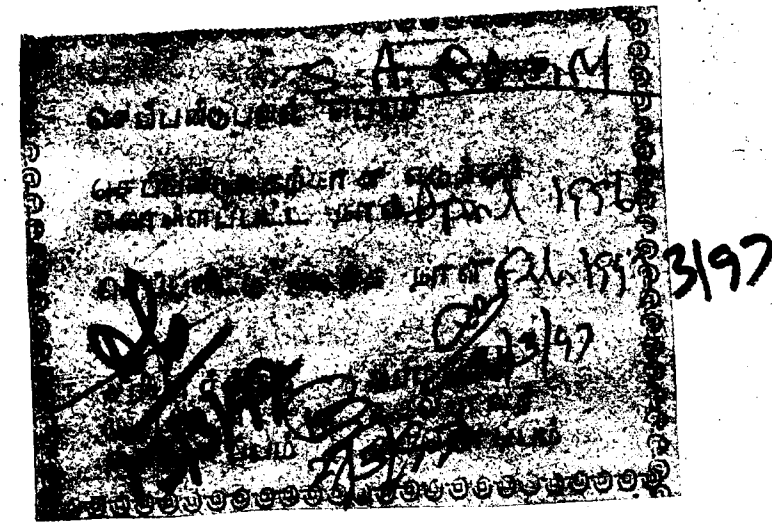
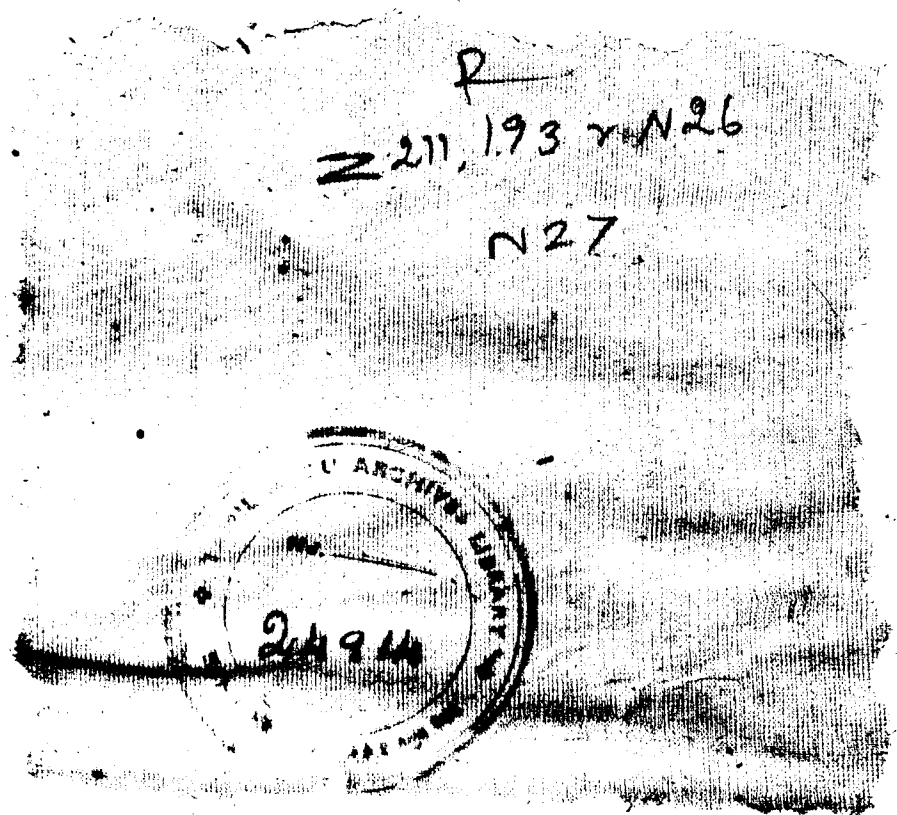


Administration Report
of the
G. G. of Police
1926.



ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1926.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. Armitage held charge of the department up to 22nd October, when he went on leave and I assumed charge. Mr. Williams continued to act for Mr. George until 9th January, when the latter resumed charge of the Northern Range. I relieved Mr. Filson in the Central Range on 29th September and handed over to Mr. Moore on 16th October. Mr. Blackstone held charge of the Southern Range throughout the year. Mr. Moore continued to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Range, until relieved by Mr. Stevenson on 8th October.

There was no change of district officers in ten districts, one change in fourteen districts and two in five districts.

Six officers of the Imperial Service retired during the year. The department sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Messrs. Hitchcock and Nettelfield while on leave in England. One officer of the Provincial Service retired. Messrs. Pitt, Withinshaw and Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur continued to be employed outside the department.

An additional Deputy Superintendent of Police was sanctioned for the Malabar Special Police. The pay of the temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, was revised.

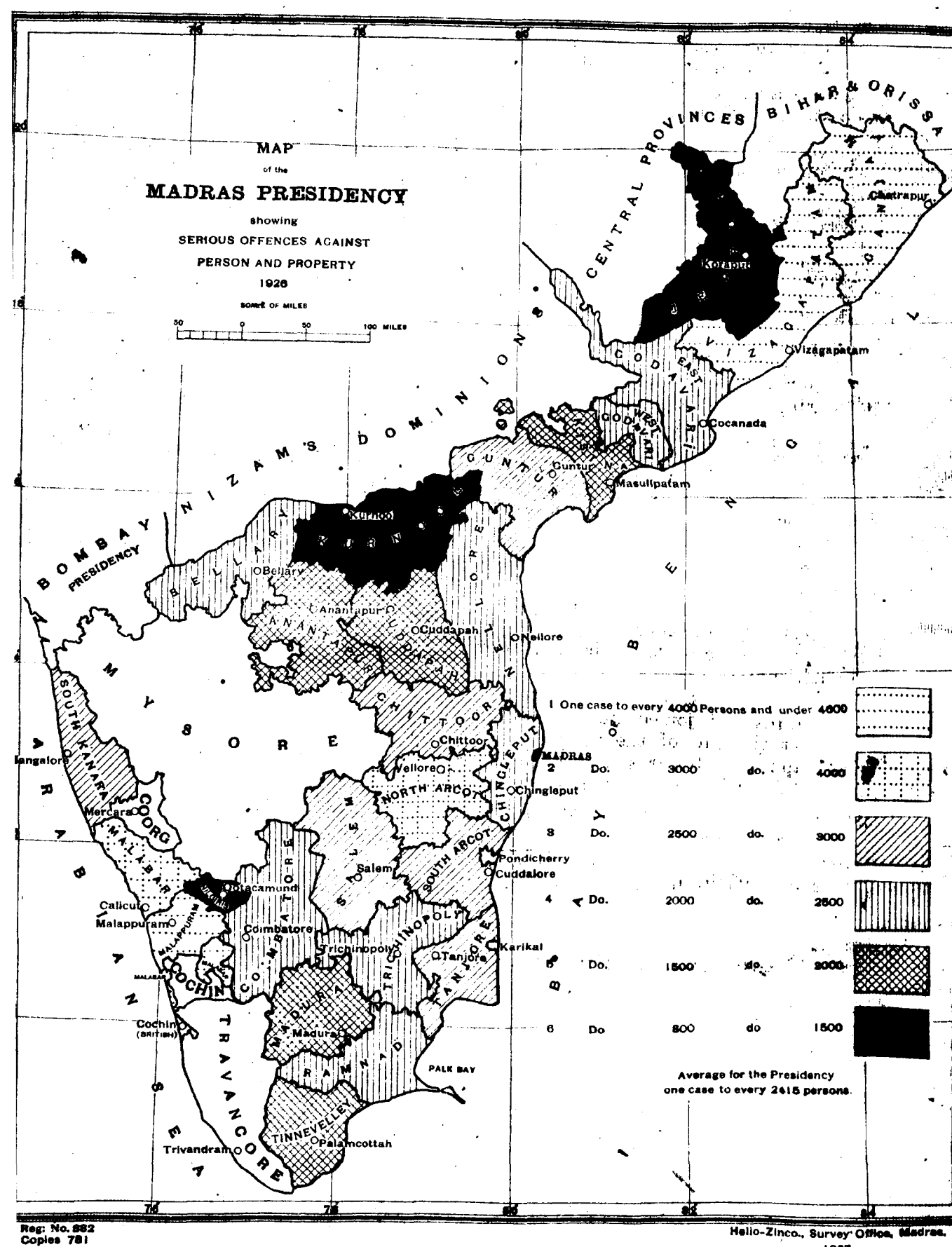
I agree with the opinion of Mr. Armitage that the ranges of the Deputy Inspectors-General are far too heavy. It is quite impossible for a Deputy Inspector-General of Police to finish the inspection of all the districts comprised in a range, even if he spends his whole time in camp and be not called away by enquiries and other miscellaneous work.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force (exclusive of the East Coast Special Police and the Malabar Special Police) on the last day of the year was 27,651 or 1,742 less than the corresponding figure for the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to the re-allocation of the police in districts and to the re-organization of the Armed Reserves.

The temporary additional forces (405) shown at the end of statement D. consisted of—

(1) Force employed on Kallar reclamation work	123
(2) Police force for criminal settlements	65
(3) Plague police	112
(4) Private guards	53
(5) Additional police	12
(6) Other temporary forces	40
	405

The number of vacancies on the last day of the year was fifteen. This low figure is due to the reductions ordered under the re-allocation of the districts.



Recruitment was easy and enlistments were made in almost all districts, the largest number being in Trichinopoly (144), Chingleput (113) and North Arcot (110). Ex-sepoys were taken so far as suitable candidates were available.

Casualties in the permanent force numbered 1,742 as against 1,495 in the previous year. There was an increase under all heads except dismissals, viz., retirements on pension (41), resignations (62), discharges (127), desertions (55) and death (1). Dismissals showed a decrease (39).

Casualties:
Statement E, columns
31 to 36.

The health of the force continued to be good. Mortality remained almost the same, 289 (1.1 per cent. of the actual strength of the force on the last day of the year) against 288 (1.04 per cent.) in the previous year. The percentage of admissions into hospital fell from 142.9 to 125.7, but the daily sick rate increased from 2.9 to 3.1.

Health:
Statement E, columns
37 to 39.

3. There were 2,990 head constables and 22,634 constables at the end of the year. Of these 15 head constables (or 0.5 per cent.) and 1,315 constables (or 5.8 per cent.) were classed as illiterate. There were no illiterate constables or head constables in Madras City and in the districts of Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly.

Education:
Statement E, columns
24 and 25.

4. Mr. Stanbury held charge of the school throughout the year.

Training Schools:
The Provincial Police
Training School, Vellore.

There were one probationary Assistant District Superintendent of Police and one probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police under training in the school at the beginning of the year. The former was posted to a district in November for practical training. Three more probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and four probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police joined the school during the year. There were altogether eight probationers under training in the school at the end of the year. The probationary Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Federated Malay States and the probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police of the Cochin State, who were under training in 1925, left the school in July and April.

At the beginning of the year there were under training 1 probationary Inspector and 57 probationary Sub-Inspectors of the mufassal and 1 probationary Sub-Inspector of the City Police. Fifty-five Sub-Inspectors of the mufassal and the Sub-Inspector of the City Police completed their course of instruction, and were posted to districts in January and October. One Inspector and 2 Sub-Inspectors resigned and the probation of 2 Sub-Inspectors was terminated. Two Inspectors, 62 Sub-Inspectors of the mufassal and 3 Sub-Inspectors of the City Police joined the school in October and November. The number under training at the end of the year was 2 Inspectors, 60 Sub-Inspectors of the mufassal and 8 Sub-Inspectors of the City Police. Two probationary Inspectors of the Cochin State and 1 probationary Sub-Inspector of Pudukkottai State, who were in the school last year, passed out. One Sub-Inspector of Pudukkottai State died in May. One Sub-Inspector of Coorg and 3 of Pudukkottai joined the school in October and November and were on the rolls at the end of the year. The educational attainments of the 63 Sub-Inspectors appointed towards the close of the year included 1 B.A., B.L., 1 B.A., F.L., 12 B.A.'s and 10 Intermediates.

The school was inspected once by the Deputy Inspector-General. Mr. Armitage visited the school in September and delivered special lectures to the out-going batch of probationary Sub-Inspectors. The Hon'ble Mr. T. E. Moir and the Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, when he was officiating as Law Member, also visited the school.

The police band continued to be efficient.

The Presidency Police Sports and the annual Conference of police officers were held in December.

At the beginning of the year there were 274 recruits in the Central Recruits' School at Vellore. Four hundred and eighty-seven recruits were received during the year. Four hundred and thirty-six recruits were trained and sent out to districts and 158 left the force. The number on the rolls on the last day of the year was 167 as against 274 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the re-opening of the Central Recruits' School at Coimbatore, the re-organization of the Reserves and the general re-allocation of stations in the Presidency. Among the recruits received there were 28 ex-sepoys as against 62 in the previous year. Ten completed their training and returned to districts. Five left the force and there were thirteen under training at the end of the year. There were two holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificate. Five were received during the year. Five completed their training and went back to their districts and the remaining two were under training at the end of the year. The Principal reports that they are efficient from an educational point of view but are of little use at outdoor work and games.

