

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

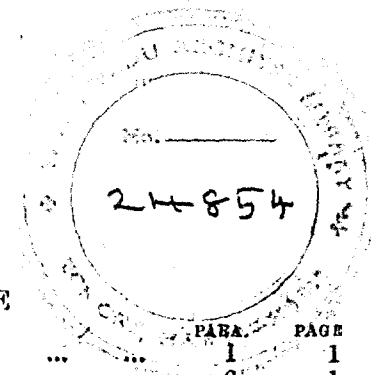
OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
1918.

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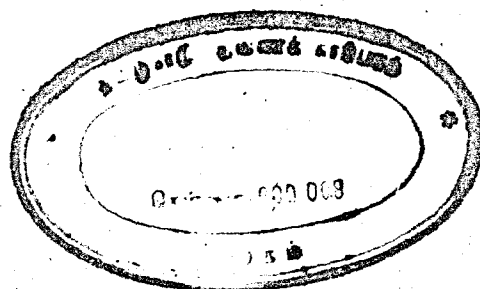
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* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No.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

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

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

FOR THE YEAR 1918.

THE POLICE FORCE.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

The health of the force deteriorated. The epidemic of influenza which raged throughout the Presidency and outbreaks of other diseases, such as cholera, plague, smallpox, etc., in parts caused heavy mortality and the number of deaths in the force was more than double (823 against 363) that in the previous year, the percentage to the actual strength being 2.7 as against 1.1. The percentage of admissions into hospital to the actual strength fell slightly (168.7 against 171.1) and that of the daily sick rate rose appreciably (3.4 against 2.8). All but five districts contributed to the increase.

3. There was a slight fall in the percentage of punishments for all offences, 29.2 against 30.9. In fourteen districts including Madras City the percentage was above the average and it was highest in Kurnool (57.2 against 36.8) which also showed an increase compared with the previous year. Other districts where the percentage was high and above that of the previous

Conduct:		Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
Departmental punishments: Statement E, columns 10 to 13.		1916.	1917.	1918.
For absence without leave	...	8.7	7.6	9.0
For offences other than absence without leave.	...	21.5	23.3	20.2
Total	...	30.2	30.9	29.2

year were Anantapur, in which the increase was considerable (52.5 against 25.4), Railway Police, Madras (42.6 against 28.5) and Madras City (42.3 against 39.6). In Bellary (52.3) and Rāmnād (41.1) the percentage was again high though it was slightly below that of the preceding year. In Trichinopoly there was a remarkable fall in the percentage and I rather think that it was due to over-leniency. In Kurnool, on the other hand, where the non-circle scheme is being worked as in Trichinopoly, the percentage of punishments was heaviest. Mr. George attributes the increase to the absence of the Circle Inspectors and I agree with him, the scheme having proved that we cannot get on without the Circle Inspectors either in respect of discipline or dealing with crime. In this district as also in Anantapur absence without leave was very common. In Madras City the Commissioner attributes the increase in punishment to the unsatisfactory standard of recruits and in the Railway Police, Madras, Mr. Hannington considers that changes among Inspectors and the inefficiency of the station-house officers adversely affected discipline.

The percentage of punishments for absence without leave rose slightly. The increase was considerable in Anantapur (36.2 against 9.0) and appreciable in Kurnool (18.8 against 7.5). In eleven districts the rate was above the average, Anantapur standing first (36.2) and Bellary next (22.9). There was a satisfactory decrease in the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur, (10.2 against 29.2), while, South Kanara and North Malabar returned the lowest percentage, 1.3 and 1.2 respectively. Leave was granted as liberally as was compatible with the exigencies of service, but absences continued unabated in some districts and punishments had to be inflicted in the interests of discipline.

Punishments for offences other than absence without leave decreased. In Kurnool and Rāmnād, however, the percentage was very high, 38.4 and 36.0 respectively.

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

The proportion of blackmarks awarded decreased to 20.2 from 21.9. The decrease was marked in Trichinopoly (— 259), South Malabar (— 192), Kistna (— 178) and South Arcot (— 111).

The practice of awarding deferred punishments was resorted to freely. Five thousand six hundred and fifty-five punishments were awarded during the year and 2,087 were pending at the beginning. Of the total, 1,951 were confirmed, 3,643 remitted and 2,143 were pending at the close of the year. The proportion of punishments remitted to the total number disposed of varied only slightly, 65.1 per cent against 66.2 per cent.

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

Appeals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		1917.		1918.	
		Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to the police.	Madras City... ..	389	Rs. 3,960		Rs. 9,000
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.	4,851	29,808	1,150 4,967	33,713
	Total ...	5,240	33,768	6,117	42,713
	Rewards to private individuals including village officers.	Madras City... ..	85	943	82
Districts including Criminal Investigation Department.		2,990	19,295	3,453	23,125
Total ...		3,075	20,238	3,535	24,023

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

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

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

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

Among rewards paid from sources other than Government were—

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

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

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

Education:
Statement E, columns 24
and 25.

Provincial Training
School, Vellore.

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

Sub-Inspector appeared in June, 4 in October and 1 in November and 11 passed. Eight Sub-Inspectors appeared in Telugu in April and all of them passed at 60 words a minute and 6 of them at 70 words a minute and earned the special reward of Rs. 15. One Sub-Inspector passed the 60 words speed test in October and 7 in November. Of the latter 6 passed the higher speed test at 70 words a minute. The printing of the Kanarese Shorthand Manual is nearing completion, but its progress has been slow owing apparently to lack of type at the press.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. The cost of the department for the official year 1918-19 as worked out according to the information available up to date was Rs. 1,02,69,908. This figure is provisional and does not admit of definite comparison with that of the previous year. Roughly, however, there was an increase of over two lakhs in the cost, the bulk of which was due to the grant of war allowance to all low-paid

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. The reserves were generally kept up to strength and in an efficient condition. Drill and discipline were satisfactory, but there has been a serious deterioration in the personnel, particularly the Sergeants, owing to war conditions. In districts from which men were deputed for duty at the Cordite Factory guard in the Nilgiris, Superintendents experienced difficulty in replacing the men sent out. The system of drawing men from other reserves for this duty is doing the reserves much harm and a separate

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

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

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (true cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1914	7.7	13.5	13.8	34,665
1915	8.2	14.8	15.0	36,089
1916	7.8	14.5	14.8	35,660
1917	7.8	12.6	14.0	36,960
1918	6.9	9.9	12.0	42,956

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

12. A map showing the local distribution of serious offences against person and property is prefixed to this report. The total number of such cases was 23,738 or 2,514 more than in the previous year, the ratio being one case to every 1,744 persons as against one case to every 1,950 persons. Besides Madras City, Kistna, Guntūr, Kurnool and Madura which again figured as the most criminal districts, Gōdāvari, Nellore, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Rāmnād and the Nilgiris came under that category. The average proportion was exceeded in four other districts.

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

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

Districts.	Murder.			Dacoity.			Robbery.			House-breaking.			Theft ordinary.			Cattle-theft.			Total.		
	302, 303, 306, I.P.O.			395, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.O.			392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.O.			449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460, I.P.O.			379 to 382, I.P.C.			379 to 382, I.P.C.					
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Madras City	4	26	22	1	8	8	7	28	28	313	417	525	1,273	1,362	1,756	13	88	12	1,834	1,452	2,313
Ganjām	22	10	10	11	12	8	15	28	28	417	329	493	800	705	838	88	78	61	1,191	1,191	1,452
Vizagapatnam	26	20	20	22	21	17	14	28	28	329	216	366	631	697	711	78	104	78	1,014	1,014	1,228
Jeyapore	20	21	21	21	21	34	23	44	44	497	578	713	1,130	1,477	1,870	142	117	145	2,814	2,814	3,557
Gōdāvari	23	31	31	13	13	57	36	44	44	717	923	1,135	1,268	1,477	2,022	79	219	329	2,703	2,703	3,557
Kistna	31	31	31	58	58	50	66	40	40	537	721	813	750	937	1,340	137	135	190	1,443	1,443	2,305
Guntūr	40	37	37	41	41	57	80	71	71	516	498	529	670	684	840	79	84	108	1,378	1,378	1,631
Nellore	33	41	41	21	21	24	104	35	35	356	555	748	302	477	678	59	61	78	1,250	1,250	1,888
Kurnool	20	27	27	14	14	14	42	49	49	273	278	315	233	273	352	78	77	73	747	747	932
Bellary	32	24	24	10	10	10	34	49	49	282	282	342	199	230	271	31	36	42	692	692	902
Anantapur	21	26	26	18	18	18	37	23	23	435	399	449	494	445	552	157	98	104	683	683	951
Cuddapah	8	14	14	5	5	5	16	12	12	513	417	452	890	756	860	158	105	145	1,337	1,337	1,594
Chittoor	9	18	18	10	10	10	21	20	20	332	287	351	560	603	667	123	80	73	1,048	1,048	1,277
North Arcot	18	20	20	11	11	11	36	26	26	623	578	659	1,192	1,141	1,326	466	274	353	2,339	2,339	2,411
Chingleput	28	31	31	14	14	14	45	24	24	552	502	537	696	695	724	130	143	140	1,430	1,430	1,478
South Arcot	34	36	36	35	35	35	42	42	42	498	383	422	727	652	651	227	191	182	1,573	1,573	1,833
Tanjore	30	37	37	14	14	14	47	45	45	682	524	616	878	806	922	128	150	124	2,133	2,133	2,278
Madura	31	40	40	24	24	24	59	58	58	566	611	631	301	384	331	108	225	171	1,364	1,364	1,607
Rāmnād	52	26	26	19	19	19	65	65	65	466	466	465	462	462	462	278	244	375	1,471	1,471	1,569
Tinnevely	94	68	68	20	20	20	39	38	38	286	282	227	405	438	542	479	312	293	1,412	1,412	1,513
Salem	28	30	30	1	1	1	27	14	14	36	580	73	121	125	172	2	1	3	1,162	1,162	1,252
Coimbatore	15	6	6	6	6	6	27	16	16	513	467	637	467	619	619	139	188	191	1,160	1,160	1,432
The Nilgiris	15	7	7	8	8	8	7	6	6	168	175	157	190	176	181	31	32	25	406	406	402
South Malabar	20	20	20	10	10	10	4	4	4	134	149	185	417	386	408	28	25	31	604	604	592
South Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	10	18	34	1,001	1,229	1,468	...	...	...	1,014	1,014	1,505
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	6	18	22	1,225	1,263	1,448	1	...	...	1,232	1,232	1,473
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	687	728	893	478	424	879	890	1,052	11,096	13,146	19,737	23,095	3,438	3,891	3,986	35,660	36,960	42,956	36,960	36,960	42,956

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

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

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

The following cases also deserve mention :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

eling grew, but there was no reason to apprehend an organized rising and as a precautionary measure a party of one head constable and fifteen constables of Sivakasi Special Force was detailed to Kamudi to preserve order. On the evening of the riot a large body of Maravars from various villages suddenly entered in the south-east of the village with the intention of attacking the police. The Special Force men with two local constables proceeded to the place and were asked by the Maravars to go back as their business was with the Maravars and not with the police. The police stood their ground and when the Maravars grew mutinous some of the constables asked the head constable to permit them to open fire as their lives were in danger, but he forbade them to do so on account of a misapprehension that no mob-firing could be resorted to without a magistrate's orders. Nevertheless a few shots were fired as the crowd gathered in on the party, but it was then too late. The head constable, who fearfully stuck to his post and faced the angry mob, and four constables were killed and left for dead in the field. The rest got away more or less and carried news to the station. The mob then passed on to the bazaar and set fire to shops, houses, sheepfolds, carts and everything in their way. Twenty-one houses and sixteen shops were destroyed and damage to the value of Rs. 15,000 caused. Meanwhile a local head constable who had just returned to the station proceeded to the scene of offence with another small party from Sivakasi and fired on the mob. This was effective. The rioters lost courage and fled in all directions carrying the wounded and the dead. The number of deaths among them is not known. The Special Force head constable, a constable who had been severely handled in the earlier part of the affair on account of the injuries on reaching the hospital. On receipt of telegraphic information, the District Magistrate and the Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge proceeded on the scene at 2 a.m. the next day and a party of reserve police arrived at 4 a.m. and order was restored at Kamudi. The Maravars, however, for some time after carried on a campaign of terrorism and extortion in other villages. It was only with the help of the Military and a large body of police that order was restored and a number of arrests were made. A hundred persons are now under trial in these cases. Owing to the disturbed condition of the area, the unlikelihood of the feud between the two rival communities dying out, a preventive police force of one Inspector, one Sergeant, five head constables and five constables was established at Kamudi. The conduct of the deceased head constable in choosing to face death in preference to what he believed to be a lack of discipline was beyond all praise. The families of both the deceased constables have since been granted an extraordinary pension by the Government. The head constable who ventured out later and dispersed the rioters was promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. Twenty-five true cases of coining were dealt with in the year against 37 in the previous year and seven ended in conviction. A man in Gōdāvari district manufactured two-anna pieces and got his son to utter them. Both are under trial.

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

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

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

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

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

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

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

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

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

The power to refuse investigation under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, was more freely exercised and the number of complaints so dealt with was 5,290 or 9.2 per cent out of a total of 57,612 cases under classes I to V reported during the year. The percentages for the three preceding years were 7.9, 8.6 and 4.4 respectively. Most districts showed an improvement. The percentage was again highest in Salem and in Rāmnād, South Kanara, South Malabar, North Malabar, Tanjore and Jeypore it was appreciably high. I have analysed the classes of offences in which the police abstained from investigation and find that the highest percentages of refusals were in complaints of hurt, a compoundable offence, and theft. These statistics indicate that the police exercised their discretion judiciously and well. There is no doubt scope for a more extensive use of the powers, but progress should be under proper safeguards and can only be gradual.

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

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

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

Property lost and recovered. (Police cases.)

