

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1917.

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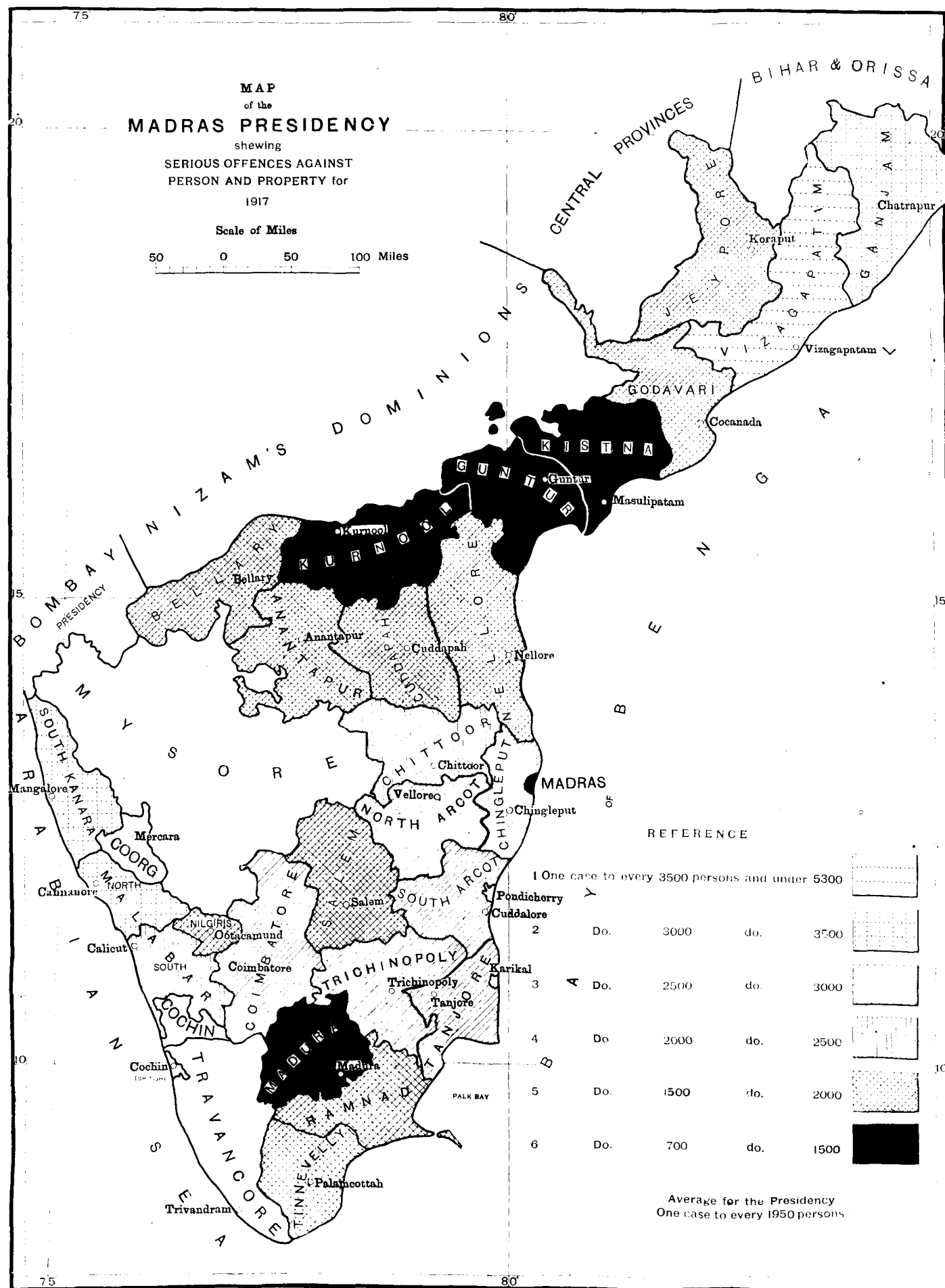
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* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No.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

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

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



ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1917.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

I was in charge of the department throughout the year.

Mr. Dene continued to be in charge of the northern range for the whole year.

Messrs. Thomas, Mainwaring and Hannington held charge of the western range, the central range and the Criminal Investigation Department, respectively, except for short intervals when they were on privilege leave. The permanent retention of the southern range was sanctioned during the year and an addition made to the cadre of Deputy Inspectors-General. Mr. Lane was in charge of this range up to the 18th June when he went on privilege leave and resumed charge on the 30th July. Owing to ill-health he was obliged to take long leave from the 13th November, but unfortunately died during his voyage home. Mr. Blackstone, Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, held charge of the range until the 18th December when Mr. Pelly took charge.

The scheme of working without Circle Inspectors was extended to Coimbatore district where two additional subdivisions were formed. Government sanctioned the reconstitution of the subdivision in Guntur district with head-quarters at Narasaraopet, and this was given effect to on the first day of the current year.

There were fewer transfers of district officers. In nine districts there was a single change and in one district two. The remaining eighteen districts had no change at all or the change was for a brief interval. Nine subdivisions were left for various periods without a separate officer in charge and in one of them—Bhadrachalam—the period was longer than two months. At the close of the year, Superintendents of sixteen districts had the services of Personal Assistants.

Mr. Deane continued to be on other duty outside the police department. Mr. Pelly who had been seconded reverted to this department about the end of the year and was appointed Deputy Inspector-General, southern range. Eleven officers of the Imperial Police service were given commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers during the year, and the total number of officers on Military duty at the end of the year was fourteen. Mr. Saunders who had been placed on special duty in connexion with the settlement of Chentsus in Kurnool district continued on that duty. Mr. Hitchcock, who in addition to his own duties had been helping the Military authorities in securing recruits for the Army, joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers in the year. Mr. Clinch has been doing similar work in Madurai. The services of two Deputy Superintendents were lent to the Military department to assist recruiting for the Army.

During the year there was one death among officers—that of Mr. Lane already referred to. One officer of the Imperial service and another of the Provincial retired. No Assistant Superintendent was appointed in the year. Two probationary Deputy Superintendents and one temporary Deputy Superintendent were confirmed in their posts. Two acting Deputy Superintendents were appointed temporary Deputy Superintendents, and fourteen Inspectors were promoted as acting Deputy Superintendents. Two appointments of Deputy Superintendents were made by direct recruitment and the two officers were under training in the Provincial Training School, Vellore, at the close of the year.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 32,972 and showed a net increase of 38 over the figure of the preceding year. The principal variations were due to the opening of the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur (+ 17), the re-allocation in Madura district (+ 19), the permanent retention of the port police at Cuddalore (+ 13), the additions to certain districts for working the Hackney Carriage Act (+ 7) and the transfer of Balliguda reserve in Ganjām district to Russelikkonda (—29).

The temporary additional forces (2,193) shown at the end of statement D consisted of—

- (i) Plague force (1,819),
- (ii) Police guards at the various criminal settlements in the presidency (155), and
- (iii) temporary forces enlisted for other special purposes (219).

The number of vacancies in the constabulary at the close of the year was slightly larger than that in the previous year (1,177 against 1,127). The number was largest in Madras City (289).

Bellary had 145 vacancies and Chingleput 143. Tanjore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Salem and Anantapur had each more than 50. Recruitment was difficult in many districts, principally owing to the prevailing high prices, as a result of which the present rates of the constables' pay have ceased to be a living wage. A scheme raising the pay of constables and reducing the strength of the constabulary has been introduced in Madras City in the beginning of the current year. Although vacancies were fewer in some districts, officers generally complain of the difficulty in getting suitable men. Recruiting for the Army and difficulty in constructing lines or providing proper accommodation for the policemen are other factors which retard recruitment for the police. The difficulty is further enhanced in a few districts owing to the necessity of employing a large number of policemen on plague duty. We must expect further difficulty in the current year owing to recent orders permitting policemen to join the Army. Recruiting in Malabar for police service in other districts was stopped in the year, in order to avoid competition with Military recruiting. The periodical deputation of men to the Cordite Factory guard in the Nilgiris from the armed reserves of other districts is reported by the Superintendents of Chittoor and North Arcot to be unpopular and to operate against recruitment, but under present conditions the practice must continue. In Gōdāvari district, the enlistment of illiterate men solely for the Agency was given up and transfers of men between the Agency and the plains were freely made. The Superintendent reports that though the change caused discontent at the beginning, the *raison d'être* of it has now been recognized and that the new system should be continued. Orders permitting the direct recruitment of a certain proportion of head constables were received towards the close of the year. An experimental scheme suggesting the creation of a new class of officer between the head constable and the constable in Coimbatore district was submitted to Government during the year and their orders are awaited.

There was a further satisfactory decrease in the number of casualties in the permanent force (2,740 against 3,116) which occurred under every head except "dismissals" and "deaths" and was considerable under "discharges" (—235) and "resignations" (—134). The decrease under "resignations" was contributed by most districts. Chittoor showed the largest number of resignations but the figure was far below that of the preceding year. In this district the number of discharges also considerably declined (58 against 208). There was a remarkable fall in the number of desertions from the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram (16 against 80).

The percentage of the number of admissions into hospitals during the year on the actual strength of the force again rose (171.1 against 164.7) and the percentage of the daily average of absence on account of sickness was about the same (2.8 against 2.7). Chittoor returned the highest sick-rate (5.6 per cent) and was followed by

Guntūr (4.5 per cent). The number of deaths was 363 against 362, the percentage to the actual strength being 1.1 (the same as before). While the health of the force is mainly affected by local conditions such as excess or deficiency of rainfall and the prevalence of malaria, plague, cholera, beri-beri, etc., a certain amount of sickness is also ascribed to the arduous and exacting nature of the sea-coast patrols introduced in the year. In this connexion the importance of providing suitable accommodation for the men cannot be exaggerated. A good number of them are still unprovided.

3. The percentage of punishments for all offences was 30.9 against 30.2 in the preceding year. The average was exceeded in Madras City and twelve districts. Bellary returned the highest percentage (53.4). Next stood Rāmnād (52.9) and Trichinopoly (52.1). All these three districts showed also a large increase when compared with the previous year. A large

Conduct:	Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.
For absence without leave	10.4	8.7	7.6
For offences other than absence without leave.	20.5	21.5	23.3
Total	30.9	30.2	30.9

proportion of the punishments in Bellary district consisted of fines. In this district, not only was the number of vacancies in the rank and file large, but the quality of the men in service was poor. The increase in Trichinopoly is mostly attributed to neglect of night-patrols to which greater attention was paid in the year. Judging by the number of appeals preferred from this district and their results, the punishments were properly inflicted. As regards Rāmnād, the present Superintendent, Mr. Loveluck, who took charge of the district in the middle of the year, reports that discipline was enforced more strictly in the latter part of the year. Jeypore and Chittoor showed a marked decrease in punishments and naturally the number of appeals also declined, but in the latter district, the proportion of cases in which the original punishments were reversed or reduced was still large. Unlike the Superintendent of Trichinopoly, the Superintendents of Kurnool and Coimbatore report that the abolition of the post of Circle Inspector on the introduction of the subdivision scheme had at first an adverse effect on the discipline of the men.

The decrease in the percentage of punishments for absence without leave noticed in the previous year continued, and was considerable in Jeypore (13.3 against 34.4) and appreciable in Chittoor (10.0 against 20.9), South Arcot (4.2 against 12.6) and Central Recruits' School, Vellore (9.5 against 22.0). The average was exceeded in twelve districts, the largest percentages being returned by Bellary (18.2) and North Arcot (16.4). Most officers are alive to the necessity of granting leave liberally to the members of the force and the system of granting compensation leave to the subordinate staff also introduced under the orders of Government, which some Superintendents report to be popular, is expected to show its effect in the current year and diminish cases of absence without leave.

As regards punishments for offences other than absence without leave, there was on the whole a slight increase. It was, however, marked in Kistna, Bellary, South Arcot and Rāmnād. The average was exceeded in Madras City and eleven districts, Rāmnād showing the largest percentage (46.5).

There was an increase in the number of dismissals (317 against 294) as well as suspensions (453 against 357). As regards the former, the increase was large in Madras City, Rāmnād and Guntūr, while Chittoor and Gōdāvari showed an appreciable decrease. The increase in the number of suspensions was marked in Madras City, South Arcot, Tanjore and Salem. That suspension is a form of punishment which should generally be avoided has been overlooked by a few Superintendents and their attention has been drawn to it both by the Deputy Inspectors-General and myself. The proportion of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary was 21.9 against 21.0. The number of blackmarks awarded in Trichinopoly, South Malabar and Rāmnād was again very large and the increase in Kistna was considerable.

The system of deferred punishments was freely resorted to as before. The number awarded in the year was 5,836 and the number pending at the commencement of the year was 2,137 (not 2,135 as stated in the last report). Of the total (7,973), 1,989 were confirmed, 3,897 were cancelled and 2,087 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of the number cancelled to the total number disposed of was 66.2, a slight improvement as compared with the previous year (65.0 per cent).

In spite of an increase in the southern range, the total number of appeals disposed of by the Deputy Inspectors-General was less than in the preceding year, but the proportion of cases in which the original orders were reversed or modified was larger. The increase in the number of appeals was considerable in South Arcot and Nellore where, as also in North Arcot, Chittoor, Guntūr and Rāmnād, the percentage of cases in which the punishments were set aside or reduced was also high. An appreciable decrease in the number of appeals occurred in Kurnool, South Malabar and Chittoor.

The number of appeals disposed of by me remained stationary but the proportion of cases in which the original orders were interfered with was slightly larger. There were 20 appeals to Government (16 against dismissals and 4 against other punishments), in 4 of which Government declined to interfere, while in one the punishment of dismissal was modified into one of removal from service. The remaining 15 were rejected.

One hundred and seventy-eight police officers and men were convicted by criminal courts as against 199 in the previous year. Half the number were punished for offences committed in their official capacity. The variations were marked in the following districts, Chittoor (2 against 13), Gōdāvari (2 against 12), Madras Railway Police (2 against 11), South Arcot (14 against 21), Kurnool (18 against 14) and Trichinopoly (12 against 7). The number of convictions for negligently allowing prisoners to escape remained the same as in the previous year (37), while that of convictions under the Police Act (XXIV of 1859) slightly rose (35 against 32). There was a decrease in the number of convictions for extortion (3 against 9). All these three were constables of Jeypore district, where extortion is rife and the Superintendent is trying to suppress it.

4. Five officers were awarded the King's Police Medal, viz., Messrs. Sweney and Bulkley (of the Imperial Police Service), Kandaswami Mudali and V. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar (head constables) and Muhammad Ali (constable). The title of Rao Sahib was conferred upon M.R.Ry. H. Venkateswara Ayyar Avargal (Inspector) and that of Khan Sahib upon Muhammad Asadulla Sahib (my circuit clerk).

The number of police officers and men rewarded by promotion was 51 against 50 in 1916.

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

		1916.		1917.	
		Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to the police.	Madras City... ..	389	Rs. 3,504	389	Rs. 3,060
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	4,208	26,839 (revised figure).	4,851	29,808
	Total ...	4,577	30,343	5,240	33,768
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.	Madras City... ..	87	913	85	943
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	2,326	15,386	2,990	19,295
	Total ...	2,413	16,299	3,075	20,238

The increase in rewards, especially to private individuals, is an appreciable feature. In several districts the occasion of the annual police sports was availed of for the presentation of rewards to police officers, village officials and private persons. The distribution of rewards on such public occasions enhances their value and is calculated to stimulate the public to greater co-operation with the police. In Coimbatore district Mr. Hamilton introduced a system of granting rewards for good work and co-operation in the prevention, in addition to the actual detection, of crime and the amount of rewards paid in this district was the largest (Rs. 7,573). The results are satisfactory as there has been a steady and remarkable falling off in crime. The system has been recommended to other Superintendents. In Trichinopoly also, the amount of rewards, both to the police and to private persons, has increased, which proves that under the subdivision scheme good work is appreciated more promptly and adequately. A sum of Rs. 2,713 was paid to several head constables and constables of Jeypore, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari districts for good work in connexion with the suppression of the Lagarai gang of dacoits.

Among rewards paid from sources other than Government, the following instances of munificence may be mentioned :—

(1) A sum of Rs. 600 presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to several police officers and men of Trichinopoly, Madura, Rāmnād and the Railway Police districts in appreciation of their services on the occasion of his visit to those parts ;

(2) A sum of Rs. 500 offered by M.R.Ry. Subba Ayyar, a partner in a bank at Madura, for the successful detection of a theft of currency notes ; and

(3) A sum of Rs. 400 from M.R.Ry. P. Narayanamurti for the detection of a heavy burglary committed in his house at Cocanada, a moiety of which reward was paid to a private individual of Ellore.

5. Out of 3,418 head constables and 26,353 constables who were in the force at the close of the year, 26 head constables (0.8 per cent) and 2,866 constables (10.9 per cent) were classed as illiterate.

Education :
Statement E, columns 24 and 25.

Provincial Training School, Vellore. Mr. Rowlandson continued to be the Principal of the school which did another year's useful work.

The probationary Assistant Superintendent who was in the school in the beginning of the year was posted to North Arcot district for practical training early in the year. No new officer of this class joined the school during the year. Two probationary Deputy Superintendents appointed by direct recruitment joined the school in February and October respectively and were there at the close of the year. The Honorary Deputy Superintendent left the school in February to undergo practical training in a district.

The number of subordinate officers on the rolls in the beginning of the year was 47, consisting of 1 Sergeant of Trichinopoly district, 38 Sub-Inspectors of the district police, 4 of Madras City, 2 of Pudukkōttai, 1 of Coorg and 1 of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The Sergeant reverted to his appointment as his progress in the school was not satisfactory and one Sub-Inspector of Madras City resigned his appointment, while the probation of three Sub-Inspectors of the district police and of the Sub-Inspector of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was terminated. The remaining 41 left the school in October after the final examination. The results of this examination were not, however, satisfactory, as only eight passed with three in the first-class. A very large number failed in "Police Orders." A new batch of fifty-nine Sub-Inspectors of the district police, seven Sub-Inspectors of Madras City and a Sergeant of Trichinopoly Railway Police, joined the school in October and one Sub-Inspector of Coorg and another of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, subsequently. Of these, one Sub-Inspector of the district police resigned, while the Sergeant was reverted to his post. The other sixty-seven remained in the school at the close of the year. The preliminary selection of Sub-Inspectors for the district police was, as in the previous year, made by District Committees

and the final selection by myself. Of the fifty-eight Sub-Inspectors of the district police in the school at the end of the year, two have passed the Intermediate examination, one has passed the Matriculation examination, fifty-four are holders of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate, and one is an unpassed man. The Principal reports that the Sub-Inspectors selected under the present system find it difficult to understand law terms and technical phraseology, a disability which is likely to militate against success in examinations.

Four Sub-Inspectors appeared for the English shorthand examination—three for the elementary grade and one for the intermediate—and all were successful. English shorthand, hitherto an optional subject, has now been made compulsory for all Sub-Inspectors under training. Government have also recently sanctioned the grant of a special allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem to police officers below the rank of Inspector who qualify in reporting English shorthand at 140 words a minute and the examination will be held half-yearly. Examinations for testing proficiency in Tamil and Telugu shorthand, which also carries a special allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem, were held twice. Five Sub-Inspectors passed in both examinations in Tamil shorthand. Seven Sub-Inspectors passed in the April examination in Telugu shorthand and six of them passed in the second half-yearly examination. Five of these also passed at a higher speed of 70 words a minute and were awarded a special prize of Rs. 15 each. The Kanarese shorthand manual was sent to the Government Press for printing.

Instruction in "First-aid to the injured," riding, *jiu-jitsu*, and Swedish drill continued to be given.

The police band was maintained efficiently. Excluding Sergeant Boston, there were twenty-four men at the close of the year. Twelve engagements in Madras City and two in districts were secured. The band was in attendance at the special parade held in Madras in July on the occasion of the presentation of the King's Police Medals by His Excellency the Governor. Some music and instruments were purchased for about Rs. 330. With a view to maintain the finances of the band on a thoroughly sound footing, gazetted officers of the department residing outside Vellore were also approached for monthly subscriptions, with the gratifying result that the closing balance of the band fund amounted to Rs. 746.

The annual police conference and Presidency police sports were held in January.

With the Central Recruits' school newly opened at Anantapur on the 1st March, there were four schools in existence at the close of the year, the full number sanctioned for this Presidency. Instruction in "First-aid to the injured" could not however be given in the Anantapur school for want of a suitable medical officer knowing Telugu. Difficulty was also felt in teaching the subject regularly in the Coimbatore school owing to frequent changes in the medical officer. A class was started in the Vizianagram school for teaching English to recruits during leisure hours, the attendance being voluntary. Particulars about the number of recruits trained in each school and the number of prizes awarded are given in the subjoined statement:—

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	397	280	22	40
Vizianagram	432	314	48	165
Coimbatore	476	182	22	100
Anantapur	204	52	14	51
Total	1,509	808	106	356

At the end of the year, 882 recruits were under training in all the four schools. Between the dates of enlistment and of admission to the Central Recruits' schools, men were given instruction in the district head-quarter schools.

6. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the cost of the department for the official year 1917-18 instead of the calendar year is shown in Statement D. The figures now furnished do not represent the entire expenditure for the year, as the accounts have not been finally closed.

7. I have little to add to my remarks in the previous reports on the work of the village police. The insufficiency of their numbers continues and consequently the surveillance of bad characters and strangers and patrolling are still defective. In a few districts proposals to re-organize the village police staff were formulated, but had to be held up owing to the existing financial conditions. A gratifying feature is a decrease in the number of complaints against the village police, which indicates that a larger measure of co-operation is forthcoming from that body, and that the policy pursued by the officers of the police department in according to village officers considerate and courteous treatment and exhorting them in the matter of their duties, is bearing fruit.