The Central Recruits' School, Anantapur, had 156 recruits at the commencement of the year and 435 recruits, as against 341 in the previous year, were received during the year. The standard of literacy was higher than in the previous year. There were 8 holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificate as against 1 though there were 15 illiterates as against 9 in the previous year. The illiterates were taught to read and write Telugu while in the school and five of them passed out as literates. Sixty-six recruits left the force during the year as against 37; 327 recruits, as against 148 in the previous year, were fully trained and sent back to their districts leaving 199 recruits under training in the school at the end of the year.

The Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, which had been closed in 1921, was re-opened from 15th April. Four hundred and two recruits were received during the year, 48 left the force, 158 recruits were trained and sent back to their districts leaving 196 under training in the school at the end of the year.

His Excellency the Governor visited the school in June and was much pleased with what he saw.

Conduct: Departmental punishments; Statement E, columns 10 to 13.	Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1924.	1925.	1926.
For absence without leave ...	6.9	6.6	6.1
For offences other than absence without leave ...	21.8	23.0	21.9
Total ...	28.6	29.6	28.0

5. The statistics in the margin show that there was a fall in the percentage of punishments for absence without leave from 6.6 per cent in 1925 to 6.1 per cent. in 1926 and for offences other than absence without leave from 23.0 per cent. to 21.9 per cent.

The districts in which the proportion of punishments for all offences was very high are Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly (48.4 per cent. against 51.3 per cent.), Coimbatore (41.1 per cent. against 40.2 per cent.), Cuddapah (40.3 per cent. against 39.3 per cent.), Salem (38.8 per cent. against 32.2 per cent.), Ramanad (36.5 per cent. against 45.6 per cent.) and Government Railway Police, Madras (36.2 per cent. against 38.9 per cent.). South Kanara and Kurnool returned the lowest percentage of punishments (14.2 per cent.). The increase in Coimbatore and Salem was due to stricter enforcement of discipline.

Dismissals numbered 203 as against 242 in the previous year and were most numerous in Trichinopoly (23), Salem (17), Madura (11), Coimbatore (11) and Anantapur (10). Efforts were made to get rid of men whose records showed no hope of reforming. The number of persons dismissed for absence without leave was 20 as against 22.

Two Inspectors were dismissed, one for insubordination and absence without leave and the other for neglect of duty in a case of double murder in Bellary district. A Sub-Inspector was dismissed in North Arcot district for deliberate

fabrication of records and false claim of travelling allowance while he was in Chingleput district in 1919; another Sub-Inspector in Kurnool district was dismissed for misappropriating Government money and a third in East Gōdāvari district for extortion. One head constable in Kurnool district was dismissed for collecting hāy by zulum.

The proportion of black marks awarded during the year to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 20·7 per cent. as against 21·6 per cent. in the previous year.

Appeals dealt with by the Deputy Inspectors-General increased by 4·6 per cent., while those dealt with by the Inspector-General decreased by 12·9 per cent. The proportion of cases in which the punishment awarded was cancelled or mitigated, was 16·3 per cent. in the case of appeals to the Deputy Inspectors-General, and 9·3 per cent. in the case of those to the Inspector-General as against 13·2 per cent. and 7·2 per cent. respectively in the previous year.

Forty-six appeals were submitted to Government, who declined to interfere with the orders passed in 41 cases and modified them in three cases. There were eleven appeals to the Government of India and one to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India and all of them were withheld by the Local Government.

There was a further decline in the number of police officers convicted by criminal courts from 82 to 66. Thirty-one officers were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and 35 for those committed in their private capacity. Convictions under the Police Act numbered 6 as against 8, and those under section 223 of the Indian Penal Code, for negligently allowing prisoners to escape, were 14 as against 27 in the previous year.

A station writer constable in Chingleput district, who misappropriated the sale-proceeds of impounded cattle, was convicted under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to imprisonment. Two constables of Madura district were prosecuted by the North Arcot police for theft and misuse of railway warrants and were convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. In Rāmnād district, a Malayali constable fired two shots at his Sub-Inspector, who had deposed against him in a departmental enquiry, but he missed and, when attempting to fire again, he was overpowered by the Sub-Inspector. The constable was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Two constables in North Arcot district were sentenced under section 394 of the Indian Penal Code to three months' rigorous imprisonment for extorting some jewels from a woman. A constable in Jeypore district, accompanying his Sub-Inspector on investigation duty, tied up and beat a Domb with a stick to make him confess and deliver property. The injuries caused were simple. The Sub-Inspector contended that he was sick with fever and was asleep at the time and that the constable acted without his knowledge. The case was committed to the Sessions and was pending trial at the end of the year.

Titles and Rewards:
Statement B, columns
22 and 23.

6. Titles and honours were conferred on police officers during the year as shown below:—

M.B.E.—Khan Bahadur Ghaiyas-ud-din Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

DIWAN BAHADUR.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur E. Govinda Kidavu Avargal, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

KHAN SAHIB.—Muhammad Zia-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

RAO SAHIB.—M.R.Ry. M. S. Viswanatha Mudaliyar Avargal, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department and M.R.Ry. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Inspector of Police and Manager, Siddhapuram Settlement, Kurnool district.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.—M.R.Ry. N. Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal, District Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Venkatesa Ayyar Avargal,

Deputy Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. A. V. Muttayya Pillai, Inspector of Police and M.R.Ry. Sankaralinga Kone, first-grade head constable and officiating Sub-Inspector of Police.

Rewards were granted during the year to police officers and private individuals to the extent noted in the statement given below:—

	1925.		1926.	
	Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to the police ...		Rs.		Rs.
Madras City ...	426	3,866	420	5,124
Districts including Criminal Investigation Department and Kallar Special Officer ...	5,077	32,138	4,230	27,985
Total ...	5,503	36,004	4,650	33,109
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.				
Madras City ...	101	762	91	904
Districts including Criminal Investigation Department and Kallar Special Officer ...	3,569	23,557	3,203	20,863
Total ...	3,670	24,319	3,294	21,767

No rewards were sanctioned by Government during the year.

The District Magistrate of Malabar granted a reward of Rs. 200 to a Sub-Inspector and to other police officers of Angadipuram station for the plucky arrest of a notorious rebel leader, Mukāri Ayammad, who had been evading arrest since 1921. The arrest was made under particularly dangerous circumstances and reflected great credit on all concerned. As there are still many rebellion offenders to be arrested, I have directed the District Superintendent of Police to give more encouragement in the shape of rewards to private persons, whose aid is specially needful in the matter. Generally rewards were distributed in the shape of some useful articles of value to private persons after consulting with them beforehand. Among the rewards offered to private persons may be mentioned the presentation of a gold bangle to a woman in West Gōdāvari district for her courageous conduct in holding up, till the neighbours came, a burglar who was escaping after committing burglary. The burglar was arrested with the stolen property. Criminal tribe members were also rewarded for good work in arresting out-of-view criminal tribe members.

7. The total cost of the department for the year 1926-27, excluding the final accounts for March 1927, was Rs. 1,50,96,229 against Rs. 1,52,85,715 for the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 1,89,486.

8. The number of police officers below the rank of Inspector for whom quarters existed at the end of the year was 97 Sergeants, 417 Sub-Inspectors, 1,954 head constables and 14,482 constables, the percentage on the sanctioned strength being 64·7, 29·0, 63·2 and 64·2 respectively.

For the efficient discharge of police duties, it is necessary that the constabulary should be housed in Government quarters, especially in faction-ridden districts. There are not lacking instances where the men of a station are compelled to rent huts from either side of a faction. This is obviously objectionable and is very damaging to police work. The amount of house rent paid to the constabulary is inadequate in some districts.

9. Co-operative societies exclusively for the benefit of the police were in existence in the City and in fourteen districts. The total number of members on the last day of the year was 5,548 and the amount of paid-up share capital, Rs. 1,19,027 as against 3,887 and Rs. 81,391 respectively in the previous year.

One hundred and fifty-two members of office establishments, 219 Inspectors, 126 Sergeants, 758 Sub-Inspectors, 1,013 head constables and 3,628 constables subscribed to the General Provident Fund. The desirability of saving money in this way as well as by recurring deposits in the co-operative societies is being impressed upon all ranks of the force and progress is steady.

10. In Inspectors, a stronger attitude is required in their control of their subordinates. There is little detective ability in many of the Sub-Inspectors. The average efficiency is not high and there is room for improvement of the Sub-Inspectors. More real co-operation between Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is necessary.

11. The Armed Reserves were maintained in an efficient state and the Emergency Forces were kept up to the strength except in a few districts. Almost all the Reserves were mobilized during the year in accordance with the orders on the subject. Numbers of inefficient men have, consequent on the opening of recruiting, been weeded out, and their places taken, where possible, by ex-sepoys. An ambulance team drawn from the Madura Reserve competed at the All-India St. John Ambulance Competition held in Madras in February and won the Lord Hardinge All-India Shield. The Kurnool Armed Reserve team was second and won the Douglas Straight. All the Reserves were re-organized during the year. The bicycle section of the District Armed Reserves, introduced on the recommendations contained in paragraph 147 (2) of the report of Mr. Stokes, are reported to be working satisfactorily.

12. Mr. Colebrook was Assistant Commandant of the Malabar Special Police throughout the year and was also the Commandant for four months from 19th May when he officiated as Special District Superintendent of Police, Malappuram. At the beginning of the year the strength of the force was 25 Indian officers, 31 havildars, 31 naiks and 558 constables. The force was re-organized and made permanent in April and it contained 8 Subadars, 24 Jamadars, 6 havildar-majors, 27 havildars, 33 naiks and 655 constables on the last day of the year. Enlistment during the year consisted of 6 Jamadars and 150 constables of whom 11 constables were discharged. The large number of enlistments was due to the increase in the strength sanctioned in April. Resignations, which were from constables, decreased from 39 to 16 as the men became more settled. One naik and constables deserted. Punishments numbered 72 (31, for absence without leave and 41, for other offences) as against 158 (107, for absence without leave and 51, for other offences) in the previous year. Admissions into hospital numbered 477 (62.9 per cent.). Malaria and venereal diseases were less prevalent. Neo-salvarsan injections were supplied free. There were a good many dysentery cases probably due to the late bursting of the monsoon and to the drought at the end of the year. The housing and medical arrangements require much improvement.

Discipline was excellent and Company Commanders have improved and have better control of their men. The force was inspected by military officers in October.

Inter-force competitions between this force and the East Coast Special Police were held in February.

The wireless installations have, on the whole, worked satisfactorily.

The strength of the motor transport remained the same. The ambulance has given fairly good service during the year.

Mr. Keatinge handed over charge of the force in January to Mr. Peterson, who held charge of it during the remainder of the year. The actual strength of the force on the last day of the year was 1 Subadar-major, 2 Subadars, 8 Jamadars, 8 havildar-majors, 9 havildars, 13 naiks and 262 constables. The casualties numbered 85. This includes 21 men discharged on medical grounds and on that of unsuitability for

the work, 4 deserted, 1 discharged on pension, 7 resigned, 1 dismissed and 1 died. Five men were fined for absence. Discipline was well maintained. The force was inspected by a military officer, and the military authorities provided opportunities for training in regiments selected non-commissioned officers. The year was devoted to bringing the training of the whole force on recognized military lines.

Parties of the force were out of headquarters on four occasions during the year. The chief of them were:—

(i) A party under Mr. Peterson went to Kalyan Singapore and the surrounding villages in the Parvatipur Agency to arrest warrantees. The party, despite very trying conditions, performed its duty most efficiently. The party was absent from headquarters for 33 days.

(ii) The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, owing to some trouble in Nellore, took with him a party of 1 Subadar, 5 non-commissioned officers and 50 men, who were absent at Nellore for eight days.

13. Relations with the village officers and their usefulness continued to be much the same as usual except in zamin villages, where their work is reported to be indifferent. The village officers generally were not of much use, their time being fully taken up by revenue duties. The police interviewed the village magistrates and treated them with consideration. Superior officers have been freely instructing village headmen. Four hundred and fifty village officers, including talaiyaris, were granted rewards by officers of the Police Department for good work, as against 491 in the previous year and the amount granted to them decreased from Rs. 4,443 to Rs. 3,712. The decrease might be compared with the general decrease in crime. There was also a fall in the rewards granted by the District Magistrates, 2 village officers having been granted Rs. 10 as against 8 in the previous year who were granted Rs. 19. Five hundred and seventy-three village officers and 242 talaiyaris were punished at the instance of the police during the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 561 and 89 respectively. Failure to report the arrival of gang members and neglect of duty in the working of the Criminal Tribes Act were some of the offences for which the village officers were punished.

14. The number of ghat talaiyaris employed at the end of the year was 305. Their work is generally reported as satisfactory. A large number of ghats in Kurnool district have been manned by Ghenchus. The experiment of reclaiming this tribe by efforts of this description is apparently proving fruitful.

A peculiar feature of the year was the introduction of a new police talaiyari scheme. In Tinnevely district, 48 talaiyaris were sanctioned as a tentative measure in G.O. No. 753, Judicial, dated 28th December 1925. They are being employed on various duties hitherto done by constables and are working well. The success of the scheme depends on the type of men entertained and how they are employed and supervised. It is too early to make a definite statement.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

15. The failure of the monsoon at the end of the year had a disastrous effect on crops generally; but it is satisfactory to note that there was a general decrease in crime. This must be attributed to the greater demand for labour, the better application of security proceedings against professional criminals, the efficient working of day beats and night patrols and the organized campaign against criminal gangs. Prices fell slightly as shown by the following comparative statement of the average prices of staple food-grains during the past five years:—

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (true cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1932	6.5	9.0	9.3	35,883
1923	6.0	10.4	9.8	32,995
1924	5.2	8.5	9.0	30,410
1925	5.2	9.4	8.8	28,476
1926	5.6	9.7	10.0	30,831

16. True cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code other than nuisances fell from 50,126 to 46,860 or 6.5 per cent. The decrease was common to most of the districts. Tanjore showed the largest decrease, 677 or 25.5 per cent. Ten districts, however, reported an increase which was greatest in Jeypore (205 or 28.7 per cent.) where crime was better reported and well registered. The attribution of this increase in Jeypore to better reporting and greater confidence in the police has solid foundation and is a matter for congratulation.