District.	1916.			1917.			1918.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
Madras City	Rs. 1,31,270	Rs. 44,588	34.0	Rs. 2,06,664	Rs. 38,707	18.7	Rs. 2,33,012	Rs. 44,417	19.1	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 15,576.
anjām	54,244	16,817	31.0	48,998	12,227	25.0	1,15,745	50,065	43.3	
izagapatam	68,278	7,585	11.1	72,331	27,552	38.1	2,98,582	4,72,732	58.2	
ypore	27,865	8,264	29.7	20,505	4,612	22.5	22,533	5,276	23.4	
ādāvari	1,74,897	18,265	10.4	1,48,028	30,340	20.5	1,75,348	26,130	14.9	
istna	1,38,270	25,560	18.5	1,58,259	28,428	18.0	3,04,039	47,385	15.6	
antūr	79,114	9,465	12.0	97,150	16,221	16.7	1,38,678	19,657	14.2	
ellore	1,04,427	13,977	13.4	84,781	10,492	12.4	1,25,208	18,575	14.8	
urnool	94,631	8,093	8.6	1,08,013	13,335	12.3	2,36,083	25,866	11.0	
ellary	64,536	12,759	19.8	92,092	27,562	29.9	1,33,953	28,528	21.3	
nantapur	41,549	8,201	19.7	63,403	16,007	25.2	89,263	15,332	17.7	
iddapah	47,973	8,190	17.1	54,655	9,424	17.2	85,605	13,267	15.5	
ittoor	53,303	7,636	14.3	68,065	7,250	10.7	71,341	14,442	20.2	
orth Arcot	1,03,167	41,337	40.1	59,524	15,601	26.2	75,794	22,648	29.9	
ingleput	44,788	15,344	34.3	41,367	10,673	25.8	56,492	11,101	19.7	
uth Arcot	94,622	28,126	29.7	64,645	18,863	29.2	94,682	21,867	22.9	
njore	1,04,527	21,810	20.9	1,10,418	23,476	21.3	1,78,607	52,894	29.6	
ichinopoly	92,332	18,726	20.3	75,420	18,728	24.8	95,936	20,352	21.2	
adura	1,20,233	15,300	12.7	1,20,707	21,578	20.4	1,51,903	21,171	13.9	
imnād	1,10,763	25,867	23.4	86,093	19,886	23.1	99,527	18,969	19.1	
nnevelly	94,140	16,556	17.6	1,59,609	9,397	5.9	1,24,659	15,143	12.1	
lem	65,118	8,947	13.7	64,763	13,527	20.9	78,817	21,942	27.8	
imbatore	78,419	20,001	25.2	78,887	20,885	26.5	92,408	38,357	41.5	
ie Nilgiris	14,476	5,261	36.3	17,411	3,274	18.8	24,593	16,291	66.2	
uth Malabar	61,480	15,845	25.8	77,531	8,317	10.7	87,643	18,503	21.1	
orth Malabar	13,530	1,926	14.2	13,193	2,254	17.1	24,281	7,084	29.2	
uth Kanara	31,301	8,924	28.5	32,891	6,854	20.8	41,346	6,032	14.6	
ie Railway Police, Madras.	34,270	11,957	34.9	59,115	15,990	27.0	58,667	19,517	33.3	
ie Railway Police Trichinopoly.	45,442	8,411	18.5	46,463	9,861	21.2	51,004	12,787	25.1	
Total	21,89,975	4,53,738	20.7	23,30,931	4,64,321	19.9	33,63,689	8,06,628	24.0	

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

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

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

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

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

Statement A-II,
columns 8 to 10.

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

Prosecuting staff.

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

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

Inadequate sentences
and retrials.

MAP
Showing relative position
of
CONOLLY TEAK PLANTATIONS
With regard to
OTHER GOV' BLOCKS
as well as
ADJACENT GHATS
&
SEABORD
TIMBER MARKETS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Class of persons.	1	Number at large on 31st December 1917, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.				Number brought under surveillance during the year.				Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the register during the year.				Number at large on 31st December 1918.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12(a)	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Known depredators	...	* 10,204	85	1,418	8	1,938	17	440	4	170	1	832	9	621	6	448	10	1,066	3
Receivers of stolen goods	...	* 853	43	23	...	247	16	25	1	3	2	177	13	38	2	85	1	6	...
Suspected persons	...	* 12,157	238	283	...	3,900	240	425	8	143	...	1,759	22	532	15	820	32	478	3
Total	...	* 23,274	366	1,754	8	6,065	273	890	13	321	3	2,768	44	1,191	23	1,353	43	2,450	6

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

The number of suspects and receivers newly brought on the register was 416 and 24 respectively more than in the previous year, while the number of known depredators so registered was seven less. The number of persons removed from the register on the ground of their having given up crime was 2,812 as against 2,940. The total number of bad characters at large at the end of the year rose to 23,867 from 23,640. Of these 1,848 or 7.7 per cent were out of view as against 7.6 per cent in the previous year. The percentage was largest in Madras City (14.7) and in Kistna it was about the same (14.1). In twelve other districts the percentage exceeded the average and was again lowest in Tinnevely (3.4). The number of persons with history sheets convicted rose to 1,585 from 1,500. As stated elsewhere the village police did not do enough in the matter of surveillance of bad characters. A greater share was therefore thrown on the police and steps were taken to ensure the efficient performance of this duty. Better beat work was insisted on. Special dark night patrols to villages where bad characters resided were put in force. In Calicut town a new system of night beats was introduced, the whole town being divided into blocks each under the supervision of a Sub-Inspector or Sergeant with the necessary complement of men, and work was so arranged that there were always three or four men on patrol, one of whom could be detached to look up bad characters. A number of temporary outposts were established in many districts. These outposts are a feature of the preventive work of the year. They are easily shifted to localities where increased police attention is required and involve the minimum of extra expenditure. Experience has already proved their value and the extension of the system is advisable. Their location on the routes of gangs has checked a quantity of gang crime; bad characters are better supervised and the working of the provisions of section 10 (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act is rendered easier and more efficient. In Guntur district, on the opening of one such outpost in a village where dacoities were rife, serious crime stopped.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

continued to exercise general supervision co-ordinating their work and giving advice. His report on criminal settlements is printed as Appendix B.

The total strength at the close of the year in the schools in the various criminal settlements was 1,046 (634 boys and 412 girls.)

In many districts the efficient supervision over registered members had a beneficial effect in checking their criminal activities. The effect was specially marked in Coimbatore where the vigorous working of the provisions of section 10(a) kept down crime in that district. The opinion is universal that supervision cannot be effective unless both parts of section 10 are enforced.

During the year 50 scholarships at Rs. 4 a month were sanctioned by Government for the education of 50 children of the criminal tribe of Vaduvarpatti Koravas, Rāmnād district, at the American Mission School, Aruppukottai, and ten children (five boys and five girls) were at school as boarders at the close of the year and forty-three children in the month of March last. This experiment promises well. The children are brought up amidst healthy surroundings and are making progress. The question of giving them vocational training later on is under consideration.

The number of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment rose slightly (1,768 against 1,738). The number was again the largest in Madras City. The increase was contributed by sixteen districts and was noticeable in South Arcot and Jeypore, while there was a corresponding decrease in Gōdāvari, Coimbatore and Rāmnād. The number of persons ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 480 as against 474. Of these 98 were prosecuted for violating the rules and 74 were convicted as against 171 and 137 respectively in 1917.

Security for good behavior.

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

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.				1918.			
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those who were disposed of.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those who were disposed of.
Madras City	27	20	23	14	36	28	23	12	52.2	15	15	3	100.0	
Ganjām	80	72	193	154	95	55	109	74	3	71.2	67	39	6	75.0
Vizagapatam	46	38	50	42	34	24	24	16	3	76.2	44	39	4	97.5
Jeypore	142	113	47	33	15	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	...	81.3
Gōdāvari	81	38	44	33	77	44	103	49	19	31.3	105	42	44	76.4
Kistna	243	131	215	95	182	56	99	42	17	56.8	118	48	25	54.5
Guntūr	173	93	213	104	144	72	172	82	84	62.1	165	89	13	67.8
Nellore	69	23	70	30	84	28	78	56	...	75.7	154	75	14	58.6
Kurnool	214	120	232	143	229	158	100	66	20	82.5	108	81	11	83.5
Bellary	132	76	140	83	110	67	137	65	35	65.7	77	61	9	93.8
Anantapur	138	67	194	83	118	61	63	34	1	55.7	12	10	...	83.3
Cuddapah	178	116	108	64	89	53	90	42	7	53.8	57	34	9	73.9
Chittoor	111	56	40	22	59	35	137	92	4	69.2	54	45	1	84.9
North Arcot	164	105	87	61	140	112	138	111	1	81.6	99	65	22	85.5
Chingleput	156	106	93	72	96	78	65	49	5	83.1	88	68	3	89.5
South Arcot	145	51	60	26	54	28	78	45	1	60.0	67	59	11	83.1
Tanjore	127	87	123	79	130	103	202	159	23	90.3	219	144	30	79.1
Trichinopoly	65	37	56	29	152	118	159	98	19	70.0	102	70	18	83.3
Madura	410	151	434	204	325	168	263	122	83	70.9	198	50	78	49.5
Rāmnād	166	98	182	97	134	66	133	71	10	65.1	83	50	9	71.4
Tinnevely	77	54	129	73	259	95	80	40	...	50.0	93	33	11	55.9
Salem	44	31	93	47	188	133	42	23	4	65.7	81	35	39	83.3
Coimbatore	96	45	120	70	110	67	120	83	18	81.4	137	91	21	83.5
The Nilgiris	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
South Malabar	16	7	67	45	27	18	43	27	12	87.1	23	13	4	86.7
North Malabar	10	9	14	11	16	14	15	14	...	93.3	11	8	...	72.7
South Kanara	35	23	33	22	20	17	10	6	2	75.0	12	6	1	60.0
The Railway Police, Madras.	21	6	21	14	14	12	24	15	2	68.2	17	12	1	75.0
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	30	22	30	21	16	9	18	9	7	90.0	19	7	11	87.5
Total	3,196	1,794	3,119	1,774	2,924	1,710	2,526	1,503	330	70.6	2,261	1,309	398	75.2

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.

Comparatively less activity was displayed in making use of sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The extension of the Criminal Tribes Act to several tribes is reported to have rendered action under these sections superfluous in some districts, while in some others the scrutiny exercised over the preparation of charge sheets is ascribed as one of the reasons for fewer prosecutions. There is no doubt, however, that there is plenty of scope for the more extended use of the preventive sections in almost all districts, but our main drawback is that Inspectors do not sufficiently realize their responsibility in this respect, and so long as this is the case preventive work cannot make any great headway. The work is by its very nature particularly within the province of the Circle Inspectors who with larger powers and opportunities than the station-house officers can certainly do much more. Their failure in this important part of their duty is a proof of the general deterioration in their work. Good work was done in Tanjore, Madura, Guntūr and Nellore. Except in Guntūr the results showed a deterioration which was marked in Madura and was attributed to the unfavourable attitude of the magistracy. That the police are primarily responsible for the careful preparation of security cases is not disputed, but at the same time I consider that to some extent the fault lies with those magistrates who do not sufficiently appreciate their responsibility for the prevention of crime in their respective jurisdictions. The suggestion of Government that inquiry should be made in or near the village of the person charged is rarely attended to. The tendency is for the Subdivisional Magistrates to dissociate themselves from the police in this branch of their duties and they practically never initiate security proceedings themselves. Any such action on their part would have a marked effect.

Of the 1,309 persons bound over 373 were known depredators and 23 receivers. In Tinnevely 11 persons were bound over for levying *kaval* fees as against 9 in 1917.

The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 398 and the largest number was again in Madura.

The number of persons sent to jail for failure to furnish security was 905. In Tanjore out of 144 persons bound over no less than 107 were sent to jail. In Vizagapatam, Jeypore and the Railway Police, Madras, none of the persons proceeded against could furnish the security demanded and all were imprisoned. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 289 as against Rs. 238 in 1917. The amount was very high in Anantapur where in a single case a security of Rs. 15,000 was demanded. In South Kanara and Trichinopoly the amount was much above the average.

33. Mr. Hannington was in charge of the department throughout the year. Criminal Investigation Department. The temporary clerk entertained for work in connexion with criminal tribes and settlements was retained with the sanction of Government. The services of a Deputy Superintendent were lent to the Ceylon Government for six months for purposes of watching suspected persons passing through Colombo. Certain seizures of seditious literature were made, the bulk of it being from Pondicherry. No new productions of importance, however, came to light. No political crime of violence occurred during the year. The members of the department were employed on various confidential inquiries, in the investigation of several cases of cheating and forgery (one a note forgery), a theft from railway mail and a case of abstraction of Rs. 2,000 from a registered cover and on an inquiry about a gang of Bhamptas. Inquiries into the circulation of counterfeit coins continued to be made. The sentence passed on the accused in the treason case referred to in the preceding year's report was upheld by the High Court on appeal. Political agitation was vigorously carried on in most parts in connexion with the proposed constitutional reforms and the report of the Rowlatt Committee. The formation of labour unions was a feature of the year and was marked by labour strikes in Madras and Madura.

The temporary additional staff of five clerks and a peon sanctioned for the Finger-print Bureau to cope with the extra work entailed by the extension of the Criminal Tribes Act was entertained in the beginning of the year and its continuance for another year was also sanctioned.

References regarding the antecedents of suspected persons were made in 14,709 cases as against 15,328 in 1917 and the number identified was 3,177 or 21·6 per cent against 23·7 per cent. These figures included 3,432 references from other provinces, out of which 388 were identified. The largest number of references were from Madras City, Nellore, Kistna, Guntūr and Tanjore within the Presidency and Burma, Mysore and Federated Malay States outside.

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

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

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

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

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

CONCLUSION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

38. Much progress could not be made in the provision of quarters for the subordinate staff owing to financial stringency. The number of officers for whom quarters existed at the end of the year was 363 Sub-Inspectors, 95 Sergeants, 1,842 head constables and 13,898 constables, the percentage to the sanctioned strength being 24·7, 64·2, 52·4 and 51·0, respectively. Houses continued to be rented in special localities, but only a limited number could be so accommodated and many men had to shift for themselves as best as they could. Sub-Inspectors experience considerable difficulty in

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

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

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

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

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

"The work of the following officers deserves special mention:—

"*Superintendents.*—Messrs. Hamilton, Travers Phillips, Blackstone, Swire, Moore and Rowlandson, Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu, Messrs. Windle, Sayes, Sweeney and Elliott.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The other salient features of the year were—

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

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

MADEAS,
10th July 1919.