The number of village officials rewarded in the year was 752 and the amount disbursed was Rs. 5,590 against 591 village officials and Rs. 4,885 in the previous year. The increase was considerable in Coimbatore district, which also showed the largest amount (Rs. 1,801). In this district the subdivision scheme was recently introduced and the Superintendent states that the talaiyari who is generally recruited from the criminal classes is now successfully employed to watch the movements of his criminal *compères*. The Superintendent of Trichinopoly where the subdivision scheme has been working for more than a year reports that the Deputy Superintendents have come into closer contact with village officers and the public, and have recognized all instances of co-operation, that consequently the relations between the regular police and the village police have improved and that the latter have realized their responsibilities to a larger extent than before. The successful working of the Criminal Tribes Act in Vizagapatam district is mostly attributed to the support received from village magistrates through the efforts of the police officers. With a view to secure the co-operation of the village police in reporting the movements of criminal gangs near the borders of Guntūr, Kurnool and Nellore districts, and to instruct the village magistrates in the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act, a meeting was held at Donakonda, at which the Superintendents of Police of the three districts, the Revenue Divisional Officers of the bordering divisions of those districts, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, central range, and myself were present. Good results are already reported by the Superintendent of Kurnool.

Many instances of creditable work done by village officials are reported by Superintendents, one of them being the resourcefulness of the village magistrate of Gundlapalli in Guntūr district who, on hearing cries from an adjoining road, collected several persons and proceeded to the spot where he found one person dead and another dying. By questioning the latter he obtained particulars about the names, etc., of the victims and of four others who caused the injuries and immediately recorded them on a copy of newspaper taken out of the pocket of the dying man, with the aid of a twig dipped in blood for want of writing materials. The four persons whose names were recorded were arrested, charged and convicted in the sessions.

The staff of ghat talaiyaris underwent no change except that the posts of six talaiyaris in Satyamangalam circle of Coimbatore district were abolished. Several Superintendents find these talaiyaris useful towards the prevention of crime. Some progress was made in granting them land for cultivation in the vicinity of the ghat posts.

8. The armed reserves at the several district head-quarters and the special forces were generally kept up to strength and in an efficient condition. The reserves in some districts had arduous work during the Dasara and the Muharram which coincided in the year. The orders

regarding annual mobilization were carried out in the case of all reserves except Cuddapah where the reserve could not be mobilized owing to parties having had to be stationed at two places in the last quarter of the year to maintain order. Swedish drill is being taught in the reserves by men specially trained in the Central Recruits' School, Vellore. Instructions were issued for the formation of an ambulance section in each reserve. At the end of the year Government sanctioned the formation of a signalling party of two head constables and ten constables in each reserve and the grant of a local allowance of Re. 1 per mensem to each man and necessary arrangements have since been made. The reserve in Trichinopoly has suffered from the fact that a number of men have to live far away from the parade ground as the lines previously occupied by them have had to be vacated for the Military department. The reserve formerly stationed at Balliguda, Ganjam district, was transferred to Russellkonda.

9. The mileage at the close of the year under the jurisdiction of the Superintendents of Madras and Trichinopoly Railway Police was 2,171½ and 1,819½, respectively. The decrease of 16 miles under the former was due to the removal of the branch line from Tenali to Guntūr. The increase of 41½ miles in the case of the latter was on account of the addition of Salem-Suramangalam and Quilon-Trivandrum branch lines. The total strength of the railway police remained the same. There was a further decrease in the number of vacancies in the constabulary (19 against 29).

No serious outbreak of crime occurred on the railways but there was a general increase in the number of thefts, especially of railway materials such as brass or iron work, due to the prevailing high prices and partly also to the insufficiency of lights and watchmen in several stations. The amount of property lost was larger, while the percentage of recovery was slightly less. Detection was somewhat poorer. Owing to greater care and discretion now exercised by the railway authorities in preferring complaints of shortages, the decrease in their number noticed in previous years has been maintained. A system of joint checking of carriage fittings by the railway police and railway staff was introduced in Trichinopoly Railway police district. In the other district the seal-checking of wagons has been done independently by the railway police.

A bag containing registered and insured articles to the value of Rs. 3,200 said to have been secured in a railway mail service bag sent from Suramangalam to Madras was not forthcoming when the latter was opened at Madras Park post office. A sum of Rs. 16,000 was stolen from a railway cash chest sent from Poona and deposited at Rayapuram station. Both cases were under investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department at the end of the year.

There were only four attempts to derail trains. The damage caused was slight. One of the cases was under investigation at the close of the year and the other three were reported as undetectable. The number of cases of throwing stones at trains was 32, of which two ended in conviction and one was committed to the sessions.

The number of collisions and derailments was 16 and 11, respectively. One serious collision occurred on the South Indian Railway in August. A special train carrying a naval party from Ceylon to Madras collided with a goods train at Tiruppurvanam station, Rāmnād district. A seaman was killed, three men of the party were seriously injured and some carriages were smashed. The stationmaster and the pointsman were prosecuted and convicted, but the conviction of the former was quashed on appeal. There was an increase in the number of persons run over and killed (213 against 198).

The relations between the railway police and the railway staff were generally cordial. The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to Madras in December threw additional work on the Madras Railway Police staff which was performed satisfactorily.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year.

10. The following table gives the prices of food-grains and the figures of grave crime for the past quinquennium :—

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (true cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1913	7.4	12.7	13.5	35,059
1914	7.7	13.5	13.8	34,665
1915	8.2	14.6	15.0	36,089
1916	7.8	14.5	14.8	35,660
1917	7.8	12.6	14.0	36,960

Prices of all articles, especially food-stuffs, metals and cotton-goods, ruled high owing to conditions arising out of the war. These naturally had their effect on crime which showed an increase.

11. The number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, was 53,324 against 52,776 in 1916. An increase occurred in Madras City and fifteen districts, namely, Jeypore, Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr in the northern range, Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah in the central range, Madura, Rāmnād and Tinnevely in the southern range, Salem, the Nilgiris and South Malabar in the western range and the two Railway Police districts. The other thirteen districts showed a decrease. An increase or decrease under the heads "house-breaking" and "ordinary theft" was generally reflected in the total cognizable crime of the district. Kistna had the largest number of cases (3,649) and was followed by Madura (3,411), Gōdāvari (3,241) and South Arcot (2,923). The districts which showed large variations were Kistna (+590), Guntūr (+554), Gōdāvari (+381), Kurnool (+358), South Malabar (+315), Chittoor (—449), North Arcot (—388), Coimbatore (—350) and Trichinopoly (—318). While Gōdāvari, Kistna, Madura and Tinnevely returned an increase in each of the past three years, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot and South Arcot showed a decrease successively.

The increase of crime in the year under report was mainly under "house-breaking" (+602) and "ordinary theft" (+1,248). While this may generally be attributed to the inflation of prices, other local causes which contributed to the increase were the evacuation of a large number of villages in the Ceded districts on account of plague, the large number of escapes from the criminal settlements in Guntūr and Nellore districts, inadequate or indiscriminate work under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and want of proper surveillance over bad characters. It is, however, a matter for satisfaction that organized crime which is rarely affected by the fluctuations in prices has been well kept in hand, as is evidenced by a further falling off in the number of dacoities and robberies (1,314 against 1,452 in 1916 and 1,641 in 1915) and a considerable decrease in the value of property lost in them (Rs. 2,33,212 against Rs. 3,01,575). In the two districts in which the subdivision scheme was introduced in 1916, viz., Trichinopoly and Kurnool, the former alone showed a decrease. The reverse was the case in Kurnool, the chief causes for the increase being, in addition to high prices, the escapes from the criminal settlements in the adjoining districts and the prevalence of plague and the consequent evacuation of a number of villages. The district also suffered from unavoidable changes in the personnel of the Subdivisional officers and its geographical and other conditions do not command the necessary facilities for effective supervision. As observed by the District Magistrate, the district requires also more numerous and better-distributed police stations. In Coimbatore district the close watching of bad characters in their villages, the

working of the Criminal Tribes Act and, last though not least, a liberal grant of rewards to village officials and private individuals for co-operation both in the detection and prevention of crime, combined to effect a still further and marked reduction of crime, which has been the lowest since 1905, the year in which changes were made in the classification of crime. The attention of all Superintendents has been particularly drawn to the importance of the system inaugurated in this district, the main principles of which are now receiving attention in all districts. The subdivision scheme introduced in this district in the last quarter of the year is expected to reduce crime still further. Good work under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code during the past two years and the operations under the Criminal Tribes Act have been responsible for the decrease of crime in several districts, especially Chittoor, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Ganjam.

There was a falling off in the number of true cases under special and local laws (16,800 against 18,747), a large decrease being shown by Madras City (—884) and Tinnevely (—667).

The number of nuisances also declined (94,123 against 104,195), Madras City mostly contributing to the decrease (—10,607).

12. As usual, a map showing the local distribution of serious offences against person and property is prefixed to this report. The number of such cases rose from 20,818 to 21,224, the ratio being 1 case to every 1,950 persons against 1 to 1,988 persons in the preceding year. Madras City, Madura and Kurnool had again to be classed as the most criminal districts, while Kistna and Guntur shared their pre-eminence. There was a slight improvement in Nellore. The average proportion was exceeded in nine other districts.

13. In the subjoined statement figures of grave crime for the past three years are given. The year under report shows 1,300 cases under "ordinary theft." The decrease noticed in the previous year under "murder" and "house-breaking" was not kept up and both heads showed an increase, while "dacoity," "robbery" and "cattle-theft" again showed a decrease. An increase occurred in Madras City and 14 districts, the same as those which showed an increase in total cognizable crime (paragraph 11 supra), Madura excepted. The increase was under "house-breaking" and "ordinary theft" only. The figures relating to Kistna, Rāmnād, Tinnevely and South Malabar were also influenced by a rise under "cattle-theft," while Kurnool had a marked increase under "dacoity" and "robbery" and Cuddapah an increase under "murder." Four districts showed an increase under every head, in one of which, viz., Guntur, the increase was appreciable under all except "robbery".

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1917. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder, 302, 303, 306, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 395, 397, 398, 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.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Madras City	8	4	8	1	11	11	7	8	9	10	12	13	1,126	1,273	1,302	15	13	10	1,456	1,610	1,834
Ganjam	20	22	25	11	12	12	8	8	8	16	399	417	756	800	705	72	83	54	1,297	1,366	1,101
Vinayakam	21	22	23	11	11	11	3	3	3	20	420	442	626	631	597	97	78	68	1,239	1,100	1,014
Jeypore	24	26	28	22	22	22	12	12	12	43	289	216	180	141	171	155	104	104	662	488	564
Godavari	38	20	23	21	20	21	17	17	17	44	399	437	1,034	1,130	1,548	152	77	117	1,683	1,819	2,314
Kistna	34	23	41	13	13	13	34	34	34	49	684	578	1,140	1,268	1,477	66	79	135	2,070	2,200	2,703
Guntur	20	31	19	37	38	38	51	51	51	57	510	537	698	750	837	110	142	135	1,348	1,443	1,917
Nellore	40	40	37	39	41	41	30	30	30	76	497	512	619	670	684	137	137	81	1,369	1,483	1,578
Kurnool	25	33	41	37	39	39	51	51	51	76	497	512	619	670	684	137	137	81	1,369	1,483	1,578
Bellary	36	20	27	55	55	55	22	22	22	35	363	273	246	233	273	103	79	84	1,225	854	1,260
Anantapur	28	32	40	25	25	25	14	14	14	35	371	273	246	233	273	103	79	84	824	654	747
Cuddapah	20	24	12	11	11	11	5	5	5	35	371	273	246	233	273	103	79	84	824	654	747
Chittoor	22	21	26	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	329	282	394	383	301	100	78	57	659	568	633
North Arcot	15	8	14	13	13	13	10	10	10	12	329	282	394	383	301	100	78	57	659	568	633
South Arcot	17	18	18	13	13	13	10	10	10	12	329	282	394	383	301	100	78	57	659	568	633
Chingleput	15	8	14	13	13	13	10	10	10	12	329	282	394	383	301	100	78	57	659	568	633
Tanjore	17	18	18	13	13	13	10	10	10	12	329	282	394	383	301	100	78	57	659	568	633
Trichinopoly	21	28	31	40	40	40	11	11	11	20	340	332	476	560	603	82	123	105	1,586	1,618	984
Madura	60	34	36	35	35	35	14	14	14	23	566	513	1,287	1,192	1,141	382	466	274	946	1,048	1,377
Rāmnād	17	30	37	19	19	19	10	10	10	23	566	513	1,287	1,192	1,141	382	466	274	946	1,048	1,377
Tinnevely	31	31	40	18	18	18	10	10	10	23	566	513	1,287	1,192	1,141	382	466	274	946	1,048	1,377
Salem	43	52	26	35	35	35	10	10	10	23	566	513	1,287	1,192	1,141	382	466	274	946	1,048	1,377
Cambayore	103	94	98	32	32	32	16	16	16	26	566	513	1,287	1,192	1,141	382	466	274	946	1,048	1,377
The Nilgiris	28	28	30	17	17	17	1	1	1	26	566	513	1,287	1,192	1,141	382	466	274	946	1,048	1,377
South Malabar	11	15	20	6	6	6	10	10	10	26	566	513	1,287	1,192	1,141	382	466	274	946	1,048	1,377
North Malabar	11	15	20	6	6	6	10	10	10	26	566	513	1,287	1,192	1,141	382	466	274	946	1,048	1,377
South Kanara	11	15	20	6	6	6	10	10	10	26	566	513	1,287	1,192	1,141	382	466	274	946	1,048	1,377
The Railway Police, Madras.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	702	687	728	562	478	494	1,079	974	880	11,738	11,096	11,698	17,847	18,489	19,737	4,161	3,936	3,483	38,089	35,660	36,960

14. The number of murders was 728, the highest figure on record. Coimbatore still headed the list. Cuddapah, Guntūr and Bellary returned high figures and the increase in the first two districts was marked. A decrease occurred in seven districts and it was appreciable in Salem, Gōdāvari and Nellore. The following cases may be mentioned :—

Murder.

In Vizagapatam district a police head constable of nearly 25 years' service deputed to trace the property stolen in a burglary was taken inside a house by two brothers who offered to surrender the property and was killed. Both persons were charged and one of them was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Government were pleased to grant a pension of Rs. 8 per mensem to the head constable's eldest son for the support of the family. In Anantapur district three forest officials who seized some cattle grazing in the forest were assaulted by the owners and killed, and the dead bodies concealed in an unfrequented part of the forest. Four persons were charged of whom one died and the other three were acquitted in the sessions in the current year.

A constable of Cuddapah district shot a person dead in a public street whom he suspected to be in intimacy with his concubine. He was awarded the extreme penalty of the law. In the course of an altercation a police constable of Quilandy station, North Malabar district, was mortally injured by a peon of the Salt department. The latter was charged with murder but convicted of culpable homicide under section 304, Indian Penal Code.

Owing to disputes regarding the division of property, a man in Ganjām district was reported to have cut his father's throat fatally, caused serious injuries to his wife and laid himself on the railway line. He was found dead. In Chingleput district, a man murdered his two children because the father of his deceased wife refused to return his money to enable him to re-marry, and afterwards committed suicide. In Nellore district, a man stabbed his wife to death with a double-edged knife for refusing to live with him and then surrendered himself at the police station. He was sentenced to capital punishment. In Trichinopoly district a man, as the result of a matrimonial quarrel in which his neighbour sided with his wife, decoyed his own son and his neighbour's son—both aged about 8—to a lonely temple, and murdered them. He was charged and committed to the sessions. The assessors found him "not guilty" but the Judge differed and sentenced the man to transportation for life. The High Court enhanced the sentence to one of death, as the murder was cold-blooded.

A sensational murder was reported from Tinnevely district. A wealthy Muhammadan merchant, between whom and his son-in-law there was constant litigation, was done away with at the instigation of the latter by his servant, while halting for the night in a wayside mosque *en route* to Tinnevely. After a protracted trial both the son-in-law and his servant were found guilty and sentenced to capital punishment.

In Trichinopoly a woman of questionable character was decoyed from her home to another house on the pretext of being engaged for some well-to-do persons expected to visit the place and murdered apparently for the sake of her jewels. These were removed and the corpse was tied in a gunny bag and buried in the bed of the river. The next day, the bag was dug up by a cartman loading sand. After strenuous investigation the police got the body identified, traced the murderer and recovered most of the jewels. He was transported for life.

In the same district, during an inquiry by a village magistrate into a case of theft, the accused suddenly stabbed the complainant (a woman) to death and when the persons present tried to seize him, he stabbed them all and ran away. One of these died the same day. He was condemned to be hanged.

15. During the year, two women were found guilty of murdering their infants. The children were legitimate. In Ganjām district

Infanticide.

a woman who gave birth to a hermaphrodite child, being unable to bear the taunts of the villagers, jumped into a well with the child. The child was drowned but the woman was rescued. She was sentenced to transportation for life. Government commuted the sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment. In the other case, which occurred in Coimbatore district, a woman on

being scolded and beaten by her husband for misconduct with another man, fled from the house with her two children—a boy and a girl—and after throwing them into a well, disappeared. She was arrested and sentenced to transportation for life.

16. The Dasara and Muharram festivals synchronized in the year and special arrangements were made in several places for keeping the peace. Credit is due to the police officers for the comparatively few disturbances on the occasion. A disturbance which occurred at Chennur in Cuddapah district was however grave. A police party under the Deputy Superintendent had been sent to the place to maintain order. The Deputy Magistrate was also there. On the 25th October, after the Muhammadan procession was over and when the officers were regulating the Hindu procession, the Deputy Magistrate learnt that some armed Muhammadans lay concealed in the mosque. Under his orders they were arrested by the police. Immediately after, a Muhammadan rushed upon the Deputy Magistrate with a drawn sword and stones were pelted at the officials, the Deputy Superintendent being hit. The Muhammadans were about 200 strong and did not cease throwing stones. The police then opened fire. Three Muhammadans were killed and several injured. A police constable was shot in the back but recovered. Some others received slight injuries. The Hindus entered the mosque and damaged the lamps and other property but quickly dispersed. Several rioters were prosecuted and convicted.

Riots.

A serious disturbance was caused by a large number of sepoy of the 80th Carnatic Infantry in a Hindu theatre in Trichinopoly town on the night of the 24th July. A dramatic troupe had been giving performances there and some days previously when a few sepoy were found occupying seats of a higher class than they had paid for, a quarrel had occurred between them and the management. The former intending to retaliate, came in large numbers on the night of the 24th July when the house was full, and after extinguishing the municipal lamps on the road leading to the theatre and looting the adjoining stalls, entered the theatre forcing open the gateway, put out the lights inside and began to terrorize and beat the audience indiscriminately. The play was stopped and panic and confusion prevailed. A stampede ensued in which four people died and several were injured. Damage was done to the value of Rs. 2,000. The Deputy Superintendent of Police to whom news was conveyed proceeded to the spot forthwith and restored order. He also made arrangements for the safe conduct home of several frightened people. For sometime after, a general looting by the sepoy was apprehended. The military authorities declared the town out of bounds for the sepoy and the police patrolled the several streets at night until tranquillity was restored. Nineteen sepoy were prosecuted and five of them were convicted and sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

In Coimbatore district a Sub-Inspector and a few policemen who arrested a person in possession of stolen property concerned in a case of house-breaking and then proceeded to a neighbouring village to search a few other houses were severely handled by the villagers who snatched and broke their fire-arms. The Sub-Inspector was lamed by a blow on the shin. He and two constables remained under treatment in the hospital for about two months. Several of the delinquents were charged and sent to jail.

A riot occurred in the Muhammadan street in Tenkāsi, Tinnevely district, on the 30th October between two sects of Muhammadans, the reason being that the priest of one sect attempted to proselytize some members of the other. Many were injured on both sides. A large number were arrested and under trial at the end of the year.

In Ramnad district the residents of a village were attacked by a number of bad characters of an adjoining village, because the former had dispensed with the services of the latter as kavalgars and had helped the police in the proceedings under the security sections against them. Sixteen villagers were injured, two of them fatally. Panic-stricken, the people remained out of the village for sometime. A special police party was stationed there and the villagers were induced to return.

All the rioters were arrested and several of them convicted, two being awarded capital punishment.

A dispute between the residents of two villages in Madura district over an irrigation canal culminated in a riot in which one man was killed and several received injuries. The offenders were suitably punished.

17. As already stated, there was a further satisfactory decrease under "dacoity" (424 against 478) and "robbery" (890 against 974). Taking the two heads together, an increase occurred in only 11 districts, which was not appreciable except in Kurnool, Guntūr and Tinnevely. The bulk of the dacoities and robberies in Kurnool is attributed to the Chentsus. The difficulties in this district have already been referred to. It is, however, reported that subsequent to the meeting at Donakonda there was an improvement in controlling the movements of gangs. Though the number of dacoities and robberies in Guntūr increased, those committed on highways are reported to be fewer. A large number of escapes from the criminal settlements partly accounts for the increase of crime in these two districts. In Tinnevely there was an outbreak of dacoities in the latter part of the year and two gangs responsible for them have been spotted. Nellore showed the largest decrease, which points to the success of the measures taken to check the depredations of gangs. Trichinopoly also returned a considerable decrease which is attributed to the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, the vigilant night-patrols and effective supervision by Subdivision officers. Good work was done by the Trichinopoly and Tanjore police in tracing the leader of a gang of dacoits and recovering property lost in several cases. Credit is also due to the South Arcot police for bringing to book the members of some dangerous gangs. The breaking up of the notorious Lagarai gang resulted in a decrease in the districts of Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari.

The house of a rich Komati woman in Chodavaram village in Kistna district who was disliked by all the people for her usury was looted and property worth Rs. 8,000 was carried off. The woman was ducked and nearly drowned in a well and the other inmates were ill-treated. The case ended in conviction. When a dacoity was being committed by a dangerous gang at Gampalagudem village in the same district, the local Zamindar opened fire and disarmed a few dacoits. One of them was speared through the chest by the Zamindar's servant. Several members of the gang were caught and the organization was broken up. In this district the conviction and imprisonment of a considerable number of dacoits during the year is expected to have a salutary effect.

In Cuddapah district the house of a rich Komati was dacoited by about 20 persons and the iron-safe was rifled of its contents. The Komati's servant immediately collected a number of villagers and attacked the dacoits, one of whom was killed and another captured. Three persons were convicted in the sessions.