Offences under special and local laws also fell from 18,800 to 17,940 (or by 4.6 per cent.); while nuisances rose from 102,854 to 103,979 (or by 1.6 per cent.).

17. Serious offences against person and property numbered 17,521 as against 19,127 in the previous year, the ratio to the population being 1 case for every 2,415 persons as against 1 case for every 2,213 persons. The proportion was highest in Madras City, Jeypore, Kurnool and the Nilgiris, as shown in the map prefixed to this report.

18. The subjoined table shows the number of true cases of grave crime reported during the last three years. There was a decrease in grave crime from 33,476 to 30,631 cases (or 8.5 per cent.). The decrease was under all heads in a majority of the districts. Crime in the Ceded Districts showed a general decrease by 6.2 per cent., except under murder and theft (ordinary), where there was an increase of 17 and 34 cases respectively.

An important organization centering round Arkōnam in North Arcot district was responsible for crime in four of the neighbouring districts. A number of persons were arrested including the chief, a Swamiyar, whose alleged sanctity shielded him for a long time.

In Tinnevely, a gang of Maravars, who used to send as advance agents a couple of its members disguised as women to tour the country round and elicit information to facilitate crime, was brought under observation. It ceased to exist as a criminal organization.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1926. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder, 302, 397, 500, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 395, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.			Kidnapping, 449 to 451, 454, 455, 457 to 460, I.P.C.			Theft, ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Criminal Breach of Peace, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Total.			Districts.
	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925	1926	
Madras City	7	21	21	11	8	3	13	16	17	481	448	375	1,035	1,035	1,035	6	16	16	Madras City.
Ganjam	21	24	18	17	17	10	10	10	10	214	214	222	564	564	564	61	44	44	Ganjam.
Vizagapatnam	28	19	14	17	17	16	16	16	16	208	208	202	687	687	687	73	48	48	Vizagapatnam.
Jeypore	7	14	9	10	10	5	5	5	5	248	248	313	289	289	289	52	50	50	Jeypore.
East Godavari	21	20	23	27	27	27	27	27	27	361	361	362	1,194	1,194	1,194	87	86	86	East Godavari.
West Godavari	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	412	412	412	641	641	641	187	187	187	West Godavari.
Kistna	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	802	802	802	720	720	720	136	136	136	Kistna.
Kurnool	31	44	24	33	33	33	33	33	33	447	447	447	647	647	647	65	65	65	Kurnool.
Nellore	27	24	24	22	22	22	22	22	22	440	440	440	557	557	557	109	109	109	Nellore.
Bellary	35	34	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	455	455	455	285	285	285	85	85	85	Bellary.
Anantapur	30	27	24	30	30	30	30	30	30	268	268	268	385	385	385	131	131	131	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	43	46	54	43	43	43	43	43	43	448	448	448	355	355	355	195	195	195	Cuddapah.
Chittoor	26	26	14	26	26	26	26	26	26	221	221	219	329	329	329	63	63	63	Chittoor.
North Arcot	16	23	23	16	16	16	16	16	16	268	268	268	378	378	378	131	131	131	North Arcot.
Chingleput	14	8	17	14	14	14	14	14	14	512	512	512	346	346	346	119	119	119	Chingleput.
Salem	78	83	71	78	78	78	78	78	78	515	515	515	815	815	815	204	204	204	Salem.
Madras	79	83	81	79	79	79	79	79	79	460	460	460	882	882	882	132	132	132	Madras.
Tinnevely	42	41	53	42	42	42	42	42	42	576	576	576	941	941	941	301	301	301	Tinnevely.
Coimbatore	47	47	57	47	47	47	47	47	47	327	327	327	348	348	348	101	101	101	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	140	131	131	140	140	140	140	140	140	404	404	404	554	554	554	171	171	171	The Nilgiris.
South Arcot	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	338	338	338	543	543	543	414	414	414	South Arcot.
South Kanara	22	11	6	22	22	22	22	22	22	98	98	98	151	151	151	118	118	118	South Kanara.
Tanjore	15	26	26	15	15	15	15	15	15	116	116	116	160	160	160	71	71	71	Tanjore.
Tamil Nadu	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	300	300	300	357	357	357	83	83	83	Tamil Nadu.
Trichinopoly	20	26	26	20	20	20	20	20	20	148	148	148	330	330	330	104	104	104	Trichinopoly.
Railway Police	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	138	138	138	612	612	612	69	69	69	Railway Police.
Madras Police	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	403	403	403	371	371	371	19	19	19	Madras Police.
Trichinopoly	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,100	1,100	1,100	269	269	269	Trichinopoly.
Total	903	915	893	903	903	903	903	903	903	10,838	10,838	10,838	18,606	18,606	18,606	3,354	3,354	3,354	Total.

A gang of pandarams dividing themselves into small parties, each under the leadership of a *guru*, had been operating in all the southern districts posing as astrologers, physicians and magicians. They gained the confidence of the public and extracted money from them. As the field of their operations extended over several districts, the matter was handed over to the Criminal Investigation Department. The gang was brought to light and eleven cases of cheating and false personation were traced.

19. Murders numbered 893 as against 915 in the previous year. The largest number of cases occurred in Coimbatore (131 as in the previous year), Madura (81 as against 83) and Salem (71 as against 93). Twenty cases were reported directly to magistrates. The motives for murder, as classified by the District Superintendents of Police, were sexual matters in 224 cases, family dispute in 157 cases, faction in 111 cases, robbery in 63 cases and other causes in 338 cases. The murderers committed suicide in 87 cases as against 67 cases in the previous year.

A forest guard in the Nilgiris district was shot dead as he was suspected to have had intimacy with a woman employed in a tea estate. His body was disposed of by cremation and the unburnt bones were smashed to small pieces and thrown into a stream. The accused in the case were discharged as there was no *corpus delicti*.

In Tinnevely district, a young boy aged twelve years was hacked to pieces for having used abusive language. The accused was sentenced to death and the High Court stigmatized it as a case of horrible murder.

20. In North Arcot district, a widow murdered her new-born illegitimate child by trampling upon it. Another widow, who was deserted by her paramour during her pregnancy, threw her illegitimate child into a pond as she could not find the means to feed it. In both these cases the accused were convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. In South Kanara district, a widow gave birth to a child and buried it to conceal her shame. She was charged and let on probation of good conduct. In Trichinopoly district, in the course of a trivial altercation, one of two brothers, in order to foist the crime on the other, forcibly threw down his own child which died by the shock. He was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

21. The coolies of the Feroke Tile Works in Malabar district struck work. One of them followed the Manager, in spite of orders not to do so, and gave him a blow on the head which sent him staggering against the wall. Promiscuous beating followed till the assailants ran away when people ran up to help the Manager. Eleven persons were charged and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and bound over.

Consequent on the death of the proprietrix of Kapistalam Estate in Tanjore district, a dispute arose among the several claimants to the estate. The Sub-Inspector and a posse of constables, who went there to avert a breach of the peace, were assaulted and two police carbines were lost. A special reserve party had to be stationed there for a short time.

22. Hindu-Moslem tension, especially regarding Hindu processions passing with music in front of mosques, manifested itself in several places such as Nellore town, Punganur in Chittoor district and Murarbadu in South Arcot district. Adequate police arrangements prevented serious disturbances. A dispute between two factions in Tiruvettipuram of Wandiwash Circle in North Arcot district with regard to the conduct of a festival led to serious results. One faction obstructed the celebration of the festival by the other and constituted itself into an unlawful assembly. Under orders of the Subdivisional Magistrate five shots were fired and the rioters dispersed. Fifteen of the ringleaders were charged and convicted. There was disagreement between the Christian and Hindu Panoes in Narayanapuram in Serango Circle, Ganjam district, due to some religious and social differences. A temporary outpost had to be opened at Gaiba. The Mappillas of Kuruva, a suburb of Cannanore in Malabar district, refused to allow the Tiyas to pass by the side of a *Srambi* with tom-tom.

Timely intervention of the Subdivisional Magistrate on the report of the police averted the danger. As reported in the previous year, as Ezhuvus were unable to enter Kalpathi Agraharam streets in Palghat town even after their enrolment in the Arya Samaj, a batch of them embraced Christianity but did not make an organized entry into Kalpathi as anticipated and the festival there was celebrated without the usual order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code against the *Thindal* castes. Taking advantage of a resolution passed at the Non-Brahman Confederation which advocated temple entry by all classes of Hindus, some Non-Brahmans, contrary to established usage, attempted to enter the sacred precincts of two big temples in Madura. The temple authorities objected and timely precaution with police assistance averted further trouble. The movement for the social uplift of Nadars in Tinnevely district and the consequent discarding of the profession of climbing trees as derogatory, continued. Thousands of palmyra trees, which would have provided livelihood for many members of the community, were allowed to remain untapped. This led to the closure of the Kulasekharapatnam Sugar Factory as the East India Distilleries Company could not get sufficient raw materials for the factory there. At Turaiyur in Trichinopoly there was friction between *Adi-Dravidas* and caste Hindus. The latter objected to the former conducting their procession along the public streets inhabited by caste men. The *Adi-Dravidas* got a decree in their favour and the Sub-Magistrate had to pass orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and security proceedings had to be taken against those who openly defied the authorities.

23. Dacoities decreased from 319 to 250, a further decline of 21.6 per cent. The fall was most noticeable in Anantapur (26 cases). The largest number of cases occurred in Tinnevely (33 against 25), Trichinopoly (28 against 19), Madura (21 against 26) and Ramanad (20 against 18). Of the above 250 cases, 199 were reported to the police and the remaining 51 to the magistrates direct; 104 were field dacoities, 80 highway dacoities and 66 house dacoities.

In South Arcot district, a gang of desperadoes organized and led by two notorious criminals, Natesa Solagan of Trichinopoly district and Singam Ayyangar of Tanjore district, was responsible for two house dacoities. Men who were placed on special duty recovered property worth about Rs. 1,600 in these cases, in addition to property concerned in other cases. The cases were pending trial at the end of the year.

In Trichinopoly district one Kora Kilingi Kannan of Salem and three of his associates released from Coimbatore Jail in 1925, who had escaped surveillance, organized themselves into a gang with the local Uppu Koravars and committed a series of offences. Nine members have been arrested. This gang has been operating in Salem and South Arcot districts.

Between Samayanallur and Madura on the South Indian Railway line a Kalla, who was standing on the foot-board of one of the carriages, snatched the gold jewels from the ear of a female passenger seated in the carriage and jumped off the train. A party of policemen from Madura found the Kalla lying injured near the spot. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

24. Robberies numbered 602 as against 716 in the previous year, a decrease of 15.9 per cent., the most noteworthy decrease being in Tanjore district, where the number fell from 39 to 14. Of the above 602 cases, 526 were reported to the police and the remaining 76 to the magistrates direct; 165 were highway robberies, 253 field robberies and 184 house robberies. The largest increase was in Jeypore district (20 against 5) and this was principally due to the depredations of two Domb brothers, Chendia and Butti, who were booked and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

There were three cases of mail robbery during the year. One of them was in Cuddapah district in which five dacoits waylaid and assaulted the mail runner on 11th June on the Cuddapah-

Badvel high road and carried away two mail bags. The case was pending trial at the end of the year. The second was in Rāmnād district where the mail runner on the Kānādukāttān-Kottamangalam Road was murdered on the road on 21st January and a mail bag containing insured articles, currency notes, cash and postage stamps to the value of about Rs. 1,000 was stolen. The accused were discharged for want of sufficient evidence. The third was in South Kanara district in which two mail runners on the Mangalore-Mulki Road were attacked on a dark night on the 1st August by two persons. No cash or insurance parcel containing money or valuables was lost. The police subsequently recovered all the mail bags and their contents, with the exception of some packets which contained some perishable or unidentifiable articles. The case was treated as undetectable.

25. There was a reduction of 1,164 cases of housebreaking during the year (8,072 against 9,236 of 1925 or 12.6 per cent.). There were 488 cases in Tanjore, 426 in Madura, 418 in South Arcot and 405 in Tinnevely. The average amount of property lost per case was Rs. 181 as against Rs. 123 in 1925 and Rs. 136 in 1924. A number of organizations of bad characters responsible for various crimes in several districts were broken up and energetic action taken against the members had the desired effect in putting down this form of crime.

In a case of housebreaking at Razole in East Gōdāvari district, a looking-glass which contained finger impressions was sent to the Finger-print Bureau. The impressions were photographed and were found to be identical with those of one of the accused. The case ended in conviction.

26. Thefts decreased from 18,606 to 17,460 by 6.2 per cent. They were most numerous in Madras City (1,603 against 1,635), South Arcot (1,119 against 1,100) and East Gōdāvari (1,098 against 1,194).

