Report on the Administration
of the
Police of the Madras presidency
1927

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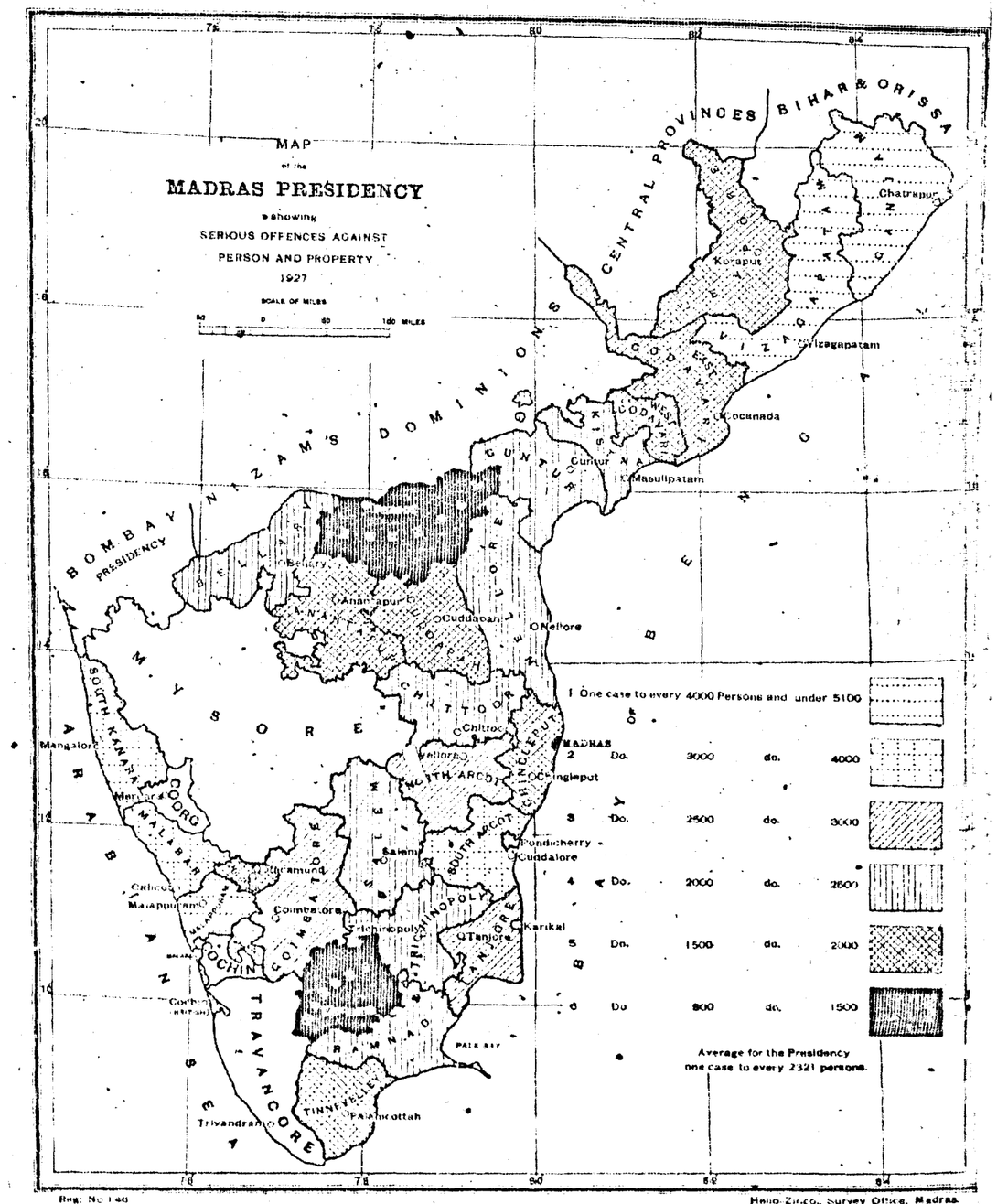

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY 1927.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE POLICE FORCE.