In Anantapur district a person who had been attacked during his journey by four men and robbed of his property, complained to a village karnam who was travelling that way armed with a gun. Both set off in pursuit of the robbers and the karnam recovered the property by threatening to shoot them if it was not restored. They were convicted.

In South Malabar district a mail runner was severely assaulted and robbed of mail-bags containing over Rs. 1,000. The culprit was arrested the same day and all the money was recovered. The local inhabitants are reported to have rendered much assistance in the detection of this case.

18. The number of cases of house-breaking rose from 11,096 to 11,698. An increase occurred in Madras City and 15 districts and was largest in Kistna, Kurnool and Guntūr. The decrease in Trichinopoly, North Arcot and Chittoor is satisfactory and may be ascribed to the successful working of the Criminal Tribes Act and good work under the security sections.

19. There was a further rise in the number of "ordinary thefts" from 18,489 to 19,737, the increase occurring in all but twelve districts. Gōdāvari, Kistna, Madras City and the two Railway Police districts reported each a large number of cases. The increase in the district first named was considerable. Quantities of brass ingots were being stolen systematically from the Railway workshop at Negapatam and the police succeeded in seizing the property on one occasion and charged the case which ended in conviction.

20. The price of hides continued to be high but notwithstanding this, the number of reported cattle-thefts again declined from 3,936 to 3,483, only eleven districts showing an increase. It is probable, as a few Superintendents think, that a number of such thefts remained unreported to the police. In South Malabar a special police party was collecting information regarding suspected cattle-thieves and there was an increase in the number of cases reported. The decrease in South Arcot and Coimbatore was considerable. In the latter district the system of cattle-branding was introduced in the previous year and is reported to have contributed to the reduction of cattle-thefts. During the year 2,172 head of cattle were branded in the Udampet taluk and 540 in the Pollachi taluk. The system has not however gained popularity in this district. In Salem too, where the system was introduced at the close of the preceding year, it is reported that public opinion is strongly against it. During the first half of the year, 1,080 cattle were branded in Tiruchengode circle of the district and the system has since been held in abeyance. The number of cattle branded in Madura district during the year was 6,947. The late Mr. Lane who first held strong views in favour of the system reported last year in his inspection notes of Madura district that the system of cattle-branding might be abolished as it was not popular and as it afforded the police opportunities for levying blackmail from people unwilling to have their cattle branded. This is no doubt true to some extent, but I am not prepared to recommend the discontinuance of the system which has produced good results in the past and which in the long run should in my opinion become a success.

The number of cases of cattle-poisoning was 46 against 45 in 1916. Gōdāvari again had the largest number of cases (6).

21. The number of true cases relating to coin dealt with in the year was 37, the same as in the preceding year. Of these, 22 ended in conviction. Several coiners were arrested and brought to book in the year. A goldsmith undergoing incarceration in the Rajahmundry Central Jail contrived to manufacture anna pieces even in jail. Moulds and counterfeit coins were found concealed in his cell. He was prosecuted and convicted.

22. The only other case worth mentioning is that of treason in which one Sitarama Ayyar, a dismissed Revenue Inspector living in Conjeeveram, Chingleput district, attempted to communicate under a fictitious name with certain high officials in Germany through Consuls of neutral European Powers at Bombay, with a view to subvert British rule in India. The correspondence was seized and he was charged with offences under the Defence of India Act and the Indian Penal Code. He has since been convicted in the sessions.

23. The total number of cases treated as justifiable homicide was 21, of which 15 were caused by the people in the exercise of the right of private defence. The other six were caused by the police, three in the Chennur riot (paragraph 16 supra) and three in self-defence when attacked by criminals. Culpable negligence was disclosed in very few cases of death from drowning and they were suitably dealt with.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

24. Judged by statistics, detective work showed a slight retrogression. Omitting cases in which investigation was refused, the ratio between the number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisances) disposed of in the year, and the number of cases that ended in conviction was 31.1 per cent against 32.2 in 1916. Madras City and 14 districts returned percentages above the average. Leaving out of account the Nilgiris and North Malabar where crime was as usual very light, the districts which showed the largest percentages were Chingleput, Coimbatore and North Arcot. As compared with the previous year, there was a considerable improvement in Coimbatore and Anantapur and a marked decline in South Kanara and Gōdāvari. The results were again poorest in Madura where crime is heavy and evidence is not easily forthcoming.

It is satisfactory to note that detective results under the more important heads of crime showed no deterioration. The percentage of murders detected was 27.8 against 22.5, and of the persons tried for murder 27.6 per cent were convicted against 21.6 in the preceding year. The percentage of detection would be higher if the 84 cases in which murderers committed suicide and which are classed as undetected, be left out of calculation, as they should be. In dacoities and robberies too there was an improvement in detection. The slight decrease in the percentage of detection was contributed almost entirely by thefts (ordinary) in which the percentage fell from 35.1 in 1916 to 32.9 in the year under report, very low percentages being returned by Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore and the two Railway Police districts. In the last named two districts a considerable portion of the stolen property was unidentifiable and this rendered detection difficult. On the whole the year's results are not discouraging in view of the peculiar conditions of the year which threw additional work on the police outside their ordinary duties, such as coast-patrols, etc. The general tone of the reports from Superintendents is that the quality of investigation by Sub-Inspectors has improved. This coupled with the growing measure of co-operation that is forthcoming from the public and the village police is a gratifying sign of progress. As regards supervision by superior officers, the experimental scheme now being tried in Trichinopoly has shown gratifying results. In this district the percentage of detection for the past three years was 25.1, 28.5 and 29.2. Crime declined in the year under report and there was an increase in the percentage of property recovered. This improvement is no doubt due to the prompt and careful scrutiny of the case diaries by Subdivisional officers and to their personally taking part in the investigation of a larger number of cases—two cardinal features of the scheme. In Kurnool the conditions were unfavourable to success and owing to the same causes which accounted for an increase in crime, the results were poor. In such a district as Kurnool, I believe, it will be found that Inspectors are necessary. The subdivision scheme in a modified form was introduced in Coimbatore district in October and it is too early to pronounce an opinion on its working. The Superintendent has the Coimbatore town circle under his charge, the rest of the district being divided into three subdivisions. The Circle Inspectors have been abolished except in Kollegal. Six Inspectors are retained to assist the Superintendent and the Subdivisional officers in the investigation and control of crime. This district shows a considerable improvement in detection, the percentage being 47.1 against 37.2, but probably this marked success is attributable to causes other than the working of the scheme.

In regard to the direct enlistment of a certain proportion of head constables, to which I referred in my previous report, orders of Government sanctioning this measure were received towards the close of the year and steps are being taken to give effect to it.

The number of cases under classes I to V reported to the police during the year was 51,963 and investigation was refused in 4,131 or 7.9 per cent of them, against 6.6 per cent in 1916 and 4.4 per cent in 1915. A majority of districts showed an improvement in this respect. The percentage was highest

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

in Salem (19.8). Mr. Thomas observes that there has been a general improvement in the western range in dealing with offences against the person and other compoundable offences and that a free and continued use of the power to refuse investigation results in the people not bringing such complaints to the police. The total number of cases of hurt reported to the police in the year under report for the whole Presidency has been the lowest in the quinquennium. There is further room for the exercise by the police of their power to refuse investigation in cases, provided it is exercised in a judicious manner. Some Superintendents point out that the classification of cases in which investigation is refused as "true" cases, deters many a station-house officer from freely exercising the power, but now that such cases are excluded from the number of true cases in calculating the percentage of detection, the objection should disappear.

The number of cases endorsed to the police by the magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 1,814 to 2,006, of which 1,781 related to cognizable and 225 to non-cognizable crime. Of these, 1,345 were referred back by the police as false. The number of magistrates' references was largest in North Arcot and the figures relating to Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and South Arcot were also high. The number appreciably declined in Kurnool, Chingleput and South Kanara. The tendency on the part of magistrates to refer cases needlessly to the police is being discouraged by District Magistrates, whenever it is brought to their notice by District Superintendents of Police.

The number of mufassal sessions held in the year was 299, about the same as in the previous year. The District Superintendents attended 76 of them, their Personal Assistants 47 and the Subdivisional officers 112, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 73, 46 and 99, respectively. As usual the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners attended all the four sessions in Madras City.

25. The subjoined statement shows the value of property lost and recovered in police cases during the past three years:—

Property lost and recovered. (Police cases.)

Districts.	1915.			1916.			1917.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Reco- vered.	Per- cen- tage.	Lost.	Reco- vered.	Per- cen- tage.	Lost.	Reco- vered.	Per- cen- tage.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
Madras City ...	1,08,200	29,478	27.2	1,31,270	44,588	34.0	2,06,664	38,707	18.7	
Ganjām ...	1,46,814	60,625	41.3	54,244	16,817	31.0	48,998	12,227	25.0	
Visagapatam ...	1,40,178	46,539	33.2	68,278	7,585	11.1	72,331	27,552	38.1	
Jeypore ...	21,596	7,249	33.6	27,865	8,264	29.7	20,505	4,612	22.5	
Gōdāvari ...	1,00,359	18,348	18.3	1,74,897	18,265	10.4	1,48,028	30,340	20.5	
Kistna ...	1,17,573	23,178	19.7	1,38,270	25,580	18.5	1,58,259	28,128	18.0	
Guntūr ...	79,143	9,877	12.5	79,114	9,465	12.0	97,150	16,221	16.7	
Nellore ...	98,121	14,442	14.6	1,04,427	13,977	13.4	84,781	10,492	12.4	
Kurnool ...	85,418	11,185	13.0	94,631	8,093	8.6	1,08,013	13,335	12.3	
Bellary ...	81,774	16,881	20.6	64,536	12,759	19.8	92,092	27,562	29.9	
Anantapur ...	70,394	14,192	20.2	41,549	8,201	19.7	63,403	16,007	25.2	
Cuddapah ...	53,442	9,362	17.5	47,978	8,190	17.1	54,655	9,424	17.2	
Chittoor ...	54,194	7,174	13.2	53,303	7,636	14.3	68,065	7,250	10.7	
North Arcot ...	68,350	15,561	22.8	1,03,167	41,337	40.1	59,524	15,601	26.2	
Chingleput ...	51,090	7,335	14.4	44,798	15,344	34.3	41,367	10,673	25.8	
South Arcot ...	75,049	15,673	20.9	94,622	28,126	29.7	64,645	18,863	29.2	
Tanjore ...	88,318	16,104	18.2	1,04,527	21,810	20.9	1,10,418	23,476	21.3	
Trichinopoly ...	87,713	21,056	24.0	92,832	18,726	20.3	75,420	18,728	24.8	
Madura ...	1,35,548	38,022	28.1	1,20,233	15,300	12.7	1,20,707	24,578	20.4	
Rāmnād ...	70,816	15,452	21.8	1,10,763	25,867	23.4	86,093	19,886	23.1	
Tinnevely ...	80,327	16,695	20.8	94,140	16,556	17.6	1,59,609	9,397	5.9	
Salem ...	76,562	7,337	9.6	65,118	8,947	13.7	84,763	13,527	15.9	
Coimbatore ...	98,358	20,714	21.1	79,419	20,001	25.2	78,887	20,885	26.5	
The Nilgiris ...	14,103	7,045	50.0	14,478	5,261	36.3	17,411	3,274	18.8	
South Malabar ...	57,450	10,105	17.6	61,480	15,845	25.8	77,531	8,317	10.7	
North Malabar ...	17,073	2,984	17.5	13,530	1,926	14.2	13,193	2,254	17.1	
South Kanara ...	38,542	9,596	24.9	31,301	8,924	28.5	32,891	6,854	20.8	
The Railway Police, Madras ...	26,004	9,889	38.0	34,270	11,957	34.9	59,115	15,990	27.0	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	40,183	7,138	17.8	45,442	8,411	18.5	46,463	9,861	21.2	
Total ...	21,83,187	4,84,161	22.2	21,89,975	4,53,738	20.7	23,30,981	4,64,321	19.9	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 10,494.

As might be expected, with an increase in the number of cases under "house-breaking" and "ordinary theft", there was a further increase in the amount of property lost. The heaviest loss occurred in Madras City, which also showed the largest increase. Next stood Tinnevely where jewels estimated to the value of Rs. 60,000 were reported to be missing from the house of a Zamindarini. They could not be traced. In a case of robbery in Gōdāvari district property worth about Rs. 12,000 was stolen. A few cases in which a large amount of property was lost have been mentioned already in paragraphs 9 and 17. The percentage of recovery in the year was slightly smaller. It was highest in Vizagapatam and lowest in Tinnevely.

26. There was a further decrease in the number of cases under classes I to V decided by courts during the year from 15,519 to 15,323, of which 11,174 or 72.9 per cent ended in conviction against 73.7 per cent in 1916. Madras City continued to return the highest percentage where also the number of cases decided was largest. Madura stood next as regards number of cases decided but showed the poorest results (50.3 per cent). A slight improvement was seen in Anantapur and Nellore but in the former the percentage was still below 60. There was a marked improvement in Bellary and Coimbatore and an appreciable falling off in South Kanara, Gōdāvari and Tinnevely.

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

The number of persons brought to trial during the year in those cases was 32,603 against 33,943, and 16,981 or 52.1 per cent were convicted against 52.9 per cent in 1916. The average was not reached in thirteen districts, of which Madura, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Rāmnād were conspicuous. There was a noticeable improvement in Bellary, Kistna and North Malabar and a marked decline in Tinnevely and Cuddapah.

Statement A-II,
columns 8 to 10.

The number of original cases handled by Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the mufassal was 4,637 against 3,979 and the percentage of success was 69.7 against 67.2. They appeared in 838 appeals against 604 and were successful in 72.0 per cent of them against 70.5 per cent in 1916. This improvement, both in quantity and quality, is due to the strengthening of the prosecuting staff in some districts. Further additions are necessary and proposals will shortly be submitted to Government. In Madras City the prosecuting officers attended to 1,380 original cases, of which 1,233 ended in conviction, the figures for the preceding year being 1,548 and 1379, respectively.

Prosecuting staff.

The arrangement referred to by the District Magistrate, Kistna, according to which each Sub-magistrate in his district sets aside one or two days in every week regularly for the trial of police cases is a step in the right direction and is bound to lead to satisfactory results. I would suggest its extension to other districts.

27. The subject of inadequate sentences and improper discharges is constantly engaging the attention of District Superintendents of Police who bring such cases to the notice of the District Magistrates. In Salem district, a Korava registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, who had four previous convictions with 18 months' rigorous imprisonment in the last of them was charged with house-breaking by night and theft and found guilty, but was sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment only. This is obviously misplaced leniency, and the matter has been reported to the District Magistrate. It is important that professional criminals and old offenders should be awarded heavy and deterrent sentences, but officers complain that this does not always happen.

Inadequate sentences
and retrials.

28. During the year 155 prisoners escaped from police custody against 193 in the preceding year and 123 of them were recaptured besides 14 who had escaped in previous years. The number of escapes in each of the districts of Madura, Rāmnād and Madras Railway Police was 12, the largest number. The policemen concerned in 52 cases were exonerated. In the remaining cases, 69 policemen were punished departmentally and 62 prosecuted of whom 30 were convicted.

Escapes.

29. There was a further satisfactory decline in the number of cases struck off as "wilfully and maliciously false" from 4,560 to 4,236. Most districts contributed to the decrease which was marked in Tanjore, South Malabar and Salem. Coimbatore showed the largest number of cases and the figures relating to Ganjām, Kistna and Trichinopoly were also large. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched by the police in 310 cases (43 on the sanction of the magistrates and 267 on their own motion) and 111 persons were convicted.

Out of 125,587 cases prosecuted by the police, 333 or 0.3 per cent were declared false after trial. The percentage was again high in Jeypore, Cuddapah, South Kanara and North Malabar. In 64 of these cases compensation was awarded by magistrates under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Cases found false after trial.

Prevention: Habitual criminals.

30. The number of habitual criminals under police surveillance is given in the annexed statement:—

Return of known deprecators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1917.

Class of persons	1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		12 (c)		13	
		Number at large on 31st December 1916, 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 1917.		Number at large on 31st December 1917.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Known deprecators	...	* 10,557	* 97	815	17	1,492	18	1,955	7	263	3	173	1	915	11	619	10	558	20	2,064	9	10,227	85	1,184	25	1,124	8
Receivers of stolen goods	...	* 824	* 40	16	1	16	2	227	12	16	...	12	...	118	7	17	3	55	1	10	...	855	44	5	...	1	...
Suspected persons	...	* 11,940	140	456	16	279	4	3,602	122	217	5	146	...	1,878	11	528	14	926	10	506	4	12,076	288	548	19	361	6
Total	...	* 23,321	277	1,287	34	1,787	24	5,784	141	496	8	331	1	2,911	29	1,164	27	1,539	31	2,580	13	23,158	397	1,787	44	1,488	14

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1916 are due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

The number of suspects newly registered in the year was slightly larger than in the previous year, but there was a decrease in the number of known deprecators as well as receivers registered. 2,940 persons were removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime against 3,973. The number of bad characters at large at the end of the year was 23,525, about the same as in the beginning of the year. Of these, 1,781 or 7.6 per cent were out of view, a slight improvement when compared with the previous year. Trichinopoly again showed the largest percentage (17.8) while 12 other districts and Madras City showed higher percentages than the average. The proportion was smallest in Tinnevely (2.1 per cent). The number of persons with history sheets convicted in the year was 1,500 against 1,517.

In many districts, the surveillance over bad characters leaves much to be desired. What is required is a system of watching them in their villages by night, which is being successfully worked in Coimbatore district and has conduced to a diminution of crime there. So long as no material help is rendered by the village police in this direction the work should be undertaken by the regular police as far as possible, and if it is to be effective, the opening of additional outposts in selected places will be necessary. The matter is under consideration.

Detachments of Criminal Investigation Department Gang XII (Thottia Naicks) are now moving in several districts without proper surveillance. A list containing the names of the several members, their history and previous convictions is being supplied to stations by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D.

Relations between the British Police and the French Police and those of the Native States of Mysore and Hyderabad continued to be cordial.

The following were declared to be criminal tribes in the year under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act:—

- Criminal Tribes Act and Criminal Settlements.*
- (1) Sakkaraitamadai Koravas of South Arcot and North Arcot districts,
 - (2) Telaga Pamulas, or Erragollas or Pariki Mukkalas of the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Kurnool and Cuddapah,
 - (3) Valayas residing in certain villages of Coimbatore, Avanashi and Palladam taluks of Coimbatore district,
 - (4) Urali Goundans of Trichinopoly district,
 - (5) Donga Dasaris (with aliases) of the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Chittoor, and
 - (6) Koravas residing in certain villages of Kovilpatti taluk, Tinnevely district.

Section 10 (b) of the Act (notifying residence, etc.), was made applicable to every registered member of these tribes. A notification was also issued applying section 10 (a) of the Act (reporting at fixed intervals) to some of the abovementioned tribes and to most of those declared to be criminal tribes in previous years. The movements of the Koravas of Kovilpatti taluk were restricted to Kulasekharapatnam village in the Tinnevely district, under section 12 of the Act. The Prisoners' Homes established at Perambur (near Madras City) and Guntūr by the Salvation Army were notified as reformatory settlements under section 16 of the Act. Under the same section an industrial settlement was established at Pammal village in Chingleput district. This is known as the Pallavaram industrial settlement. The agricultural settlement established under the American Baptist Mission at Bitragunta in Nellore district was declared to be part of the Kavali criminal settlement.

The number of persons registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year was 5,303. The number of persons convicted under the Act in the year was 1,711. Of these, 92 were convicted under section 24, and 3 under section 23.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., continued to exercise a general supervision and control over the criminal settlements during the year and his report on their working is printed as Appendix B.

The number on the rolls at the close of the year in the various schools attached to the settlements was 1,049 (604 boys and 445 girls).

The working of the Criminal Tribes Act has had a salutary effect in several districts. The numbers registered in some districts however are too large to admit of any effective check and they will be reduced if possible to a workable limit by eliminating those over whom supervision is unnecessary. Now that most of them are required to report themselves at fixed intervals under section 10 (a) of the Act, it is necessary that outposts should be established in proximity to villages where large numbers of them reside. An important step in the work of reformation is to find suitable employment for those brought under the operation of the Act but not confined in a settlement. In this connexion it is pleasing to note that the efforts made by the Anantapur district police in enlisting the sympathy and patronage of landowners and in inducing them to employ several members of criminal gangs, once notorious for their criminal propensities, have been successful and their progress towards reformation is considered to be satisfactory.

During the year, Government withdrew their support to the voluntary settlement for Yanadis at Bāpatla in Guntūr district referred to in the last report.

The number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was again less, 1,738 against 1,859, the decrease occurring in a majority of the districts. The numbers relating to Madras City, North Arcot and Coimbatore were the largest.

Under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 474 persons were ordered to notify their residence against 643 in 1916. The number of persons prosecuted in the year for disobeying the order was 171, of whom 137 were convicted, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 186 and 151, respectively.