27. Cattle thefts fell from 3,684 to 3,354, a decrease of 330 cases or 9.0 per cent. The offence was most prevalent in the districts of Coimbatore (439), Madura (418), Trichinopoly (261), Salem (261) and South Arcot (207).

Twenty-four cases of cattle poisoning were reported as against 19 in the previous year and 8 persons were convicted as against 6.

28. The number of true cases of offences against coinage dealt with during the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 26; and that in respect of currency notes 95 as against 242. Of the former, 16 cases ended in conviction (as against 13) and of the latter 16 (as against 7). Instructions issued to districts in the matter of registry of note-forgery cases requiring the police to concentrate their attention upon cases giving hope of success, referred to in my letter to Government F.O.C. No. 543/Statl. of 1926, dated 6th December 1926, had the desired effect.

A gang of counterfeit coiners, who visited Palni in Madura district, was caught on suspicion with 4-anna counterfeit coins and moulds. The members of the gang, who were of different castes and places, were charged and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment.

Forged 100-rupee notes were brought from Rangoon for exchange at the Pearl Fishery Camp in Tinnevely district. The case was worked by the Criminal Investigation Department and ended in conviction. The origin of the notes has been traced to China.

Two persons attempted to cash two forged notes at Tiruvannāmalai in North Arcot district. Investigation showed that similar notes were manufactured in Travancore where the chief agent was a Mappilla of Tirūr having sub-agents in several districts. One of the two accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

29. The Mysore Police sought the help of the Anantapur district police in the investigation of a case of systematic smuggling of sandal-wood out of Mysore. The case was under trial at the end of the year, the accused being a prominent member of the Hindupur Municipal Council.

Two blacksmiths in Chittāmūr station limits in Chingleput district were found to manufacture, convert, sell and keep arms and their component parts. On searching their houses, barrels, triggers, etc., were found. They were charged under the Arms Act. The case is pending trial.

At Sattirakkudi railway station (South Indian Railway) a pointsman's child was robbed of its gold ear-rings by a notorious thief who was arrested and remanded to custody. A week later he was found unable to swallow his food. The medical officer who examined him found the ear-rings in his throat and reported that the man had granular pharyngitis and had learnt the trick of concealing jewels and coins near the epiglottis. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and was ordered to notify his residence for three years.

30. The number of deaths treated as due to justifiable homicide was 13, one being caused by the police while arresting the criminal tribe members of Pūlam who had been committing crimes in Rāmnād and Tinnevely districts. In Guntūr district a gang of dacoits about fifty in number, returning from a crime, was chased by a Yanadi kavalkar assisted by some villagers. They caught three dacoits and when a fourth, who had an axe, interfered to rescue his brothers, the kavalkar in self defence seized the axe from the hand of the dacoit and dealt a blow on the head of one of the dacoits which proved fatal.

31. Accidental deaths, disclosing culpable negligence, numbered forty; 23 persons were prosecuted of whom five were convicted, nine discharged, while nine cases were pending trial at the close of the year. Two of the convicted persons were subsequently let off on appeal.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

32. Detection showed a general improvement in the Presidency as a whole. the proportion of cases under the Indian Penal Code (other than nuisances) that ended in conviction being 35.3 per cent. as against 33.8 per cent. in the previous year. Twenty districts showed better results, the increase in Tinnevely district being the most noticeable (15.4 per cent.). In the important crimes noted below, there was increased detection, except under housebreakings, where there was a deterioration of 0.2 per cent. :—

	1925.	1926.	Difference.
Murder ...	23.4	25.7	+2.3
Dacoity ...	23.6	28.2	+4.6
Robbery ...	35.1	38.7	+3.6
Housebreaking ...	22.4	22.2	-0.2
Theft ...	35.9	36.1	+0.2
Cattle theft ...	43.8	46.3	+2.5

Better results in detection were due to improved methods of investigation and to the more intelligent use of the Station Crime History. The district detective staff, sanctioned tentatively in G.O. No. 584, Press, Judicial, dated 7th September 1926, for the districts of Salem and Anantapur, was engaged during the rest of the year in collecting a good deal of general information

to facilitate the working of the system. It is, as yet, too early to judge of the results of the experiment. The special parties have proved of assistance to the ordinary police and as the work becomes systematized and information is collected, their value is likely to be enhanced.

Out of a total of 44,131 cases under classes I to V reported to the police, investigation was refused in 2,861 cases, or 6.5 per cent. as against 6.3 per cent. in 1925 and 6.5 per cent. in 1924. Insufficient use is made of this section and the tendency is retrograde. I have noticed in some districts that the police are inclined to spend time on frivolous cases that should never be investigated. The attention of district police officers is being drawn to the matter.

The number of cases referred to the police under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code was high in the districts of Salem (120), Coimbatore (84), South Arcot (79), Vizagapatam (76), North Arcot (73), Guntur (72), Tanjore (66), Chittoor (64) and Malabar (64). In these districts, except in North Arcot and Tanjore, the number of references was more than in the previous year. Unnecessary references have been brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

The number of sessions held in the mufassal was 346 as against 317 in the previous year. Of these 199 were attended by gazetted police officers as against 159 in the previous year.

33. A statement showing the amount of property lost and the amount recovered during the past three years is given below:—

(Property lost and recovered (Police cases).)

District.	1924.			1925.			1926.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
Madras City	1,80,360	53,500	29.7	1,86,887	57,512	30.8	1,68,337	67,044	39.8	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 19,543.
Ganjām	52,958	8,024	15.2	37,992	5,964	15.7	45,400	12,503	27.5	
Vizagapatam	81,817	13,342	16.4	1,08,611	13,392	12.3	1,09,806	15,843	14.0	
Jeypore	12,737	4,603	36.1	17,942	6,848	38.1	23,079	5,955	25.8	
East Godāvari	1,42,121	21,936	15.4	1,03,152	25,236	24.5	1,22,145	39,249	32.1	
West Godāvari	...	...	...	72,335	13,161	18.2	81,162	13,213	16.3	
Kistna	2,11,191	81,924	15.1	89,992	17,619	19.6	98,819	31,251	31.6	
Guntur	94,321	11,570	12.3	67,547	15,897	23.5	78,022	21,959	28.0	
Nellore	66,667	19,329	29.1	97,693	18,876	19.3	65,790	10,995	16.7	
Kurnool	1,14,697	17,552	15.3	64,508	13,263	20.6	63,578	11,908	18.7	
Bellary	70,257	24,197	34.4	63,408	15,111	23.8	41,247	11,086	26.9	
Anantapur	1,04,321	13,611	13.1	66,993	8,709	12.9	51,688	7,065	13.6	
Cuddapah	1,07,281	17,562	16.4	60,687	9,831	16.4	66,322	12,843	20.9	
Chittoor	53,023	10,237	19.3	43,326	8,566	19.8	49,657	11,176	22.5	
North Arcot	78,048	28,783	36.9	62,638	18,175	29.0	37,493	30,119	79.9	
Chingleput	89,132	10,319	11.6	88,721	15,517	18.5	68,649	9,300	13.5	
Salem	91,290	22,888	25.1	64,306	17,891	27.1	64,466	20,197	31.3	
Madura	1,44,470	23,866	16.5	1,53,368	22,605	14.7	87,724	12,315	14.0	
Ramanād	96,495	29,379	30.4	80,208	22,768	28.4	1,12,446	31,397	27.8	
Tinnevely	89,824	11,662	11.1	94,763	10,715	11.3	1,01,243	20,027	19.8	
Coimbatore	1,07,284	33,752	31.5	96,788	29,757	30.7	1,04,889	27,671	26.3	
The Nilgiris	80,718	12,327	15.3	30,188	11,799	39.1	20,130	7,713	38.3	
South Malabar	28,359	9,720	34.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malappuram	...	...	...	9,868	3,797	38.6	10,221	2,958	29.0	
North Malabar	28,712	5,672	19.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malabar	...	...	...	45,805	10,922	23.8	52,868	14,034	26.6	
South Kanara	43,032	13,685	31.8	40,643	16,360	40.3	37,128	16,203	43.6	
South Arcot	99,044	20,457	20.7	88,474	19,391	21.8	90,935	23,373	25.7	
Tanjore	1,26,329	25,306	20.0	1,33,159	26,553	19.9	1,08,001	30,837	28.6	
Trichinopoly	1,06,487	21,515	20.2	81,181	20,297	25.0	87,111	15,946	18.3	
Railway Police, Madras.	45,905	12,104	26.4	33,408	11,112	33.3	48,612	19,292	41.4	
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	68,010	14,295	22.7	48,229	16,018	33.2	37,411	11,733	31.4	
Total	25,98,665	5,42,338	20.9	22,07,107	5,00,492	22.7	21,52,261	5,55,876	25.8	

34. Cases under classes I to V of Statement A which were decided by courts numbered 14,928 against 15,916 a decrease of 988 cases from the previous year. The districts in which the largest number of cases was decided were Coimbatore (1,113), Madura (878), Madras City (875), Salem (764), South Arcot (754), Tinnevely (719), North Arcot (713) and Tanjore (704). Of these 11,220 or 75.2 per cent. ended in conviction as against 73.9 in the previous year.

In the above cases, 29,775 persons were tried, against 32,541, of whom 16,512 or 55.5 per cent. were convicted (against 54.9 in the previous year).

The prosecuting staff in Madras City prosecuted 2,205 cases (as against 2,007 cases), of which 1,776 or 80.5 per cent. ended in conviction (against 1,618 or 80.6 per cent.). In the mufassal, the prosecuting staff prosecuted 9,143 cases (as against 8,887), of which 6,539 or 71.5 per cent. ended in conviction (against 6,319 or 71.1 per cent.). Appeals that were opposed numbered 994 (against 995) and the percentage of success attained was 73.0 (against 74.3).

Reports on the working of the system of setting apart special days for the trial of police cases are in the main satisfactory. The system was tried and given up in Malappuram, Madura and South Kanara as it was found either unworkable or unnecessary. It could not be introduced in Kurnool as many of the magistrates are itinerant and many courts are away from railway stations. The system is being tried in Coimbatore. The number of security cases tried at places near the residences of the accused still remains small and it is a matter that might receive the attention of Government as the instructions conveyed in G.O. No. 1392, Judicial, dated 19th June 1915, are in danger of being forgotten.

35. Escapes from police custody numbered 84 as against 92 in the previous year. Eighteen of these were from sub-jails and nine from lock-ups. Of the persons who escaped during the year, 66 were recaptured, and of those who had escaped in the previous years, 8 were recaptured. In seventeen cases the police were held to be free from blame and in the rest, 67 police officers were dealt with departmentally and 20 were prosecuted, of whom 11 were convicted and 7 acquitted. Three police officers responsible for escapes in previous years were also convicted.

In Bellary district, the accused in a case, on the pretext of showing property that was hidden near the banks of the Tungabhadra river, suddenly jumped into it while it was in flood and swam across to the dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. He is still at large.

36. The number of cases struck off during the year as wilfully and maliciously false was 3,456 as against 3,735 in the previous year. The number was high in the districts of Madura (288), Salem (284), Tinnevely (230), Tanjore (207) and South Arcot (183). Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 134 cases, 22 with the sanction of the magistrates and 112 on the initiative of the police, and 58 persons were convicted.

Out of 137,874 cases prosecuted by the police, 82 or 0.06 per cent. were declared false after trial or enquiry. In Madras City and in the districts of East Godāvari, Nellore, Chittoor, Chingleput, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malappuram and Government Railway Police, Madras, no case was declared false. Compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in nineteen cases.

37. The following statement shows the number of habitual criminals under police surveillance:—

Prevention of Habitual Criminals.

Return of known deprecators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1926.

Class of persons.	1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13 (a)		14	
		Number at large on 31st December 1925, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.		On account of arrivals from outside the district.		By release from jail.		By fresh registration.		By reason of death.		By reason of age or infirmity.		On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.		Of those included in column 2 to 6 number in jail on 31st December 1926.		Number at large on 31st December 1926.		Of the number shown in column 12 number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Known deprecators	...	6,618	65	994	7	1,355	8	1,530	12	127	4	200	3	1,135	6	725	8	742	14	1,505	3	6,072	58	1,070	10	928	1
Receivers of stolen goods	...	220	20	7	...	6	...	142	32	4	...	7	...	121	15	5	1	25	2	3	...	202	14	1	1	5	3
Suspected persons	...	6,126	69	611	4	105	...	2,735	17	53	1	202	...	2,004	29	316	1	1,081	25	290	...	5,488	33	424	3	214	1
Total	...	12,964	152	1,612	11	1,516	8	4,408	41	213	1	409	3	3,262	50	1,046	10	1,848	41	1,798	3	11,762	106	1,495	14	1,142	5

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1925 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

The number of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code and the number ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, were 1,894 and 471, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,055 and 493. The number of persons prosecuted for failure to notify residence was 202, and of them 162 were convicted.

The Act was not extended to any new tribe during the year pending the revision of the statutory rules, which came into force at the end of the year. As a good deal of misapprehension exists as to the working of the Act, the question of issuing clearer departmental instructions explaining the scope of the rules is before Government.

Fresh registrations under the Act numbered 5,570, while 2,713 were removed from the registers on account of good conduct and other causes. At the end of the year, the total number of persons, excluding the Kallars of Tanjore and including persons confined in settlements who had been brought under the Act, was 40,141 (32,016 males and 8,125 females), of whom 1,116 (946 males and 170 females) were out of view. The number of persons convicted under the Act was 2,477 as against 2,756 in the previous year, the number convicted under section 24 being 71 as against 65 in the previous year. The number sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 23 was 16, as against 10 in the previous year.