	PARAGRAPH.	PAGE
Officers	1	1
Strength	2	1
Recruitment	2	1
Casualties	2	1
Health	2	2
Education	3	2
Training schools—*Provincial Police Training School, Vellore*	4	2
Central Recruits' Schools	4	2
Conduct—*Departmental punishments*	5	3
Appeals	5	3
Judicial punishments	5	4
Titles and rewards	6	4
Cost	7	5
Housing the force	8	5
Co-operative societies	9	5
General Provident Fund	9	6
Work of inspectors and sub-inspectors	10	6
Armed Reserves	11	6
Special Police—*Malabar Special Police*	12	6
East Coast Special Police	12	7
Village Police	13	7
Ghat talaiyaris	14	7
Police talaiyaris	14	7

PART II.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year	15	8
Total cognizable crime	16	8
Serious offences against person and property	17	8
Grave crime	18	8
Murder	19	10
Infanticide	20	10
Disturbances	21	11
Social and communal movements	22	11
Dacoity	23	11
Robbery	24	12
Mail robbery	24	12
Housebreaking	25	12
Theft	26	12
Cattle theft and cattle poisoning	27	12
Counterfeiting coins and currency notes	28	13
Other cases of interest	29	13
Justifiable homicide	30	13
Accidental deaths	31	13

PART III.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Crime—how dealt with	32	14
Cases in which investigation was refused (section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code).	32	14
Cases referred by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code	32	14
Attendance at sessions	32	14
Property lost and recovered	33	15

	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
Prosecutions	34	15
Prosecuting staff	34	15
Escapes	35	16
Prosecutions for false complaints	36	16
Cases found false after trial	36	16
Prevention—*Habitual criminals*	37	18
Old offenders	37	18
Criminal Tribes Act	37	18
Criminal settlements	37	19
Kallar Reclamation—Madura and Rāmnād	37	20
—— *Tanjore*	37	20
Other criminal communities	37	21
Security for good behaviour	37	21
Criminal Investigation Department	38	22
Shorthand Bureau	38	22
Finger-print Bureau	38	22
Railway Police	39	23
Port Police	40	24
Additional Police	41	24
Cinematograph Act	42	24
Motor Vehicles Act	43	24
Medico-legal work	44	24
Trespass on railway lines	45	24
Execution of warrants	46	24
Inspection	47	24

CONCLUSION.

Work of Officers	48	25
General	49	26

APPENDIX A.

	PAGES
Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement A, Part I) *	28–30
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement A, Part II) *	31–33
Return of non-cognizable crime—Cases (Statement B, Part I) *	34–36
Return of non-cognizable crime—Persons (Statement B, Part II) *	37–39
Return of property stolen and recovered (Statement C) †	40
Return showing the sanctioned strength and the cost of police (Statement D) †	41–42
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force (Statement E) †	43–44

APPENDIX B.

Administration Report of the Madras City Police	45–55

* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 208, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2331, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 208, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1927.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Officers.

I held charge of the department throughout the year.

Messrs. George and Stevenson continued in charge of the Northern and Eastern Ranges respectively throughout the year. Mr. Moore remained in charge of the Central Range up to 20th October, when he went on leave, handing over charge to me. Mr. Filson took charge from me on 24th October. Mr. Blackstone was on leave from 19th March to 13th September. In his absence, Mr. Rowlandson was in charge of the Southern Range.

There was no change of officers in eleven districts, one change in nine districts, two changes in six districts, and three changes in three districts. All the subdivisions were adequately officered throughout the year.

Mr. Cunningham was deputed to represent this Presidency in the All-India Police Officers' Conference held at New Delhi in February, and Mr. Bulkley attended the Armament Committee held at Old Delhi in December.

Two officers of the Imperial Police Service retired during the year, two went on leave preparatory to retirement, and one resigned. The department sustained the loss by death of Messrs. Peterson and T. Bahadur Singh. Messrs. Pitt, Withinshaw and Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur continued to be employed outside the department.

Strength: Statement D, column 15.

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 27,737, or 86 more than the corresponding figure for the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the additions made to the strength of certain districts to supply escorts to the Postal Department, and to policing the new railway lines opened by the South Indian Railway Company.

The temporary additional forces (464) shown at the end of Statement D consisted of :—

I. Force employed on the Kallar reclamation work	123
II. Police force for criminal settlements	65
III. Plague police	138
IV. Private guards	95
V. Other temporary forces	43
Total	464

Recruitment.

Recruitment was fairly easy and preference was always given to ex-sepoys when suitable men were available.

The number of vacancies on the last day of the year was 155.

Casualties: Statement E, columns 31 to 36.

Casualties in the permanent force numbered 1,535 against 1,742 in the previous year. The decrease was under all heads, viz., retirements on pension (36), resignations (36), dismissals (25), discharges (57) and desertions (61).

Health: Statement E, columns 37 to 39.

The number of deaths increased from 289 to 297, though the percentage on the actual strength of the force remained the same, viz., 1·1. The percentage of admissions into hospital fell from 125·7 to 122·8 and the daily sick rate was 3·2.