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

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.	
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.
Madras City	22	16	27	20	23	14	36	28	3	84.8
Ganjām	64	38	80	72	193	154	95	55	20	75.3
Visagapatam	54	35	48	38	50	42	34	24	1	72.7
Jeypore	47	42	142	113	47	33	15	...	...	0.0
Godāvari	148	76	81	38	44	38	77	44	12	74.8
Kistna	146	82	243	131	215	95	182	56	36	39.4
Guntūr	278	178	173	93	213	104	144	72	17	58.5
Nellore	178	49	69	23	70	30	84	28	1	40.6
Kurnool	257	165	214	120	232	143	229	168	9	71.8
Bellary	134	78	132	76	140	83	110	67	22	88.2
Anantapur	151	90	138	67	194	83	118	61	15	60.4
Cuddapah	186	121	178	116	108	64	89	53	6	63.9
Chittoor	120	97	111	56	40	22	59	35	8	68.6
North Arcot	135	85	164	105	87	61	140	112	17	91.8
Chingleput	62	41	156	106	93	72	96	78	4	87.8
South Arcot	235	119	145	51	60	26	54	28	2	54.9
Tanjore	112	75	127	87	128	79	130	103	15	90.4
Trichinopoly	99	64	65	37	56	29	152	118	20	89.4
Madura	312	95	410	151	434	204	325	168	55	67.2
Bāmnād	85	36	166	98	182	97	134	86	19	60.0
Tinnevely	189	153	77	54	129	73	259	95	11	38.3
Salem	58	30	44	31	93	47	158	133	...	84.2
Coimbatore	122	72	96	45	120	70	110	67	32	87.0
The Nilgiris	3	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...
South Malabar	35	20	16	7	67	45	27	18	...	66.7
North Malabar	15	14	10	9	14	11	16	14	...	87.5
South Kanara	52	29	35	23	33	22	20	17	1	94.4
The Railway Police, Madras.	7	4	21	5	21	14	14	12	...	85.7
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	9	7	30	22	30	21	16	9	3	75.0
Total	3,315	1,906	3,196	1,794	3,119	1,774	2,924	1,719	330	68.4
										2,526
										1,503
										330
										70.6

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

There was a decrease in the number of persons dealt with, but the results were on the whole slightly better. The improvement in Kistna and Nellore is striking, which points to the increased attention paid to the matter by the officers concerned. Although the percentage of success was better in Tinnevely, there has been a considerable fall in the number of persons dealt with, from 259 to 80, and even of this small number, 40 were discharged. The Superintendent says that the police are not to be blamed for this unsatisfactory state of affairs so long as an impossibly high standard of evidence is demanded by the magistrates in security cases, but the District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector-General consider that greater care and discretion are required in the selection of persons to be run in. In this connexion I wish to repeat my remark in the last report, viz., that better results can be achieved where the magistracy realize that they have a common responsibility with the police for the prevention of crime. They should realize the necessity for a vigorous working of the security sections when crime is rife and a large proportion of it remains undetected. For this purpose, the District Magistrate, Kistna, has asked the Superintendent to keep the Sub-divisional Magistrates in the district informed monthly of the progress of crime in their jurisdiction. There is no doubt of the utility of these sections, as with rare exceptions there has been a decrease of crime in districts where large numbers of persons were successfully run in.

Among those bound over in the year, 451 were K.Ds. and 42 were receivers of stolen property. In Tinnevely district, 9 persons were bound over for enforcing kaval fees against 16 in 1916.

The number of cases pending disposal at the close of the year was, as in the previous year, 330. The number was largest in Madura district.

Of the persons bound over, 1,056 were incarcerated for failure to furnish security. In Madura the proportion of such persons was again smallest. Kurnool showed a slight increase in this respect. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 238 against Rs. 243 in 1916. In Trichinopoly and North Malabar this average was much exceeded.

31. Mr. Hannington continued to be in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department except for a period of one month when he went on privilege leave and when Mr. Williams, his Personal Assistant, held charge. The strength of Inspectors was reduced by one and the special branch staff previously borne on the executive list was re-graded into a clerical staff with an addition of one member to its strength. The temporary addition of an Inspector was sanctioned. A clerk was also sanctioned for work connected with criminal settlements. There was an increase in the volume of seditious literature seized, the bulk of which was as usual from Pondicherry. Enquiries regarding counterfeit coining and the examination of coins in Government treasuries and railway offices were continued. The members of the staff were employed in the investigation of several intricate cases and confidential enquiries. No political crime of violence occurred, though there was a great deal of unrest. The case of treason mentioned in paragraph 22 was worked up by the Criminal Investigation Department.

The staff of the Finger-print Bureau was temporarily strengthened by an addition of five clerks to cope with the extra work in consequence of the extended operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. The number of references to the Bureau asking for the antecedents of suspected persons was 15,528, almost the same as in the previous year, and the number of successful identifications was 3,633 or 23.7 per cent. These figures include 2,733 references from other Provinces and Native States and 339 identifications. Madras City, the Criminal Investigation Department and Nellore district within the Presidency and Mysore and Federated Malay States outside the Presidency made the largest number of references.

The number of finger impression slips received for record in the year was 13,269, the number eliminated was 8,195 and the number on record at the close of the year was 179,097. In addition to these, 45 slips from the Excise department were placed on record in the year. The members of the Bureau attended different courts in the Presidency, both civil and criminal, to give expert evidence

on 248 occasions and written opinions were furnished in 92 cases. The following is an interesting case as it tends to show the value of finger prints as evidence. The premises of the English Cycle and Motor Importing Company, Madras, were broken into and a large number of fountain-pen nibs kept in a glass almirah were stolen. The glass of the almirah was found broken and two finger impressions were noticed on the glass pieces. These were photographed and found to tally with those of an old offender living in the locality. He was arrested and convicted on the sole evidence of the identity of the finger impressions, although no part of the stolen property was recovered. The conviction was upheld by the High Court on appeal.

The tester Sub-Inspectors regularly visited all the jails in the Presidency, tested 8,783 slips, and prepared 4,733 fresh slips. In 13 instances the impressions were found to be those of wrong persons.

32. Special forces continued to be employed at Cocanada and Cuddalore ports for the prevention and detection of thefts. The establishment at the latter port was made permanent and that at the former has been abolished in the current year.

33. The number of unexecuted warrants at the end of the year slightly rose from 1,807 to 1,873. The number was largest in South Malabar. When compared with the previous year, South Malabar, Guntūr, Nellore and Madura showed a large increase and South Arcot and Rāmnād a noticeable decrease. The number of warrants more than a year old was nearly the same as in the previous year, but there was a slight increase in the number of those pending for more than six months.

34. During the year I inspected in the districts of Madura, South Malabar, North Malabar, South Arcot, North Arcot, Bellary, Coimbatore, Kurnool, South Kanara, Rāmnād, the Nilgiris, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Tinnevely, Anantapur and Nellore. I also inspected the training schools and criminal settlements in the different parts of the Presidency. I paid a visit to the Cordite Factory in the Nilgiris and was present at the meetings of the Sub-Inspector Selection Committees in the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, Tinnevely, Anantapur, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Nellore. The touring of the Deputy Inspectors-General was adequate. All the stations in the Presidency were inspected by district officers with the exception of one station in the Bhadrachalam subdivision which could not be inspected, as the Superintendent in the absence of an Assistant Superintendent had charge of the subdivision in addition to his own duties for more than two months and as the station is 200 miles from Rajahmundry. Several stations in Trichinopoly and Kurnool districts were also inspected by the Superintendents in addition to the inspection by Subdivisional officers.

CONCLUSION.

35. The progress made in the year in constructing quarters for the subordinate staff was, on account of war conditions, slow. At the end of the year quarters existed for 339 Sub-Inspectors, 90 Sergeants, 1,811 head constables and 13,637 constables, the percentage on the sanctioned strength of the several ranks being 23.3, 64.7, 52.2, and 49.7 respectively. Private houses continued to be rented for a portion of the men unprovided with Government quarters, but a number of them are still left to make their own arrangements for housing. This is a great hardship. Mr. Pelly reports that in Sāttūr, Rāmnād district, the men are living in old dilapidated huts which any Union would be ashamed to offer as accommodation for its sweepers. Probably in several other places also the men are at present living in equally unsuitable houses. Turning to Sub-Inspectors, only a very small proportion of them have been provided with Government quarters and it is not likely that much headway will be made in this direction in the near future. The renting of houses for their occupation has not been sanctioned. In many cases they have to pay about 15 per cent of their salaries for bad accommodation and even this is not at all times

available near the stations. The Sub-Inspector of a certain station in Salem district was living for nearly two years in a room in a public choultry, bad enough accommodation even for an official of a lower rank. Recently he had to vacate it and could not get accommodation within two miles of the station. The question of providing free-quarters to Sub-Inspectors is one calling for early consideration. Under the conditions of their service they are entitled to rent-free quarters, and to deprive them of this concession is not conducive to efficiency.

36. All the Deputy Inspectors-General did most valuable work. We owe a special debt of gratitude to Mr. Mainwaring, who, in addition to a large amount of most helpful inspection work, gave the benefit of his energy and long experience to help in nursing the new police school at Anantapur through its infancy.

I am again greatly indebted to Mr. Filson for the ability and energy with which he has done the work of Assistant Inspector-General.

Mr. Williams continued to do very good work as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and C.I.D.

The work of the following officers deserves special mention:—

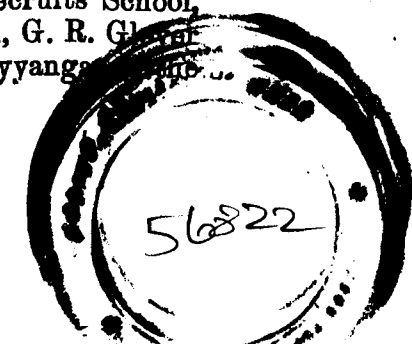
Superintendents.—Messrs. George, Hamilton, Travers Phillips, Blackstone, Swire, Rowlandson who this year severs his connexion with the Vellore school after having administered it with considerable ability for five years and earned the esteem of all, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Windle and Withinshaw;

Assistant Superintendents.—Messrs. Sweney, Elliott, Clift, Tottenham and Beckett;

Deputy Superintendents.—Messrs. Muhammad Amin-ud-din Sahib, Khan Bahadur (now retired), P. F. B. Ryan, M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, R. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi, Khan Sahib, M. Govindan Nayar, N. Ramanuja Ayyangar, G. Rajagopala Rao, M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, H. P. Taylor, Rai Sahib R. Viraraghava Ayyar, R. Ramayya Suri, A. Subba Reddi, K. P. Janardhana Rao, S. Ranga Rao Nayudu, T. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Bapayya Nayudu and V. Ramachandra Nayudu.

Inspectors.—N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar, S. T. Rhenius Pillai and J. W. M. North of Madras City, W. R. Eveling and K. Gopalram Patnaik of Ganjam, C. Shaw and Muhammad Qasim Ali Sahib (now Acting Deputy Superintendent) of Vizagapatam, C. Talbot of Jeypore, A. Leech and K. Venkataramanujam Nayudu of Gōdāvari, S. Satyanarayana and P. Satyanarayana of Kistna, O. H. Sheffield and Saiyid Qasim Sahib of Guntūr, K. Brahmayya and Acting Inspector A. Jagannadham of Nellore, G. Krishnaswami Nayudu and G. Subba Rao of Bellary, A. Gopalaswami Nayudu (now Acting Deputy Superintendent) and B. R. Chenga Reddi of Anantapur, A. E. Sherlock and Acting Inspector Mirza Ahmad Ali Sultan Sahib of Cuddapah, W. Sparkes and N. Parthasarathi Ayyangar of Chittoor, S. Abdul Rahim Sahib and K. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar of North Arcot, Abdul Wahab Sahib and A. E. Boaler of Chingleput, K. S. Karpagavinayagam Pillai and M. Ananta Acharya of South Arcot, P. V. Ramaswami Nayudu (now Acting Deputy Superintendent) and T. Sivachidambaram Pillai (now Acting Deputy Superintendent) of Tanjore, A. F. Akehurst of Trichinopoly, P. N. Subrahmanya Pillai and H. Last of Madura, S. Venkatesa Ayyar and L. Sankaranarayana Ayyar of Rāmnād, P. Duraiswami Pillai and G. Vesey of Tinnevely, C. Walker and S. Santappa Pillai of Salem, G. R. Humphreys and N. S. Manikkam Pillai of Coimbatore, S. M. Rahman Khan Sahib of the Nilgiris, E. V. Amu Sahib (now Acting Deputy Superintendent) and E. Govinda Kidavu of South Malabar, G. Bailey and P. T. Kannan of North Malabar, K. Narayana Rao of South Kanara, E. A. Subrahmanya Ayyar and P. T. Duraiswami Pillai of Madras Railway Police, P. Srinivasa Ayyangar and Acting Inspector K. Sankaranarayana Ayyar of Trichinopoly Railway Police, C. Rukmangada Mudaliyar and K. Gopalaswami Ayyangar of the Criminal Investigation Department, J. Day and G. Panduranga Rao of the Provincial Training School, Vellore, N. Subba Rao of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore, G. N. Staples of the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, G. R. Ghosh of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, and T. Ramakrishna Ayyangar of the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.

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M.R.Ry. A. Vittal Rao Avargal has rendered another year's excellent service as manager of my office. Mr. A. B. G. Snedell's work as manager of the Criminal Investigation Department office deserves commendation. The managers of most district offices are favourably reported on.

37. Reference has already been made under the different heads to the working of the subdivision scheme in the three districts in which it has been introduced. The trial given to the scheme in different districts and with variations in its application is proving most interesting and the results will be carefully considered later in the current year.

The other salient features of the year under report were—

- (1) difficulty in recruitment in many districts,
- (2) a further decrease in the number of resignations,
- (3) a very slight increase under departmental punishments, but a further satisfactory decline under judicial punishments,
- (4) the inauguration of a system of granting rewards for the prevention of crime and an appreciable increase in the rewards granted both to police officers and private individuals, including village officials,
- (5) the opening of the Central Recruits' school at Anantapur,
- (6) increase in total cognizable crime, notably under "house-breaking" and "ordinary theft," but a satisfactory decrease of 9.5 per cent under "dacoity and robbery",
- (7) an improvement in the quality of investigations by Sub-Inspectors and in the detection of serious offences such as murder, dacoity and robbery, but a falling off in the detection of ordinary theft,
- (8) an increase in the proportion of cases in which investigation was refused,
- (9) an increase in the amount of property lost and a smaller percentage of recovery,
- (10) an improvement in quantity and quality of the work of the prosecuting staff,
- (11) a further decline in the number of false cases,
- (12) application of section 10 (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act to many of those declared to be criminal tribes,
- (13) a slight improvement in the quality of the work under the security sections, and
- (14) the permanent retention of the fourth range and the consequent addition of an officer to the cadre of Deputy Inspectors-General.

The Government Order sanctioning the increase of pay of the Sergeants in the Madras City force to Rs. 90- $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 was received early in the year and given effect to from 21st December 1916.

The work done by all ranks of the Madras City police and the several police officers called in from the mufassal on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to Madras, was satisfactory and was the subject of an appreciative letter from His Excellency the Governor. The celebration of the Kumbhabhishekam ceremony in a temple at Tiruppapuliur, South Arcot district, attracted large crowds of people from different parts and the local police carried out the duties efficiently, as testified to by the Chairman of the Municipality.

All ranks of the force have been instructed to render all assistance in their power to parties recruiting for the Army. The following gazetted officers were on special duty recruiting for the Army, viz., Messrs. Hitchcock, Pitt, Happell, Bishop, Rao Sahib S. Velayudham Pillai and Muhammad Qasim Ali Sahib, and the services of several Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and head constables have been placed at the disposal of recruiting parties. Head constables and constables volunteering are now allowed to join the Army. Up to the end of the year the number who joined was 63. Up to the end of May 1918 it was 272.

But for the incidents mentioned in paragraph 16 *supra*, the public peace was generally well maintained.

MADRAS,
27th June 1918.

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

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paras. 24 and 26.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 + 6).	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mis- take of law or non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.					Total Magistrate-true cases.	Total Magistrate-trials ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12).	14	15	16	17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																	
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offences ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																	
2	131 to 136, 139	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	11	32	...	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ...	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	3	5	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 218-A	Harbouring an offender ...	5	9	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	118	342	1	429	23	29	108	218	58	...	281	129	78	410	9
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	243	718	17	944	66	203	232	166	216	35	434	384	108	818	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	390	1,118	18	1,490	95	238	355	422	281	48	769	521	190	1,290	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	302, 303, 396	Murder ...	212	801	2	1,011	11	78	256	172	181	265	620	1	...	621	...
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	32	132	...	164	11	16	38	43	32	19	94	4	...	98	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	51	215	...	266	6	48	72	78	41	16	133	2	1	135	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	10	58	1	67	17	3	11	15	7	13	86	8	...	44	...
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	1	8	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	18	93	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	22	231	2	261	5	57	27	21	13	30	73	2	2	75	...
		Total ...	390	1,118	18	1,490	95	238	355	422	281	48	769	521	190	1,290	

18	325, 326, 328, 331, 332, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	195	705	24	936	29	163	148	284	112	40	480	296	67	756	
19	323	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	8	17	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt ...	301	1,576	192	1,685	61	367	254	320	147	104	763	667	104	1,430	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	38	186	...	218	27	...	37	...	23	...	88	43	...	181	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	115	490	14	591	42	103	107	200	91	32	337	301	121	638	...
24	304-A, 388	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	25	155	...	180	2	52	33	34	18	15	67	4	1	71	...
		Total ...	1,032	4,748	236	5,544	221	990	1,002	1,324	708	586	2,854	1,349	311	4,203	
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.	141	522	6	657	106	53	140	73	77	188	344	27	...	371	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	225	1,164	38	1,351	281	127	280	223	190	343	784	56	12	790	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	131	1,741	99	1,773	78	241	140	38	89	1,152	1,408	202	61	1,610	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	9	28	...	37	1	6	5	20	3	2	10,965	194	...	25	...
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	38	1,022	471	580	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	...
		Total ...	1,817	17,019	1,402	18,034	1,532	912	2,098	2,421	994	9,963	14,810	576	201	15,386	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	59	277	16	320	27	59	59	33	37	11	97	882	109	959	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	37	198	4	231	6	52	22	49	13	35	101	47	9	148	...
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Total ...	96	478	20	552	32	111	81	82	50	47	199	910	118	1,109	

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

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 Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.															
19	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 378.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	304-A, 338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	577	4,562	274	232	5,232	2,296	2,936	149	610	204	537	2,241	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.															
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	668	6,895	298	255	6,966	3,762	3,194	183	805	222	445	2,214	

31	341 to 344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	336, 337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	20	248	21	2	402	183	219	1	21	77	253	2,315	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
34	379 to 382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	406 to 409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	411 to 414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	419, 420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	461, 462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	860	12,968	514	303	14,678	8,857	5,821	382	851	1,254	2,458	15,951	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.															
34	379 to 382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	406 to 409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	411 to 414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	419, 420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	461, 462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	206	2,811	128	64	2,969	1,764	1,205	77	201	22	22	199	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
40	295 to 297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	268, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1883 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,814	55,552	251	40	90,362	86,776	3,527	7	2,173	246	4,225	506	
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total	*4,935	97,130	1,541	985	139,376	118,561	20,815	989	5,639	2,586	10,452	27,199	

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1916 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1917.

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917.
PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 335 and 341, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	120-B (1), 120-B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	97	2,658	2,755	59	144	402	2,079	80	13	1	21
5	161 to 168, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	10	82	92	10	2	31	37	12	2	...	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	168	535	703	62	23	287	214	117	14	1	18
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	13	138	151	42	1	68	17	23	9	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	219	224	9	...	33	175	7	1	...	1
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	12	14	8	1	4	1	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 153, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	7	318	325	4	10	39	271	1	4	1	6
Total			302	8,962	4,264	185	181	864	2,794	240	43	3	47

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316	...	2	17	19	8	2	3	2	4	...	...	...
12	370	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			3	19	22	9	3	4	2	4	2	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.													
13	384 to 389	...	19	232	251	76	5	132	20	16	31	...	3
Total			19	233	252	77	5	132	20	18	31	...	3

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

14	345	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	...	256	21,977	22,233	5,285	12,034	3,454	1,219	241	...	19	80
16	334	...	2	54	56	2	22	9	21	...	...	...	1
17	323	...	407	19,522	19,929	2,475	11,594	3,852	1,593	415	315	13	60
Total			665	41,560	42,225	7,767	23,651	7,316	2,833	658	609	32	141

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

18	417, 418	...	15	311	326	105	8	123	15	...	11	...	3
19	403 to 405	...	6	218	224	76	8	106	26	8	19	...	2
20	426, 427, 434	...	84	4,901	4,985	1,321	2,187	993	393	91	133	1	18
Total			105	5,430	5,535	1,562	2,203	1,222	434	114	162	1	23

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

21	298	...	...	4	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	...	1	13	14	3	3	3	5	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498	...	31	1,159	1,190	263	498	332	68	31	34	...	3
24	500 to 502	...	16	552	568	241	144	131	35	17	6	...	...