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

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paras. 26 and 28.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrate true cases.	Total Magistrate cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																
2	131 to 136, 188 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	6	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	27	...	30	...	4	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	15
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	7	...	9	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	10
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	8
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	22	...	24	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
7	212, 216, 218-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	10	...	14	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	11
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	112	427	1	538	20	42	154	232	44	11	288	149	77	437
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ... Attempt ...	243	710	18	935	46	179	280	191	162	39	410	391	78	801
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	16	...	18	...	...	6	9	2	1	12	2	1	14
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	242	951	...	1,193	11	67	330	188	242	316	746	2	...	748
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	32	94	...	124	6	18	39	23	23	12	59	2	...	61
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	69	230	...	299	4	58	77	83	51	16	150	1	...	151
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ... Attempt ...	11	54	...	63	17	4	14	11	10	6	29	10	1	39
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	4
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth. ... Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	...	96	...	105	1	24	12	12	6	49	67	1	...	68
17	305, 306, 309 ...	...	27	221	...	248	3	52	32	102	33	15	150	16	9	165

18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	165	711	28	848	15	139	179	228	103	49	408	295	66	703
19	323 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	21	...	24	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt ...	265	1,564	290	1,539	45	321	334	229	109	114	742	747	111	1,439
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	37	181	...	194	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	18	...	24	3	2	6	7	4	2	13	11	2	24
23	353, 354, 355, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	105	461	2	507	38	108	132	157	88	34	281	295	102	576
24	304-A, 388 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	34	107	1	140	3	31	26	35	20	10	66	10	8	76
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																
Total ...																
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Decoity and preparation and assembly for decoity.	135	994	34	1,095	131	51	372	88	101	338	561	21	1	582
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery ...	234	1,315	68	1,481	276	113	275	248	157	347	868	51	12	919
27	270, 281, 292, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	138	2,002	298	1,842	96	211	130	30	89	1,278	1,695	280	68	1,975
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	1	9	1	9	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
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.	5	34	...	39	...	5	15	10	4	4	18	...	...	18
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	25	935	451	509	12	9	35	36	9	408	904	1	...	905
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	60	237	19	278	26	48	58	29	31	17	96	888	105	979
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	24	158	7	175	7	34	25	47	18	16	88	39	9	127
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...																
Grand total ...																

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (col. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mis- take or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or appre- hended.	Total true cases (col. 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistra- tes' true cases.	Total Magistra- tes' cases ending in con- viction.	Grand total of true cases (col. 14 + 15).
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
34	379 to 382	... of cattle ... Attempt ...	674	4,660	93	5,241	298	689	921	1,365	386	1,530	3,374	87	29	3,461
35	379 to 382	... Theft ... Attempt ...	2,179	24,063	2	23,272	1,649	2,496	2,085	5,287	1,413	9,519	19,169	2,524	730	21,713
36	406 to 409	... Criminal breach of trust ... Attempt ...	26	995	17	141	14	12	15	55	15	30	117	4	1	121
37	411 to 414	... Receiving stolen property ... Attempt ...	118	766	28	1,393	58	216	427	364	142	128	657	923	121	1,580
38	419, 420 ...	... Cheating ... Attempt ...	161	315	...	882	5	25	129	561	139	5	705	33	18	738
39	427, 448, 453 and 456.	... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house- trespass or house-breaking.	98	339	66	471	13	49	144	125	64	55	246	146	17	392
40	461, 462 ...	... Breaking closed receptacle ... Attempt ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	59	85	67	29	247	2,754	315	3,001
41	295 to 297	... Offences against religion.	5	18	2	21	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
42	298, 277, 279, 280, 283, 265, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punish- able under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	... Public and local nuisances	3,652	82,365	3	86,014	6	54	5,364	77,409	2,848	3	80,350	5,021	9	85,371
43	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*	... Total ...	3,657	82,383	5	86,035	9	57	5,369	77,502	2,847	8	80,362	5,052	...	85,414
44	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 +	... Total ...	614	2,896	...	3,510	1	25	1,029	2,010	185	8	2,203	48	39	2,251
45	Grand Total	...	12,439	155,315	6,571	161,183	4,060	5,826	10,555	101,357	8,060	23,041	130,029	10,585	7,829	155,614

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918—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 Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.															
19	328	...	...	6	2	...	3	...	597	...	1	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	98	92	...	1,053	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 349	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	304-A, 338	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	46	27	...	614	304	310	8	60	38	167	464	...
			16	63	4	2	97	54	43	...	12	4	4	10	...
		Total ...	599	4,528	253	154	4,735	1,805	2,870	204	918	254	543	2,447	...
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.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	...	255	125	144	1,806	438	888	136	823	23	8	389	...
27	270, 281, 283, 430 to 433, 436 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	92	46	47	842	421	421	31	140	38	25	190	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	17	10	6	383	87	296	5	21	68	177	911	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401	Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	779	10,271	386	381	9,030	5,130	3,900	335	2,079	238	362	2,877	...

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
31	341 to 344	...	...	19	8	...	231	65	166	...	58	68	238	2,000	...
32	336, 337	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	87	6	...	123	77	46	...	10	5	26	116	...
33	374	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	21	270	14	9	354	142	212	...	68	71	264	2,117	...
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.															
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	...	3,161	67	104	2,106	1,096	1,110	78	447	25	38	869	...
35	406 to 409	...	...	11,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	411 to 414	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	419, 420	...	...	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	401, 462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	861	15,939	482	392	17,018	10,921	6,105	420	1,584	1,120	2,328	16,177	...
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.															
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Act III of 1903 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	51,183	470	17	81,638	78,648	3,040	7	1,954	212	5,007	493	...
		Total ...	2,171	51,144	972	17	81,705	78,656	3,049	7	1,954	217	5,023	625	...
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognisable	...	...	11,178	52	35	12,968	11,895	1,071	31	611	237	1,305	284	...
43	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911	...	...	1,638	1	24	2,329	2,108	221	276	115	1	39	12	...
		Grand Total ...	5,680	97,799	2,267	1,037	133,282	112,560	21,722	1,355	7,839	2,337	10,470	27,463	...

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

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918.
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, 250, 253, and 101, Cr.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken place or to be mis-takes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
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.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	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 180, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	82	2,704	2,786	40	239	389	2,048	69	12	11	19
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	11	96	107	16	10	32	38	13	4	...	4
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	118	424	542	56	33	231	135	87	12	...	14
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	25	152	177	34	8	78	35	22	9	...	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	7	279	286	5	10	37	232	12	1	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	9	9	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	1	266	267	6	17	34	208	2	1	1	2
Total ...			244	8,932	4,176	165	318	808	2,679	206	89	12	40

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	376 ...	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			4	40	44	30	3	6	2	3	7	1	...

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

18	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			18	162	210	70	3	102	21	14	35	1	...

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	384 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			417	18,409	18,828	2,420	10,705	3,814	1,457	430	326	15	34

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			118	4,791	4,979	1,315	1,882	1,195	420	97	152	9	28

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

21	298 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			31	1,028	1,059	220	448	291	66	34	27	8	6

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

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 217, 218, 229, 333, 334 and 404, Cr.P.C.).	Discharged or acquitted.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken place of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.													
25	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	119	8,193	8,288	2,126	4,550	1,368	605	90	251	15	19
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	43	5,639	5,712	54	99	257	3,280	22	5	8	6
27	294 A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	* Cases under Chapter VIII	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	(A), Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	XXXVI, Cr.P.C.		23	613	636	9	282	211	113	21	...	...	...
	Total ...		236	13,996	14,232	2,000	5,044	2,270	4,119	190	293	24	33
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police		4,085	74,774	78,859	1,354	22,216	3,750	44,614	0,025	83	35	31
	Grand Total ...		† 5,362	137,745	143,107	13,388	61,457	15,590	54,520	8,152	1,324	112	194

* The number of persons ordered during the year to give security is shown in column 11 against this serial in Part II.
† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1917 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1918.

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

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offences.	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 of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
			On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	(In complaint.	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	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 235A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	38	3,252	62	5	3,343	52	627	2,395	72.3	15	254	6	4
5	161 to 163, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	17	97	24	...	138	7	70	50	41.3	6	5	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	42	639	58	2	636	19	406	161	27.5	20	27	...	1
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	34	231	14	1	278	4	109	42	17.1	20	13	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	285	20	...	805	...	50	239	78.4	8	10	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	981	73	2	1,052	21	212	722	68.5	...	97	4	...
		Total	181	5,394	251	10	5,761	103	1,572	3,612	64.0	68	406	10	5

STATEMENT B—concluded.

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

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

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.		Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.		Persons who appeared before the courts.		Persons discharged after appearance without trial.		Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).		Persons under trial at close of the year.		Remarks.			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.					
1	2	3																				
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																						
11	312 to 313	Causing miscarriage	...	15	2	...	17	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	378	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																						
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	884	28	3	423	10	...	327	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	35,681	139	382	25,627	3,894	...	8,594	2,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,850	...	...	
16	394	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	87	...	...	89	11	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	41,529	4	239	41,875	3,147	...	11,154	2,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,047	...	...	
		Total	798	77,316	143	621	77,610	7,052	...	19,751	4,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,981	...	...	

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																						
18	417, 418	...	...	Cheating ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405	...	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	...	...	Mischief (simple) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	244	9,388	2	68	9,500	552	3,417	781	83	138	4,042	3	3					
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																						
21	298	...	...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	...	...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498	...	...	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	500 to 502	...	...	Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	...	...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	...	...	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A	...	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	...	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.O.	...	...	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.O.	...	...	Disputes as to immovable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.O.	...	...	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	222	20,682	248	170	20,411	1,521	4,949	5,727	* 26-6	302	8,002	14	1					
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.				2,526	72,874	13,315	3,994	84,547	12,66	6,158	53,428	62-0	1,480	22,205	38	174					
	Grand Total ...				3,980	180,049	13,989	4,864	193,900	10,634	36,224	68,518	* 84-2	2,909	80,855	85	204					

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

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—Cognizable.							
1. Theft ...				Rs.	Rs.		
a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	11,245	3,199	28.4	15,54,413	2,75,407	17.7	
b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property ...	...	86	...	...	5,996	...	
c. Other thefts ...	24,138	10,133	42.0	18,69,585	4,69,997	34.3	
2. Robbery. { a. Dacoity ...	818	212	25.9	3,47,199	48,274	13.9	
b. Other robbery ...	947	284	30.0	99,570	15,896	16.0	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	1,581	367	23.2	1,91,470	44,455	23.2	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent ...	149	32	21.5	25,521	4,685	19.5	
Total ...	33,878	14,313	36.8	35,87,758	8,65,010	24.1	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion ...	99	11	11.1	2,676	303	11.3	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	171	42	24.6	36,171	4,156	11.5	
Total ...	270	53	19.6	38,847	4,459	11.5	

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

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1918.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1918.

[Paragraphs. 2 and c.]

Districts.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of 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.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Chief Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1,151	40	3	1,548	22	Rs.	Rs.	51,460	...	218,000	...	...	...	...	...	128
Madras City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	154	...	...	1,023	...	...	1,334	1	...	...	8,380	2,265,274	106,055	43	9	0.3	1,890	4,103	...
Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	106	...	...	1,303	...	...	1,538	...	...	...	8,959	2,565,292	106,055	43	9	0.3	1,890	4,103	...
Gauhati	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	175	...	...	601	...	...	827	...	...	...	8,262	624,547	106,055	43	9	0.3	1,890	4,103	...
Vizianagaram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	139	...	...	1,308	...	...	1,308	...	...	...	6,221	624,547	106,055	43	9	0.3	1,890	4,103	...
Jayapoor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	135	...	...	1,051	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	5,907	1,052,830	106,055	43	9	0.3	1,890	4,103	...
Godavari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	112	...	...	832	...	...	1,112	...	...	...	5,735	1,052,830	106,055	43	9	0.3	1,890	4,103	...
Kistna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	...	...	999	...	...	1,203	...	...	...	7,973	1,052,830	106,055	43	9	0.3	1,890	4,103	...
Guntur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	...	...	999	...	...	1,203	...	...	...	7,973	1,052,830	106,055	43	9	0.3	1,890	4,103	...
Nellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	...	...	999	...	...	1,203	...	...	...	7,973	1,052,830	106,055	43	9	0.3	1,890	4,103	...
Total	1	7	10	7	77	306	10	888	...	...	6,039	...	...	8,361	...	...	51,437	12,057,210	1,002,611	282	61	6.2	1,446	34,018	41	
Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	135	...	...	973	...	...	1,160	...	...	7,380	935,169	48,014	40	13	6.6	613	3,365	...	
Kurnool	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	...	...	954	...	...	1,142	...	...	6,718	960,430	143,003	40	13	6.6	613	3,365	...	
Belary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	105	...	...	769	...	...	933	...	...	6,718	960,430	143,003	40	13	6.6	613	3,365	...	
Anantapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107	...	...	811	...	...	983	...	...	6,718	960,430	143,003	40	13	6.6	613	3,365	...	
Cuddapah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	112	...	...	931	...	...	1,126	...	...	6,718	960,430	143,003	40	13	6.6	613	3,365	...	
Chittoor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	142	...	...	1,086	...	...	1,207	...	...	6,718	960,430	143,003	40	13	6.6	613	3,365	...	
North Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	...	...	1,004	...	...	1,203	...	...	6,718	960,430	143,003	40	13	6.6	613	3,365	...	
Chingleput	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	...	...	1,004	...	...	1,203	...	...	6,718	960,430	143,003	40	13	6.6	613	3,365	...	
Total	1	7	10	7	59	354	21	839	...	...	6,547	...	...	7,843	...	...	30,572	8,967,566	92,435	267	89	5.0	1,067	31,317	40	
Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	114	...	...	835	...	...	1,108	...	...	4,208	2,562,546	102,370	30	13	3.8	2,132	8,755	...	
South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	...	...	1,218	...	...	1,425	...	...	4,208	2,562,546	102,370	30	13	3.8	2,132	8,755	...	
Tanjore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	...	...	1,218	...	...	1,425	...	...	4,208	2,562,546	102,370	30	13	3.8	2,132	8,755	...	
Trichinopoly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	...	...	1,218	...	...	1,425	...	...	4,208	2,562,546	102,370	30	13	3.8	2,132	8,755	...	
Madurai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	...	...	1,218	...	...	1,425	...	...	4,208	2,562,546	102,370	30	13	3.8	2,132	8,755	...	
Ramanathapuram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	...	...	1,218	...	...	1,425	...	...	4,208	2,562,546	102,370	30	13	3.8	2,132	8,755	...	
Tirunelveli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	133	...	...	1,218	...	...	1,425	...	...	4,208	2,562,546	102,370	30	13	3.8	2,132	8,755	...	
Total	1	6	7	8	49	305	29	733	...	...	6,303	...	...	7,361	...	...	26,359	11,936,070	1,780,808	208	57	3.5	1,531	40,051	53	

* Excludes Head Constables and 10 Constables sanctioned in 1918.