Steps have been taken to see that only really active criminals are watched. Great attention is paid to the chief feature of the Act, viz., the discrimination by removal from restrictions under section 10 (1) (a) of the better-behaved members of various tribes with a view to reduce the number of members under strict surveillance and concentrate attention on their surveillance. Very little crime is attributed to the registered members, and, so far, none to those in whose cases section 10 (1) (a) has been relaxed. Under the revised rules active members are being made to report once a week. The effect of this step remains to be seen.

The panchayat system on the Madura model is working satisfactorily among the Dandasis of Ganjam district. The system has also been extended with good results to other tribes such as Panoes of Ganjam district, Donga Woddars of Cuddapah district and Sugalis of Anantapur district. In Chittoor district, groups of members, convicted and unconvicted, are treated as a family, so that the better members may exercise an influence over the worse and that whole families, which proved to be unaddicted to crime, may be recommended for removal or relaxation of restrictions under section 10 (1) (a). Hopes are also held out that groups of families who conduct themselves properly for a prescribed period of about a year will be recommended for these concessions. It is hoped that the careful working of the system will lead to the surveillance of only active criminals and their relations.

To ensure the better working of the Act, I think the village magistrates should be encouraged to act as checking officers and any among them proving themselves competent and trustworthy should be rewarded.

The following statement gives the strength of each settlement and the number of persons out of view on the last day of the year:—

Settlements.	Strength.			Number out of view.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Stuartpuram (Guntur) ...	610	597	861	71	68	74
Sitanagaram (do.) ...	842	322	376	24	25	16
Kāvali, including Allur and Bitragunta (Nellore) ...	924	397	682	62	35	...
Kāvali Reformatory (Nellore) ...	233	170	138	...	...	...
Siddhapuram (Kurnool) ...	63	64	66	4	4	6
Pammal (Obingoleput) ...	78	83	104	...	...	...
Asisnagar (South Arcot) ...	287	311	409	12	12	...
Perambur (Madras) ...	73	72	87	2	...	...
Total ...	2,008	2,016	2,713	175	184	96

The commission of crime by persons absent on passes or out of view from the criminal settlements of Kāvali, Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram continues to be a

serious matter. Some of the crimes, especially burglaries in Duggirala and Mangalagiri station limits of Guntūr district, were traced to them. Settlers on pass from Stuartpuram settlement have committed crime in West Gōdayari district. Woddars from Guntūr and Nellore, Yerakalas absent on leave from settlements and Yenadis with their relations have all jointly committed burglaries in Kistna district. C.I.D. Gang XV, Korachas, who escaped from settlements, were responsible for several housebreakings in Chittoor and Anantapur districts. I have invited the attention of the Commissioner of Labour to the necessity of limiting the issue of passes to settlers as far as possible to moonlight nights.

The settlement for Koravars at Kulasekharapatnam in Tinnevely district was closed on 5th November as Messrs. Parry & Co. could not find work for them. The settlers, 53 males and 46 females in number, were formally attached to the Aziznagar settlement in South Arcot district; but were allowed to remain in their villages on passes after the closure of the Kulasekharapatnam settlement. They were given free gifts of land, house-building materials and an advance of Rs. 25 for each family to start life. Arrangements have been made for the release of well-behaved settlers from the Kāvali and subsidiary settlements of Nellore district. It is hoped that those who have not already settled on lands will do so now at Allur, where plenty of good land is available.

The Siddhapuram settlement in Kurnool district continued to be managed very tactfully on sound lines by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, Inspector of Police. The systematic nightly check made it impossible for settlers to commit crime. Several families of Donga Woddars have settled down to well-ordered life. The Commissioner of Labour has selected a new site for the settlement, the present one being unhealthy.

The Aziznagar settlement in South Arcot district under the management of M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. C. Tiruvenkata Acharya Avargal, Inspector of Police and the Pammal settlement in Chingleput district under the management of the Salvation Army made good progress.

The reclamation of Kallars in Madura and Rāmnād districts showed steady and increasing progress.

Staff.—M.R.Ry. K. P. Janardhana Rao Avargal continued to be Kallar Special Officer throughout the year. His staff was increased by three Sub-Inspectors.

Registration.—The number of Kallars of both Madura and Rāmnād districts registered during the year was 1,216 as against 1,324 in the previous year, the total number registered up to the end of the year being 35,074 in Madura and 562 in Rāmnād. The provisions of section 10 (1) (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act were in force against 793 Kallars at the end of the year as against 699 in the previous year. There was a tendency among the Kallars of certain villages to disregard the conditions of the panchayat agreement, especially that relating to the taking out of passes when leaving their villages. A certain amount of strictness was consequently found necessary to put a stop to such irregularities, and this led to the increase in the number of individuals under the provisions of section 10 (1) (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act. During the year 511 Kallars were granted exemptions and in the majority of cases the grant of this concession has been justified by subsequent good conduct.

Prosecution.—Two hundred and sixteen applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act were dealt with by the Kallar Special Officer who, after scrutiny, sanctioned prosecution in only 124 cases. Eighty-seven of these ended in conviction and the remaining cases were pending trial at the end of the year.

Panchayats.—All the Kallar villages in Madura and Rāmnād districts with the exception of three, were under panchayats. In the case of one village, the panchayat, which was withdrawn last year, was regrantd on the villagers undertaking to conduct themselves properly. The panchayats have begun to realize better the responsibilities and duties attached to them and have been conforming more strictly to the conditions of their agreements. They have freely reported crimes; have been of very great assistance in the recovery of stolen

property and have aided in the apprehension of accused in as many as 75 instances during the year as against 33 in the previous year. The work of the panchayats was very carefully scrutinized by the reclamation staff and by the local police. In some instances, where panchayats were found grossly misbehaving, the exemption granted to them under the panchayat agreement was cancelled, and the provisions of section 10 (1) (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act enforced.

The Kallar Special Officer received 13,629 panchayat reports as against 14,809 in the previous year of which 8,756, as against 7,253, necessitated further action.

Out of a total grave crime of 1,888 in Madura district only 451 cases were attributed to Kallars. Of these 116 cases ended in conviction. There was a decrease under all heads of Kallar crimes except cattle theft. The number of cases under this head was 167 as against 139 in the previous year. Sixty-two of these were sheep thefts committed for the sake of the flesh.

Co-operative work.—There were 215 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year. Sixteen new societies were started during the year bringing the total to 231. Organization reports for three societies were pending at the end of the year. Three store societies continued to work during the year. A labour union has been started for the benefit of Kallar labourers. Short-term loans to the extent of Rs. 43,862 were disbursed to 68 societies out of a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for the purpose in addition to Rs. 34,515 disbursed during the first quarter of the year from the budget allotment for the previous year. A major portion of the amount will be required during the first quarter of the current year. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 66,920-5-7 (Rs. 57,207-8-0 on account of principal and Rs. 9,712-13-7 on account of interest) as against Rs. 76,489-7-7 collected in the previous year. The fall is attributed to the bad season. At the end of the year a sum of Rs. 46,256-8-0 was overdue from 45 societies, and the collection of the major portion of the sum is expected within the first quarter of the current year. The Kallars have come to realize in a greater measure the advantages of the co-operative loans. Great difficulty is not experienced in the matter of collections, except when the season is bad.

Cultivation.—Seven hundred and sixty-three *darkhast* applications were dealt with during the year and land to the extent of 1,379 acres was assigned. Sixty house sites were also assigned as against 80 in the previous year. The following loans were granted:—

	RS.
Land improvement loans	25,885
Agriculturists' loans	16,295
Total	42,180

Up to the end of the year, 532 new wells were sunk and 66 old wells were repaired in the Kallarnad. A beginning has been made during the year to demonstrate improved methods of agriculture at Usilampatti by opening an agricultural demonstration farm. The old methods as well as the improved methods in ploughing, sowing, etc., have been demonstrated in adjacent plots, particularly with reference to cotton. This farm will prove to be a very good medium of instruction for the improved methods of agriculture not only to Kallars but also to non-Kallars in the vicinity.

Industries.—As in the previous year, ten industrial centres with 22 sections were maintained during the year. The tailoring section at Tirumangalam and the blacksmithy at Cumbum were closed as they did not prove very useful. Of all the branches of industry, weaving continues to be the most popular, and the Kallars are keen to learn it. Carpentry, which was working at a loss in the previous year, was found profitable during the year. At the annual exhibition held at Madras at the Park Fair, a gold medal was again offered for Kallar-made articles this year.

There were 95 home workers comprised of 84 weavers, 3 tailors, 4 black-smiths and 4 brass-smiths at the end of the year.

Other employment.—During the year as many as 447 Kallar labourers emigrated from the Kallarnad to the estates and foreign countries. A large number of Kallars were provided with railway contracts on the Madura-Bodinayakkanur railway for earthwork. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of Kallars who have taken up to trade in ghee, vegetables, etc.

Education.—During the year, in addition to the re-opening of a closed school, seventeen new schools for Kallars were opened. The total number of schools at the end of the year was 338 (including 8 girls' schools as against 4 in the previous year)—329 in Madura and 9 in Rāmnād. One hundred and ninety-seven were under the control of the Kallar Special Officer, 56 were managed by the American Mission, 38 by the Swedish Mission and the remaining 47 by the Roman Catholic Mission. There were nearly 12,500 children attending the school. Girls were also admitted into the boys' schools. About 550 were boarders. There were 30 night schools as against 27 in the previous year. The Boy-scout and Girl-guide organizations were well maintained. The Kallar Boy Scouts took part in the grand rally at Madura on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor.

A unique event in the history of the Kallarnad was the visit of His Excellency the Governor to Usilampatti, the centre of Kallarnad. His Excellency opened the demonstration farm and laid the foundation stones of the godown and dormitory buildings.

Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry., M. S. Ananta Acharya Avargal, assumed charge of the reclamation work on 28th June. His staff consisted of 3 Sub-Inspectors, 8 head constables and 29 constables.

Reclamation of Kallars in Tanjore.

Panchayats.—Seventy-five panchayats were formed during the year, the total number at the end of the year being 195.

Co-operative work.—Twenty-eight new co-operative societies have been organized. Loans amounting to Rs. 28,830 were disbursed till the end of the year. The co-operative movement is becoming more popular among Kallars, but the demand for the organization of more societies is being deferred for want of funds.

Education.—Forty new schools were started during the year. About 2,130 children were attending the school on the last day of the year, about 100 of whom were girls. Kallars have an aversion to educating their girls, but the necessity of such education has been impressed upon them. A boarding house for Kallar boys was started on 15th June and there were fifty boarders on the last day of the year. Applications for more admissions had to be rejected as provision was made only for fifty boarders. The District Medical Officer has permitted the sub-assistant surgeon to be an honorary visitor to the hostel.

Thirty of the boarders have formed themselves into a Scout Troop.

The scheme for the reclamation of the Vaduvarpatti Koravars of Rāmnād district, referred to in my previous report, had to be dropped as there has been no prospect of finding sufficient work for them as are scattered over an extensive area.

Other criminal communities.

The scheme for the education of Korava children in Trichinopoly district is working satisfactorily. Eighteen boarders are being given vocational training in the Industrial School at Karūr. Some more Vettuva boys and Korava girls are likely to be admitted in the current year. The Panyam Sugali school in Kurnool district is now under the management of the District Superintendent of Police and is reported to be working well with twenty boys and girls attending it regularly. The Sugali pupils are inferior in intelligence to the Donga Wodder boys and girls, and their progress is necessarily slow. The Pamulas of East Godāvāri are willing to send their children to school and the District Magistrate has obtained for them free boarding and education.

Security for good behaviour.

A statement showing the results of prosecutions in bad livelihood cases is attached.

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.				1926.			
	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	35	80	72	62	62	48	43	27	78.0	47	80	2	76.9	
Ganjām	85	58	63	34	49	18	52	42	4	59.4	44	28	3	71.8
Vinayapatnam	30	14	17	14	47	29	56	36	1	72.0	61	41	15	95.3
Agency Division	67	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore	...	...	11	5	38	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Godāvāri	83	5	36	21	35	46	57	28	6	58.0	76	47	10	73.4
West Godāvāri	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	13	20	37.5	65	20	15	44.4
Kistna	184	107	168	39	89	48	67	16	16	33.8	69	44	7	73.3
Guntūr	84	66	119	75	106	133	108	49	29	62.0	76	38	...	65.5
Nellore	180	52	118	64	55	83	89	50	2	57.5	88	60	8	75.9
Kurnool	184	107	129	81	122	62	106	88	8	89.2	135	109	2	82.0
Bellary	185	91	164	86	97	46	24	14	1	60.9	28	22	3	88.0
Anantapur	224	143	178	118	110	30	135	61	9	52.1	52	25	10	62.5
Cuddapah	95	53	61	38	137	97	68	7	77.6	136	72	42	77.4	
Chittoor	92	64	143	102	118	84	54	34	11	85.0	70	89	7	67.2
North Arcot	169	118	150	113	108	78	172	119	36	88.8	125	110	1	88.7
Chingleput	98	78	70	44	90	57	98	85	9	95.5	42	31	...	77.5
Salem	82	40	118	83	56	26	56	41	6	83.7	36	18	1	60.0
Madura	84	48	68	14	61	25	49	11	3	23.9	61	33	23	86.8
Rāmnād	185	118	88	58	74	52	115	73	12	73.0	86	48	14	70.6
Tinnevely	188	49	98	24	98	28	202	67	63	62.6	156	86	31	70.5
Coimbatore	81	63	51	37	45	35	26	18	4	81.8	68	40	15	75.5
The Nilgiris	3	2	3	3	5	2	4	2	1	66.7	9	5	...	65.5
South Malabar	12	4	16	14	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malappuram	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
North Malabar	6	4	14	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara	13	7	7	6	6	5	11	11	2	100.0	19	14	5	100.0
South Arcot	49	33	40	25	110	76	56	29	12	67.4	72	41	17	89.1
Tanjore	894	285	245	116	117	65	125	84	16	84.8	108	71	18	79.2
Trichinopoly	133	57	80	41	68	31	63	39	8	70.9	49	39	5	88.8
Railway Police, Madras	55	46	20	13	16	8	28	16	3	69.6	16	11	1	78.8
Railway Police, Trichinopoly	39	31	27	14	34	28	17	14	1	93.3	12	10	1	90.9
Total	2,921	1,793	2,363	1,348	2,054	1,204	1,995	1,118	290	71.1	1,827	1,149	250	76.8

* Revised figures.

