	...	1	...	11	2	8	9,460	19	0.2	Trichinopoly.
Madura.	21	210	193	7	31	5	2	...	2	...	5	2	1	5,247	23	0.4	Madura.
Ramanad.	28	185	122	9	32	12	8	...	1	...	9	1	3	4,307	11	0.3	Ramanad.
Tinnevely.	25	181	175	15	16	16	3	...	1	...	10	3	5	3,433	29	0.8	Tinnevely.
Salem.	28	219	231	14	52	8	3	...	1	...	6	1	4	3,900	9	0.2	Salem.
Coimbatore.	29	238	220	1	36	10	3	...	...	...	6	2	2	6,697	3	0.04	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris.	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,377	...	...	The Nilgiris.
South Malabar.	23	157	140	2	38	6	3	...	2	...	6	1	6	2,350	...	...	South Malabar.
North Malabar.	4	63	65	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	5	2	4	959	10	1.0	North Malabar.
South Kanara.	3	87	79	3	8	20	2	...	1	...	4	3	3	623	4	0.6	South Kanara.
The Railway Police, Madras.	1	24	22	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,063	1	0.1	The Railway Police, Madras.
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	8	39	33	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1,056	6	0.6	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total ..	596	4,567	4,160	197	806	293	78	24	28	24	184	62	79	121,969	262	0.2	Total.

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (JUDICIAL)

G.O. No. 1853, 18th August 1919

Administration Report of the Police Department

Reviewing the — for the year 1918.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from P. B. THOMAS, Esq., Inspector-General of Police.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.
Dated—the 14th July 1919.
No.—C. 200/A.R.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for 1918.

Order—No. 1853, Home (Judicial), dated 18th August 1919.

The Government are indebted to Mr. Thomas for his clear and full report on the administration of the Police department during the calendar year 1918. The salient features of the year's work are brought out in the summary which finds place in paragraph 40 of the main report, in Appendix B which gives Mr. Hannington's account of the working of criminal settlements and in paragraph 32 of Appendix C, Mr. Armitage's report on the Madras City Police; and they need not be recapitulated here. Nor is there much scope for comment or criticism in detail, for the Government find themselves in general agreement with the conclusions at which Mr. Thomas has arrived. The following paragraphs, however, embody a few points which it seems desirable to notice or to emphasise.

2. The period under review was marked by altogether abnormal conditions. High prices and an unfavourable season produced widespread distress with a consequential marked rise in the volume of grave crime. The strength of the police was simultaneously depleted by the deputation of many superior officers on military duty and the enlistment in the army of a considerable number of men. The health of the force suffered exceptionally from epidemic disease, particularly influenza, and recruitment was prejudiced by the competitive demands of the army and by the delay in the grant of war allowances such as had been given to the subordinate ranks in other departments of the public service. In these circumstances and in view of the heavy strain which the police in general had to meet, accentuated by political unrest, it is matter for satisfaction that there was no falling off in discipline but on the contrary a reduction in the percentage of punishments found necessary, that the standard of detection was maintained and that there was an actual advance in the proportion of successful prosecutions under the more important heads.

3. The Government are fully alive to the necessity of improving the conditions of service in the department. Some advance has already been made in this direction, notably by the recent revision of the scale of pay applicable to the gazetted ranks, by the temporary grant of war allowances to head constables and constables with effect from the beginning of the current year, and by the duty allowances sanctioned in G.O. No. 1301, Home (Judicial), dated 6th June 1919 to reserve sergeants with the special object of recruiting and retaining non-commissioned officers of the best type.

In the City Police an enhancement of pay has been effected at the expense of a reduction in the sanctioned strength of the constabulary on the principle that an improvement in quality is the most pressing need. In the mufassal an interesting

experiment in the same direction has been inaugurated by the introduction in the Coimbatore district of a new class styled 'Nayaks' intermediate between the head constable and the constable, a measure based on the hope that a solution of the existing difficulty of recruitment may be found in the division of the constabulary into two classes, the lower to be employed on beat, patrol, guard, process service and other mechanical duties, and the higher to be entrusted with criminal investigation and other similar work demanding intelligence, integrity and individual talent.