* Excludes 2 Head Constables and 19 Constables sanctioned in G.O. No. 2444, Judicial, dated 11th November 1914, for the Wireless Station guard at Madras, who are not to be employed for the present.
† Excludes 1 Head Constable sanctioned in G.O. No. 364, Home (Judicial), dated 14th February 1918, for the Sub-Jail guard at Devakottai, who will be employed only after the sub-jail is opened.

Districts.	Total strength.				Armanent 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.	Dismissed.		Punished depart-mentally other than by dismissal.	Punished judicially by a Magis-trate or Sessions Court.				By promotion.	By Khilats, pre-vents or money.	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 and under seventeen years.	Of seven years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	On resignation, without pen-sion of gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge other than under preceding columns.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.			Men.	Officers.		Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.																Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Salem	81	1,237	79	1,097	...	337	20	14	4	278	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

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 armament statement and this statement is due to the fact that in the armament statement six Sub-Inspectors and three constables were sanctioned for Kurnool and Coimbatore districts in connection with the subdivision scheme have been included and the two Inspectors and one Sergeant sanctioned for the Central Recruits School, Vizianagaram, have been excluded. In addition to these variations in the actual strength is also due to revised figures furnished by certain Superintendents.
 (3) The Central Recruits School, Vizianagaram, was temporarily closed on 14th July 1918. The two Inspectors, the Sergeant and the Armorer Head Constable of the school have been attached to Vizianagaram district strength. The eight Sub-Inspectors, the Assistant Law Inspectors and seven Head Constables (Assistant Drill Instructors) have been sent back to the districts wherefrom they were drafted.
 * Includes 10 recruits under training in the district school, Vizianagaram.
 † Includes 60 probationary Sub-Inspectors under training in the school.
 ‡ Includes 168 recruits (4 head constables and 164 constables) of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
 § Includes 221 recruits (14 head constables and 207 constables) of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
 ¶ Includes 140 recruits (4 head constables and 136 constables) of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
 ** Includes 5,693 men punished by blackmarks only.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF CRIMINAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING 1918-19.

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

Settlement.	Strength.	District.
Sitanagaram ...	722	Guntūr.
Stuartpuram ...	1,520	
Guntūr Reformatory ...	158	
Kavali ...	1,860	Nellore.
Bhumannagadda ...	455	Chittoor.
Aziznagar ...	995	South Arcot.
Perambur ...	215	Madras.
Pallavaram ...	178	Chingleput.

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

To these must be added the settlement at Kulasekharapatnam worked under section 12 of the Act and the voluntary settlements at Siddapuram of Kurnool district and the Kalla settlement in Madura worked under section 10.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

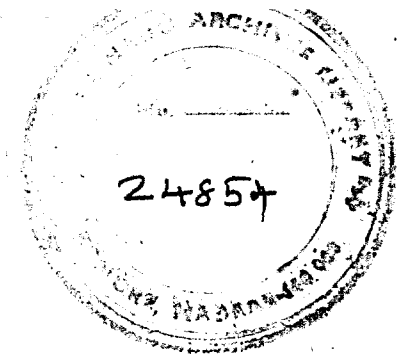
Adjutant Beattie has now relieved Adjutant Watkins at Perambur and, provided he can get sufficient labour, I have no doubt he will improve matters there. If Government is prepared to erect sufficient hutting at Pallavaram, it seems to me possible to abolish Perambur and concentrate at Pallavaram. The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

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

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

MADRAS,
18th June 1919.

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



APPENDIX C.

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

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

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

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

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

The variation is accounted for in the following items:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

The retention of the temporary Sub-Inspector of the Intelligence Department for another year was sanctioned by Government as a war measure in G.O. No. 985, Home (Judicial), dated 24th April 1918.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Health.

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

Housing the Force.

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

Cost.

Conduct.

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

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

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

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

The following are the statistics of deferred punishments :—

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

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

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

Rewards.

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

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

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

Mounted drill has temporarily fallen into abeyance.

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

Inquests.

10. There were 34 cases of accidental fire involving a loss of property valued at Rs. 2,27,064. Fires in a piece-goods godown in Virappan street, Georgetown, and in the Gujili Bazaar building of the Moore Market each accounted for a lakh of rupees.

Fires.

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

Stray children.

Lunatics.

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

Stray dogs.

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

Crime.

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

Statement A—Police Cases.

Offences.	Year	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Total reported.	Considered true.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total crime.							
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1916	2,294	2,005	1,349	1,144	Rs. 1,31,270	Rs. 44,588
	1917	2,452	2,193	1,216	1,007	2,06,664	38,707
	1918	3,015	2,708	1,408	1,173	2,33,012	44,417
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under special and local laws.	1916	29,551	29,522	34,598	34,097	...	...
	1917	18,057	18,027	21,427	21,048	...	...
	1918	16,864	16,843	19,788	19,547	...	...
Grave crimes.							
Murder	1916	6	4	6	2	82	...
	1917	10	8	7	7	...	...
	1918	8	8	8	1	...	...
Dacoity	1916	2	...	6	...	...	...
	1917	1	1	...	...	...	...
	1918	2	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	1916	12	6	12	10	350	5
	1917	6	8	...	...	201	...
	1918	25	11	9	9	1,358	501
House-breaking	1916	338	313	131	106	38,627	6,475
	1917	473	449	155	122	58,173	12,828
	1918	549	522	262	204	74,652	11,931
Cattle-theft	1916	15	11	18	8	372	340
	1917	9	7	8	5	167	160
	1918	18	12	4	4	468	404
Theft (ordinary)	1916	1,391	1,260	769	697	60,825	21,288
	1917	1,486	1,347	690	613	85,002	14,844
	1918	1,889	1,729	729	645	1,11,862	23,164

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances, etc., reported during the year was 3,103 as compared with 2,438 in 1917, 2,322 in 1916 and 2,127 in 1915.

The rise in crime over 1917 is 27.3 per cent.

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

This increase is attributable to the following causes :—

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

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

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

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

House-breaking increased by 16.9 per cent and theft by 23.9 per cent.

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

An analysis of the cases in the Northern Range shows that, out of a total of 224 cases of burglary, cases, in which the property lost was valued at over Rs. 1,000, were nine; and cases, in which the property lost was valued at Rs. 50 or less or in which no property was stolen, numbered 131.

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

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

Murder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motor Vehicles Act.

officers, driving on the wrong side or driving or standing without lights, two for driving without a licence and five for towing a person with, or carrying a person upon, a motor-cycle.

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

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

the pre-occupation of the police in other matters and deficiency in staff.

Harbour Police.

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

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

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

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

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

This arrangement has not yet been carried into effect.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under the Arms Act.

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

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

Under the Explosives Act.

Licence to import explosives (Form I) ...	63	47
General licence to transport explosives (Form II) ...	64	65
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A) ...	13	12
Do. to possess and sell explosives (Form B) ...	145	158
Do. to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C) ...	3	1
Do. to possess explosives generally (Form F) ...	1	1
Do. to possess explosives (other than fulminates) and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J) ...	6	6

Under the Petroleum Act.

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

Under the Emigration Act.

Emigration sub-depot licence ...	...	...
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Under the Poisons Act.

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

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

Under the Motor Vehicles Act.

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

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

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

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

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

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

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

(1) At the Buckingham and Carnatic Cotton Mills—

i. Lock-out from the 28th to 31st October 1918.

ii. Lock-out, which developed into a strike as the men dictated terms and refused to return to work until a settlement was reached, from the 27th November to 17th December 1918.

(2) Employees of the Madras Electric Tramways Company.

(3) Rickshawmen.

There were no disturbances during the strikes.



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

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

The Tramway Labour Union.

The Rickshaw Labour Union.

The Corporation Workshop Labour Union.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) The following improvements were sanctioned :—

(i) An additional police station and its staff in the Vepery division.

(ii) An outpost and staff in the Jam Bazaar, Triplicane.

(iii) The addition of three permanent Sub-Inspectors to the reserve of Sub-Inspectors and of six temporary Sub-Inspectors.

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

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

(v) Four additional Sergeants were sanctioned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The raising of the initial pay from Rs. 11 to Rs. 13 which took place in January 1918 has had no effect. A war allowance of Rs. 3 has been sanctioned from 1st January 1919, the effect of which it will be instructive to note.

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

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

34. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu and Mr. Withinshaw worked with their usual zeal and ability. Reference has already been made to Diwan Bahadur Parankusam Nayudu's good services during the riots. The Government have shown their appreciation of his long and devoted service by assigning him a grant of land revenue for life amounting to Rs. 600 per annum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
15th February 1919.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX D.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

Ranges.	Districts.	Justifiable homicides.				Suicides.				Accidental deaths.				Found dead, injuries and causes unknown.				Deaths from drinking.												
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.										
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27				
Northern Range.	Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	23	1	53	63	15	21	17	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Ganjam ...	1	...	...	...	1	42	...	51	2	95	209	86	142	98	556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Vizagapatam ...	1	...	...	...	1	81	...	100	...	241	173	116	107	50	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Jeypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	12	137	31	75	14	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Godavari ...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	5	118	177	56	41	35	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Krishna ...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	93	...	148	77	83	82	33	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Guntur ...	3	...	...	...	2	77	...	153	...	235	87	65	115	47	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Nellore ...	2	...	...	...	2	61	...	143	...	204	123	58	163	48	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Total	7	...	...	...	7	369	1	735	7	1,112	937	495	731	326	2,539	34	...	13	5	...	14	...	1	...	15				
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	3	...	...	...	3	34	...	73	...	107	63	46	76	1	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	76	...	104	58	41	73	32	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	81	...	112	70	45	155	40	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Gudachap ...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	136	...	183	66	36	130	33	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Chittoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	88	...	138	108	78	217	79	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	53	...	139	156	145	214	98	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Chingleput ...	3	...	...	...	3	47	...	38	...	85	102	88	104	51	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total	10	...	...	...	10	322	2	543	1	868	621	477	969	334	2,401	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Southern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	69	...	141	140	82	106	55	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore ...		...	...	...	...	...	53	...	39	...	94	100	112	73	82	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trichinopoly ...		1	...	...	...	...	53	...	66	...	121	118	104	141	100	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Madurai ...		3	...	...	...	3	67	...	116	...	183	94	80	125	96	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ramanad ...		...	...	...	...	...	27	...	58	...	85	49	61	69	52	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tinnevely ...		...	...	...	...	...	28	...	63	...	91	71	58	104	53	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total		8	...	...	...	8	294	7	411	3	715	572	506	618	438	2,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Western Range.		Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	109	...	187	142	123	290	106	681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	139	...	183	113	61	149	64	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	9	4	5	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	South Malabar ...	1	...	...	...	1	54	...	31	...	88	218	128	126	78	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	North Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	25	...	65	106	43	41	36	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	South Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	28	...	64	139	114	59	91	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	5	...	...	...	5	244	6	338	8	594	727	473	670	375	2,245	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	The Railway Police, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	6	...	32	82	8	22	3	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	4	...	22	53	2	19	3	77	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	10	...	54	135	10	41	6	192	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,302	16	2,058	20	3,396	3,105	1,976	3,050	1,498	9,627	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

Ranges.		Districts.		Suicides.																		Grand Total.												
				By drowning.			By hanging.			By poison.			By lethal weapons.			By other causes.			Total.															
				Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.		Females.													
				Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
Northern Range.	Madras City,	20	19	39	8	8	4	1	13	23	15	39	1	39	1	39	1	39	1	39	1	39	1	39	1	39	1	39	1	39	1	39	1	39
	Ganjam ...	16	34	50	1	1	2	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Vizagapatam ...	70	153	223	10	10	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Jaypore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Golavari ...	51	110	166	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	Kistna ...	37	98	138	4	4	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Range.	Guntur ...	64	183	247	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Nellore ...	52	183	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	220	685	905	23	23	18	41	82	31	2	82	1	82	1	82	1	82	1	82	1	82	1	82	1	82	1	82	1	82	1	82	1	82
	Kurnool ...	25	71	96	8	8	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Bellary ...	15	71	86	13	13	3	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Anantapur ...	17	78	95	9	9	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Southern Range.	Cuddapah ...	37	133	171	6	6	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Chittoor ...	32	75	108	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	North Arcot ...	25	27	52	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Chingleput ...	28	31	59	19	19	7	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Total	179	486	665	56	56	21	77	80	35	115	6	115	6	115	6	115	6	115	6	115	6	115	6	115	6	115	6	115	6	115	6	115	
	South Arcot ...	15	20	36	3	3	45	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Western Range.	Tanjore ...	6	6	12	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Trichinopoly ...	34	101	145	23	23	13	36	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	Madurai ...	44	101	145	23	23	13	36	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	Ramanad ...	12	40	52	14	14	18	33	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	Tinnorelly ...	7	39	46	15	15	18	33	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	Total	90	230	311	147	147	4	135	3	289	51	52	105	2	105	2	105	2	105	2	105	2	105	2	105	2	105	2	105	2	105	2	105	
The Railway Police, Madras ...	Salem ...	26	98	130	43	43	11	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coimbatore ...	25	128	154	17	17	10	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	The Nilgiris ...	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	South Malabar ...	5	12	18	47	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Malabar ...	4	9	13	25	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	South Kanara ...	3	10	13	31	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
The Railway Police, Madras ...	Total	64	265	337	165	165	4	68	2	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	The Railway Police, Madras ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total	645	1,678	2,341	899	899	8	246	6	659	180	130	2	304	13	1	14	65	13	78	1,302	16	2,058	20	1,318	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	2,078	