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.

Of the 1,149 persons bound over, 310 were known depredators, 460 were petty thieves and 9 receivers. The number of persons sent to jail for failure to furnish security was 734, the largest number being in Kurnool (87), North Arcot (64), Tanjore (47) and Nellore (45). The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 307 (as against Rs. 271). In Kurnool, Cuddapah, South Kanara, Government Railway Police, Madras and the Nilgiris, the average amount exceeded Rs. 500 and in nine other districts it was Rs. 250 and over.

38. The Criminal Investigation Department was in charge of Mr. Moore till 8th October, when Mr. Stevenson took over on his return from leave. Two Sub-Inspectors were deputed to be trained in currency-note forgery under Mr. Stewart, Photographic Expert of the Madras Survey Department, to whom an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 was paid by the Director, Intelligence Bureau. Investigation by the department included cases of inter-provincial swindling, defalcations of public money and note-forgery with good results.

The Shorthand Bureau has done another year's useful work. In some district headquarters such as Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, Coacanada, Guntūr and Masulipatam, Shorthand Sub-Inspectors used to be stationed more or less permanently. This system was abolished

and the District Superintendents of Police were asked to requisition the services of these Sub-Inspectors when necessity arose. No difficulty was experienced by this change and the Sub-Inspectors can now obtain fuller instruction and practice in the Bureau. The strength of the Sub-Inspectors in the Bureau at the end of the year was:—

English Shorthand	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tamil do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Telugu do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Kanarese do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urdu do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

A proposal for an additional Inspector for the Bureau is under consideration. The Hon'ble Mr. T. E. Moir and the Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, when he was officiating as Law Member, visited the Bureau.

At the beginning of the year, there were on record 187,287 slips. The number received during the year was 21,189 as against 20,671 in 1925, showing an increase of 518 slips. This made a total of 208,476 slips. Twenty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-three slips were removed under the elimination rules, 3,267 as duplicates or as those of dead persons. The total number on record at the end of the year was 182,726 slips. The Bureau dealt with 18,181 references (12,863 from this Presidency and 5,318 from outside) for the identification of unknown persons. The percentage of references traced remained almost the same. As usual, Madras City made the largest number of references (1,585) within the Presidency and Burma (2,677) outside. There was a fall in the number of references by the Railway Police districts to 578, due to the abolition of the system of references hitherto made about railway employees. The testers visited all the central and district jails of this Presidency and the sub-jails at Mangalore, Calicut, Nellore and Russellkonda, and tested 7,972 slips placed before them. Expert evidence was given in 385 cases (277 police, 42 civil, 17 registration, 35 postal and 14 judicial). A sum of Rs. 1,475 as against Rs. 1,000 in the previous year was collected as expert fees for attendance at courts and for furnishing written opinions in civil cases. The work of the Bureau has been steadily increasing and it is not possible for the present staff to cope with the increased demand. Extra hands have been applied for and the matter is pending with Government.

39. The jurisdiction of the Madras Railway Police district was increased by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles owing to the transfer of half a mile beyond the outer signals of each of Arkōnam, Kātpādi and Jālārpēt stations from the Trichinopoly Railway Police district, the jurisdiction of which was also extended by 17.75 miles consequent on the opening of the Māyavaram-Tranquebar branch railway line.

Thefts, the principal form of crime on the railways, decreased from 1,689 to 1,475, a reduction of 214 cases (65 in the Madras Railway Police district and 149 in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district).

The following table shows the different forms of thefts occurring in the Railway Police districts:

Classification of thefts	1925.	1926.
1. Thefts in running passenger trains		
(a) thefts from passengers	244	238
(b) thefts from mail and luggage vans	26	21
2. Thefts in running goods trains	135	119
3. Thefts from stationary wagons, goods sheds and yards	218	191
4. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds	404	361
5. Thefts of railway materials	589	489
6. Other thefts	73	86
Total	1,689	1,475

Shortages increased from 1,156 to 1,184. Extractions from cloth parcels have not been infrequent and railway servants are generally considered responsible. It is very difficult for the police to get any evidence against them.

There were 7 attempts to derail trains as against 10 in the previous year, 2 in the Madras Railway Police district and 5 in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. Cases of stone-throwing numbered 35 against 52. These were mostly the work of mischievous cow-boys and five of them ended in conviction while one was pending trial at the end of the year. There were two collisions in the year. A mixed train collided with some loaded wagons in the dead-siding at Tadepalle station. The wagons and the consignments in them were damaged. The railway staff concerned were departmentally dealt with. There were two cases of derailment on the South Indian Railway. In one of them the driver of a ballast train started his train at Kagangarai before the signal was lowered and before the point was set for the main line. The train consequently ran to the dead-end and the engine was derailed. There was some commotion and two coolies, who jumped between the vehicles, sustained injuries which proved fatal. There was no derailment on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Three hundred and sixty-three persons were run over by trains and killed as against 304 in the previous year.

40. The Port Police establishments at Cuddalore and Cocanada were maintained throughout the year.

41. The additional police stationed in Gooty taluk of Anantapur district have had a good effect. The question of relaxing the conditions under which they have been posted is under consideration. There have been no serious riots during the year, but in the black cotton districts, where factions are very rife, the police have to exercise great vigilance.

42. The only prosecution under the Cinematograph Act II of 1918 in the mufassal was in Bellary district where the "Taj Cinema" was prosecuted for continued neglect of instructions under the Act. The case was pending trial at the end of the year. The provisions of the Act generally receive attention.

43. The scheme outlined in G.O. No. 54, Public, dated 2nd February 1926, authorizing medical practitioners appointed by local boards and municipalities to hold charge of local fund and municipal medical institutions to conduct *post mortem* examinations and to grant wound certificates was introduced only in March and it is premature to offer any remarks. In two instances, however, there were complaints. In thirteen districts there was no occasion to consult them, whereas in some districts there were no such practitioners.

44. Cases of trespass on railway lines were put up more largely during the year and the railway authorities were given every help by the police to prevent trespass at places where they were frequent.

45. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 2,159 as against 2,440 and the number pending for over a year was 1,072 as against 1,127.

46. Mr. Armitage visited the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, East Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore (twice), Malabar, Malappuram, South Kanara and Trichinopoly. He also visited the Provincial Police Training School at Vellore and the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore. I visited East Gōdāvari.

The touring of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police was adequate. All the police stations in the Presidency were inspected by gazetted officers.

CONCLUSION.

47. Mr Armitage has left the following note on the work of gazetted police officers during the year :—

All the Deputy Inspectors-General worked with conspicuous energy and their inspections of districts were very thoroughly performed.

Of the district officers I would specially mention the work of the following :—

District Superintendents of Police.

Mr. Saunders—whose work in Jeypore has been remarkable and distinguished by his very close touch with the people.

Mr. Bishop—who has put in another year's excellent work in Anantapur with good results in the reduction of crime and improvement of discipline.

Mr. Milton—whose direction of the investigation of crime is particularly good.

Mr. Tottenham—who displayed the greatest energy in Coimbatore and considerably improved the work of the police.

Mr. Gadsden—whose well-directed efforts have produced good results in Tanjore.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. K. Rajah Ayyar Avargal, M.B.E.—who has tackled professional crime in the district with much energy and has also started measures for the education and reclamation of some of the children of the criminal classes and generally improved the administration of the district.

Mr. Stanbury—whose work in the Provincial Police Training School, and the Central Recruits' School, Vellore, has been very efficient.

Mr. Rowlandson—who as Assistant Inspector-General of Police for the past two and a half years has given me the most valued help.

Mr. Mullaly—who has worked most assiduously as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department.

M.R.Ry. K. P. Janardhana Rao Avargal—whose work as Kallar Special Officer, Madura and Rāmnād, has been most satisfactory.

Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr. Forbes and Mr. Peterson—for notably good work in subdivisions.

Mr. Colebrook—for excellent work as Assistant Commandant and acting Commandant, Malabar Special Police.

Deputy Superintendents of Police.

M.R.Ry. M. Narayana Menon Avargal and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. Brahmaya Pantulu Garu—for good work in their subdivisions.

Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur, M.B.E.—for very efficient work in the Criminal Investigation Department.

The Commissioner of Police, in his report attached hereto, has mentioned the names of officers in the City Police who have done specially good work.

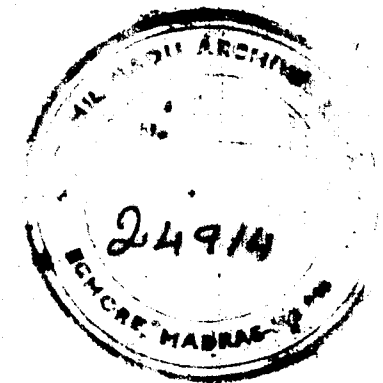
48. The year was a quiet and uneventful one. Crime decreased generally and the figures of detection improved. The failure of the monsoon at the end of the year rendered prospects for the current year bad. The Armed Reserves in all districts and the Malabar and the East Coast Special Police were re-organized and the re-allocation of police stations in districts was completed during the year. The general elections entailed a good deal of strain on the police who handled the situation with tact and skill and no untoward incidents or disturbances occurred.

MADRAS,
14th July 1927.

F. A. HAMILTON,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.



Z 211,193 - N26

N27

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1926.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paragraphs 32 and 34.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.						Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12).	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12).	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12).	Grand total (true cases) (col. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	True cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12).	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12).	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12).				
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
SECTION OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																			
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																			
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 282-A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 218-A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 226-B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 168, 169	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	464	1,310	24	1,750	75	187	501	484	288	133	929	562	189	1,491			
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																			
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	205	632	1	1,267	21	79	303	212	290	323	828	15	3	841			
12	307	Attempt at murder	44	131	...	165	8	13	49	86	26	20	82	7	3	85			
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	68	196	...	264	2	39	41	119	186	1	16	1	...	187			
14	379	Rape by a person other than the husband	7	63	...	69	12	4	16	9	21	7	37	3	...	40			
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16	317, 318	Expunge of infants or concealment of birth	11	116	...	127	...	39	...	12	28	42	75	...	...	...			
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	32	260	...	261	...	51	...	113	38	13	170	6	...	...			
		Total	32	260	...	261	...	51	...	113	38	13	170	6	...	...			

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.						Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12).	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12).	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12).	Grand total (true cases) (col. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	True cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12).	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12).	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12).				
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 332, 335	Grievous hurt	241	566	43	1,152	32	153	232	147	842	147	8	326	57	947			
19	338	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	10	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	24	1	27	3	3	11	1	2	6	10	26	1	36			
23	362, 364, 366, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	125	511	8	630	41	105	120	202	123	31	362	300	107	689			
24	304-A, 339	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total	1,194	5,492	455	6,201	163	967	2,206	1,447	955	803	3,690	1,610	306	5,300			
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.	172	349	6	508	124	34	171	49	61	64	180	48	2	229			
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	175	890	25	1,010	286	98	138	184	84	197	500	63	8	563			
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	108	1,699	118	1,657	67	178	128	53	84	1,132	1,387	271	28	1,668			
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	440 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for such an offence or having made preparation for house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt, or belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	27	399	6	387	13	...	25	39	4	201	383	...	...	383			
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Total	1,615	12,437	323	13,729	1,303	655	1,535	2,092	711	7,324	10,450	652	115	11,102			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	33	287	12	258	24	48	37	40	38	14	104	586	40	690			
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	20	291	2	318	3	72	50	99	15	33	140	38	9	187			
		Total	62	528	14	576	27	120	87	139	53	47	253	624	49	877			

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1926—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 law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (col. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total true cases (col. 14 + 15).	Total true cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (col. 14 + 15).
33	379 to 382	Of cattle ... Attempt ...	625	4,003	57	4,604	244	681	609	1,436	350	1,814	3,157	98	32	3,250
34	406 to 409	Theft ... Attempt ...	1,850	17,768	1,892	17,721	1,289	1,964	1,921	4,477	968	6,061	14,294	2,533	618	16,812
35	411 to 414	Of cattle ... Attempt ...	540	1,027	20	1,556	30	213	518	401	138	107	686	618	91	1,284
36	419, 420 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	111	486	...	597	...	...	72	384	112	...	501	22	10	523
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Receiving stolen property ...	267	541	6	802	13	59	236	226	79	81	382	218	19	608
38	461, 463 ...	Cheating ...	8	44	...	19	...	...	2	6	4	...	11	2,585	330	2,761
		Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or housebreaking.	64	233	32	325	7	74	63	71	43	20	166	...	...	...
		Breaking closed receptacle ... Attempt ...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3,481	24,361	2,015	25,840	1,591	3,028	2,440	7,058	1,701	8,626	19,300	6,039	1,101	25,369
39	295 to 297	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.	5	18	...	23	3	1	2	6	5	5	16	25	4	41
40	299, 277, 279, 280, 281, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Offences against religion ... Public and local nuisances ...	4,379	98,023	...	103,401	2	51	6,800	94,132	2,028	15	96,776	4,866	4,474	101,761
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*	Total	4,384	98,041	1	103,424	5	52	6,802	94,138	2,633	20	96,792	5,010	4,478	101,802
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924 †	Total	1,128	13,409	679	13,856	22	111	1,146	11,142	782	156	12,759	1,916	1,239	14,675
43	Grand total	Grand total	979	2,779	2	3,656	...	62	776	2,430	91	19	2,542	4	3	2,546
			13,307	1,59,366	3,645	1,69,924	8,186	6,194	14,896	1,18,980	7,214	17,023	1,48,715	16,437	7,480	1,63,162

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

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

‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1925 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district report for 1926.