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917—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, 258, 259, 260, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.													
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	155	9,684	9,839	2,630	4,727	1,627	736	119	303	..	26
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	86	4,444	4,480	35	233	370	8,749	43	21	3	9
27	294 A	Keeping a lottery office	1	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
28	* Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	..	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	2	8	10	..	1	5	1	3	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XXV, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	43	744	787	16	285	306	157	23	..	..	..
		Total	285	16,617	16,902	3,190	5,891	2,777	4,808	236	386	3	38
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police	..	4,403	81,765	86,167	1,884	26,991	3,745	48,469	4,078	84	3	35
		Grand Total	† 5,781	149,586	155,367	14,674	58,925	16,060	60,360	5,348	1,297	42	287

* 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 1916 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1917.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917—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 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, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred, or were appearance.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	120 B (1), 120 B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	33	2,788	215	5	3,026	15	524	2,317	77.2	37	133	1	5
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	2	92	30	..	124	..	58	48	39.3	17	1	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	135	571	119	5	817	6	494	264	38.3	40	13	1	3
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	12	187	15	..	214	2	153	25	12.4	34	..	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	4	191	42	..	287	..	46	191	82.0	..	..	..	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	2	7	..	..	9	2	6	1	14.3	..	..	..	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	23	1,009	123	6	1,146	1	209	923	81.5	..	13	..	3
		Total	211	4,845	544	16	5,573	26	1,490	3,768	69.9	128	160	2	11

STATEMENT B—concluded.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917—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 8 and 9).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, insane during trial.	Remarks.	
			On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.				Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or became insane during trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	812 to 818	...	...	5	2	...	7	...	4	3	42.9	...	...	...
12	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13a	876	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Total	...	6	3	...	9	...	5	3	83.3	...	1	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.														
18	384 to 389	...	18	448	11	5	472	7	404	41	8.9	9	11	...
		Extortion ... Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	18	448	11	5	472	7	404	41	8.9	9	11	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
14	845	...	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	...	251	96,263	88	382	36,213	5,308	8,395	2,077	5.7	202	20,231	...
16	334	...	...	95	2	5	92	2	23	23	23.7	2	42	...
		Wrongful confinement ... Criminal force ... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	...	745	44,317	122	341	44,310	3,319	11,791	3,224	7.3	571	25,305	...
		Voluntarily causing hurt ... Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	986	80,892	212	728	81,132	9,242	20,311	5,324	6.6	775	45,580	40

18	417, 418	...	8	225	2	2	234	2	196	19	8.3	13	4	...
19	403 to 405	...	6	214	15	...	285	2	191	30	13.1	6	6	...
		Cheating ... Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	...	234	10,227	15	41	10,426	957	3,028	791	7.7	216	5,434	9
		Mischief (simple) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	248	10,667	32	43	10,895	961	8,415	840	7.9	235	5,444	9
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.														
21	298	...	...	12	...	...	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
22	400 to 492	...	7	12	...	...	19	1	3	5	41.7	...	4	...
23	403 to 498	...	27	1,808	4	8	1,831	105	793	80	4.4	28	835	...
24	500 to 502	...	26	868	...	7	887	75	461	50	5.8	36	265	...
25	504, 506 to 510	...	190	14,151	91	117	14,301	1,470	3,537	1,113	7.8	79	8,102	14
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	...	31	5,314	307	20	5,624	79	553	4,776	85.0	19	197	8
27	294A	...	4	3	...	...	7	...	3	4	133.3	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	100.0	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	...	26	52	...	7	71	3	46	6	11.5	16	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	...	31	741	...	18	754	78	306	157	21.2	5	298	...
		Disputes as to immovable property. Maintenance of wives and children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	342	22,968	402	177	23,513	1,817	5,714	6,370	* 26.5	183	9,601	22
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	...	2,806	87,021	12,438	4,435	97,334	2,789	6,415	58,658	59.0	1,291	28,171	526
		Grand Total	4,621	306,647	13,672	5,404	218,928	14,842	37,654	75,015	* 34.0	2,621	88,938	608

* 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	
A.—Cognizable.								
1. Theft ...	9,712	2,841	27.2	Rs. 10,72,007	Rs. 1,76,106	16.4	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 12,450.	
{ a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	98	...	...	5,501	...		
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...		
{ c. Other thefts	21,024	8,432	40.1	9,85,649	2,71,057	27.5		
2. Robbery. { a. Dacoity... ..	392	115	29.3	1,42,430	14,929	10.5		
{ b. Other robbery... ..	805	218	27.1	90,782	11,770	13.0		
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,380	402	29.1	1,91,029	43,233	22.6		
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	210	26	12.4	60,082	2,389	4.0		
Total ...	38,523	11,932	35.8	25,41,979	5,24,985	20.7		
B.—Non-cognisable.								
5. Extortion	128	9	7.8	2,720	324	11.9		
6. Criminal misappropriation	139	41	29.5	20,515	1,415	6.9		
Total ...	262	50	19.1	23,235	1,739	7.5		

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1917.

[Paras. 2 and 8.]

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-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 cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.								Mounted.	To area.		To population.			
Northern Range.	Chief Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	17	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City	1	1	...	...	13	68	35	223	4	1	1,367	40	3	1,758	...	...	...	...	27	518,660	518,680	...	...	102	295	20,467	11.7		
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jaypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	1	7	10	7	77	384	15	886	...	...	6,930	...	...	8,327	...	...	...	...	51,137	12,087,210	1,005,811	282	60	6.2	1,452	31,478	3.8		
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kandam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aravindapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cuddanah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	1	7	7	8	59	354	21	837	...	...	6,581	...	...	7,875	...	...	...	...	39,572	8,367,516	922,425	266	87	5.0	1,163	31,800	4.0	
	Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanad		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	6	7	8	50	312	29	761	...	...	6,474	12	...	7,660	...	...	...	...	26,978	12,211,188	1,716,200	206	63	3.5	1,565	46,207	6.0	

STATEMENT E—concluded.
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1917—concluded.

Districts.	Total strength.			Armament of the force.			Punishments.										Rewards.		Education.		Number of constables.					Number who have left the force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			
	Sanctioned.		Actual.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.	Punished depart-mentally other-wise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magis-trate or Sessions Court.				By promotion.		By khilats, pre-sents or money during the year.	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year and under five years' service.	Of five years and under ten years.	Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Of seventeen years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pen-sion or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding 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.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.															Officers.	Men.	Officers.
Salern	75	1,140	67	1,083	329	19	6	5	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chunabuttur	70	1,232	69	1,163	287	17	8	5	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Victoria	43	1,343	39	1,304	64	9	7	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Malabar	61	1,345	60	1,219	533	29	2	...	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Malabar	32	585	31	570	218	11	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara	50	710	49	691	...	...	4	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	311	5,339	299	5,116	259	1,388	2	36	1,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police, Madras	42	696	41	654	...	...	5	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly	41	678	40	661	...	...	2	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	83	1,374	81	1,315	...	...	7	...	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Investiga-tion Department.	35	30	24	30	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial Training School, Vellore	6	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits' School, Vellore	11	9	11	1,291	...	...	2	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits' School, Viana-nagram	11	8	11	1,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits' School, Coimba-tore	11	10	11	1,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits' School, Ananta-pur	9	8	9	1,022	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	48	38	106	930	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1,908	30,948	1,875	28,771	883	5,651	7,810	77	9,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head constables are shown as men. (2) The difference in the sanctioned strength of officers and men between the armed and unarmed divisions is due to the fact that in the armed division the one Sub-Inspector of the Cuddalore Port Police permanently sanctioned during the year has been excluded. In addition to these the variation in the actual strength in the actual strength shown against the districts.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 14 Sub-Inspectors in the school.
† Includes 83 probationary Sub-Inspectors under training in the school.
‡ Includes 23 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
§ Includes 247 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
|| Includes 154 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
.. Includes 6,911 men published by blackmarks only.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CRIMINAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING 1917-18.

With reference to the working of criminal settlements during the year 1917-18, I have the honour to report that the following settlements were in existence during the period:—

Sitanagaram	...	...	...	...
Stuartpuram	...	...	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...
Kalichedu	...	...	...	...
Kavali	...	...	...	...
Aziznagar	...	...	...	...
Stuartpet	...	...	...	...
Bhumannagadda	...	...	...	...
Pallavaram	...	...	...	...
Perambur	...	...	...	...
Pilliarpatti	...	...	...	...

Guntur district.

Nellore district.

South Arcot district.

Chittoor district.

Chingleput district.

Madras City.

Tanjore district.

Besides the above which are worked under section 16, Criminal Tribes Act, there are the following:—

Kulasekharapatnam	...	...	...	...
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Tinnevely district, worked under section 12, Criminal Tribes Act,

and the voluntary settlements—

Siddapuram	...	...	...	...
The Kallar settlement	...	...	...	...

Kurnool district,

Madura district,

and also a criminal settlement for boys at Bangalore and Closepet of Mysore State and one for girls at Nellore.

Taken as a whole the settlements have shown some advance during the year. Steps continue to be taken to deal with those settlements which show no improvement and with a view to put things on a better footing in this direction, Pilliarpatti and Stuartpet have been closed down and steps are being taken to eventually abolish Kalichedu and Sitanagaram both of which settlements have been unsatisfactory and have given much trouble.

In the case of Pilliarpatti, it was decided to release the settlers and treat them under section 10 of the Act, but in the case of other settlements this solution of the difficulty is impossible and it is necessary before abolishing the one settlement to find another to which the settlers can be transferred. This necessarily makes progress in our schemes slow and when it is decided to abolish a settlement the object can only be attained gradually.

My proposal for appointing a whole-time officer to be in charge of criminal tribes operations was not approved by Government. As a consequence much more work and responsibility have been thrown on my shoulders than I can possibly find time for. On the financial side the present system has been particularly worrying and unsatisfactory. It is now proposed to again give the major control to District Magistrates with myself more in the position of an advising officer.

The number of persons dealt with in settlements at the end of the year was 6,329 against 6,859 in 1916.

As a whole there has been less trouble in dealing with settlers this year than in the preceding one. The chief trouble has been with Stuartpet and Kalichedu, the cause for which was remarked on by me in my last year's report. Some of the settlements have been unsuitably staffed or understaffed during the year. The attention of the Salvation Army has been called to this and I have no doubt they are doing their best to meet requirements, but owing to existing circumstances, it is not easy for them to find suitable officials.

Also settlement work is almost entirely under the direct personal control of Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker and their absence on a visit to Europe has to some extent retarded progress.

I have the following remarks to make on settlements taken individually:—

Sitanagaram (Salvation Army control).—The progress of this settlement has continued unsatisfactory. It was visited by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman during the year and a decision arrived at to abolish it as opportunity occurred. I have recently put up proposals to Government for the transfer of the bulk of the settlers to Stuartpuram leaving only Gang No. 9 here. There is a considerable amount of very good land here and with reduced numbers and proper

control there should, in my opinion, be no trouble in dealing with the remaining settlers until such time as a better arrangement can be made.

Stuartpuram (Salvation Army control).—This settlement continues to progress under the efficient management of Captain Robilliard. During most of the year he has been working single handed and assistance is much required. There are now 1,223 settlers and we are continually adding to the number. The older settlers are self-supporting and the new ones are all doing well. There is still room for extension. There is little doubt that the settlement will become our most important as well as our most financially successful.

Guntur (Salvation Army control).—This settlement from being a prisoners' home has now been converted into a reformatory settlement for Telugu tribes—the scheme being to transfer here members of settlements whose behaviour is unsatisfactory. The scheme was originally suggested by Commissioner Booth Tucker. It is too early to give an opinion on its working but I think it would be a mistake to be over optimistic. The settlers being the "bad hats" of tribes who are themselves not addicted to honest labour it will not be surprising to find that all industries on which they may be put will be run at a loss. I think it is as well to point out now that Government will have to be prepared to face this deficit. It is also obvious that in dealing with these "hard cases" who have not been amenable to ordinary settlement discipline, the control will have to be very firm. On the bright side of the question there is no doubt that the removal of such men or the threat of it will be an asset in the working of our ordinary settlements.

Kalichedu (Government settlement).—Under Mr. Clift's management the settlement has given no particular trouble during the year. It was decided sometime ago to abolish it gradually and during the year transfers have continued to be made to Kavali. I have now sent up proposals for its total abolition, the remaining members except Dommaras to go to Kavali at once. The Dommaras will be considered members of the Kavali settlement but will be left where they are on an arrangement for employment with a Mica Company. This arrangement will, I hope, end our trouble with this settlement which has been a source of nuisance ever since it was started.

Kavali (Rev. Mr. Bawden).—The Alur agricultural scheme connected with this settlement has come into operation during the year and some of the settlers are now on the land. For the others contract work is found. The settlement under Mr. Bawden's efficient control continues to do well but is expensive as compared with our Salvation Army settlements. The land scheme had during the year some set-back owing to floods but on the whole the scheme is promising and better results may be expected this year. Mr. Bawden continues to give the settlers a large amount of liberty without any bad results being apparent.

Azinagar (Salvation Army control).—This settlement has worked more smoothly during the year, but much remains to be done. Government advanced some Rs. 7,000 out of the Rs. 18,000 asked for by me for reclaiming land. A certain amount has been broken up and brought under cultivation but more money is urgently required to continue the work. The new manager Captain Beattie has worked well but he requires more assistance. I think that if money is forthcoming for further reclamation a considerable improvement may be expected by the end of this year.

It is, I think, owing to the fact that this settlement is too close to the settlers' original villages, that an amount of restlessness and unwillingness to settle down is noticeable.

Stuartpet (Salvation Army and Government control).—This settlement has been officially closed, a number of the settlers being sent to the industrial settlements of Pallavaram and Perambur. However owing to want of accommodation a certain number had to be left behind and these owing to want of employment are since being supported by Government. Immediately Government provide accommodation at Pallavaram their transfer can be effected.

Pallavaram (Salvation Army control).—This settlement was started to find employment for the Stuartpet settlers. The original idea was to employ them on stone quarrying but it was since found more profitable and satisfactory to employ them on leather work supplied by Messrs. Chambers & Co. We were also fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Martin as manager and he has made what is undoubtedly a big success of this settlement. As I have pointed out above I wish to enlarge this settlement as soon as accommodation is built.

Perambur (Salvation Army control).—This was formerly a prisoners' home. The settlers here are of the same tribe as at Pallavaram and are employed on leather work, but are perhaps not as good workers taken as a whole. Results have been moderately successful but as compared with Pallavaram the settlement has been a disappointment. An improvement in the current year may be expected.

Bhumannagadda (Salvation Army control).—This settlement has given no particular trouble and under Captain Gfreen is being carried on satisfactorily.

Pilliarpatli (Government control).—This unsatisfactory little settlement was abolished during the year, the settlers being released and treated under section 10 in their villages. It remains a warning of the starting of settlements without sufficient knowledge of the difficulties involved.

As regards the girls' school at Nellore and the boys' school now at Bangalore and Closepet of Mysore State, I think both establishments serve some useful purpose. As to what will be

done with these children when educated to a certain point, some solution will eventually have to be found. I doubt if the training is such as will make them content to settle down to ordinary village life. The boys are employed on silk reeling and will, I presume, eventually learn silk weaving.

Of other settlements not under section 16, we have :

Kulasekharapatnam (Mr. Weth's control).—It has been suggested to apply section 16. In the meantime paying employment is found for the settlers and there has been no trouble.

Siddapuram (Government control).—From reports received the settlement has been carried on satisfactorily.

Kallar Settlement, Madura (Missionary control).—This is a somewhat ambitious agricultural scheme regarding which it is too early to comment.

I have before expressed my opinion that I have not much faith in any criminal settlement, not of a compulsory character.

Taken as a whole our criminal settlements show a distinct improvement during the year.

MADRAS,
25th March 1918.

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

APPENDIX C.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1917.

There were no changes in gazetted officers during the year, the appointments of Deputy Commissioner being held by Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu (northern range) and Mr. L. Withinshaw (southern range) and of Assistant Commissioner by Rao Bahadur S. Bhavanandam Pillai.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1917 was 1,754, the same as in the previous year.

At the end of the year the constabulary numbered 1,349 being 289 under strength. The vacancies increased by 37 from 252 in 1916. Of the men enlisted during the year, 101 remained in the force at the end of the year. Four constables were received on transfer from the mufassal police. The casualties among the constabulary, excluding men enlisted during the year, numbered 142.

As it was clearly necessary that the pay of the constables should be raised, partly as a stimulant to recruiting and partly to provide a salary more commensurate with the present cost of living, it was decided to endeavour to reduce the sanctioned strength. Accordingly a re-allocation of the constabulary was worked out on a scheme devised by Mr. Withinshaw and proposals were submitted to Government to raise the initial pay of the constables from Rs. 11 to Rs. 14, at the same time effecting a reduction in strength of 3 head constables and 220 constables, being 13·6 per cent of the constabulary.

After the end of the year the Government passed orders accepting the reduction of the force but granting an increase of pay of Rs. 2 only, i.e., to Rs. 13. This has actually resulted in a saving to Government in the sanctioned cost of the salaries of the constabulary. The scheme was introduced from the first of January 1918, and it remains to be seen how far it will affect recruiting. The grain compensation allowance (Rs. 1-8-0) of the constabulary was abolished in 1915 when the pay was raised by two rupees. I notice, however, that both in Bombay and Calcutta this allowance is still drawn, and I think that it is probable that I shall have to apply to Government in the near future to restore this allowance.

The war has unfavourably affected the recruitment of European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants. At the end of the year the establishment of the former was seven under strength and of the latter, six. Four European Sub-Inspectors were recruited and sent to Vellore.

One Sergeant was entertained temporarily. During the year one Sergeant was dismissed and the probation of another terminated. One Sergeant resigned without permission to rejoin the Army, and another was made a Sub-Inspector.

The pay of Sergeants was raised from Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 110, to Rs. 90 rising to Rs. 120, in December 1916.

The daily average of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 48.05 as against 71.82 last year.

This improvement appears to have been mainly due to the decline of malaria in Madras. It may also be hoped that the increased provision of lines has contributed thereto.

3. The total cost of the force was Rs. 5,86,761 as against Rs. 5,79,586 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the higher rate of pay sanctioned for Sergeants in December 1916.

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

For all offences including absence without leave—	1916.	1917.
Number punished with blackmarks only	472	395
Number fined	58	29
Number suspended	20	49
Number reduced	70	64
Number dismissed	18	40
	638	577
Percentage punished	42·6	39·5
Percentage punished for offences other than absence without leave	36·9	32·0

The average value of the stolen property in burglary cases has been Rs. 130 and in a large proportion of the cases it has been very small.

A series of burglaries was committed in Mount Road shops and in shops in Georgetown between Saturdays and Mondays. Finally the perpetrator, or one of the perpetrators, was detected by means of finger impressions, which he left on the glass of a cabinet in a shop in Popham's Broadway. The finger impressions were identified by the Finger-print Bureau as those of one of the K.D's. of the City. He has been convicted on that evidence but his appeal to the High Court has not yet been heard. This thief had an extraordinary predilection for fountain pen nibs and would remove little else but them and cash. How he disposed of the nibs, of which he stole large quantities, remains a mystery.

A large number of petty burglaries were committed in the Mylapore and Adyar areas chiefly in kitchens and godowns attached to bungalows. Finally the thief was caught red-handed by a police patrol and proved to be a criminal of the Chingleput district.

A series of burglaries in Marwari shops in Georgetown, which had baffled the police for some time, was skilfully detected upon information obtained.

Some Muhammadans from Jodhpur and Banias from Surat, employed here as dyers and servants respectively, were also discovered to have associated themselves for the purpose of committing burglaries. They were eventually detected and five of them convicted.

Theft.

17. True cases of theft rose by 89 from 1,273 to 1,362 or by 7 per cent. The average amount lost in a case is Rs. 63.

No case calls for special mention. The cases in which most property has been lost have been cases of theft of cash from Indian firms, undoubtedly committed by relations of the partners.

18. A case which attracted considerable notice was one in which E. D. Smith, a tailor in the Mount Road, was convicted of receiving property stolen from the Army Clothing Factory and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The property was seized, when in his possession, by the police, who were keeping a watch over his premises as the result of information received.

19. Two prosecutions under section 401, Indian Penal Code, for belonging to a gang of thieves against Donga Dasaris of registered C.I.D. gangs of South Arcot and North Arcot districts were brought to a successful conclusion at two different sessions of the High Court. Nine persons were convicted receiving heavy sentences.

20. Some very useful work was done by night patrol parties in arresting criminals and in several instances the timely recognition and arrest of criminals from outside the City has prevented an outbreak of crime.

21. Five gambling houses were raided during the year and 40 persons were convicted of gaming. Six persons were prosecuted and convicted for keeping common gaming houses.

Sixteen persons were convicted under the Opium Act mostly keepers of opium dens. The Harbour police arrested the assistant carpenter, a Chinaman, of the S.S. "Tara" with 318 tolas of contraband opium which he was endeavouring to smuggle on-board ship. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

An Inspector of the Intelligence Department arrested two persons while bringing into Madras 360 tolas of illicit ganja. The offenders were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each, and the Commissioner of Excise awarded the Inspector a reward of Rs. 50.

Motor Vehicles Act.

22. Prosecutions were instituted under the Act against 93 persons during the year, of whom 84 were convicted and 9 discharged.

Thirteen persons were convicted for rash or negligent driving, forty-nine persons for disobeying the directions of police officers or for driving on the wrong side or driving or standing without lights, and six persons for driving without a licence.

Fatal accidents attributable to the presence of a motor-vehicle numbered 10.

23. The work which war conditions impose upon the Harbour Police continued to be satisfactorily performed under the personal direction of Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu.

The Chairman of the Madras Port Trust has made the following remarks in his Administration Report for 1916-17:—

"With the aid of their motor launch the police were able to catch a much greater number than heretofore of trespassers in the harbour water area. But in spite of the number of convictions, trespassing was as rife as ever until towards the close of the year, when the magistracy taking a more serious view of these cases imposed substantial fines; since then there has been a marked decrease in the number of trespassers. Eighty cognizable cases, mostly thefts, were reported and 65 convictions were obtained. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 2,166 and Rs. 1,777 was recovered. Two cases of smuggling opium, in one case 165 and in the other 318 tolas, were discovered by the police, and the offenders were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment in addition to fines. These detections were in addition to a case detected by the Customs officials. For trespass in the harbour premises 203 persons were prosecuted

under the provision of the City Police Act. The checking of passengers and their passports and the enforcement of the Ingress into India Ordinance has been smoothly carried out by the police. The relations between the police under the Deputy Commissioner Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu and the harbour officials continue to be of the most cordial nature."

24. The work of the Intelligence department has been heavy owing to the continuance of war conditions and the political activity prevailing during the year. This branch of its work has been very satisfactorily carried out. There have been a few cases of skilful detection of thefts and a satisfactory check has been put upon the practice of making bogus collections on behalf of poor schools by the conviction of three offenders.

25. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 2,06,664 out of which property worth Rs. 38,707 was recovered.

26. Five prisoners escaped from police custody during the year and were recaptured. The police were held free from blame in all the cases.

27. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was 72 as against 70 in 1916. One person was prosecuted and convicted for making a false complaint.

Out of 1,063 cases, excluding those under special and local laws and nuisance cases, prosecuted by the police, only one case was declared false after trial.

28. Thirty-one cognizable cases were referred to the police by the Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which 8 were struck off as false. Three non-cognizable cases were referred, none of which were found true.

29. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 466 against 524 in 1916. Fifty-nine bad characters were newly registered. Eighty-seven registered bad characters were convicted during the year. Two hundred and twenty persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as compared with 181 in the previous year. The number of persons ordered to notify change of residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 43 as against 84 in 1916. Seven persons were prosecuted and convicted for breach of the rules.

Finger-prints of 798 persons were sent for record and 1,087 references regarding the identity of suspected persons were made to the Finger-print Bureau which traced convictions in 292 cases.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 20 persons, of whom 12 were bound over during the year. Of these 10 were habitual burglars or thieves and the rest petty thieves.

30. 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 921 of which 883 or 95.9 per cent ended in conviction. The percentage last year was 97.2 per cent. During the year the personnel of the stipendiary Presidency Magistrates underwent a complete change.