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

Accidental deaths.																				Grand Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Districts—cont.	Ranges.	By drowning.						By wild beasts.						By snakes.						By railways.						By other causes.						Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Madras City	23	8	6	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

Districts.	1	Number of cases referred by Police as wilfully and maliciously false.		4	5	6	Number of cases in column 4 in which				Number of cases in column 4 in which complainants were prosecuted.		Number of persons in cases in columns 11 and 12.		15	16	17	18
		Pending orders of Magistrates from previous years.	During the year under report.	Magistrate declined to prosecute.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate's sanction was necessary to prosecute complainant.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate granted sanction to prosecute.	On sanction of Magistrate.	Without sanction of Magistrate.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.				
Madras City	...	...	112	107	5	24	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	3	18,385	...	0.5	Madras City.
Ganjān.	...	...	200	199	5	14	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	3,253	17	0.2	Ganjān.
Vizagapatam.	...	...	140	131	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	3,938	8	...	Vizagapatam.
Joyपुर.	...	...	22	15	5	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	...	...	Joyपुर.
Godavari.	...	...	194	161	10	48	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4,979	12	0.2	Godavari.
Kistna.	...	...	315	263	16	119	5	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	5,537	12	0.2	Kistna.
Guntur.	...	...	248	218	11	62	9	7	...	...	...	6	...	...	5,298	25	0.5	Guntur.
Nellore.	...	...	258	217	17	44	9	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	2,327	2	0.1	Nellore.
Kurnool.	...	...	82	83	1	17	4	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	2,582	4	0.2	Kurnool.
Bellary.	...	...	216	211	11	28	9	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	3,348	6	0.2	Bellary.
Anantapur.	...	...	107	80	11	36	11	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	2,158	3	0.1	Anantapur.
Cuddapah.	...	...	126	113	6	13	20	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2,485	24	1.0	Cuddapah.
Chittoor.	...	...	127	122	16	5	11	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3,064	13	0.4	Chittoor.
North Arcot.	...	...	152	147	3	28	8	8	...	...	...	14	...	...	4,651	5	0.1	North Arcot.
Chingleput.	...	...	147	140	10	18	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	4,755	3	0.04	Chingleput.
South Arcot.	...	...	238	223	5	36	11	5	...	...	...	27	...	...	5,373	2	0.04	South Arcot.
Tanjore.	...	...	245	220	1	55	34	2	...	...	...	11	...	...	6,359	11	0.2	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.	...	...	223	208	5	32	57	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	9,480	19	0.2	Trichinopoly.
Madura.	...	...	210	193	7	31	5	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	5,247	23	0.4	Madura.
Ramanād.	...	...	185	122	9	32	12	8	...	...	...	9	...	...	4,307	11	0.3	Ramanād.
Tinnevely.	...	...	181	175	15	16	16	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	3,433	29	0.8	Tinnevely.
Salem.	...	...	209	231	14	52	8	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	3,900	9	0.2	Salem.
Coimbatore.	...	...	228	220	1	36	10	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	6,697	3	0.04	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris.	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,377	...	...	The Nilgiris.
South Malabar.	...	...	157	140	2	38	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2,350	...	...	South Malabar.
North Malabar.	...	...	63	65	...	2	10	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	959	10	1.0	North Malabar.
South Kanara.	...	...	87	79	...	8	20	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	623	4	0.6	South Kanara.
The Railway Police, Madras.	...	...	24	22	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,063	1	0.1	The Railway Police, Madras.
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	39	33	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1,056	6	0.6	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total	...	...	4,567	4,160	197	806	293	78	24	28	24	184	62	79	121,969	282	0.2	Total.

APPENDIX E.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1918.

Ganjām.

Returned to the District Superintendent of Police with the following remarks.

Recruitment.—There is no lack of applicants for enlistment now-especially in Russellkonda. All recruits should, I think, take their chance of Agency service, and none be enlisted for service in the plains only. The converse does not apply as it is not necessary to insist on an Agency recruit taking his turn in the plains.

2. *Cutting down the force to improve the pay of the constabulary.*—The stations are rather under—than over—manned, and certainly the numbers cannot be reduced.

3. *Prices of food-grains.*—The prices at the end of the year are much lower than those given by the District Superintendent of Police. The prices in November and December for raw rice were 5.8 and 5.5 seers and for ragi 11.5 and 11.2.

4. *Crime and how dealt with.*—The excessive number of magistrates with which each station-house officer has to deal is a large factor in reducing his efficiency. I drew the attention of Mr. Sullivan to the need of improving the conditions in this respect, but he was transferred before he produced a scheme. Mr. George had no time to attack the question. Mr. Clift should, I think, devote his early attention to it.

5. *Cases in which investigation was refused.*—The principle of refusing investigation in unsuitable cases is sound, but in its application it needs close supervision by the District Superintendent of Police and his assistants. In one case during the year a man complained of the theft of a goat, and the animal's skin was found tied up in a bundle with the bones hidden in a disused well. Investigation was refused as the police considered the destruction of the goat to be the work of a 'fowl' or a 'fox'.

6. *Endorsed cases.*—I was waiting to discuss the question of references by magistrates to the police with the District Superintendent of Police, but have not yet had an opportunity of doing so.

7. *Inadequate sentences.*—In the first of the two cases in which a retrial was requested, no question of law arose in the acquittal of the chief accused and no appeal was possible. The second case has been sent to the High Court for enhancement of sentence.

8. *Housing the force.*—The statement in the report shows how insufficient the housing of the force is in Ganjām district. I hope that the financial stringency may now be relaxed enough to make the provision of quarters more adequate.

9. *General.*—The relations of the police with the public were good and the administration and performance of the force were satisfactory. The year was an anxious one, and the fact that no serious trouble arose reflects credit on the Superintendent and his subordinates.

C. B. COTTERELL,
District Magistrate.

12th February 1919.

Vizagapatam.

Returned with the following remarks.

Casualties.—Like all other services it is noted that the police suffered severely from the influenza epidemic.

2. *Departmental punishments.*—It is satisfactory to observe that the number of suspensions and dismissals was less than in the two previous years, and that though there has been a decrease under these heads it does not appear to have been accompanied by any deterioration in the work of the force.

3. *Rewards.*—The liberal grant of rewards to private individuals and village officers would, I think, have been more effectual if the awards were made more of a public function.

4. *Statistics of crime.*—Considering the economic conditions it is a matter of some congratulation that the increase in crime was not greater. Some good detection was done during the year, notably the recovery of the Raja of Vizianagram's jewels.

5. The police also did excellent work in procuring recruits and contributed a good deal to the success of the district as a whole in this respect.

H. A. B. VERNON,
District Magistrate.

5th February 1919.

Jeypore.

Recruitment for the Army.—Though recruiting was rather late in starting in the Agency some excellent work was done during 1918. The success in recruiting was due almost entirely to the efforts of the police and reflects considerable credit on the District Superintendent of Police and his Inspectors.

2. *Conduct.*—I quite agree with the District Superintendent of Police in considering that there is something wrong with the hospitals in the Agency. I have more than once stated my opinion that the best class of medical officers should be sent to the Agency and not the worst.

3. *Reserves.*—At all my inspections I was much pleased with the turn-out of the reserve which appeared to be both smart and efficient.

4. *Complaints against the Police.*—It would be better if the District Superintendent of Police had brought to the notice of the Special Assistant Agent at the time specific cases in which complaints against the police were not referred to him.

5. *Escapes.*—I agree with the District Superintendent of Police in considering that the numerous escapes from police custody were a regrettable feature of the year. From the instance quoted where the escape is said to be due to the change in programme of the Magistrate, it does not appear how far the escort had to march on each day, and in any case no report was made to me at the time. If such report had been made I should have been able to go into the matter at once as the Taluk Magistrate was camping with me.

Note by the Inspector-General.—The subject is still under reference with the District Superintendent of Police.

6. *Criminal Tribes Act.*—The District Superintendent's proposals are now before Government.

7. *Action against receivers.*—I quite agree with the District Superintendent of Police that the Sondies and the Oriya Brahmans, most of them renters of the arrack shops, are at the bottom of most of the crimes in the Agency and I am quite prepared to consider the suggestion of excluding the worst of these from holding arrack leases. The District Superintendent of Police may submit concrete proposals in consultation with the Special Assistant Agent.

8. Some excellent detective work has been done in the year, and a great deal of crime which must have been existing for a long time has been brought to light, and in spite of the very serious loss inflicted by influenza the general work done by the police force has been good, especially in the investigation of crime.

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

27th February 1919.

Gōdāvari.

Mr. Rice was District Magistrate for almost the whole year. He does not appear to have left any notes bearing on the police administration. I have no special remarks to offer beyond expressing my opinion that the administration under Mr. Swire continued to be very satisfactory.

H. H. BURKITT,
Ag. District Magistrate.

8th February 1919.

Kistna.

Forwarded.

2. I share with Mr. Happell the disadvantage of being new to this district.

3. The chief features in the year under report were the looting cases and the increase in the number of house-breakings and thefts. There is no doubt that these were the result of the sudden rise of prices which was severely felt by the landless classes. It is very doubtful whether the rise in prices will cease during the current year and whether the landless classes have yet learnt to adjust themselves to the altered conditions. The police must therefore expect another difficult year.

4. I am bound to draw attention to the remarks of Mr. Chetham in paragraph 27 of his report regarding the failure of the present system of controlling export which provides no penalties for the infringement of orders. All the higher officials in the district agree that the system takes the heart out of their subordinates and that disheartened men are peculiarly accessible to temptation. I am not surprised therefore when merchants tell me that all the subordinates are corrupt and that the present system of control merely penalises law-abiding merchants for the benefit of the lawless. Not only the police subordinates but also the village officers and others are being demoralized by the present system. The power of commandeering is not an efficient weapon for the protection of long stretches of frontier.

5. I wish to draw attention also to the District Superintendent's remarks in paragraph 30 of the report regarding the inadequacy of the present prosecuting staff.

6. Action will be taken on the District Superintendent's suggestion in paragraph 27 that more help should be obtained from village officers in watching the movements of suspicious strangers.

J. T. GWYNN,
Ag. District Magistrate.

10th February 1919.

II

Forwarded.

2. I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that rewards should be given as soon as possible after the event without waiting for the result of the prosecution in cases where the grant of the reward does not depend upon it.

3. I should like to endorse the remarks made regarding the drill and discipline of the reserve and the work of Mr. Staples.

4. The successful termination of the big gang cases referred to in paragraph 20 under the head 'Dacoity' reflects credit on those concerned.

5. The predominant features of the year were the unfavourable season and high prices combined with excessive exports of rice from the district. These factors shook the confidence of the people, produced a fear that adequate stocks would not be left in the district and resulted in a general feeling of unrest. Outbreaks of looting were anticipated and the measures adopted by the authorities prevented them in some cases and mitigated their effect in others. For example, considerable bodies of villagers marched one evening upon Masulipatam, but were turned back and dispersed before they actually reached the town; Masulipatam therefore escaped looting. After the first outbreak of looting the Director of Civil Supplies visited the district and was understood to agree to control exports of rice from the district. He directed me to stop exports by road and canal absolutely. He did not however control exports by rail except from stations from Bezwada to Masulipatam inclusive, and when this became known merchants exported largely to Cocanada and other places to the north, export by sea from Cocanada being at that time permitted. Looting then broke out again. The cases were much better handled by the police after Mr. Chetham returned to the district and he adopted the policy of prosecuting those arrested at once without waiting to trace absconders or to make abstruse inquiries as to whether there were any political reasons for the outbreaks. In some instances persons who took part in looting were tried, convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each within twenty-four hours of committing the offence. In consequence of the promptitude in dealing with cases in Tiruvur, the local Sub-Magistrate received special promotion. Looting subsided when the Director of Civil Supplies brought exports by rail under control. The difficulty of controlling exports by road and canal without any power to prosecute for disobedience to orders in that connexion led to a few cases of riot in connexion with export or supposed export by road into Hyderabad and by canal. In the main towns individual merchants or committees maintained shops where rice was sold in limited quantities to the poorer classes at lower prices than were prevalent in the local markets. Special police were raised in the main towns and in villages where it was anticipated that rioting might break out; Mr. Chetham took a considerable amount of trouble in their organization and they proved, I believe, of real assistance to the regular police.

6. It appears to me that the superior staff of the police should be strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police whose head-quarters might be at Bezwada.

7. I support the recommendation of the Superintendent of Police in paragraph 30 that the agency for prosecuting cases should be strengthened.

8. In my opinion Mr. Chetham did much for the improvement of the police in the district. He showed a keen interest in his work in all its branches.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
District Magistrate.

30th March 1919.

Guntūr.

Forwarded to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The report did not reach me till the 10th February.

2. I have no knowledge of the general working of the police during the year under report, as I have only been in charge of the district since 5th February. Mr. E. A. Davis was in charge of the district during the year 1918 and his remarks may be obtained.

3. The reduction in the number of punishments, both departmental and judicial, is satisfactory.

4. The District Superintendent of Police says that he is altogether dissatisfied with the co-operation between the police and the village magistracy and that want of co-operation is the main reason for the indifferent detection of cases and poor results in re-arresting absconders. As I am new to the district, I cannot express my opinion in the matter, but I shall see to the satisfactory co-operation between the two.

5. The figures given in the comparative statement of grave crimes clearly show a gradual increase of grave crime under all heads. This is, of course, regrettable and it may be due to causes such as the large number of escapes from the criminal settlements, the prevailing high prices, etc. The station-house officers should be instructed to give their special attention to preventive work and see that bad characters are effectively watched. Security proceedings can with advantage be instituted, but work under the security sections should not be substituted for detection.

6. There has been some improvement in detection and in the percentage of cases which ended in conviction, but there is still ample room for further improvement in both these respects.