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1926—continued.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	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 or on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.	
															Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	9	14	2	...	19	17	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	8	9	...	...	21	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	22	23	6	1	47	27	20	...	8	19	18	33	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	3	10	...	...	14	10	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226,	Other offences against public justice	36	314	7	...	479	318	161	39	20	73	128	154	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	463	1,591	125	39	4,422	1,409	3,013	15	469	420	364	3,091	...	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	7	...	...	5	5	...	1	5	...	5	4	...	...
		Total	542	1,969	140	40	5,009	1,805	3,204	55	522	517	517	8,810	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	289	1,238	36	83	1,375	355	1,020	139	304	27	10	55	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	27	119	...	...	2	68	67	12	53	12	5	18	...	...
13	304, 306	Culpable homicide	165	332	9	7	414	178	236	15	70	2	...	8	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	8	34	5	1	38	11	27	...	6	1	...	9	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	39	1	...	36	27	9	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	8	112	5	...	153	114	89	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 336.	Grievous hurt	261	845	40	...	1,482	716	766	30	170	166	124	757	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1925—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in investigation on bail at end of year.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or on investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number concerned in magistrates' cases.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.														
19	328	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	8	...	1	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	1,169	533	636	...	135	276	239	1,912
21	363 to 360 and 371	Hurt ...	...	...	...	...	177	97	80	...	30	16	12	163
22	346 to 348	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	10	1	9	...	4	4	1	129
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	732	352	370	...	12	93	182	497
24	304-A, 338	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	135	75	60	...	...	...	...	...
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	5,350	2,532	3,327	...	230	901	581	3,569
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.														
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	681	213	446	...	189	107	4	532
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	...	...	...	...	588	283	288	...	30	50	14	288
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	321	124	197	...	5	24	71	867
28	426, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	166	84	82	...	1	4	21	157
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Looting house-trespass or housebreaking 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.	...	...	...	...	3,417	2,317	1,100	...	105	326	109	494
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	55	44	11	...	8	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	5,205	3,090	2,125	...	280	661	218	2,838

31	341 to 344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	386, 387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
33	370 to 383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	406 to 409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	419, 420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	447, 448, 453 and 456.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	461, 462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class V.—Minor offences against property.														
39	295 to 297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1925 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1926.

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1926.
PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 253, 255 and 405, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	120-B (1), 120-B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.	Offences against the State.	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	121 to 130, 505	Harboring deserters by master of ship.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 235-A, 237 to 239.	Offences against public justice.	107	2,298	2,400	48	407	300	1,520	125	4	...	6
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants.	6	47	53	14	3	17	15	4	1	...	...
7	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 431 to 434.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	43	494	537	78	87	182	197	43	8	...	...
8	465 to 477-A	Attempted forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	28	172	198	58	11	75	24	30	9	...	...
9	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	209	214	4	4	41	180	5	2	...	...
10	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	19	21	5	5	8	3	2	...	...	...
11	140, 142-A to 150, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	11	203	217	15	17	18	163	4	...	...	...
Total ...			200	3,449	3,649	250	490	642	2,084	213	24	...	6

11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	10	12	5	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of alms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			2	14	16	8	2	5	1	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	4	161	165	68	5	80	6	11	20	...	...
Attempt			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			4	161	165	68	5	80	6	11	20	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	283	15,744	18,011	3,439	7,721	3,331	1,129	391	107	...	14
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	1	14	15	3	6	3	2	1	...	...	...
17	338	Voluntarily causing hurt	424	14,165	14,589	1,928	7,566	3,417	1,165	513	78	...	19
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			688	29,922	30,817	5,371	15,294	6,751	2,296	905	185	...	33
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.													
19	417, 418	Cheating	17	308	323	118	96	76	17	16	8	...	1
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	16	320	336	74	134	95	18	15	22	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	83	3,007	3,090	763	1,189	793	266	69	20	...	3
Total ...			116	3,633	3,749	955	1,429	964	301	100	50	...	4
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
22	298	Offences against religion	...	6	6	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	11	12	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	483 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	38	1,087	1,075	284	456	232	60	43	19	...	2
25	500 to 502	Defamation	14	503	517	200	119	148	26	24	12	...	1

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1926—continued.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

[illegible]

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

STATEMENT B—concluded.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1926—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.	On complaint.	On magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted and of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	14 (d)
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	2	6	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Baying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
		Total	2	6	1	...	9	...	...	8	1	14.3	...	...	...	...
13	384 to 389	Extortion ... Attempt	9	256	...	...	265	...	...	289	8	31.3	6	10	...	...
		Total	9	256	...	...	265	...	...	289	8	31.3	6	10	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	321	27,715	26	133	27,928	2,517	...	7,338	1,911	6.9	420	14,762	2	...
16	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	8	2	12.5	1	5	...	...
17	393	Voluntarily causing hurt	497	31,030	22	136	31,387	2,544	...	9,487	2,864	7.6	600	16,383	6	17
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	828	58,769	59	269	59,286	6,161	...	16,778	4,277	7.3	1,081	31,044	8	18
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																

19	417, 418	Cheating	13	307	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	11	389	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	144	6,506	6	28	6,628	620	...	2,867	538	8.2	147	2,951	...	...
		Total	168	7,202	14	39	7,345	677	...	2,615	577	8.0	163	3,313	...	...
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
22	293	Offences against religion	...	11	...	...	11	1	...	8	...	...	...	7	...	...
23	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
24	403 to 408	Offences relating to marriage	34	1,669	...	8	1,694	72	...	550	78	4.7	38	956	2	1
25	500 to 502	Defamation	20	773	7	5	795	86	...	354	56	7.2	21	278	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	253	11,049	34	100	11,179	1,105	...	3,145	858	7.7	238	5,813	3	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	54	4,047	125	15	4,211	32	...	443	3,347	80.2	32	367	10	...
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	41	1	...	42	...	...	2	89	92.9	...	1	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	53	...	...	53	1	...	5	46	86.8	...	1	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	...	82	...	...	82	...	...	61	10	12.2	11	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	58	734	...	30	772	90	...	465	149	20.3	6	43	...	...
		Total	422	18,463	167	205	18,843	1,387	...	5,048	4,593	24.6*	335	7,490	15	1
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		3,119	99,711	12,159	4,235	109,060	3,898	...	11,801	52,766	47.2	2,468	39,217	8	744
		Grand total	4,705	188,292	12,701	4,844	200,090	11,995	...	37,746	65,053	32.2*	4,162	81,384	31	784

* In calculating these percentages, the number shown in column 11 against serial No. 29 has been left out of account.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A.—Cognizable.</i>							
1. Theft				Rs.	Rs.		
a. In conjunction with firing, house-trespass or house-breaking.	7,156	2,853	28.7	9,32,222	1,70,967	18.3	
b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	162	...	...	9,925	...	
c. Other thefts	19,162	7,662	40.0	11,34,028	3,47,689	30.7	
2. Robbery.							
a. Dacoity	239	47	19.7	80,068	10,688	13.2	
b. Other robbery	561	151	26.9	67,846	12,977	20.7	
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,222	367	30.0	4,23,741	61,101	14.4	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	208	46	22.1	77,821	8,662	11.1	
Total	28,548	10,488	36.7	26,95,603	6,22,587	23.1	
<i>B.—Non-cognizable.</i>							
5. Extortion	83	7	8.4	4,478	418	9.8	
6. Criminal misappropriation	231	44	19.0	24,262	8,392	34.6	
Total	314	51	16.2	28,740	8,810	30.7	

Reveries made during the year of property lost in cases of thefts and robberies were Rs. 2,59,74,000.

Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years. No. 3,524.

STATEMENT OF

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1926.

[Paragraphs 2 and 7.]

[illegible]

STATEMENT D—concluded.
Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1926—concluded.

Districts.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Constables.	Number of Head Constables.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 10 and 11).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police to area.	Proportion of Police to population.	Total amount of costable crime investigated.	Proportion of costable crime investigated to the Police force.
Deputy Inspector-General South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Inspector-General Trichinopoly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Inspector-General Madras	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Inspector-General Bengal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Inspector-General Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Inspector-General Railways Police, Trichinopoly— South Indian Railway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Provincial Police Training School, Vellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Reserve Police Force, Vellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
General total	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Additional forces	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Districts.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Constables.	Number of Head Constables.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 10 and 11).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of Police to area.	Proportion of Police to population.	Total amount of costable crime investigated.	Proportion of costable crime investigated to the Police force.
Chief Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madras City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Quadrant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vijayanagar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chennai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chingleput	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Central Reserve Police Force, Vellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
General total	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Additional forces	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Includes 10 constables of the Armed Reserve temporarily allotted.

[illegible][illegible]

2

PART I.

Inspector.	Sub- Inspector.	Sergeant.	Head constables.	Police constables.
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+1 -1 +3 +10 +37

3. Constabulary.—Enlistments numbered 119 (exclusive of casualties) as against 51 in the previous year. As before, there was no difficulty in obtaining a really good class of recruit. Of those enlisted, 20 possessed a fair knowledge of English and 7 held Secondary School Leaving Certificates. The educated men are doing very well and several have already acted as head constables and station writers. The City Police Recruits' School put in another year's good work. Greater attention was devoted to personal teaching in the Tamil and more backward classes. There were as many as 50 recruits under training at a time during some periods of the year. This school at

present merely imparts instruction in Police Orders and various laws. It should be further augmented to include practical training in detection, surveillance and the other more advanced duties which the constabulary are also called on to perform.

Two more head constables were granted good conduct pay during the year, raising the total number in receipt of it to eight.

Probationary Sub-Inspectors.—Three Sub-Inspectors were appointed and sent to the Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, for training. Of the eleven Sub-Inspectors on probation at the beginning of the year, six were confirmed. The confirmation of two Sub-Inspectors was held over pending publication of the results of the examination in vernacular languages, the probation of two was extended, and one Sub-Inspector, having been found unsuitable for the department, has been allowed to resign.

4. The following is a comparative statement of the casualties in the permanent force :—

	1925.	1926.
By retirement on pension or gratuity ...	21	32
By resignation ...	9	14
By dismissal ...	11	9
By discharge ...	13	14
By desertion ...	2	5
By death ...	14	13
Total ...	70	87

The increase in resignations and desertions is probably attributable to the stricter control exercised over patrol and guard duties.

5. The percentage of admissions into hospitals declined from 71.8 in the previous year to 71.4, while the daily sick rate rose from 48.7 or 2.5 per cent. to 64.8 or 3.2 per cent.

6. A statement showing the punishments awarded during the year as compared with those awarded during the previous year is given below :—

	1925.	1926.
For all offences including absence without leave—		
Number punished with black marks only ...	382	401
Do. fined ...	32	32
Do. suspended ...	11	13
Do. reduced ...	78	75
Do. dismissed ...	11	9
Total ...	514	530

Discipline has, on the whole, been good and there have been very few cases of insubordination. Punishments, however, increased slightly. Owing to a heavy outbreak of house-breakings, special rounds had to be sent out for long periods and any neglect was necessarily severely punished. Neglect of guard also, to some extent, met with severe notice. These accounted for the increase in black marks.

A Sergeant was dismissed for preferring a false claim for travelling allowance. Two men were dismissed for breach of discipline, two for gross neglect of duty and suspicious conduct, one for a theft in the Army Clothing Factory, one for attempted misappropriation of unclaimed property, one for persistent absence without leave and one under the black mark rules.

Deferred punishments were awarded and disposed of as follows :—

Pending at the beginning of the year ...	48	187
Awarded during the year ...	139	
Confirmed do. ...	34	187
Remitted do. ...	128	
Pending at the end of the year ...	25	

Ten men were judicially punished, 6 for offences committed in an official capacity, and 4 for offences committed in a private capacity.

7. M.R.Ry. N. Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal was awarded the King's Police Medal.

Rewards. Rewards amounting to Rs. 5,124-8-0 were granted to 420 officers and men of the City Police as against Rs. 3,834 awarded to 428 officers and men during the preceding year. Private individuals were rewarded to the extent of Rs. 904 as against Rs. 762 in the previous year. Nine officers and 17 men were the recipients of rewards to the extent of Rs. 445 offered by private individuals.