The two Prosecuting Inspectors appeared in 919 cases of which 839 ended in conviction. The two Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors, who also conduct the prosecution of petty cases before the Bench Courts at Egmore and Georgetown, appeared in 461 cases before the stipendiary Magistrates, of which 394 cases ended in conviction.

31. The following licences were issued by the Commissioner of Police during the year 1917 under the various Acts:—

		Under the Arms Act.	
		1916.	1917.
Licence	to import arms and military stores (Form II) ...	72	41
Do.	to import arms and military stores by land (Form III) ...	15	6
Do.	to export arms and military stores by sea (Form V) ...	15	18
Do.	to export arms and military stores by land or river to Native States and foreign territories (Form VII) ...	88	106
Do.	to export arms and military stores by land or river to British territories through Native States (Form VII). ...	336	263
Do.	to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VIII) ...	165	163
Do.	to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form XI) ...	1	1
Do.	to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form XII) ...	19	18
Do.	to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XV) ...	30	31
Do.	to possess fire arms (Form XV) ...	3	4
Do.	to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI) ...	278	269
Do.	to go armed on a journey (Form XIX) ...	5	11

Under the Explosives Act.

Licence to import explosives (Form I) ...	1916.	1917.
General licence to transport explosives (Form II) ...	109	63
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A) ...	63	64
Do. to possess and sell explosives (Form B) ...	15	13
Do. to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C) ...	148	145
Do. to possess explosives generally (Form F) ...	2	3
Do. to possess explosives (other than fulminates) and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J) ...	1	1
	5	6

Under the Petroleum Act.

Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B) ...	11	9
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C) ...	8	8
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D) ...	...	...
Licence to possess and transport petrol for owners of motor-vehicles (Form F) ...	21	543

Under the Emigration Act.

Emigration sub-depot licence ...	11	7*
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Under the Poisons Act.

Licence to possess and sell poisons ...	4	50
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Under the City Police Act.

Licence for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding-houses, etc. ...	920	953
Do. for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc. ...	166	152
General licence for music for religious institutions ...	106	144
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquors ...	36	39
Licence for gymnasium ...	6	6
Do. for places of public resort ...	48	69
Other music licences ...	5,624	5,486

Under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Number of motor-cars and cycles registered ...	570	930
Do. drivers' licences issued, including renewals ...	2,972	3,060

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered ...	1,986	1,990
Do. rickshaws registered ...	649	714
Do. drivers' licences issued ...	2,863	3,014
Do. rickshawmen's licences issued ...	1,178	1,327

32. Rs. 4,554-9-0 as against Rs. 4,445-8-9 in 1916 were collected as fees under the Hackney Carriage Act. Rs. 6,327-3-10 as against Rs. 5,827-4-8 in 1916, the increase being due to the purchase of enamelledware plates. The punishments inflicted are still far from being deterrent. The prosecutions under the Act fell from 9,414 in 1916 to 8,073.

33. During the year the Government decided not to send any more ex-convicts to the Prisoners' Home and Reformatory Settlement. Prisoners' Home managed by the Salvation Army with the result that at the end of the year there were only eleven ex-convicts remaining. Fourteen of the inmates of the Prisoners' Home absconded during the year of whom four are still at large. Six of the twenty-one ex-convicts who were at large at the end of 1916 were arrested during the year and therefore the total number still at large is nineteen.

Three cases of theft were traced to the ex-convicts whilst residing in the Prisoners' Home.

The Industrial school for children of criminal tribes placed in settlements was closed and the children transferred to other schools.

During the year a reformatory settlement for Veppur Paraiyas was established under the management of the Salvation Army, the inmates of which at the end of the year were composed of the following persons:—

52 men, 59 women and 84 children.

34. (1) *Registration Ordinance and Indian Defence Force.*—The work of registration under the Indian Registration Ordinance, 1917, was very satisfactorily carried out under Mr. Withinshaw's direction. This entailed considerable work upon the police.

* All the licences were cancelled subsequently under G.O. No. 285, dated 16th March 1917.

An immense amount of clerical work and a certain amount of executive work has had to be performed in connexion with the Indian Defence Force, especially the Indian section.

This additional work has been carried out by my office with great willingness and efficiency and my thanks are due to the manager and clerks who have shouldered the burden so cheerfully without any extra assistance.

(2) During the year the whole system of duties was re-arranged and the duty of traffic control separated from the police stations and worked centrally for each range. The re-arrangement of duty has resulted in a reduction of the hours of duty of the constabulary.

(3) *Sports.*—In spite of losses due to resignations, etc., the City police continued to be able to take some part in sport, and were particularly successful in the garrison sports.

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

(5) *Ambulance Instruction.*—Up to the end of the year, 1,519 officers and men of the City police had received instruction in "First-aid to the injured" of whom 915 qualified for certificates.

Twenty-seven teams competed in the Presidency police competition held in January 1917. The D-1 officers' team won the first prize, the second and third prizes going to head constables of A. Reserve and constables of G. Division.

The prizes at the City police competition were won by the following teams:—

Officers' team.	{ D. Division—first prize.
	{ M. Division—second prize.
Head Constables.	{ C. Division—first prize.
	{ G. Division—second prize.
Constables' team.	{ E. Division—first prize.
	{ M. Division—second prize.

(6) *Housing the Force.*—Quarters for two Inspectors, eight European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants and two Indian Sub-Inspectors, and blocks of lines for the men of two stations were completed during the year.

Quarters for seven Inspectors, 32 European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, five Indian Sub-Inspectors and lines for 100 head constables and 508 constables now exist.

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

The force have again given up the remuneration to which they were entitled in favour of the war fund.

The City police performed a musical ride and a torch-light tattoo.

(8) *Viceroy's Visit.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India visited Madras in the middle of December and the necessary police arrangements for their visit were duly carried through.

35. The Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioner worked with their accustomed devotion to duty. Of the Divisional Inspectors, Inspector

Work of officers. M.R.Ry. Jagadisa Ayyar, who has the most arduous division in the City comprising the greater part of Georgetown, the working of which he has greatly improved, and Inspector M.R.Ry. Rhenius Pillai of the Beach division deserve especial commendation. Prosecuting Inspector M.R.Ry. Padmanabha Nayudu's work was as usual of a high quality. The Reserve Inspector, Mr. North, was in charge of the police arrangements at Government House during His Excellency the Viceroy's visit and worked throughout the year with conspicuous energy.

The work of Inspectors M.R.Ry. Jnanaprakasam Pillai and Muhammad Kalimullah Sahib Chida of the Intelligence Department has been consistently good.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
19th February 1918.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX D.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidents borne for the year 1917, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code—concluded.

Ranges.	Deaths from neglect or want.						Deaths from exposure.						Deaths from other causes.						Total.				Grand Total.	
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.		Females.		Males.	Females.
	Children.		Adults.	Children.		Adults.	Children.		Adults.	Children.		Adults.	Children.		Adults.	Children.		Adults.	Children.	Adults.				
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.							
Districts.	28	29	30	31	Total.	33	34	35	36	Total.	38	39	40	41	Total.	43	44	45	46	47	48			
Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	5	..	16	85	20	63	15	105	78			
Ganjām	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	373	127	210	98	500	308			
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	272	143	240	62	415	302			
Jaypore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	46	67	27	288	94			
Godāvari	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	171	180	171	48	243	298			
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	3	1	29	136	57	175	40	143	215			
Gunṭūr	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	5	200	67	245	72	267	317			
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	46	289	65	204	354			
Total	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	31	3	9	1	44	1,502	558	1,406	412	2,060	1,818			
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	39	176	35	149	211			
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	81	48	141	31	129	172			
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	11	2	33	145	42	250	42	187	292			
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	35	232	88	141	330			
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	101	71	209	84	172	283			
North Arcot	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	50	1	22	3	76	148	285	348	130	433	478			
Chingleput	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	99	171	96	222	267			
Total	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	77	1	36	5	119	951	482	1,587	456	1,438	2,043			
South Arcot	60	2	30	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	270	122	225	92	382	317			
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	101	127	97	257	294			
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	122	240	92	328	332			
Madura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	88	232	83	233	332			
Rānnād	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	62	117	45	137	162			
Tinnevely	5	..	2	..	7	..	1	1	..	2	28	2	5	3	38	115	50	126	47	165	173			
Total	65	2	32	..	99	1	..	1	..	2	31	2	5	3	41	987	545	1,067	456	1,512	1,523			
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	153	356	142	368	498			
Coimbatore	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	211	75	330	67	286	387			
The Nilgiris	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	10	11	1	20	11			
South Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	122	124	82	409	206			
North Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	40	58	29	202	202			
South Kanara	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	153	125	119	108	278	227			
Total	4	..	3	..	7	1	1	1	1	3	3	..	1	..	4	1,045	518	997	429	1,563	1,426			
The Railway Police, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	39	3	106	42			
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	9	28	1	87	29			
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	15	67	4	193	71			
Grand Total	72	2	37	..	111	2	..	2	1	5	152	7	56	9	224	4,798	2,138	5,187	1,772	6,866	6,869			

Suicides.

Statement showing the particulars of suicides and accidental deaths during the year 1917--concluded.

Accidental Deaths.

Districts.	Accidental Deaths.																								Grand Total										
	By drowning.						By wild beasts.						By snakes.						By Railways.							By other causes.						Total.			
	Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.			Males.		Females.		Total.					
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	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.	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64				
	14	7	12	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	115	43	71	51	281	140	28	63	18	248	10	11	17	9	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	82	86	85	43	306	31	8	3	40	23	8	8	17	8	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	32	12	22	6	72	58	7	18	4	85	14	12	17	8	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	32	58	44	36	170	10	...	...	1	11	4	2	5	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	48	53	70	33	202	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	73	61	109	69	312	4	...	...	...	...	15	2	4	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	69	40	149	64	322	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Nellore ...	450	363	550	302	1,665	243	38	83	26	390	93	36	62	22	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Central Range.	36	29	75	28	168	2	...	...	...	2	4	4	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	29	41	62	22	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	63	36	155	40	294	1	...	...	...	1	8	2	5	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	48	31	137	35	249	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	57	65	166	81	369	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	107	135	247	117	606	...	...	...	...	...	33	6	20	5	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	56	80	114	85	335	2	1	...	...	...	23	5	8	7	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	394	417	956	408	2,175	7	1	...	...	...	8	79	18	44	14	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	South Arcot	65	95	96	77	333	...	...	...	...	...	55	15	40	6	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tanjore ...	58	81	57	76	272	...	...	...	...	...	24	6	24	8	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Southern Range.	79	94	155	81	409	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	55	75	132	75	337	2	...	...	...	2	20	5	6	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	29	52	58	38	177	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	40	42	57	43	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	326	439	555	390	1,710	2	1	...	...	...	3	156	42	91	25	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	93	148	223	129	593	2	...	...	...	...	2	14	4	8	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	105	62	195	60	422	6	1	1	...	...	8	14	7	8	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	43	79	69	67	248	3	...	...	...	...	3	8	25	24	8	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	37	20	35	25	117	3	1	...	...	...	4	35	8	5	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	South Kanara	49	103	65	88	305	1	...	...	...	1	15	6	22	7	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Western Range.	327	412	577	369	1,685	15	2	1	1	19	165	50	67	20	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	The Railway Police, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	1,511	1,693	2,050	1,472	7,971	267	42	84	27	450	492	146	264	81	968	143	14	51	2	213	203	20	152	1,628	3,368	2,108	3,312	1,794	5,469	5,046	...			
	Grand Total	1,511	1,693	2,050	1,472	7,971	267	42	84	27	450	492	146	264	81	968	143	14	51	2	213	203	20	152	1,628	3,368	2,108	3,312	1,794	5,469	5,046	...			

Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1917. [Para. 29.]

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 complainants were prosecuted.				Number of persons in cases in columns 11 and 12.		Cases prosecuted by the Police.	Cases prosecuted by the Police trial by Criminal Courts.	Percentage of cases declared false to cases prosecuted by the Police.	Districts.		
	Pending orders of Magistrates from previous years.	During the year under report.				Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate's sanction granted.	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	4	71	72	3	28	11	9	1	8	7	1	1	8	19,238	1	0.01	Madras City.
Ganjam	25	271	263	5	7	5	2	1	1	1	6	8	1	3,257	25	0.8	Ganjam.
Vizagapatam	11	114	114	4	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	2,447	8	0.1	Vizagapatam.
Jeypore	3	21	23	7	25	4	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	333	6	1.8	Jeypore.
Godavari	27	150	145	7	87	11	3	1	2	1	15	4	7	5,102	1	0.02	Godavari.
Kistna	50	340	260	43	48	15	3	1	2	2	13	4	6	4,412	14	0.3	Kistna.
Guntur	30	230	201	8	20	13	4	1	2	2	1	6	3	5,344	40	0.7	Guntur.
Nellore	24	127	127	5	40	15	4	1	...	...	1	6	3	2,554	2	0.8	Nellore.
Karnool	5	126	112	...	19	2	2	...	2	2	12	5	6	2,649	11	0.4	Karnool.
Bellary	18	206	171	19	34	16	1	...	5	...	4	8	2	3,622	7	0.2	Bellary.
Anantapur	25	102	93	14	20	13	7	2	...	...	2	...	3	2,443	6	0.2	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	6	125	118	4	16	25	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	2,331	27	1.2	Cuddapah.
Chittoor	23	159	149	8	21	13	4	2	...	...	27	9	13	3,924	12	0.3	Chittoor.
North Arcot	11	165	144	11	26	22	16	...	9	...	15	19	5	5,231	8	0.2	North Arcot.
Chingleput	49	210	229	4	31	22	8	...	...	...	25	3	...	6,251	4	0.06	Chingleput.
South Arcot	26	224	216	1	31	30	4	2	...	...	1	1	13	6,493	5	0.08	South Arcot.
Tanjore	56	234	257	7	22	62	4	2	...	...	8	3	...	7,217	21	0.3	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	20	257	249	7	28	31	5	2	...	...	1	1	5	10,203	30	0.3	Trichinopoly.
Madura	32	119	115	8	25	14	7	2	2	2	30	6	7	6,101	13	0.2	Madura.
Ramanad	26	257	237	21	25	16	7	1	2	1	6	4	1	4,560	16	0.4	Ramanad.
Tinnevely	33	218	207	16	28	14	3	1	1	1	16	10	4	3,573	14	0.4	Tinnevely.
Salem	69	267	300	7	29	50	5	2	2	2	3	...	2	3,561	21	0.6	Salem.
Coimbatore	...	10	10	...	23	18	5	...	3	3	...	...	3	6,718	7	0.1	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	24	107	104	4	23	18	5	1	3	...	9	4	5	2,516	16	0.6	The Nilgiris.
South Malabar	22	70	85	3	4	11	7	1	4	4	10	7	3	864	10	1.2	South Malabar.
North Malabar	9	87	86	7	8	14	2	...	2	2	4	1	...	655	8	1.2	North Malabar.
South Kanara	1	24	22	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,058	2	0.2	South Kanara.
The Railway Police, Madras.	4	36	37	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,203	3	0.2	The Railway Police, Madras.
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
Total	639	4,431	4,236	229	605	457	100	27	48	43	267	111	100	1,25,587	333	0.3	Total.

APPENDIX E.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1917.

Ganjam.

Returned to the District Superintendent of Police with the following remarks:—

1. N. Udayagiri on page 7 of the report should presumably be R. Udayagiri.
 2. Coast patrols have undoubtedly reduced to some extent the efficiency of the police of the district. I trust that the question as to whether the continuance of the patrols is still necessary will be considered. Failing discontinuance a temporary increase of the force is desirable.

3. All constables in the Agency are allowed two months' special leave a year. The result is that under ordinary conditions for many months in the year the number of men available in a station is inadequate for any sudden emergency. This is an undesirable state of things in the Agency where sudden trouble may easily arise, and is especially so, now that the armed reserve has been removed from Balliguda. The greater number of constables in Agency stations are or might be Agency men, and I am doubtful of the necessity of special leave for them, at any rate of leave of such duration.

4. The relations between the police and the public have been good; the Superintendent and his officers deserve credit for the general administration of the force.

C. R. COTTERELL,
 District Magistrate.

10th February 1918.

Vizagapatam.

Returned with the following remarks:—

Paragraph 17, *Reservation of forest in the Gudari circle and the trouble with the Khonds*.—This might have been a very serious matter. Mr. P. F. B. Ryan deserves considerable credit for having carried out orders with urgency and tact.

Paragraph 29, *Harkney Carriage Act*.—Regulation of traffic is bad in the district and particularly so in Vizagapatam town.

General.—The year was uneventful and I have few remarks to offer.

H. A. B. VERNON,
 District Magistrate.

5th March 1918.

Jeypore.

Rewards.—I think it would do good if the presentation of these rewards were made once or twice in the year by the Agent in person during his tours in as public a manner as possible.

Paragraph 6, *Health*.—I understand that vaccination has been very much neglected during the past few years in Koraput and am enquiring into the matter. It should be remembered that adult vaccination is equally important with vaccination of children.

Paragraph 9, *Work of Sub-Inspectors*.—I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that the maintenance of a high standard of officer in the Agency is of even greater importance than it is in the plains.

Paragraph 13, *Cattle-theft*.—The branding system is now being extended to the Parvatipur subdivision and would have been in force much earlier but for the difficulty in obtaining brands. The District Superintendent of Police should draw the attention of all brandholders to G.O. No. 215, dated 16th January 1918, which notes the damage done to hides by faulty branding and advises a small brand in the neck or shoulder.

Paragraph 31, *Application of the Criminal Tribes Act to Doms*.—I hope that the District Superintendent's report on the subject will be ready during my tour in March when I shall have the opportunity of discussing it with him in person.

Mr. Sweney is an energetic and a capable officer and I feel sure that the general condition of the force in this Agency will improve under his supervision.

H. A. B. VERNON,
 Agent to the Governor.

22nd February 1918.

Godavari.

As I only joined the district on November 5th, I send the remarks left by Mr. Burkitt to which I append a few of my own. I have so far toured exclusively in the Agency and have therefore not come into contact with the police of the plains.

2. *Mr. Burkitt's notes.*—There is nothing of any remarkable interest which I can recollect. The Pamulas have been registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, a measure which I do not consider was very necessary so far as this district is concerned. The preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were worked adequately and were not abused.

The problem of talaiyaris and village patrol will, in my opinion, as expressed in last year's report on Kistna, remain insoluble till the question of raising the pay of menial village servants is fairly faced. We can expect no satisfactory result unless a living wage is sanctioned. At present the system is a farce.

Relations between the police and magistracy were satisfactory.

The delay in the completion of the buildings—a necessary pre-requisite to the transfer of the police District Superintendent's headquarters to Cocanada—is regrettable. The construction of the Superintendent's bungalow and office has not even yet started.

Note by the Inspector-General of Police.—"The Superintendent says that the case was handed over to the police by the Forest Department after a delay of about a year and that there was not sufficient evidence on which to charge the ranger though he was believed to be guilty."

The police station at Rajavommangi should be established at the earliest possible opportunity. A case from Bhadrachalam in which a forest deputy ranger was accused and which came before me in appeal, showed up the police who conducted the investigation and prosecution in a very unfavourable light. The forest ranger, who was manifestly the prime culprit, was for reasons which might be surmised, not charged at all.

Mr. Swire made an exhaustive (and I fear an exhausting) tour in the hot weather through the most inaccessible portions of Chodavaram and Yellavaram Agency divisions.

The feat of the Rajahmundry reserve in marching under Mr. Swire, in one march, to Cocanada is well worthy of mention.

The Prosecuting Inspector (M.R.Ry. V. Venkataratnam) impressed me favourably.

The administration generally was satisfactory, and much credit is due to Mr. Swire.

3. *Port police.*—As Government issued the notification, G.O. No. 311, Public (Marine), dated 12th July 1917, embodying the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, they either overlooked or else disapproved the suggestion to shift the burden of proof on to persons found with suspected property. The Presidency Port Officer declared himself against the suggestion; it is doubtful whether Government intend to issue any more orders on the subject. It is unlikely that the number of thefts reported represents more than a small fraction of those committed.

4. *Judicial punishments.*—One constable was convicted as an old offender; presumably he was a reformatory school boy.

5. *Sub-Inspectors.*—It is disquieting to hear that Sub-Inspectors are so much in the hands of head constables and that the latter are dishonest. It rather suggests that the former are too literary and have not sufficient force of character and resource. I fear that there would be considerable objection to granting allowances to stations. It would almost amount to grading the stations, for each station would be looked upon as carrying that much extra salary and a man who was content to do the extra work would complain if, for public reasons, he was removed to a lower-paid station. This would lead to a loss of elasticity which so much hampered Collectors when taluks were graded. If a man runs the risk of getting into trouble, he also has the greater chance of distinguishing himself. The arguments used apply to all branches of the public service and I hope the police are not less lacking in a sense of duty than other departments. A man who is always trying to secure a light station for himself ought to know that he very soon gets a reputation for slackness and incompetence. Money inducements are not calculated to raise the self respect or the efficiency of the force.

6. *Village police.*—Mr. Burkitt thinks that the question of the village police is entirely one of money. I would add that their inefficiency is also due to the fact that village magistrates do not sufficiently realize their duties as such. It is not entirely their fault. The functions of the village munsif and of his staff as revenue officers are so numerous and so prominent that their work as police officers is apt to be given a very subordinate place in the eyes of most taluk officers. Exhortation is of very little use unless persistently kept up and the District Superintendent of Police might, I think, make a reference to the work of the village police in each case in which they have been useful or the reverse. I had a case the other day in which the village magistrate successively warned two of his villagers against giving shelter to a man of suspected character. All village magistrates are not indifferent, but there is certainly room for improvement.

7. *Grave crime.*—There was a noticeable decrease in dacoity but an increase in other forms of offences against property, except robbery. So far as I have been able to observe

this form of crime is specially prevalent in the subdivision; cattle-thefts may have increased owing to the rise of prices in hides.

8. *False Cases.*—I think it is a pity that false cases are not charged more often. There is an impression that no such cases should be charged unless conviction is practically certain. Of course I am free to admit that in a very large number of cases there is nothing more than a suspicion, but it should be recognized that cases should be charged when there is a reasonable chance, not a practical certainty, of conviction. The very fact of having to stand a trial and of the indignity of prosecution would have a deterrent effect.