Another direction in which financial limitations have hitherto barred rapid advance is with regard to the provision of quarters for the subordinate staff, a measure particularly necessary in the case of the headquarter reserves and becoming generally more pressing in view of the rising tendency of rents. The Government agree with the Inspector-General that the allotment for the provisional building programme referred to in paragraph 38 of the report is regrettably small and hope that financial conditions will before long admit of some expansion.

Mr. Moore's notes in paragraph 37 refer to the jealous watch which is kept upon any increase in police expenditure and in paragraph 6 Mr. Thomas foreshadows further inevitable advances in the cost of the department on account of overdue reforms, suggesting at the same time the elimination of certain charges which, in his opinion, do not constitute legitimate debits to the Police Budget. Without committing themselves to this opinion, the Government welcome the suggestion that the aggregate outlay on such items may with advantage be separately worked out so as to arrive at a clearer estimate of the cost of true police work and to assist in correcting any impression that the expenditure on the Police Department is extravagant.

4. The Government accept the Inspector-General's estimate of the unfavourable result of the experiment of working without circle inspectors which has been under trial in the districts of Kurnool, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly (paragraph 40) and they share his hope that the recent definition of the circle inspector's general responsibility for the criminal administration of his charge will lead to a gradual and steady improvement in detective and preventive work (paragraph 26).

5. The Government are glad to note that Mr. Thomas is able to report favourably of the work of sub-inspectors on the whole and that the Principal of the Provincial Training school at Vellore describes the latest recruits as 'shaping well as regards smartness and manliness.' But it is to be regretted on the other hand that the defective English education of these recruits produces disappointing results under the head of book work and that a very poor standard of success appears to have been achieved both in shorthand and in the examinations designed to test knowledge of first aid to the injured (paragraph 5).

6. In paragraph 4 of the report Mr. Thomas rightly emphasizes the importance of liberality in the grant of rewards, especially where the recipients are village officers and in paragraph 7 he records encouraging indications of increased co-operation between the police and the village magistracy. It is clearly desirable that the presentation of rewards should be made a public ceremony and the Government desire particularly to commend Mr. Moore's suggestion that such presentations should take place on the occasion of police sports which, as he justly observes, should form a recognized feature of the police administration in every district.

7. The general policy with regard to the working of criminal settlements, which has given the Government cause for anxiety in the past, will come under review by the expert jail committee under the Presidency of Sir Alexander Cardew which is expected to arrive in India next November. In the meantime it is the intention to place such settlements generally under the control of Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S., as soon as he is relieved of his duties on the Board of Revenue. It is clearly desirable that such control should be to some extent centralized in the hands of an officer who can devote more time to it than was possible for Mr. Hannyngton with his increasing duties in connexion with railways and criminal intelligence; and the work is of a nature which can conveniently be carried out in conjunction with Mr. Paddison's other duties as Protector of the Depressed Classes.

8. In paragraph 26 Mr. Thomas alludes to the satisfactory fall in the number of cases referred to the police by the magistracy under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The attention of the latter should also be drawn to his remarks

regarding the need for a more liberal use of the provisions of section 250 (paragraph 31), the futility of awarding inadequate sentences in the case of delinquents from criminal settlements, and the advantage of closer co-operation with the police and occasional initiative in security proceedings (paragraph 32). In connexion with the point last mentioned the Government desire to reiterate the instructions issued in paragraph 14 of G.O. No. 1675, Judicial, dated 18th August 1913, commending the procedure adopted by the Magistrate of Jessore as described in his evidence to the Police Commission.

9. In conclusion the Governor in Council again has the pleasure of congratulating the Inspector-General, Mr. P. L. Moore, upon the efficient administration of the department and upon the good work done during the year particularly by those officers who are singled out for commendation in paragraph 39 of the main report and paragraph 34 of Mr. Armitage's report and by the recipients of the King's Police Medal whose names are given in paragraph 4. He desires further to record his appreciation of the great assistance given by the Police Department during the special campaign of recruitment for the Army, operations in which the name of Mr. R. H. Hitchcock stands out as especially prominent.

The acknowledgments of Government are also due to those officers of the Salvation Army and other voluntary workers who have rendered such valuable assistance towards the reclamation of criminal tribes, and to the private gentlemen whose services with regard to the distribution of cheap rice are specially mentioned in paragraph 35 of Mr. Armitage's report, a form of public service which the Government are glad to recognize was by no means confined merely to the City of Madras.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

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

221, 1937 N/A

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