For saving human life, rewards amounting to Rs. 85 were granted to a ministerial Government servant, 3 men and a private individual. The District Magistrate of Chingleput granted a reward of Rs. 10 to a constable of the City Police for a like service.

8. The total cost of the force was Rs. 12,64,968 as against Rs. 12,80,534 in the previous year.

9. The Armed Reserve continued to maintain its high standard of efficiency. Its smartness and steadiness were specially noticed by several civil and military officers who attended the King's Police Medal parade. A large percentage of the men are ex-sepoys. Discipline has been good and, when the new lines, in course of construction, are occupied, minor punishments, awarded chiefly for late attendance, are bound to disappear to a large extent. A Shooting Range has been sanctioned and, it is hoped, will be constructed and brought into use as soon as possible.

10. Ten more sowars, all ex-cavalry men, have been enlisted and equipped and now make a very useful mounted force for assisting in the control of crowds and in any emergency. Five remounts were purchased and are doing very well. The total number of horses maintained at the close of the year was 55 against a sanctioned strength of 68. There are still several very old animals which should be replaced.

11. Cordial relations were maintained with the Port Officials. Crime was kept well under control and much preventive work was done by constant vigilance. The number of steamers and sailing crafts that entered the harbour during the year was 732 and 54 respectively.

12. A head constable's hut and 5 constables' huts were taken over from the Railway Police and this brings the number of the City Police accommodated in Government quarters to 9 Inspectors, 30 European Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, 5 Indian Sub-Inspectors, 140 head constables and 690 constables. The construction of quarters for the European officers of 'D' Division and of lines for the Armed Reserve is nearing completion. But the shortsighted policy of utilizing country wood-work instead of teak is again in evidence with the inevitable result that extensive repairs and replacements will be necessary within a year or two. This fallacy has been fully demonstrated in the large repairs recently necessitated for and executed in 'B' and 'C' Division lines in Georgetown.

The housing of this City Police Force is in miserable contrast to that of Bombay and Calcutta where in the former every subordinate officer and man lives in Government quarters and in the latter will do so this coming year. Further, there is no comparison in the fittings, conveniences and other necessities provided and which are conspicuous in Madras either by their absence or inadequacy.

13. At the beginning of the year, 150 men were undergoing a course of instruction in First Aid to the injured. Two further batches of 150 men each were also trained. An examination was held at the end of the course and 396 men were declared to have passed and were awarded certificates by the St. John Ambulance Association.

PART II.

CRIME.

Crime.

14. The following statement gives the statistics of crime for the past three years :—

Statement A—Police Cases, 1926.

Offences.	Year.	Cases		Persons		Property	
		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total crimes.							
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1924	3,040	2,726	1,231	1,088	1,80,360	53,500
	1925	2,809	2,562	1,044	869	1,86,637	57,512
	1926	2,722	2,539	992	824	1,68,827	67,044
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences against special and local laws.	1924	27,819	27,801	41,223	40,809	...	...
	1925	21,968	21,944	22,267	24,760	...	...
	1926	22,028	22,019	21,721	21,227	...	...
Grave crime—							
Murder	1924	7	7	3	3	17	...
	1925	6	6	4	1	30	36
	1926	9	9	6	4	38	...
Dacoity	1924	3	...	...	...	...	...
	1925	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1926	1	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	1924	14	8	5	2	380	95
	1925	9	5	6	2	550	122
	1926	10	5	7	4	2,452	1,222
Housebreaking	1924	475	447	125	112	53,583	5,474
	1925	437	423	138	116	47,621	17,608
	1926	384	374	98	74	63,455	28,808
Cattle theft	1924	29	24	28	21	1,093	612
	1925	17	14	9	5	1,034	679
	1926	9	6	7	6	280	180
Theft (ordinary)	1924	1,865	1,739	787	702	96,804	33,328
	1925	1,740	1,628	614	540	1,03,981	27,850
	1926	1,724	1,598	584	518	72,430	22,674

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances, etc., was 2,726 (2,540 + 186) as against 2,806 in 1925 and 3,027 in 1924 while the number reported to the police was 2,540 as against 2,562 in the previous year.

Nuisance cases fell from 25,846 to 22,073 and cases under special and local laws from 6,098 to 5,945.

Grave crime diminished by 4.2 per cent. There was, however, a noticeable increase of housebreakings and thefts in the Southern Range which was more than counterbalanced by a marked decrease in the Northern Range.

The total amount of property lost went down considerably and would have been still less if it had not been for the depredations of a gang of Irulars who operated and chiefly accounted for the increase of crime in the Southern Range. This gang, however, has been caught and broken up. Notwithstanding a decrease in the amount of property lost, the amount recovered was much larger than in the previous two years. With the permission of Government I have recently had an opportunity of observing at close quarters the methods of police work adopted in other Presidency towns and am formulating proposals for securing a much greater co-ordination of work throughout the City of Madras in the matter of prevention and detection of crime.

15. There were nine true cases of murder of which three ended in conviction. Two cases which attracted considerable public attention were those popularly known as the "Triplicane tragedy" and the Rayapuram murder. The former is referred to later on in paragraph 20. The latter was a particularly gruesome murder in which an Anglo-Indian youth hacked to death in broad daylight a young Anglo-Indian girl, employed as a clerk in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co-operative Stores, as her father prevented him from courting her. He was found guilty; but, in consideration of his

youth, was sentenced to transportation for life. An ex-life-convict, who had been released from Port Blair, took service under a Mudaliyar, who had retired from Government service in Port Blair and smashed in the head of his employer with a stone as the latter refused to return money alleged to have been deposited with him. He was again transported for life. The extreme penalty of the law was awarded to a rowdy who picked up a quarrel with and stabbed a man merely for the reason that he refused to give a present to the rowdy when the latter had painted himself up in black during the Muharram. Under the influence of drink an old man stabbed two of his relations who had endeavoured to protect the interests of certain minors in a monetary transaction and he was under trial at the end of the year. A headless trunk was found in the Mylapore backwater and, though it was practically certain that the offence was committed by a paramour who murdered his mistress' husband, the charge could not be brought home to the suspected individual. The dead body of a fisherman boy, who had gone out to play, was found near a public latrine and in the absence of sufficient evidence, the case had to be reported as undetectable. A woman, whose mind became unbinged by the fact that her daughter-in-law ran away with certain borrowed jewellery, threw her two children and then herself into a tank. Owing to a quarrel between their parents, a boy of thirteen threw a co-tenant's child into a well, but was discharged, being thought too young to understand the nature of his action.

16. As in the previous year, only one case of dacoity was reported and even that was found to be false.

17. There were five true cases of robbery and four persons were convicted. A bill collector was attacked in Govindappa Naick Street, Georgetown, by three or four men who deprived him of currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,200 which he was carrying. There was at first no clue in the case which presented all the appearance of a false one, but persistent enquiries and thorough investigation enabled the guilt to be brought home to two notorious rowdies, each of whom was awarded a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment. Currency notes to the extent of Rs. 1,200 were recovered in this case and the receiver concerned was booked under Section 411, Indian Penal Code. The remaining 4 cases were highway robberies of a petty nature and presented no special features.

18. Burglaries further declined by 49 cases (374 as against 423 in 1925). It has already been mentioned that there was an increase in the Southern Range and a decrease in the Northern Range. As in the previous year, some criminals were concerned in a series of cases and convictions having been obtained in the more important of them the other charges were either withdrawn or not proceeded with. Thus the detection figures do not show all the work that has been actually turned out.

Several criminal organizations were broken up and 74 persons were convicted. A gang of Irulars from Gurnuraj Kandigai in Chittoor District, whose *modus operandi* was to pull out window bars with or without boring holes with an auger in the window-sill and who made periodical depredations in the City, were smartly caught by rounds-men. Further investigation led to the recovery of property concerned in 20 burglaries of the Southern Range. Another gang consisting of an out-of-view member of the Azimnagar Settlement and certain others, whose favourite method was to climb over the roofs of houses and remove properties, inflicting severe injuries on their assistants when pursued, and which was responsible for serious burglaries in Arkonam, Benigutta as well as in the City was spotted. There was a heavy burglary in the shop of Messrs. Chotadas Paramanandadas, silk merchants of Lakmudas Street, Parktown, and cash and jewellery to the extent of Rs. 7,000 were lost. The culprits have been traced and arrested, one in Madras, another in Ceylon, and a third in Agra, and were under trial at the end of the year. They happen to belong to a gang of Pandas and the leader has since been convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. He is also being charged by the Police of the United Provinces with the offence of being a member of a dangerous gang of housebreakers whose operations extend throughout British India.

A satisfactory feature of the year's work was a slightly higher percentage of property recovered (38.8 per cent. as against 36.1 per cent.). Cases in which property was lost amounting to Rs. 1,000 or more numbered 18. The average amount lost per case was Rs. 182.

19. Thefts fell from 1,628 to 1,598. A noticeable feature of thefts during the year was the frequent lifting of bicycles from colleges, hostels, hotels, hospitals and other quasi-public places. A regular campaign was led against pawn-brokers and a large number of stolen cycles recovered. A native of Bezvada who was responsible for a series of bungalow thefts was also arrested. The average amount of property lost per case was Rs. 46.

20. In the sensational case known as the "Triplicane tragedy" a young Brahman was charged with having set fire to his wife, who apparently did not respond to his sensual overtures, but he was ultimately discharged in the Sessions. One of the lascars on board a Dutch vessel in the harbour fatally stabbed a

co-lascar seemingly out of jealousy in respect of the commission of unnatural offences. As the motive could not be fully established, he was convicted under section 326, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years. A Muhammadan prostitute of Meerut obtained possession of two minor Hindu girls and having converted them to Islam took them away to Meerut for the obvious purpose of bringing them up as prostitutes. She was arrested and brought back to Madras where she fought strenuously against all attempts to secure her identification. The officers of the Intelligence Department were, however, indefatigable in their efforts and finally succeeded in getting her convicted. The children were rescued from her possession and placed temporarily in the custody of the Madras Children's Aid Society. It is a matter for regret that, though the girls are only 12 and 11 respectively, they were found to have been forcibly outraged and infected with disease during their stay with this prostitute in Meerut. In this connection, I would draw attention to the fact that the Police have no local powers whatever for the prevention of social evils of this kind and the introduction of measures on the lines of those in force in the two other large cities is a matter of urgent public importance.

An ingenious fraud was committed at the Salt Cottars Station where four bundles of dressed leather were abstracted from a consignment of 95 bales which had arrived from Secunderabad and were replaced by four bales containing scraps of leather and other rubbish. The Intelligence Department made confidential enquiries and succeeded both in recovering the goods worth several thousands of rupees and in securing the conviction of the culprits. An Anglo-Indian criminal of importance whose depredations extended throughout the Presidency was arrested. He was a daring criminal, capable of escaping from jail, and had once actually got away from Bangalore Jail under fire. In 1921 he was sentenced to imprisonment for 5½ years in a series of cases of South Arcot, Bangalore, Mysore and Madras and had only just been released when he was arrested in the City and booked again for two years.

21. The number of cases (excluding nuisances, etc.), brought to trial and decided during the year was 875 of which 778 or 88·91 ended in conviction as against 89·6 per cent. in the previous year.

Prosecuting staff.

22. The prosecuting staff prosecuted 2,205 cases (as against 2,007 cases in the previous year), of which 1,776 ended in conviction.

23. The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false was 46 as against 53 in 1925. Out of 1,075 cases under the Indian Penal Code prosecuted by the Police during the year, no case was declared false after trial.

False cases.

24. Thirty cognizable cases were referred to the Police by the Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which four were struck off as false. Three non-cognizable cases were referred to the Police of which only one was found to be true.

Cases referred by Magistrates.

25. Seven gambling houses were raided and 58 persons convicted. A number of cases of street gambling were also prosecuted. Nineteen persons were convicted under the Opium Act.

Gambling and opium dens.

26. Children and young persons under arrest or remand or committed for trial are now detained in the Home established by the Madras Children's Aid Society, Madras—a non-official body started for the working of the Children Act. Twenty children were dealt with under sections 29 and 30 of the Act as against 15 in the previous year.

Children Act.

27. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the Police on the last day of the year was 451 as against 491 in the previous year. Seventy-nine bad characters were newly registered. Eighty-three bad characters were convicted during the year. Two hundred and twelve persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 197 in 1925. The number of persons ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 42 as against 52 in 1925. Fifteen persons were prosecuted and convicted for breach of rules under that section. Finger-print slips sent for record numbered 980 and 1,585 references were made to the Finger-print Bureau for tracing the antecedents of individuals, which it did successfully in 493 cases.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 47 persons of whom 30 were bound over. Of these 17 were habitual burglars or thieves and the rest suspects or petty thieves. The number of persons sent to jail for failure to furnish security was 25.

28. Nineteen Koravars of Madras City were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year and three were removed from the registers on account of good conduct or other causes. At the end of the year there were 475 persons to whom the Act applied. Thirty-five persons were convicted under the Act.

Criminal Tribes Act.

Perambur Criminal Tribes Settlement.

29. The inmates of the Settlement at the end of the year were 78 men, 72 women and 87 children, excluding 2 men out of view.

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பு.வ. சாஸாந்நாள்.

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