9. *Houses of Bad Repute.*—When a toddy shop is known to be the resort of thieves report should at once be made to the Assistant Commissioner, Salt and Abkari, in order that action may be taken to cancel the licence. I do not remember a single case of reports being sent on these grounds in fifteen years' experience as Collector.

10. *Agency Police.*—There have been no special crimes in the Agency this year. I have visited stations at Kunavaram, Bhadrachalam, Dummagudem, Chintur, Cherla, Venkatapuram and Chodavaram and have found crime exceptionally light everywhere. The chief point to attract attention was the health of the men. Fever is prevalent everywhere. Chintur and Cherla are specially bad and at Chintur one man died. The police ought to be provided with medicine chests such as are supplied to forest rangers and they should all be treated with quinine prophylactically. I consider that an experiment should also be made in the provision of curtains which Major Stott found so particularly useful in Mandalay but I recognize that there are difficulties in the way. I entirely endorse all that Mr. Swire has said regarding the inter-transfer of men between Agency and plains and I am myself trying to follow the same line of policy in the Revenue Department. The idea that anything is good enough for the Agency has been prevalent too long. Ordinarily the work is neither difficult nor heavy, but in various directions the Agency calls for resource and originality which are not required in the plains.

11. *Chodavaram reserve.*—I am very glad to hear that Abdul Aziz, the Reserve Inspector of thirty years' service, has been granted the Police Medal for good work in the Lagarai dacoity case. This officer has seen a great deal of Agency service and though he does not speak English, is none the less on that account capable of very good work. I held a parade of this reserve and on the whole they performed creditably. Improvements could and should be made in draining the lines where at present the arrangements seem inadequate. This can be done at no great expense. The Jamadar tells me the station at Rajavommangi is very badly wanted.

P. S. P. RICE,
District Magistrate.

18th February 1918.

Kistna.

The total number of true cognizable cases reported during the year excluding nuisances rose by 20 per cent. The percentages of detections and convictions to the total number of crimes and of the value of the stolen property recovered are unsatisfactory. A leading feature of the police administration in this district during the past year has, however, been an increased success in dealing with dacoits. The increase in crime is probably due to a large extent to the rise in prices.

2. The District Superintendent of Police has paid particular attention also to the nature of the evidence put up in security cases. Arrangements have been made with him to have subdivisional magistrates informed every month of the amount of grave crime occurring in their divisions; this will enable the magistrates to realize the necessity for preventive measures when there is a large amount of undetected grave crime.

3. Mr. G. Rajagopala Rao, Deputy Superintendent, Ellore, had to devote a large amount of time to the investigation and prosecution of the important gang cases which have been recently committed to the court of sessions by a special magistrate. It is probable that a special judge will be appointed to try these cases.

4. Mr. Chetham, District Superintendent, has shown considerable zeal and energy throughout the year but has been much handicapped by the fact that he was without a personal assistant for eight months. As this is one of the heaviest districts in the Presidency from the point of view of the police administration, I trust that it will be possible to see that the District Superintendent is not left without a personal assistant for so long a time in future.

5. In order to facilitate the work of the police in connexion with the prosecution of cases and to avoid delay in the disposal of police cases arrangements were made by which every subordinate magistrate sets aside one or two (as may be necessary) days in every week regularly for the trial of the police cases; the parties and the witnesses can then be bound over by the police to appear before the magistrate on one of these days. This experiment appears to be regarded as successful. The relations between the police and the magistracy have been generally satisfactory.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
District Magistrate.

7th February 1918.

Guntur.

Forwarded.

2. As regards paragraph 6, increase of talaiyaris, orders have since been issued. The delay was due to the reasons for the proposed increase being in some cases not very clear or adequate. The underlying idea seems to have been the introduction of some sort of regular night patrol by village servants. But any such scheme, however desirable it may appear on paper, must be largely make-believe in practice under present conditions.

3. The increase in crime is very noticeable. I do not however quite understand what is meant by the general increase of poverty of the people adduced as a reason in the report. Of course prices are rising. But this is a purely agricultural district. Crops have not been bad except in parts of the Sattenapalli and Guntur taluks. Hence the high prices have brought money into the district. As to the closing of the mills also, mentioned as a cause, recruitment for non-combatants and combatants has taken up a larger number than the total employed in the rice-mills. Wages no doubt will, as usual, not have risen so rapidly as prices, while there is some difficulty in obtaining the usual loans and advances. And so far as the increase of crime is due to local criminals, it may be attributed to these causes. There seems, however, considerable uncertainty as to the share played by local criminals and gangs in the more serious offences.

4. As regards security cases, I am afraid there is a tendency to regard work under these sections as a substitute for detection; and more care is required in resort to these sections. The large number put up during the last three years without any decrease in crime shows this sufficiently; and a very small rate per head would give the 155 persons put up during the year under review practically all the reported cases in the district. It should, as a rule, be possible to select the local criminals who ought to be put up under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, from the information already recorded in their history sheets without having suddenly to start enquiries or obtain the "mahazars" which too frequently cumber the record. The distinction between sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, still continues to be neglected, as observed last year, and in several cases under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, which have come under my observation, the prosecution has been chiefly directed to proving the accused was a habitual criminal and has touched very lightly on the points which form the substance of an information laid under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.

5. Charge-sheeting requires more attention, and I would suggest that copies of charge-sheets should always be kept with the case diaries in stations, so that the way the case was presented before the court may be checked by inspecting officers.

6. The relations between the police and magistracy have been satisfactory throughout the year; and the co-operation of the two was specially useful in facilitating the arrangements during Muharram and Dasara.

7. Personally I am inclined to attribute a good part of the increase in serious crimes to causes beyond the control of the police, such as the unsettled state of the Yerakalas supposed to be confined at Sitanagaram and the recrudescence of gangs in the extensive jungles along the Nellore, Kurnool and Guntur borders. The Superintendent Mr. Dawson certainly has not spared himself during the year; and I trust the increase will only prove temporary.

E. A. DAVIS,
District Magistrate.

22nd February 1918.

Nellore.

Note by the Inspector-General.—"According to the method now adopted, the percentage of detection of cognizable crime in 1917 was 22.2 against 20.8 in 1916."

The Superintendent notes that the work of Sub-Inspectors was, on the whole, not satisfactory and that too many Inspectors appear to think that it is not their business to see that their Sub-Inspectors work honestly and energetically. These are serious indictments, when read side by side with the fact that the detection of crime in the district fell from 16.9 per cent in 1916 to 14.9 per cent in 1917.

2. *Statistics of crime.*—The most satisfactory feature of the report is the decrease of grave crime in the district from 1,483 in 1916 to 1,378 in 1917. The decrease occurred under all heads except "theft"; but it must be noted that the year 1916 was apparently exceptional for crime, since the total of grave crime for 1915 was only 1,369. The security sections were more freely used in 1917 and this partly accounts for the decrease of grave crime.

3. *Dacoities.*—The total number (30) was no doubt less than in 1916 (54) or in 1915 (36), but conviction was obtained in a single dacoity case in 1917 against 2 convictions in 1916 and 6 in 1915. The number of dacoities charged by the police in the three years ending with 1917 were 15 (in 1915), 18 (in 1916) and 8 (in 1917). Lastly the percentage of property recovered against that lost by dacoities, robberies and thefts was in the three years 1915 to 1917, 14.6 per cent, 13.4 per cent and 12.3 per cent, respectively. These figures are reflected in the general sense of insecurity felt by the public of the district notwithstanding the reduction in the number of occurrences.

4. *Criminal settlements escapes.*—The number of escapes from Kalichedu during the year was 112 against 63 in 1916 (excluding those who absconded on their return from the Anamalais) and 95 in 1915. The number of escapes from Kavali was 79 (52 males, 17 females and 10 children). The number of escapes and of convictions for escape was commented on by the High Court who remarked "the men convicted are under surveillance and the charge against them is that they left the settlement surreptitiously. There must be some supervision over these people. It is not desirable that they should be run in after giving them opportunities of escape." The answer is that the degree of surveillance varies in the different settlements; it is highest at Kalichedu and practically nil at Allur which is a branch of Kavali, but the policy in all the settlements is that Government undertake to find work or food for the settlers and that if they elect not to remain in the settlement, but run away, they shall be punished. There is no attempt anywhere to confine them as in a prison and no very difficult stratagem is required on the part of the men to effect an escape. Practically the only hold on them is the certainty of punishment in case they are caught. There is no doubt that in proportion as they realize this they are willing to remain in the settlement. The number of convicted escapes is really the test of the success of the system; when the system has worked for some years, if the proportion of escapes should still be the same, that would be an indication of its failure.

5. *Changes in the settlement.*—The transfer of settlers from Kalichedu to Kavali settlement was in progress during the year and proposals have since been matured for the final closing of Kalichedu as a settlement.

6. *Dasara-Muharram festivals.*—The Superintendent has noted that these festivals passed off without accident. It is a fact that there was no trouble; but the other fact remains that owing to Muhammadan dissatisfaction with the arrangements made for Dasara, Muharram had to be given up by the Muhammadans *in toto* at Kanigiri and Kandukur and was all but given up at Gudur. The Government have ordered that the adjustment of these differences should be effected mainly with reference to local circumstances.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
District Magistrate.

20th February 1918.

Kurnool.

Forwarded.

The following main topics appear to call for remarks.

1. *Working of the Deputy Superintendents' scheme.*—I consider that the scheme has still to justify itself and must have a further period of trial. There have been, as the District Superintendent of Police shows, a constant succession of changes in all the subdivisions noticeably in Nandikotkur and Markapur. The essence of the scheme is that a single superior police officer shall be entrusted in larger measure with the work of detection and investigation. This implies, of necessity, familiarity on his part, not only with his own subordinates but with the villagers, and the village officers. To be really successful, the Deputy Superintendent must not only be of exceptionally active habits, but must possess the knack of getting into touch with villagers of every class, and of acquiring a knowledge of what one may call village politics which in a district like this where much grave crime is traceable to faction, are of special importance to the police officer. The type of man who rides majestically from village to village preceded or attended by his talaiyaris, and whose idea of "getting into touch" is to take his seat in the village chavadi and summon the village officers before him, is not the type required. It follows further that continuity of tenure is essential to success and during 1917 the conditions of the district were certainly not favourable to continuity. Malarial fever, owing to the deluge of 1916 and the copious rains of 1917, has been exceptionally widespread and severe, cholera was also bad and in a great part of the district plague also in epidemic form. Add to this, the ordinary unpopularity of the district, the difficulty of travelling, the roughness of the peasantry, and the absence of many amenities which are to be had elsewhere, and it will be seen that an exceptional measure of grit and endurance, both physical and moral, are required to achieve success. The personal factor in a district like this is of special importance, and it may be doubted whether in the long run, and speaking generally, the type of man whom we get as Deputy Superintendent will be found suitable for the successful working of the new scheme. Whether better results can be achieved by reducing the size of the subdivisions or providing them with assistance is a question which need not be discussed here. In making these remarks, I do not at all desire to detract from the good work of the officers mentioned by Mr. George, which I gladly recognize. I consider that specially good work has been done by Messrs. Ramayya Suri, Bapayya Nayudu and Ramachandra Nayudu.

2. *Co-operation of the magistracy and the police.*—Some good results have followed from the conference of Divisional Magistrates and superior police officers convened by the Inspector-General of Police at Donakonda during the year; I think that a repetition of such conferences might be desirable not only as regards Markapur division but elsewhere.

3. *Village police.*—I fear there is reason to think that the staff of village talaiyaris which was drastically reduced, if I remember rightly, to the "Anantapur scale" some three or four years ago, is not sufficient either as to its numbers or its pay, having regard to the conditions of crime, and the physical and climatic conditions of this district. I think my predecessor also

held the same view. The matter, however, is one which cannot be gone into at length here. On the whole, the policy of enlisting the co-operation of village heads, of rewarding them for good work and dropping on them for bad work has not been without result.

4. *Armed reserve.*—The reserve has again had hard work with plague all over the district and with Muharram disturbances threatened in a number of centres at once. I invite attention to my remarks on the strength of the reserve in my report to Government on this subject.

5. *Statistics of crime.*—I recently analysed the figures of crime and prices since 1915 in reporting to the Board, and consider that while, since October 1916, there is a coincidence between the increase under certain classes of crime with the rise in prices, yet there have been numerous and important causes in operation which go far to account for the increase in crime apart from prices, viz., (1) the non-employment of Chentsus until December 1917; (2) the operation of gangs and escapes from criminal settlements; (3) the evacuation of numerous villages on account of plague; (4) the withdrawal of police from outstations for a considerable time during the Muharram-Dasara festival. I append an extract of my report on the subject.* I am of opinion that the district requires more numerous and better distributed police stations; this question is under separate consideration.

* Not printed.

Siddapur settlement.—This is only, so to speak, an incomplete settlement, since the inmates can quit it at will on giving notice. It has undoubtedly had a good effect in keeping the Donga Woddars out of mischief and with the arrangements now made to allot 1,000 acres in the disafforested area at Siddapuram to the settlement for cultivation, it will, I hope, be possible to retain the Woddars and bring them to a more settled and less criminal way of life.

6. *Prosecuting staff.*—The addition made to the staff has, I think, been justified. There is still room for improvement, I consider, in the manner in which cases are worked up and presented.

7. *Head office.*—There is no doubt that the difficulty of securing efficient clerks to which the District Superintendent of Police refers, is real. It is common to all departments in this district and what I incline to believe necessary is either a higher standard of pay to attract and retain efficient men, or a system of local allowances.

22nd March 1918.

H. G. STOKES,
District Magistrate.

Bellary.

Forwarded to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The report did not reach me till the 6th March.

2. The year was very uneventful. The District Superintendent of Police is probably right in attributing the recent increase in crime to the high prices; the rise in prices has been sudden and considerable. Doubtless the comparative ease with which offences against property are committed in plague evacuation camps is also a reason. For several months past the average number of villages under evacuation has been two hundred or more.

3. The system of appointing special plague constables to guard evacuated villages has not been working very well, though this is not due to any lack of efforts to supply the men. The work is risky, and naturally unpopular, and the epidemic has been on a scale which has naturally rendered it impossible for the police officers responsible to recruit special constables for every village evacuated.

4. The recruitment for the police force is increasingly unsatisfactory, the vacancies now amounting to no less than 40 per cent. Recruiting for the army has been so unsuccessful as yet that it cannot have greatly affected the number of police recruits coming forward. I should attribute the difficulty to the same causes that operate against army recruiting, and retard every public work in the district, viz., to the high prices for labour, the almost entire absence of any surplus labour supply, and, though to a much less extent, to plague. The deaths from plague, somewhere about 1½ per cent of the population, have been sufficient to affect the labour supply, nor is it easy to recruit for any purpose among a population whose whole attention is concentrated on avoiding infection.

11th March 1918.

J. M. TURING,
District Magistrate.

Anantapur.

Forwarded.

2. I joined this district only a few days before the close of the year 1917, but I have now been here long enough to be able to say that Mr. Stevenson has a clear grasp of the police requirements of the district and has been running it with considerable energy and efficiency.

3. The administration report now under transmission bears testimony to improvements in several directions, chief of which are the decline in grave crime, especially dacoity, due to preventive measures against the inroads of criminal gangs and greater vigilance in respect of local criminals, and the successful attempts which have been made to induce the members

of Criminal Investigation Department gang No. XVIII and the troublesome Ur-korachas to settle down to honest life. I have seen the Ur-koracha settlement and school at Ammavaripet and the settlement of the members of the Criminal Investigation Department gang No. XVIII at Atmakur. In both the places I found the men and women contented and their relations with the villagers quite cordial. They are now attached to the richer villagers as agricultural labourers but are keen on acquiring land and turning cultivators themselves. Their legitimate aspirations in this direction will receive my hearty support.

The increase in the number of rewards given to the police and the members of the public for good work done is a move in the right direction.

There has been some improvement in detection and in the percentage of property recovered, but there is still considerable room for further improvement in both these respects.

I have already noticed the tendency on the part of some of the subordinate magistrates to refer complaints indiscriminately to the police for investigation under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, and am taking steps to put it down.

Mr. Stevenson has made a correct guess at the causes that retard recruitment in the district. Some of them, such as the favourable character of the season and the plague, are temporary, while the rise in wages and the insufficiency of the increased scale of pay sanctioned for the force are such as will operate permanently against recruitment in the absence of remedial measures.

T. RAGHAVAYYA,
District Magistrate.

20th February 1918.

Cuddapah.

Forwarded.

I have only been in charge of the district since 7th January though I was here for about 6 weeks last year.

Resignation and desertion.—It is hoped that this will decrease with the disappearance of the fear of being made to join the army.

Punishments show an increase which was, I think, unavoidable.

Grave crime.—The decrease under dacoity and rioting is satisfactory. The increase in house-breaking and thefts is also probably due to villages being deserted on account of cholera.

Armed reserve.—I agree that the strength is insufficient. There will not improbably be further trouble in the district during the next two Muharrams which clash with Dasara.

Riots.—That at Chennur was the only serious one. It is under trial. I have recommended the establishment of a town station at Proddatur.

Finger-prints.—References to the bureau have no doubt useful to ascertain previous convictions, but there is a great tendency on the part of the police to rely on such evidence only to prove previous convictions. I have always entertained doubt as to the legal validity of such proof of a previous conviction and Indian Law Report, Calcutta, Vol. 43 of 1916, page 1128 has definitely shown what proof is required before a previous conviction can be proved in this way. The full evidence required to prove a previous conviction by Criminal Bureau Registers is very seldom forthcoming and still more seldom tendered. I am making a separate reference on the point.

Mr. Pitt was in charge most of the year and I endorse my predecessor's remarks about him. The successes won by the police in the Vellore sports in the year under review were also largely due to his training efforts.

E. P. WALSH,
Ag. District Magistrate.

14th February 1918.

Chittoor.

Forwarded.

2. *Recruitment.*—Agriculturists did well in 1917; on the other hand the cost of living increased. The constables' pay became even less than usually attractive. But recruitment is always difficult in this district on account of the poor physique of the population, which leads to a high percentage of rejection. It is an unhealthy district for the Indian and is chronically afflicted with malaria, cholera and plague. Recruitment for the army has also been extremely poor.

3. *Punishments.*—I am glad to observe a reduction in punishments, which have been so numerous in recent years as to suggest some defect in method. I observe that the percentage of appeals to the Deputy Inspector-General is higher than ever and that in thirteen out of thirty-two cases the orders of the District Superintendent of Police were cancelled or varied.

4. *Armed reserve.*—I endorse the Superintendent's words of commendation.

5. *Crime.*—The decrease is satisfactory. The good work done, under the Criminal Tribes Act is perhaps bearing fruit. Security work has also been well done, so far as it has come to my notice. I will deal with the Superintendent's lengthy appendix on the Bhumanna-gadda settlement when I forward the Manager's report to which I will attach a copy of it. Here I will only say that the existence of the settlement near Madanapalle town has increased the danger of crime in and around that town. This settlement acts as a centre of gravitation

to out of view members of the tribe. More than one sessions crime has been traced to these out of view members and they have been suspected of other undetected offences. I think the police staff in Madanapalle town requires to be increased. There should also be a telephone between the town station and the settlement. I am afraid many rich ryots in the district are receivers of stolen property.

6. *Proposed re-allocations.*—The Superintendent has not convinced me of the necessity for re-allocation in the Kalahasti circle. I do not think he has worked the matter out sufficiently carefully yet to make it worth considering. On the other hand, I do not understand why the police station at Tiruttani is still retained at a distance from the main village to which the Deputy Tahsildar's office was moved years ago or why one head constable's hut, unoccupied and falling into ruin without ever having been occupied, should have been built outside Putalpet, and the building of the remaining part of the lines abandoned.

7. *Knowledge of the Vernacular.*—The police staff is largely Tamil. I have come across an Inspector who cannot read Telugu manuscript and Sub-Inspectors who can scarcely speak Telugu. I suggest that in future administration reports the District Superintendent of Police should note what steps have been taken during the year to increase the proportion of Telugu men among the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and to compel the Tamil men to improve their knowledge of Telugu. Ignorance of the vernacular of the district must greatly impair the efficiency of these men.

4th March 1918.

A. GALLETT,
District Magistrate.

North Arcot.

Forwarded.

The report discloses improvement in the police administration of this district in several directions. Mr. Mayne, as usual, discharged his duties in a most efficient manner.

2. The Public Works Department is pushing on with the construction of police lines as fast as it can. I regret to state that the Government have not been able to allot funds for all these works next year.

3. It is satisfactory to observe that there was a decrease in grave crimes last year. This is due, not only to the care and ability shown by the police in detecting offenders, but to the fact that the Criminal Tribes Act is being enforced against certain criminal gangs. The security sections of the Code were also worked with discrimination. I agree with the District Superintendent of Police in thinking that the effects of introducing the Criminal Tribes Act have been salutary. I am issuing orders to him separately regarding the rules to be framed under section 8 of the Act.

4. The slight increase in the number of murders calls for no remarks. The most serious of the grave crimes committed last year was a torch light dacoity in Thakkolam village in Arkonam taluk, where property worth Rs. 2,000 was stolen. The police were able to arrest most of the offenders. There was a marked fall in the number of burglaries and cattle-thefts.

5. The village magistrates are, I am glad to report, working harmoniously with the police. Instructions have been issued to the magistracy not to send cases to the police for report under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, unnecessarily.

6. The question of recruitment is always a peculiarly difficult one for this district. Large bodies of eligible men from this district emigrate almost daily to the colonies, or join the army and there is not much chance of young men joining the force in large numbers unless the pay and prospects are improved. So far as the recruitment for the reserve is concerned, matters have become worse lately, owing to the fact that a batch of reserve constables has to be sent to the Nilgiris every six months. Men from the plains do not like living on the hills, and some of the constables, who were ordered to go to Wellington, either desert or risk dismissal by absenting themselves. Several of them fall ill, and have to be sent back after a month or two. It is difficult to get men to replace the constables sent from here, and the discipline of the force suffers in consequence at the end. The system now in force entails needless expenditure, and as there is no difficulty of getting recruits accustomed to the climate, I would suggest that the matter may be reconsidered and steps taken for forming a semi-permanent body of men for guard duty at Wellington.