7. The total number of cases endorsed to the police by magistrates during the year was 88 against 77 in the previous year. Though this number is not very large, there seems to be a tendency on the part of some subordinate magistrates to refer complaints indiscriminately to the police for investigation and report under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code. Instructions will be issued to magistracy not to send cases to the police for report unnecessarily.

8. I differ from the District Superintendent of Police on two points—

(1) I do not think that the present order that the prosecution of persons for absconding from settlements should receive District Magistrate's sanction has increased difficulties of the police and the settlement managers. The order appears to be a safe-guard against institution of prosecution on inadequate grounds.

(2) I am not in favour of the District Superintendent's proposal that registration of persons under the Criminal Tribes Act may be done by the police, as registration by first-class magistrates causes immense amount of delay and inconvenience. I think it safe that first-class magistrates alone should be deputed to do the work.

9. I am glad to observe that the relations between the police and magistracy continued cordial and that nothing untoward happened during the last Dasara and Muharram festivals.

S. M. V. M. OOSMAN SAHIB,
District Magistrate.

13th February 1919.

II

Returned with compliments.

2. Co-operation between the villagers and police depends very much on the confidence inspired and the energy shown by the latter in dealing with cases and is not so much a matter of executive orders. So far as I recollect no actual case of neglect of duty being allowed to go unpunished was brought to my notice.

3. The handling of cases and the preparation of charge sheets, a matter to which I referred last year, continued indifferent. In the cases tried by myself referred to on page 25 of the report, where a sepoy deserter was charged with personating a jamadar and extorting money, the evidence as to personation was wholly inadequate though good evidence could readily have been forthcoming. Similarly in the Ponnur murder case referred to in the District Superintendent of Police's report, though the whole case depended largely on hand-writing, time was frivelled away and the case committed months after the beginning of the investigation without having obtained the Hand-writing Expert's opinion. Finally after the case had been committed, on the facts coming to my notice I had to despatch a man to Delhi to obtain the opinion.

4. There is no doubt that criminals who have escaped from the settlements continue to be responsible for a large amount of the crime committed in the district. Conditions have however so materially improved at Sitanagaram that, with a good season at Stuartpuram, it may be hoped that this class of crime which was to some extent inevitable may be reduced in the near future. Mr. Sullivan has certainly done a good piece of work in rectifying the registration in the Stuartpuram settlement. I have reported separately on the question of the retention of Sitanagaram.

5. In regard to the question of sanction for prosecution for escapes, I agree that if it is desired, as it apparently is, that all cases of absconding should be prosecuted, it is hardly necessary to require the sanction of the District Magistrate. As pointed out during the year to the Superintendent, however, the delay in obtaining sanction was almost invariably due to delays in the Police or settlement manager's office, while the form adopted in the Guntur district involves the minimum of correspondence. I would suggest that it would suffice if a monthly return of prosecutions sanctioned by the Superintendent of Police were made to the District Magistrate, it would answer all purposes as regards this class of cases alone.

6. I do not approve of the suggestion that registration should be done by the police. So far as my observation goes, any delay caused in registration after the appointed date is due to the non-service of notices. This would operate equally whoever the registering officer might be. Registration is a *quasi-judicial* proceeding, and should be done by some other authority than that recommending it.

7. Security work improved somewhat in quality. Some of the cases put up, however, related to members of criminal tribes who ought to have been dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act if they were really known criminals before security proceedings became necessary.

8. The relations between the police and magistracy were good; both in the arrangements connected with the Muharram and Dasara and in the looting cases, the police acted with promptitude and efficiency.

E. A. DAVIS,
District Magistrate.

12th March 1919.

Nellore.

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

The police had a more trying time in the year 1918 than in 1917 but the record of work done by the police is on the whole better.

2. *Statistics of crime.*—The year 1917 was noteworthy for decrease of grave crime, but in 1918 the figures rose in most cases beyond the level of 1916, and that had been high enough. Prices in the district rose in consequence of unrestricted export to Madras by rail, canal and road. Looting was resorted to, or attempted, in many places and thefts rose more than any other class of crime. For one thing, there was a recrudescence of murder, and in five cases in the Kandukur taluk the provoking cause was jealousy of a new type, the resentment of village officers who had been superseded on the revision of village establishments in zamindari villages. The number of murders which have baffled investigation have become distressingly numerous.

3. *Dacoities.*—Under dacoities, a class of crime whose commission is a stigma on police vigilance and whose detection is all important for the credit of the administration the police were more successful than in 1917, 4 cases out of 50 investigated having ended in conviction against one out of 30 in 1917. This was a good record. The general percentage of detection of grave crime also rose from 13.7 in 1917 to 15.9 in 1918. Good use was made of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code but more might be done in the same direction.

4. *Criminal settlement escapes.*—The subject of escapes from the criminal settlement at Kāvali—that at Kalichedu having been closed as a *settlement* with effect from 1st July 1918—has come up again in the present administration report and the District Superintendent of Police remarks that increased number of escapes from Kāvali settlement was partly accounted for by inadequate wages and inefficient supervision. The question is not one that can be so easily disposed of and if any opinion can be safely expressed on the present occasion, it is that the general increase of crime has probably stimulated escapes together with the better chances of escaping detection. It is noteworthy that, while escapes from the Kāvali settlement were far more numerous than in 1917, the number arrested was only 169 against 230 escapes and only 262 persons were charged in 1918 under the Criminal Tribes Act against 272 in 1917. I do not think the arrangements for supervision were in any way relaxed in 1918. The police and jail authorities are expected to insure the public against the escape of persons entrusted to them for custody. Nobody expects Mr. Bawden to do so. His measures and means of discipline are not those of the Superintendent of a jail, and for the enforcement of discipline among his settlers he relies on moral persuasion and also on the enforcement of the Criminal Tribes Act in the case of escapes and refractories. The need for deterrent sentences has been brought to the notice of the magistracy. The District Superintendent of Police has mentioned the advantage of a drainage scheme for Allur settlement. The subject is engaging attention.

5. *Dasara-Muharram.*—The redeeming feature of this year's Dasara-Muharram festivities was that Muharram was duly celebrated in two places (Kandukur and Kanigiri) where it was given up last year. The Hindus everywhere are pursuing civil suits for obtaining decrees to establish their right to pass in procession with music in front of mosques and *pirkhanas*. At Kandukur and Nellore they have already obtained decrees to this effect and at Gudur they are in the throes of civil litigation to the same end. The moment a decree is secured, police help is asked for to enforce it as if security of public peace meant nothing else than to have the noisiest Hindu music performed in front of mosques in the teeth of an angry multitude of Muhammadans. The Muhammadans in this district are obviously unequal to this sort of fight

waged with money and lawyers' quibbles for weapons and they retaliate in ways not amenable to detection by the police, e.g., cattle-maiming, making away with idols, etc. The proceedings on either side have not so far culminated in open violence, but it seems to me the Hindus are doing their best to provoke a violent demonstration.

13th February 1919.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
District Magistrate.

Kurnool.

Forwarded. I append a copy of the remarks left by my predecessor, Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.I.E., which have already been communicated to the District Superintendent of Police.

2. I have nothing to add to this, as I took charge of the district at the close of the year.

"Owing to the prolonged holding off of the rains and the scarcity and high prices of grain, the year has been phenomenal in respect of the amount of crime. On the whole so far as I can judge without statistics before me, I think it will be found that the police have dealt not unsuccessfully with a very difficult state of things. Now that there has been general and adequate rain over practically the whole district it may be hoped that the strain in this respect will be relaxed with the approach of the harvest and easier conditions as regards prices which has already made its appearance.

"(ii) The conditions prevailing have put to a severe test the system of having no Inspectors and requiring Deputy Superintendents to run divisions without them. On the whole my impression has been that the strain placed upon them, though I do not wish in any way to reflect upon the work of individual officers, has been too great. Not only are the conditions as to the volume of crime specially arduous in this district, which in normal times is I believe one of the heaviest in the Presidency, but the difficulties of communications, the absence of adequate postal and telegraphic facilities, the nature of the country which in many parts is rugged and lends ideal cover to lurking gangs all contribute to the difficulty of coping with police problems. I have therefore welcomed the proposals of Mr. George for the formation of additional police stations which have recently been submitted as also the scheme for providing assistance to the Deputy Superintendents in the shape of Inspectors working under them and for forming an additional Deputy Superintendent's charge so as to have as many police subdivisions as there are revenue subdivisions.

"(iii) The provision of additional telegraphic and postal facilities is another matter which in the interests of police as well of general administration calls for immediate attention. It was taken up by my predecessor but on account of war exigencies had to be temporarily laid aside. I hope my successor will now re-open the question. The proposals have been to a great extent definitely formulated and it only remains to press them on the attention of Government.

"(iv) The large question of improving the position of the village talaiyaris is becoming very acute in this district as also I believe elsewhere. The rise in the wages of labour, the increased cost of grain, and the growing shrinkage of the custom of paying 'meras' to village servants, the continuance of which is assumed in fixing the wretched pittance of Rs. 4 monthly, which is the scale of remuneration generally in force, have all contributed to render the village servants discontented. Mr. George has repeatedly brought to notice the deficiencies in the patrolling of villages and in controlling and watching gangs and bad characters which are observable in the work of the village police. At every jamabandi that I have conducted village menials have come forward with resignations and complaints. Last year—to give only one marked instance—the entire village staff of one of the largest villages Maddikera, with a beriz of over Rs. 20,000, struck work, and similar instances could be multiplied from other parts of the district. Government, I think, in 1917 refused to consider the proposal that train fare should be given to village servants required to travel on duty but I believe something has been done in the matter of allowing them mileage for journeys by road exceeding twenty miles. This may partially meet the grievance, but the main point is that the wage offered is inadequate and leads to great difficulty in finding men to take up these posts. I have been struck with the frequency with which one sees village talaiyaris' duties being performed by immature lads or even boys. This is not the type of person to whom the duties of watch and ward in villages ought to be entrusted, to say nothing of the duty of conveying sometimes large sums of Government money for long distances in lonely country. I consider that not only is the pay too small, but the strength of the village establishments as sanctioned is too weak having regard to the prevalence of crime and the malarious character of most of the country, owing to which a considerable proportion of the village staff is more or less continuously incapacitated. Proposals are under consideration in my office for improving matters and I much regret that I have not been able to see them through. Something must be done and done soon if the system of the village administration, which so largely depends for its efficiency on the staff of village servants, is not to be allowed entirely to break down.

"(v) *Chentsu operations*.—It is to be feared that the adverse conditions of the season and of prices will be found to have caused a very serious set-back to progress in the difficult task of taming the Chentsus. It has also not been possible to ensure that the presence of the special officer, Mr. Saunders, was continuous. He was ordered by Government in April or May to take charge of the duties of the District Superintendent of Police in addition to those of Chentsu officer for a period of six weeks or so. The result was that the Chentsu work had to go by the board. Later on the state of Mr. Saunders' own health has obliged him to apply for leave and has prevented him from carrying on the work, so that the Chentsus have been left for some months very much to their own devices and have been driven by the difficulty of procuring grain to resile into crime to a serious extent. The arrangements made for keeping them employed on agriculture and in bamboo work failed because the rains held off in the one case and in the other the bamboo contractor repudiated his contract, being unable to obtain wagons to convey his produce to market. In addition to all this a severe outbreak of cholera among the Chentsus in the early part of the year and of influenza in the latter part has effectually scattered them from their villages and set them wandering with disastrous results in respect of their tendency to crime.

"(vi) *Woddar settlement at Siddapur*.—The adverse conditions mentioned in the case of the Chentsus have also operated in the case of the Woddars, who cannot be compelled to remain in the settlement against their will. Employment on the Siddapur tank work ceased about June and the arrangements for employing them in clearing the area of 1,000 acres of forest land allotted to them for cultivation fell through owing to the unfavourable character of the contract with the Forest Department. The matter is under the consideration of the District Forest Officer, West, to whom I have sent an urgent representation on the subject. There was great delay on the part of the District Superintendent of Police in submitting his application for re-allotment of funds for carrying the settlement on, but in July I submitted proposals which are still under the consideration of Government. In the absence of money it has not been possible to organize properly employment for the inmates of the settlement, a very large proportion of whom have quitted it, resiled into crime and are now eking out a precarious livelihood by preying on the villages in the Nandyal and Nandikotkur taluks. Unless funds are provided in the near future, there will no longer be any settlement to finance. At my urgent representation Government have in the past few days sanctioned an advance of Rs. 400 to start a departmental supply of grain for the inmates of the settlement and the necessary instructions have been sent to the District Superintendent of Police.

"(vii) *Prosecuting staff*.—So far as I have been able to judge the work has been satisfactory. But my attention has been drawn recently to the frequency with which adjournments are taken and the delay resulting in prolonged detention in jail of persons under trial. This is partly due to magisterial dilatoriness, but I cannot but think that it is in part due to unreadiness on the part of the prosecuting staff. I have recently drawn the attention of the District Superintendent of Police to the matter. No doubt the prosecuting staff has been heavily handicapped by the abnormal increase in crime to which I have already referred."

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
Ag. District Magistrate.

9th February 1919.

Bellary.

Forwarded.

2. I am not in a position to offer many remarks on this report which is a somewhat melancholy record of work done in most adverse circumstances. The very serious decrease in recruiting in the last two years seems to call for special measures in view of the disturbed state of parts of the district owing to high prices.

The increase in dacoities is specially noticeable. Curiously enough, in spite of the very large number of arms licences issued in the district, the victims of dacoities seldom use them for protection.

The village police are apparently less useful here than is the case in many other districts.

F. HANNYNGTON,
District Magistrate.

21st February 1919.

Anantapur.

Forwarded.

2. The salient features of the year are well summarised by the District Superintendent of Police at the end of the report.

3. Difficulty in recruitment is reflected in the under-manning of the force. The inadequacy of the present scale of pay, which will, I trust, be largely removed by the war allowances just sanctioned by Government, is only a general cause, but a far more potent cause which is special to the Deccan districts is the paucity of the population and the ease with which the limited population makes a living either from land or by labour. More populous districts like Kistna should, I think, be exploited for recruiting for the force in this district.