7. The officers mentioned by the Superintendent in paragraphs 5 and 36 of his report did excellent work, and I am glad to bring their names to the notice of the Inspector-General and the Government.

16th February 1918.

J. N. ROY,
District Magistrate.

Chingleput.

Forwarded.

The main feature of the report is the gratifying decrease in all kinds of grave crime except petty thefts. This result is all the more gratifying since at the end of the first six

months it was anticipated that statistics would rise. But the work of the second half-year has made good all deficiencies.

It would be idle to say that there are no weak spots. Tiruvallūr taluk is possibly one of these. Thefts of cattle (paragraph 10) appear to be rife. Kepmaris (paragraph 44) and Irulurs (paragraph 24) are a potential source of trouble. Pennalurpet station within the limits of this circle is the sole place in the district in which the relations of the police and the village officers are not what they should be. It is possible that the Police Inspector, who is a comparatively recent importation, has not sufficient local experience.

The Karamankalani case, though prosecuted this year, is really an echo of 1916. In this, it would appear that the police, relying on a wrong certificate granted by the local medical officer, and disregarding the opinion of the Sub-Magistrate and of the District Magistrate, prosecuted a village magistrate under section 211, Indian Penal Code, and succeeded in taking the case to sessions. The opinion of the Public Prosecutor and of the Sessions Judge supported the view taken by the District Magistrate and seemed to indicate that the village magistrate, far from sending a false report, had only done his duty. The Inspector concerned, who is believed to be the person who in the police administration report for 1915 was regarded as not getting on very well with the magistracy, has been transferred from the district in connexion with another matter.

A minor point which it may be desirable to emphasise is the fact that the name of the District Magistrate was sometimes unnecessarily dragged in when in reality the District Magistrate was not a party to the proceedings and would have disapproved of them had he been aware of them. Apart from instances of the kind in 1916, a complaint was received so late as August 1917, that the police had been "making enquiries under orders," as they have stated, of the District Magistrate, etc., in ways sometimes annoying and "offensive."

Since then, there have been no instances of the kind, and it is not anticipated that there will be any further trouble.

The District Magistrate has twice visited the settlement at Pammal and concur in the opinion of Mr. Mullaly as to the self-sacrificing nature of the work which is being done by Mr. and Mrs. Martin of the Salvation Army.

The District Magistrate concurs generally with the Superintendent as to the character of the work turned out by the various officers in the district. He would make the reservation, however, that there were adverse criticisms of the work of Mr. D. T. Venkata Acharya, but that he is not sufficiently in touch with conditions in Madurantakam to be able to state whether these criticisms were called for. He should be watched for another year in the district to which he has been transferred. The work of Messrs. Taylor, Boaler and Abdul Wahab was of very high order.

The District Magistrate would like to express his appreciation of the assistance which he has received both from Mr. Mainwaring and from Mr. Mullaly. Situations in which exceptional tact and ability were called for have been met in a manner worthy of the highest traditions of the district. A turning point has been reached; and though there is no guarantee that statistics of crime will not increase in the future, the District Magistrate is nevertheless of opinion that at the present moment the administration is sounder than it has been at any time during the past three years.

J. F. BRYANT,
District Magistrate.

13th February 1918.

South Arcot.

I joined this district on the 18th October and consequently had not had much experience of the police work of 1917.

2. *Health.*—The prevalence of cholera and small-pox will not account for the greater number of admissions to hospital since the men admitted apparently suffered from neither of these diseases. The correct cause was apparently skrimshanking encouraged by excessive indulgence on the part of the medical officer. I have found that any subordinate as soon as his conduct comes in question has no difficulty in getting a medical certificate entitling him to leave.

3. *Conduct.*—There has apparently been a large increase in departmental punishments for offences other than absence without leave and the report does not adequately explain this.

4. *Criminal settlement at Azimnagar.*—The appointment of a revenue inspector to assist the Manager of this settlement has proved an entire failure. The question of the better control of these settlements generally is at present under the consideration of Government. The matter has been separately reported on.

5. *General.*—The police work of the year appears from the figures given to have been generally satisfactory.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
District Magistrate.

15th February 1918.

Tanjore.

The year has been uneventful.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of vacancies at the end of the year has decreased. There is little doubt that the pay offered is not attractive and that it will not be possible to put the force up to strength until the pay is increased.

The provision of lines where none exist at present is also very necessary. Village magistrates have, on the whole, worked fairly well and there have been comparatively few complaints against them.

The detection of the coiners in Srimarudur mentioned in paragraph 15 was a smart piece of work and so was the detection of the theft of brass ingots from the railway.

Relations between the magistracy and the police, with one notable exception, were good. The reserve was in good order. It had no opportunity of distinguishing itself during the year.

Additional work was thrown on the force this year owing to the war and the force itself was not up to full strength. The administration of the force was good and reflects credit on the superior officers.

23rd February 1918.

J. R. HUGGINS,
District Magistrate.

Trichinopoly.

Forwarded.

2. The report is a record of a good and successful year's work for which the Superintendent and his deputies deserve congratulation.

3. Specially noteworthy points are (1) the improvement in relations with the village police and (2) the steady fall in crime especially under dacoity. Reported crime has also been distinctly better handled. The Kadur dacoity case still under trial is of some importance and likely to have interesting results.

4. The lower ranks of the force are composed of somewhat unpromising material and one of the less satisfactory features of the report is the number of escapes from custody due to negligence.

5. I trust that it will be found possible soon to proceed with the various schemes for providing lines and quarters especially in Trichinopoly itself where the land at Puthur has now been handed over by the military and the chief obstacle thus removed.

6. Fair progress has been made in dealing with criminal tribes but the difficult problem of what to do with the Thogamalai Kepmaris still awaits solution.

1st March 1918.

E. S. LLOYD,
District Magistrate.

Madura.

Forwarded.

2. The year's work shows a slight improvement all round over last year on the whole, but until we are able to deal efficiently with the Kallar problem, this district will still, I fear, whatever the figures may show, have a bad record of crime in the way of theft and especially of cattle-theft. I am making a special reference to Government on this subject very shortly.

3. The police work in Dindigul and Palni taluks was much behind that in the rest of the district and I cannot but think a little more energy on the part of the Deputy Superintendent of Police would have set matters right earlier. The Sessions Judge and the Joint Magistrate made severe strictures on the work of the police in these taluks. One inspector has now retired and the other has moved elsewhere, so that I hope a marked improvement will be noted next year.

4. I would specially invite Government's attention to the need of a station at Tallakulam to the north of the river in Madura town. The town is rapidly spreading in that direction and there has been, as noted by Mr. Clinch, a number of burglaries in this part of the town.

5. I can endorse from my personal knowledge Mr. Clinch's approval of the work of the Inspectors he has noted. Mr. Clinch himself has worked with great zeal and enthusiasm and his personal investigations have several times brought the truth to light which would certainly have been successfully hidden but for his intervention.

11th March 1918.

G. F. PADDISON,
District Magistrate.

Ramnad.

I have now made arrangements that offences against the Criminal Tribes Act are to be properly punished, and not by fine.

As to the action to be taken for the improvement of the characters of such habitual criminals, the only course of action in which I have any faith is the education of the children

away from the adults. This gives them a chance of getting a different outlook, and not regarding crime as an ordinary means of livelihood, as they are certain to do if they grow up under the influence of their parents. I have no belief in the efficacy of settlements and new villages; the utmost that this policy can achieve is to prevent the commission of crime, more or less, according as it is more or less impossible for individuals to escape from such settlement or village at night. In the case of the Koravas near Aruppukottai, I think it would be a great pity if the opportunity afforded by the American Mission school were not availed of.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
District Magistrate.

19th February 1918.

Tinnevely.

Paragraph 7, Village Police.—I am glad to read that the work of the village police in reporting crime is satisfactory; as regards their general failure to assist in other directions, this is the first time I have heard of this complaint. Specific cases of such failure may be reported from time to time.

Paragraph 10, General character of the year.—According to the statement in this paragraph grave crime has increased by about 50 per cent since 1913, part of this increase must surely be due to differences in the method of registration; at least it cannot be very largely due to inadequate sentences, since there is no reason to suppose that the sentences in this district are more lenient than elsewhere, and registered crime does not increase at this rate all over the Presidency.

Paragraph 23, Cases referred under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—The number of cases referred to the police, namely 85, is not very large. In cases where the magistrate thinks there is not sufficient justification to summon the accused, a local enquiry by the police may be the best way to get at the truth, whether the complainant desires the aid of the police, or not.

Paragraph 29, Criminal gangs.—I have again asked Government to declare the factory to be a criminal settlement as recommended by the District Superintendent of Police.

Security for good behaviour.—I hope it is only a small percentage of the magistrates who regard these sections as measures by which the police score off honest persons; certainly I do not hold this view, and yet, in my time, I have had to let off many persons charged under these sections. It might, or might not, be beneficial to reverse, in these cases, the ordinary maxim that it is better to acquit many guilty men than to convict one innocent man, which is what I understand to be Mr. Sayer's opinion, as expressed on page 52, but however this may be, such procedure would clearly be contrary to the law, and it would possibly lead to greater success if the fact were recognized by the police also, that a magistrate has no right to bind over an accused on mere suspicion of the existence of facts which would justify such action. I am also of opinion that greater success would be obtained if charge sheets were put in against a smaller number of the more dangerous persons instead of against a crowd of men, as is sometimes the case at present.

The judgment which is referred to at page 27 as one in which an inadequate sentence has been passed, has not yet come to me. I have asked for it.

The successful bringing to justice of the accused in the sensational and difficult Kulasekharapatnam case is a matter on which the police deserve to be congratulated, and I am also of opinion that the work of the department generally has been very creditable.

I. MACIVER,
District Magistrate.

22nd February 1918.

Salem.

The work of the subdivision (Hosur) is not heavy but with five changes of officers it is unlikely that much progress has been made in the year.

2. Enlistment is poor. Under present conditions, unless quarters are provided for the men, it is unlikely that very large numbers will be forthcoming.

3. The District Superintendent of Police appears to me to underestimate the value of security proceedings.

(a) Village magistrates naturally take the line of least resistance. They are ready to help the police, but they will not do so at the risk of their own property. A successful security case is very helpful in inspiring confidence.

(b) The town crime is said to be the work of known criminals; it should therefore be possible to forestall their activities to some degree at least.

(c) There is no need why a security case should ever fail. The magistrate is not bound to issue an order when the charge-sheet is filed and if he is asked to return the charge-sheet if he thinks the nature of the evidence or its quantity inadequate, the average of successful cases will be very high.

(d) Again witnesses are very unwilling to give evidence against dangerous bad characters unless they are sure of protection; the example of a fair number of worst criminals lodged in jail for failure to find security is most wholesome and helps to maintain the balance of power or influence in the hands of the department.

4. Work under the Criminal Tribes Act has not really begun; it should be possible to start it shortly now.

5. The Attaiyampatti faction is a very long standing one. I hope the present proceedings may have some effect on it.

6. Inspector Sautappa Pillai is to be congratulated on the success of his administration of the town force.

22nd February 1918.

E. W. LEGH,
District Magistrate.

Coimbatore.

Mr. Hamilton's report is an interesting record of a very successful year's administration.

2. The large increase in the number of rewards granted to private persons is a most satisfactory feature and is a proof of greater co-operation on the part of the public with the police. The relations between the police and the public in the district are cordial, and I think the work of the police is really appreciated by the public.

3. The remarkable fall in crime is another satisfactory feature of the year; this is, in a great measure, due to his working of the Criminal Tribes Act, and I have little doubt that the enforcement of clause (a) of section 10 of the Act will produce a further fall.

4. Mr. Hamilton knows the district thoroughly, and his work throughout the year has been of a very high order.

25th February 1918.

N. MACMICHAEL,
District Magistrate.

The Nilgiris.

Forwarded together with a note as to the conduct of officers since received from Mr. E. H. Jones, District Superintendent of Police, on leave.

2. Except for the detention in the district for a period of two months of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia under warrants issued under the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules of 1915, the year was uneventful and the report calls for little comment. I desire to acknowledge the zealous and tactful assistance I received from Mr. N. L. Mitchell, Deputy Superintendent of Police on special duty during the period above referred to.

3. Satisfactory features of the report are (a) the continued safety of the Cordite Factory, for which credit is due to Mr. Tottenham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and (b) the decrease in grave crime and the improvement in detection during the year as compared with the figures of two years ago.

4. Two cases specifically referred to in the report call for comment:—

In the case of theft at Messrs. Wrenn Bennett & Co.'s premises, referred to in paragraph 23, the particular constables implicated were acquitted, not because the evidence adduced was insufficient, if believed, to sustain a conviction but because the Subdivisional Magistrate, who tried the case, regarded that evidence as open to grave suspicion. His judgment in the case furnishes ground for the view he took of the evidence. In the case of gambling referred to in paragraph 30, I have taken suitable notice of the conduct of the magistrate concerned.

5. Of the inspections of stations referred to in paragraph 41 of the report, no less than six were made in the month of December and those of the important stations of Wellington, Coonoor, Ootacamund town and Ootacamund taluk were left to be made by Mr. Tottenham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, during the last six days of the year—vide details below:—

Wellington station	...	...	26th to 28th December 1917.
Coonoor do.	...	...	29th to 31st December 1917.
Ootacamund town station	...	...	31st December 1917.
Do. taluk do.	...	...	31st December 1917.

Note by the Inspector-General.—“Mr. Jones paid frequent visits to the principal stations, particularly those in Ootacamund. Owing to his ill-health, these four stations had to be inspected by Mr. Tottenham at the end of the year. This officer attends to any work he is asked by the Deputy Inspector-General or the Superintendent to do, provided it does not interfere with his duties at the Cordite Factory.”

No explanation is given as to why these inspections were not made by the District Superintendent of Police himself earlier in the year, and no information is forthcoming either in my own office or in that of the District Superintendent of Police as to the precise scope of Mr. Tottenham's duties apart from the charge of the Cordite Factory guard.

Three out of four outposts were inspected during the year; the Lovedale outpost was not inspected.

6. It is satisfactory to note that the co-operation of the village magistracy with the police is acknowledged.

A. R. CUMMING,
District Magistrate.

20th March 1918.

South Malabar.

Forwarded.

2. The year presented few special features and I have little comment to make. Cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code showed an increase of more than 20 per cent over the figure of 1916, but did not reach the figure of 1915. It is not much use to attempt to assign any particular reasons. Ordinary theft showed the largest increase, and that may perhaps be attributed to some extent to want amongst the poorer classes owing to the inflation of prices. But it may also be to a great extent really an increase in reporting rather than in crime; as was no doubt the case with cattle-thefts. The figures for detection are much as usual. Murders were well handled on the whole. Cases Nos. 26 and 27 of Manjeri illustrate the difficulties with which the police have to contend in detection. Dacoities and robberies were not of importance.

3. I agree with Mr. Windle that the police and the adbigaries worked well together on the whole. The relations of police and magistracy were also satisfactory.

4. The work of the town police of Palghat and Calicut was the least good of the various branches; but I think matters are improving.

5. I endorse the commendations of officers mentioned in paragraph XLI and would add that the Deputy Superintendents and the Assistant Superintendents all worked well. Mr. Windle was in North Malabar most of the year. He has not the intimate knowledge of South Malabar that Mr. Hitchcock possessed but he is handling his force well and is a capable officer. My relations with Mr. Hitchcock were as usual most close and cordial.

F. B. EVANS,
District Magistrate.

15th March 1918.

North Malabar.

Returned.

2. *Judicial punishments.*—The Mattanur case was not serious, and I am inclined to doubt the correctness of the magistrate's decision, though there is not reason for revision.

3. *Grave crimes.*—When a man commits suicide after committing a murder it seems rather absurd to treat the murder case as “undetected.” I think some less misleading classification might be devised. As a matter of fact all the murder cases of 1917 were “detected”; but only one is so shown for statistical purposes as only one resulted in conviction. The police may honestly charge on the strength of a confession and the case end in acquittal owing to the special rules about confessions; but it is hardly fair to blame the police in such a case as Chirakkal No. 36/17, for failure to “detect.” It is similarly illogical to treat as undetected a case such as Meppadi No. 10/17 where the police found there had been no crime. Such defects of terminology are perhaps especially noticeable in murder cases, but they illustrate the danger of judging police work on the strength of statistics which show, e.g., that in 1917 only 80 cases were “detected” out of 414 reported. On the whole I consider detection to have been fair.

4. *Inadequate sentence and retrial.*—Case No. 6/17 was a case of publishing a pamphlet directed against the Ahmediyya “heresy.” I recommended prosecution under the Defence of India Rules but Government sanctioned prosecution under the Indian Penal Code. In the second trial the defence justified a verdict of acquittal under the Indian Penal Code. The matter was not of great importance and the mere fact of prosecution had a salutary effect.

5. *Merits of officers.*—I endorse Mr. Bulkley's remarks about his Inspectors.

6. The tendency to refuse investigation in unimportant cases has, I think, gone far enough. The police in North Malabar are not overworked.

7. The year's record is satisfactory. Reported “grave crime” remained practically the same as it was in 1916—comparatively very light.

F. B. EVANS,
District Magistrate.

22nd February 1918.

South Kanara.

The conspicuous increase in punishments speaks for itself, and is sufficiently conclusive as to the state of discipline in the force that Mr. Subba Rao had been administering when Mr. Percival took it over. The appeal statistics show that Mr. Subba Rao's successor has carried out his disciplinary measures carefully and well.

During the year Mr. Subba Rao recommended three constables for rewards for saving persons from drowning. But enquiry showed that the report of the Sub-Inspector, on which he relied, was absolutely false. I rewarded separately the private individuals who had saved the lives in question. The Deputy Inspector-General considered that Mr. Subba Rao could not be expected to have verified this report before acting on it.

I am glad that Mr. Percival appreciates that the potel in this district is usually a person of considerable social status and is not prepared to be at the beck and call of a Sub-Inspector of police. With regard to watching bad characters, I do not find that potels fail to realize their duties. But in our villages, which are rather parishes without any central nattam, it is no easy matter to know about every one who visits the area.

The police arrangements on the three occasions referred to by the District Superintendent of Police were quite good, as were the traffic regulations during His Excellency's visit. The force possesses besides the Reserve officers, a particularly smart head-quarters Inspector in Shaikh Abdul Qadir. Traffic generally is much better regulated now in Mangalore. The public even seem to begin to understand the system.

In three years the number of violent deaths has risen from 366 to 396 and the number of actual murders reported as such also seems to increase steadily. Unfortunately the inquest reports cannot always be accepted and the actual number of murders is no doubt more than appear in the statistics as such. Quite recently at Puttur in F.I. 113/17 the police treated as a suicide a case where the body of a girl was found as though she had died by hanging. But the dimensions of the tree, etc., precluded the supposition, and the medical evidence showed the unfortunate child had been both raped and abused. This was surely a case calling for investigation as a murder and I have drawn the District Superintendent of Police's attention to it.

The District Superintendent of Police's account of Town Station case No. 67/17 and its connected cases is one I can hardly accept. He says: "The Sessions Judge has since pointed out that this ought not to have been done." What the Sessions Judge has said is "In conclusion, I think it right to say that in my opinion it would have been, for obvious reasons, more satisfactory if the Deputy Magistrate had deferred the enquiry into this case until after the torture case was disposed of by the Sessions Court, or if the case had been tried by another Magistrate"—a very different matter. The District Superintendent of Police also says "steps are, however, being taken to prosecute the complainant for preferring a false charge against the police," but so far he has been unable to find a vakil who is prepared to make such an application. The gentleman who appeared in the original case flatly refuses to put in any petition for sanction. The police have not in the public estimation come out with quite the flying colours Mr. Percival's words would imply.

The District Superintendent of Police makes no reference to the Barkur treasure-trove case which happened before his advent and where the police enquiry was conducted very far from carefully and well, and there is no doubt that the principal offenders have escaped owing to Mr. Subba Rao's failing to comply with my wishes in respect of putting on a special officer at once to investigate the case. The papers in the case Coondapoor 33/17 in which the learned Joint Magistrate elected to release on bail an accused who had not appealed are now with Government. The High Court cancelled the order and I took the appeal on my own file and confirmed the sentences.

About the Uppinangadi Case No. 33/17 I have replied to the District Superintendent of Police. The Magistrate was quite inexperienced and was swayed by the consideration that the accused had never hitherto been convicted.

C.C. No. 36/17 of Coondapoor is now once more * before Government, I understand, on a reference from the Inspector-General of Police.

* Note by the Inspector-General.—The Superintendent of Police desired me to address Government again, but I agreed with the Deputy Inspector-General that it was not advisable to do so.

The Joint Magistrate's attitude towards prevention work is also, I believe, under the notice of Government at present.

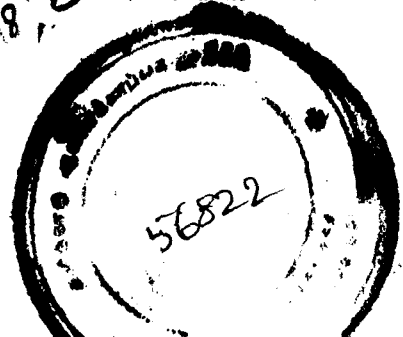
The dacoity case referred to in paragraph 56 (Merits of Officers) has, I believe, yet to stand the test of trial in sessions.

In Sessions case No. 24/17 the Sessions Judge has commented on the conduct of a Sub-Inspector who said he took a private person to his house and showed him the records of a case under enquiry; the Sessions judge has disbelieved the evidence of this Sub-Inspector who was figuring as third defence witness in a rioting case.

But on the whole the year has been much freer than previous years from strictures by Congress on the work of the force. Mr. Percival has had a difficult task before him, and his predecessor made it no easier by leaving no confidential notes for him on his subordinates. But Mr. Percival is doing his best to justify his being described as working carefully and well, and I hope to see the improvement in discipline and in conviction statistics maintained.

A. L. VIBERT,
District Magistrate.

2nd March 1918.



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