4. I have no remarks to offer in regard to increase in departmental punishment.
5. Increase in crime is undoubtedly due to the perceptible rise in the prices of food-stuffs and the evacuation of towns and villages on account of the plague, and I believe the increase was not confined to this district.
6. I do not consider that sufficient activity was displayed in working the security sections. The number of persons run in was only a dozen, an exceedingly small figure. Factions are rife in the district, especially in the Reddi-ridden taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Penukonda and Kadiri. The only way to keep down grave crime and to prevent oppression and lawlessness in these tracts is to apply the security sections freely to them.
7. Owing to the precautions taken and the complete agreement between the police and the magistracy the Dasara-Muharram passed off without the slightest hitch.
8. Both Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Moore worked hard and our relations were quite cordial.
9. Inspector M.R.Ry. C. Lakshmana Reddi of the Tadpatri circle has established a reputation for honesty and has worked well in a difficult circle. He deserves special encouragement.

17th February 1919.

T. RAGHAVAYYA,
District Magistrate.

Cuddapah.

Forwarded.

2. *Recruitment.*—The question of recruitment will apparently continue to be difficult for this district so long as its general condition remains what it is. On account of the climatic and other causes, the police service which entails on the members of it strict discipline and regular hard work is not attractive to the inhabitants of this district. Even among those that join willingly there is a little chafing against discipline as is seen from the number of absentees without leave.

3. *Titles and rewards.*—I concur with the Superintendent in his remarks that there would have been more effort on the part of private persons to aid the police in their difficult work of detection if it were not for the prevalence of epidemics for nearly four months of the year. I know personally of the instance (iii) among those cited by the Superintendent as I was the Magistrate before whom two of the accused in the case offered to make statements at an early stage of the investigation. My impression of the matter is that it was a clever piece of detection and that the reward given by the Superintendent has been well earned by the Inspector.

4. *Sub-Inspectors.*—It is true that no special detective ability is shown by the Sub-Inspectors nor is sufficient control exercised by them as yet over the head constables in the matter of investigation. I consider, however, that this is only a matter of time, as, in my opinion, we are getting nearly the right sort of men and they are bound to improve as they gather experience.

5. *Village police.*—The patrolling by the talaiyaris at night is, I think, at present only in theory. The purpose is, however, partly attained by their being made responsible for the happening of any crime in their villages at night time.

6. *Ghat talaiyaris.*—At first sight it looks as if these ghat talaiyaris would be hardly any protection against crime, but from what actually appears the fact seems to be, as the Superintendent remarks, that they serve a real purpose in making the long solitary roads through hills comparatively safe. Doubt seems to have been expressed in former years about the usefulness of the system by Messrs. Bryant and Banerji when they held charge of the district, but from what I have seen of it I think that the system has worked very well and has justified its continuation.

7. *General character of the year.*—The crime rose high in the year as was expected in a district like this during an exceptional season of high prices, because the backward condition of this district renders the line between destitution and crime somewhat less rigid than elsewhere. It seems to me necessary that the parts of the district which are noted for crime, viz., Jammalamadugu and parts of Pulivendla and Proddatur, should be better manned with the police than now. The people are at present taking the law into their own hands and the arrival of the police long after the crime does not add (act?) as a sufficient check. For this tract more than the normal strength of police is required. The Kapus in this tract have bitter factions among themselves, sometimes hereditary, and they practically stick at nothing in trying to ruin their opponents. The double murder in Koruguntlapalle which the Police Superintendent refers to (paragraph 21 (ix) of his report) is a typical instance of this kind of crime. In that case two men were done to death by a number of persons in open daylight on account of a feud running between them for many years. Three years ago three persons of the accused's faction were killed and in the present case they seem to have taken revenge for that murder and killed two of the other side. A month or two afterwards the third also was killed apparently to make up the number. The case underwent thorough investigation, but ended in the acquittal

of the accused in the Sessions Court on account of the interestedness attaching to the evidence, although the Sessions Judge believed some of the accused to have committed the murder. From a perusal of the judgment I am inclined to the opinion that the Judge has applied too stringent a test to the prosecution evidence which in my opinion was such as to reasonably justify a conviction. I am afraid that the acquittal in this case would have a bad effect among people in this part of the district which is known for its factions. Unless a few of these factionous cases are so thoroughly and properly worked up as to end in conviction and deterrent punishment, no improvement can be looked for in respect of this kind of crime. The Superintendent is keenly alive to this matter and, I understand, is doing his best in this direction.

8. *Security for good behaviour.*—There is much room for improvement in this branch of police work which is very effective in a district like this. The Superintendent's remark at the end of the paragraph shows that he fully recognizes the fact and is taking steps to see that better work is done by his subordinates during the current year.

9. The year was a trying one for police work on account of high prices which had the effect of stimulating crime, and the epidemics which made the maintenance of proper discipline more difficult than usual. It is to the credit of Mr. Anderson that discipline and efficiency have, in spite of these untoward circumstances, been well maintained, and from what I have seen I have no fear that they will flag so long as the police force in this district have at their head so sympathetic, painstaking and discriminating an officer as Mr. Anderson.

10th February 1919.

H. G. GHARPUREY,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Chittoor.

Forwarded.

2. *Proposed malaria allowances.*—When the cause of malaria was discovered, the Italian Government, which paid malaria allowances in many places, protected the doors and windows of offices and quarters with wire gauze with such success in reducing malaria that it was soon able to economize the malaria allowances altogether. I would suggest that the effect of protecting stations and lines be tried before malaria allowances are sanctioned.

3. *Ghat talaiyaris.*—Like the District Superintendent of Police I have never been able to understand what use the ghat talaiyaris are. When dacoits appear on the road they are just the first persons to be beaten and robbed. But the people seem to believe in them, and if we abolish them I am afraid we should only, under pressure, restore them again soon after.

4. *Looting.*—Much praise is due to Mr. Dawson for suppressing the attempts to loot before they had become foundable. He motored with great promptitude from one affected place to another and was everywhere just in time. The idea seemed to have got abroad that Government were angry with the merchants for raising prices and exporting grain and looting would be winked at. Some authority had to hurry round and disabuse people of this idea. Fortunately the District Superintendent of Police was camping near the centre of disturbance and was able to do so.

5. *Toddy shops resorted to by thieves.*—I am asking the District Superintendent of Police to send me his list and will see whether I cannot abolish any of these shops at the next lease.

6. *Settlement.*—The Bhumannagadda settlement was hard hit by influenza, cholera and failure of crops owing to the drought which prevailed over the western parts of the district. There were consequently many escapes towards the close of the year. I am finding work for the settlers in 1919 on the buildings mentioned in the report and also by starting an experiment in irrigation by pumping; the pump has been secured, an ancient repaired and an irrigation channel dug. I hope to double the area of wet land cultivated by the settlers.

7. *Increase of crime.*—Considering the season and the escapes from the settlement the increase in crime, which occurred chiefly towards the end of the year, is not to be wondered at.

12th February 1919.

A. GAILETTI,
District Magistrate.

Remarks by the Inspector-General of Police.

With reference to paragraph 2 of the District Magistrate's remarks, the protection suggested would be of no use, under the conditions of an Indian police constable's life. It is continual exposure on night duty that is the cause of most of their fever.

With reference to paragraph 3, ghat talaiyaris supplement patrol constables on roads and thereby effect a saving. They are found of considerable use in most districts where they are maintained. Cases of their being "beaten and robbed" are not more common than assaults on police constables and they are armed and able to protect themselves.

North Arcot.

Forwarded.

2. *Recruitment*.—It appears that there were 134 vacancies in the grades of head constables and constables at the end of the year and only 119 men could be recruited to fill up the vacancies, and of those recruited 51 were under-sized men. The reasons given in the report for the increased difficulties experienced last year in recruitment are no doubt true though there is no doubt that some of the factors in the problem are not permanent. Improvement in the pay and conditions of the service, however, is the only solution to the problem.

Note by the Inspector-General.

Sixteen village magistrates and three talaiyaris were given rewards amounting to Rs. 135.

3. *Rewards*.—Two hundred and seventy-nine police officers and 78 private individuals were rewarded during the year. It is not reported how many of the latter were village headmen and talaiyaris. Recognition of their services by rewards is quite as much desirable in the interests of good administration as the services of police officers.

4. *Village police*.—Considering the high percentage of detection in this district there is no doubt that the police receive on the whole quite adequate assistance from the village officers. Without the help and co-operation of these officers, the police would be seriously handicapped in the prevention and detection of crime. It should be constantly impressed on all police officers and specially on those of the lower grades that to get good results in the detection of crimes and recovery of property they should treat village officers with tact, courtesy and consideration.

5. *Crimes*.—The increase in crimes last year over those of the previous year is undoubtedly due to the high prices and unsettled conditions of last year. The way in which the situation was handled in this district when lootings were occurring in many parts of the Presidency reflected great credit on the revenue and police officers of this district. At one time it looked as if it would be impossible to prevent the spread of the infection from Madras and the neighbouring districts but the calamity was after all averted.

(ii) As regards the attempted looting of the goods shed at Arkonam, as far as I remember, no bag of paddy was carried away. One or two bags of paddy were torn open and that was all the damage that was done.

6. *Prevention—Habitual criminals*.—For the prevention of crimes, I attach the highest importance to the proper surveillance of habitual criminals. There are reasons to believe that in many police stations the surveillance of K.Ds. and criminal gangs is spasmodic and unintelligent.

From my personal knowledge I can testify to the good work done by M.R.Ry. K. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar, Inspector in charge of Vellore Circle, and M.R.Ry. Sudarsana Nayannar, Sub-Inspector in charge of Arkonam Station. It was mainly due to their exertions that peace and order were preserved in Vellore and Arkonam respectively under very trying circumstances.

12th February 1919.

P. C. DUTT,
District Magistrate.

Chingleput.

The Police administration report for the year 1918 is returned to the District Superintendent of Police with the following remarks.

2. Unattractive prospects and competition with the Army deterred recruits from coming forward in sufficient numbers. Pay has now improved and there is every likelihood that a good stamp of men will be forthcoming in large numbers seeing that a portion of the Army is being disbanded.

3. It is satisfactory that village officers in Government tracts have assisted the police. As regards village officers in zamindari tracts, a circular has been issued emphasising the necessity of co-operation with the police, particularly in the matter of watching the movements of suspects.

4. The increase in crime is less than might have been expected, regard being had to the high—I might almost say the unique—prices which have prevailed during the year. The most disquieting feature was the grain rioting which occurred in September last. In almost every instance, this occurred in towns containing a large number of weavers,—a class which is usually most law-abiding. The Conjeeveram riots were characterized by determined and partially successful attempts to loot the railway station. In one of these, three persons were killed by an Indian Defence Force detachment, while others were wounded. Attempts to loot shops in the town were sporadic in character and not so serious.

Apart from Conjeeveram, there was sporadic looting in the north of the district. This was evoked partly by response to the efforts of the Madras rioters and partly in sympathy with Nellore. The causes were high prices, local shortage of supplies and a desire to stop export of grain. About 100 persons have been convicted in connexion with grain riots and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 3 to 6 weeks.

5. The work of the police was of a very high order. I endorse the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police regarding the conduct of those who served under him, though I think the praise of Mr. Nilakanta Ayyar somewhat premature. He did not do particularly well in the matter of recruiting, while the undue prevalence of small riots in a taluk which is normally very quiet may indicate defective control.

J. F. BRYANT,
District Magistrate.

25th February 1919.

South Arcot.

Retransmitted.

2. I have been too short a time in the district to make any general remarks about the police administration.

3. Crimes against property have increased lately probably owing to the high prices of food-grains.

4. Certain roads are reported to be unsafe, and this seems to indicate the need for more regular patrols. The employment of village talaiyaris in conjunction with the police for this work would enable more patrols to be instituted. But the details would have to be clearly worked out for each section of road. General orders that village talaiyaris must assist the police are useless.

5. The death of K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar whose work I know well in Tanjore is a great loss to the force and to the public. He never spared himself and I have no doubt that his death was hastened by his exertions. I have never seen an Inspector to come near him in ability, industry and honesty.

6. Several good and clear cases have been thrown out lately by sub-magistrates. The attitude of the Treasury Deputy Magistrate to the prosecution in the town murder case was, to say the least, obstructive. I differ from the Superintendent in his version of the views of the Director of Agriculture about the Aziznagar settlement. With skilled and tactful supervision the settlement will be self-supporting this year. Granted a favourable season with timely rains for the dry crops and more ploughing cattle, the estimated value of crops proposed to be grown works out at Rs. 8-8-0 per family. In addition to this there is ample work outside the settlement for nearly four months in the year in the groundnut harvest.

It is essential to the proper working of the settlement that absconders should be speedily caught.

J. C. STODART,
Ag. District Magistrate.

19th February 1919.

Tanjore.

Resubmitted.

The year under report was uneventful except for the epidemic of looting which occurred in September. There is little doubt that this looting was inspired by the news of the looting in Madras itself. The local police with one exception—Poraiyar—did quite well. The reserve police had a good deal of heavy work. It is true that they never appeared in time to stop a looting, but their presence in the various places undoubtedly had a wholesome effect in preventing further attempts.

The problem of recruiting is a difficult one and it was not made easier this year by the demand that existed for recruits for the Army. The proposed increased pay may help, but I think the provision of quarters is most necessary. In towns the men have to pay heavy rents and in villages the houses they can get are most unsatisfactory in every way. Municipalities provide quarters for their menials and I think it most important that we should provide quarters for a force which has to do important work.

The decrease in the number of punishments is satisfactory but the increase in the number of fines is not.

The police gave very valuable help in recruiting for the Army and there were no complaints of improper recruiting by them. They deserve to be congratulated on the work they did.

The results of the year's working are, I consider, satisfactory and the officers are to be congratulated on the success of their work.

J. R. HUGGINS,
District Magistrate.

20th February 1919.

Trichinopoly.

Forwarded.

As I was in charge of the district for less than four months I am not in a position to make much detailed comment.

I consider that the police dealt very successfully with the looting epidemic in September and the Deputy Superintendent Mr. A. K. Raja Ayyar's work in Trichinopoly town was especially good.

I am in full agreement with the District Superintendent as to the unsatisfactory state of the reserve. It is to be hoped that the provision of proper lines will lead to some improvement.

The transfer of Mr. Blackstone has deprived the district of an officer of great experience and one whose tact and knowledge are always to be relied on.

25th February 1919.

H. T. REILLY,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Madura.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Rango.

I regret the delay in forwarding this, due to my absence in Madras on a food conference and sudden orders received for a transfer.

The slight increase in crime is probably general over the Presidency. The only special local reason which can account for it is that the District Superintendent of Police's time was much taken up with strikes and sedition cases, so that he was to some extent confined to headquarters. As regards Mr. Elliot's remarks about security cases, it is possible that his criticisms especially as to venue and as to time may have point, but his own criticisms of the Sub-Inspectors may help somewhat towards an explanation. In Dindigul especially there were several changes of Inspectors which do not make for efficiency.

I can cordially endorse what Mr. Elliot says about Mr. Subrahmanya Pillai's admirable work in recruiting, Mr. Raju Pillai's work among the Kallars and Mr. Rajagopala Ayyar's hard work in Periyakulam. Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar, the Town Inspector, also did good work in regard to the strikes and sedition case though he might have been more energetic in looking after ordinary criminals. He has, I hope, waked up. I should also like to say a word for Mr. Holland's patience and hard work throughout the troublous times in Madura.

Mr. Janardhana Rao worked admirably and should make a very good officer.

As for Mr. Elliot himself, he took over this exceedingly difficult district at its most difficult time with strikes, food riots and sedition cases succeeding one another, so that for a time this district was most prominently before the public eyes. Throughout he worked with the greatest energy, patience and self-control. I saw him personally stoned and hit with stones on several occasions but he treated it throughout as is the day's work. It will always be a pleasure to me to have worked with him in so strenuous a time.

26th March 1919.

G. F. PADDISON,
District Magistrate.

Rāmnād.

Forwarded.

2. The improvement effected in the quantity of serious crime in the district is very satisfactory. It would have been more apparent but for the sudden outbreak of crime in September and October; this was confined to certain parts of the district, and was not a thing that could be foreseen or prevented. The measures taken by the District Superintendent of Police for the reduction of the volume of ordinary crime have been judicious, and their success has been very gratifying.

3. *Prosecutions.*—Judges and magistrates vary greatly in respect of the sort of evidence which they consider sufficient for conviction; some are so reluctant to convict that they get a reputation for it among the criminals of the locality over which they have jurisdiction. In the year under report a man who was up before a magistrate for murder was asked (by mistake, of course, owing to a misinterpretation of an order), whether he would rather stand his trial, or enlist in the Army; his first reply was that he would stand his trial, though he withdrew this a day or two later. This illustrates the view that a murderer under trial takes of his chances of escaping from the clutches of the law. I am convinced that one of the most important controllable causes of too frequent acquittals is the village magistrate's report. When I was acting as a Sessions Judge, I noticed that this report was the point of attack by the defence in every case. Either it was rich in detail, in which case it was attacked as a forgery; or it lacked detail, in which case all the evidence to points not mentioned in it was due to subsequent concoction; or it took too long in reaching the police, in which case the delay was explained as resulting from long consultation with the accused's enemies; or it reached the police with suspicious promptitude, in which case the suggestion would be that it was cooked up before the commission of the alleged offence. Much ingenuity is always shown in the attacks upon the village magistrate's report; and, as there is no standard for such reports, they differ in each case, and a Judge who has not had much experience as a magistrate is very susceptible to suggestions about them. Again, a case is sometimes ruined by the first investigation made by a sub-magistrate. He forgets to ask the witness about certain points (in a recent terrible murder, the Sub-Magistrate forgot to ask the principal eye-witness whether he knew the names of the accused), then, in the Sessions Court, the question arises, when and why did the witness first speak to those points; and the suggestion

of tutoring by the police is made with destructive force. In order to be able to resist all these suggestions, a Judge must have had long experience of criminal judicial work in a subordinate capacity, so as to be familiar with the ordinary proceedings in the first stages of an investigation and with the nature of the unsophisticated villager as a witness. I cannot doubt that a good number of guilty persons have escaped punishment in the year under report in this district.

4. I hope that there will be no question about the retention of the special force at Kamudi. I can claim now to have some experience of the situation in that part of the district, and I have no hesitation in saying that, if the special force were removed, outbreaks similar to that of last September might be expected to occur periodically, and could hardly be prevented. It would, indeed, be well if the intention of Government to keep up the special force for five or ten years at least could be made known; this would secure the district against such occurrences for the time specified.

5. Good work has been done by the police in this district in the year under report. The crime charts for this year, compared with those for previous years, show a very satisfactory improvement, which reflects credit on all ranks. The District Superintendent of Police is not only keen himself, but has the knack of making his subordinates feel the same. I confidently expect still further improvement in the current year.

15th February 1919.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
District Magistrate.

Tinnevely.

Returned to the District Superintendent of Police with the following remarks.

2. My predecessor, Mr. MacIver, left no detailed note. When he went on leave he was expecting to return to the district after two months. He has however authorized me to say that on the whole he regarded the police administration as satisfactory.

3. Having only taken charge at the end of October, I am not in a position to make many useful comments.

4. Orders of Government have since been received approving the transfer of Nanguneri circle to the main range in exchange for Sankaranāyinārkōyil transferred to the Courtallam subdivision. I trust that the anticipated improvements will materialize.

5. As long as the offices of the talaiyaris are hereditary it is almost impossible to do away with the Maravar talaiyaris where they exist. The number of rewards granted to village magistrates, though small in proportion to the number of such offices in the whole district, shows that some at least have actively assisted the police. I am certain that the District Superintendent of Police's insistence of more real village visiting by Sub-Inspectors will have beneficial effects in more ways than one.

6. The amount of grave crime is still very large, not greater than in 1917 it is true, but still 50 per cent greater than the amount recorded in 1914. Detection in murder cases is almost always rather a matter of luck. It is hoped that detection in other form of grave crime will improve this year. The running in of the three gangs was certainly a good piece of work.

7. The characterization of Inspectors and their indifference in paragraph 23 (*crime—how dealt with*) is sad reading. It is to be hoped that the District Superintendent of Police will see that they bestir themselves. In particular the instructions which he has given regarding the stronger evidence required to be put in security cases should be useful. There is no reason in my opinion why any single security case should fail provided that the information is thoroughly tested before it is laid before a magistrate.

8. As regards the Kulasekharapatnam factory settlement, I doubt if there are any new circumstances that can be put forward to justify asking Government to revise their very recent decision.

9. Judging from the report I agree with my predecessor in considering the general administration of the police in the district to be satisfactory.

17th February 1919.

A. R. COX,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Salem.

Forwarded.

I have no remarks to offer as I have only been in the district a fortnight.

20th February 1919.

E. A. DAVIS,
District Magistrate.

78

Coimbatore.

I have just joined the district and have no remarks to offer.

2. My predecessor (Mr. F. J. Richards) does not seem to have left any.

3. I am looking into the question whether the system of warder guards for sub-jails has been working satisfactorily and should be extended or discontinued.

20th February 1919.

R. NARAYANA AYYAR,
Ag. District Magistrate.

II

Retransmitted with compliments.

2. I was District Magistrate of Coimbatore for only three months during the year and do not feel qualified to make detailed criticisms.

3. Two matters chiefly attracted my attention: the number of murders that occurred and the policy followed in regard to the Valayas. Many murders appeared to be the result of uncontrolled temper and the schoolmaster rather than the policeman seems to be the remedy. I am not sure that the control over Valayas was not being overdone, but as noted above my experience was limited.

4. The force generally under Mr. Hamilton's capable control appeared above the average in efficiency.

24th March 1919.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
District Magistrate.

Remarks by the Inspector-General.

The number of Valayas under the Criminal Tribes Act is not too large for the local police to supervise effectively. I think that this is as good a test as any of the extent to which it is advisable to apply the Criminal Tribes Act in the case of really dangerous tribes of this sort.

The Nilgiris.

I have not found it possible to peruse the report before handing over charge, but wish to record my appreciation of the zeal and ability which has characterized Mr. Sayers' work since he joined the district.

20th February 1919.

A. R. CUMMING,
District Magistrate.

II

Forwarded.

I have perused the report and have no remarks to offer.

22nd February 1919.

R. W. DAVIES,
Ag. District Magistrate.

South Malabar.

Forwarded.

2. I enclose the note left by Mr. Evans before he went on leave. I have little to add to it. I concur in his remarks in paragraph 5. I am glad to see that his apprehensions that there had been an increase in crime are unfounded and that actually there was a small decrease.

3. Mr. Windle's methods of traffic control and his block system of beat checking promise well. There has, I think, been a distinct, though as yet not very great, improvement in the control of traffic in Calicut town. Greater improvement may be expected this year when more constables have received more thorough instructions.

4. I endorse Mr. Windle's remarks about the relations between the police and the village officials. His attitude towards this question is the one most likely to produce the best results.

5. More use might, I think, have been made of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

18th March 1919.

J. F. HALL,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Note by Mr. F. B. Evans, dated 29th January 1919, on the Police Administration of South Malabar district for 1918.

I think it is hardly necessary for me to leave a note, as my successor Mr. Hall has been Additional District Magistrate for the whole year, but as I have been asked with reference to Police Order No. 389 I will make a few remarks.

2. Crime increased fairly considerably during the year and has now, I think, passed the maximum of 1915. A good deal of it was in town house-breakings, and some increase may be explained by the high prices. This however can hardly be offered as a reason for the increase in murders in the last half of the year. I do not, however, attach any serious importance to the increase. The district, as a whole, is quiet enough. Whether the credit should go to the police or not, it is pleasant to record that there was no looting in Malabar.

3. Investigation figures will not show much improvement I think. Good work was done in securing convictions in the big dacoity case at Angadipuram, though the Inspector made a fool of himself in court. The conviction has had a good effect.

4. Besides providing excellent District Assistant Recruiting Officers the police have assisted in many ways in recruiting. I have brought the names of those deserving special commendation to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police.

5. Mr. Windle has been in charge for the year, and credit is due to him for carrying on so successfully in spite of a lot of changes in the subdivisional charges and in spite of the fact that there has been no Assistant Superintendent of Police in Malappuram for a long time. I hope that now it will be possible to send one there.

North Malabar.

I think it is hardly necessary for me to leave a note as my successor Mr. Hall has been Additional District Magistrate for the whole year, but as I have been asked with reference to Police Order No. 389 I will make a few remarks.

2. Figures for reported crime are, I think, slightly less than in the previous year, and, as a whole, the year has been uneventful in North Malabar. The police had some trouble at Cannanore with the sepoys, but on the whole they did well and set a good example to the Military. The extent of the disorder was somewhat magnified, but I do not think that that was Mr. Lewis's fault. I consider that Mr. Lewis managed the district satisfactorily while he was in charge.

29th January 1919.

F. B. EVANS,
District Magistrate.

I concur in the views expressed by Mr. Evans in paragraph 2 of his remarks above.

2. Cases referred by magistrates.—I do not understand the reference of 15 non-cognizable cases to the police under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code. Magistrates have been instructed long ago that when a local investigation is necessary under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, in a non-cognizable case, it should usually be made by the magistrate himself, and not by the police. I am inquiring into the matter.

3. Security for good behaviour.—I agree with Mr. Lewis in thinking that there is ample scope for more work under the security sections. It is possibly true that Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in some cases have not taken the trouble to study the bad characters residing within their jurisdiction, but it is I think also true that many Sub-Inspectors do not understand how to study the bad characters within their station limits. This is a point on which personal instruction by the District Superintendent of Police is essential.

22nd February 1919.

J. F. HALL,
Ag. District Magistrate.

South Kanara.

Forwarded.

2. The year has abounded in incidents calling for prompt and resolute action on the part of the police. As the Kalnad rioting case is still pending on my file, it will be more correct if I abstain from giving any opinion as to the way in which the police acquitted themselves in the emergencies which arose chiefly in Mangalore and Kasaragod taluks.

3. The small percentage of the murder cases ending in conviction is an outstanding feature of the murders here. The cases seem fairly straightforward, but possibly the rarity of villages, and the usually isolated position of houses, reduces the probability of any number of independent witnesses assembling at the spot, in addition to increasing the delay in getting the police to the village if the patrol is not near at hand.

4. Orders under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, for payment of compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints do not seem to be numerous, and I have not enough experience of the district yet to judge the way in which the sub-magistrates deal with such cases. Elsewhere my impression is that there is no class of order which is more frequently reversed in appeal than orders under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. The matter is one that might repay scrutiny. Possibly reversals of order for payment of compensation are due to lack of care on the part of sub-magistrates in writing their judgments in such cases rather than any innocence and absence of malice on the part of the complainants.

This point has to be borne in mind before pressing for more rigorous use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, for the order must be supported by some definite reasons for thinking the case frivolous and vexatious, based on the evidence on record.

5. There is scope for difference of opinion as to what is or is not frivolous. A quarrel about a hedge, or a sluice and a little pushing and a few slaps between the parties may appear to a magistrate to be negligible, but a Sessions Judge who has experience of seeing trifling incidents of this kind lead to murder or maiming may take a different view of the proper functions of the magistracy, and consider that in the interests of the public safety quarrels of this kind should not be treated too summarily. For these reasons magistrates have to be discouraged from too free a use of the formula "Civil dispute" as removing a complaint from the scope of the Indian Penal Code, and have to be urged with cautions to make free use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

6. I doubt the practicability of the suggestion at page 23 about a meeting between District Superintendents of Police of Mysore, North Kanara, South Kanara and the Assistant Superintendent of Police of Coorg. A better plan seems to be communication of tour programmes before camping at frontier parts, so as to arrange meetings at the frontier if opportunity arises, even that is difficult enough, e.g., the North Kanara frontier is 81 miles from Mangalore and 85 miles from Bhatkal.

11th February 1919.

J. K. LANCASHIRE,
Ag. District Magistrate.

Note by the Inspector-General.

The establishment of a regular frontier meeting of the superior officers named has often been considered and found impracticable. It is easy enough for the District Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, to arrange a meeting with any particular officer and there are no general questions in the locality affected which make a joint discussion of all these officers necessary.

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

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