Education: Statement E, columns 34 and 35.

3. There were 2,998 head constables and 22,565 constables in the force at the end of the year. Of these, 21 head constables (0·7 per cent) and 1,448 constables (6·4 per cent) were classed as illiterate. As in the previous year, Madras City, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly, had the distinction of employing no illiterate member.

Training schools: The Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.

4. The Provincial Police Training School remained in charge of Mr. Stanbury throughout the year, except for a short period of 22 days in March and April when he was on leave and the District Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, was placed in additional charge.

At the beginning of the year, there were three probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and five probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police under training in the school. All except one Deputy Superintendent of Police were posted to districts for practical training. Two probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and one probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police joined the school during the year. There were altogether four probationary officers under training at the end of the year.

There were under training at the beginning of the year two probationary inspectors and sixty probationary sub-inspectors of the mufassal, three probationary sub-inspectors of the City Police, three of Pudukkottai and one of Coorg. Of these, nine were discharged—two for failing badly in the quarterly examination, one for cheating and six for failing badly in the final examination. The probationary inspectors and the remaining fifty-eight probationary sub-inspectors passed out during the year. Six probationary inspectors and eighty-one sub-inspectors joined the school. Of these, two sub-inspectors resigned and the remaining six probationary inspectors and seventy-nine sub-inspectors were under training at the end of the year. Among the probationary inspectors there were two M.A.'s, one B.A., B.L., two B.A., F.L.'s and one Matriculate and among the sub-inspectors there were one B.A., B.L., twenty-one B.A.'s, sixteen Intermediates and one Matriculate. This statement shows a marked improvement over previous years.

Instruction in riding was continued during the year.

The Band establishment, which was borne on the strength of the Armed Reserve of North Arcot district, was transferred to the school establishment in April. The band was kept up to date in music and instruments.

The school was inspected by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range.

The Presidency Police Sports and the Annual Conference of Police Officers were held in December as usual.

Central Recruits' Schools.

The year opened with 167 recruits in the Central Recruits' School, Vellore. Three hundred and sixty-four recruits were received during the year, against 487 in the previous year. One hundred and fifty-two recruits left the force during the year, against 158 in the previous year. One hundred and ninety-eight recruits were sent out to districts on the completion of their training, three were sent back as they had not the necessary educational equipment to complete the school course, and one who knew only Telugu, was sent to the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur. The number of recruits on the rolls on the last day of the year was 177. The course of training continued to be six months except in the case of the backward recruits who were retained for nine months. Among the recruits received there were 37 ex-military men against 28, 13 holders of Secondary School-leaving Certificate against 5 and 8 illiterates against 21 in the previous year. The reduction in the number of illiterates is satisfactory.

As the drill staff hitherto provided by the Armed Reserve of districts was found unsatisfactory, it was, with the approval of Government, recruited from among the ex-military men as an experimental measure, and all the head constables were gradually sent back to their Reserves during the year.

The Central Recruits' School, Anantapur, had 199 recruits at the beginning of the year and 428 recruits were received during the year. Altogether 343 recruits were passed out, against 327 in the previous year. The number on the rolls on the last day of the year was 218. There were 69 casualties against 66 in the previous year. Among the recruits received there were 7 ex-military men, 11 holders of Secondary School-leaving Certificate against 8, and 26 illiterates against 15 in the previous year.

The strength of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, at the beginning of the year was 196. Two hundred and eighty-eight recruits were received during the year and 297 passed out after completion of their training. There were 46 casualties, and the strength of the school on the last day of the year was 141. Five of these were directly recruited head constables, three from Rāmnād and two from Pudukkōttai. They were given a modified course of instruction similar to that of the sub-inspectors in the Provincial Police Training School at Vellore.

Conduct: Departmental punishments, excluding the award of blackmarks: Statement E, columns 10 to 13.

	Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1925.	1926.	1927.
For absence without leave	2·7	3·2	2·4
For offences other than absence without leave.	6·0	6·3	6·0
Total ...	* 8·7	*9·5	8·4

* Revised figures excluding the award of black marks.

5. The statistics in the margin show that there was a fall in the percentage of punishments for absence without leave from 3·2 in 1926 to 2·4, and for offences other than absence without leave from 6·3 to 6·0. According to recent orders, the award of black marks has been excluded from departmental punishments.

The proportion of black marks awarded during the year to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 21·8 per cent against 20·7 in the previous year.

The total number of punishments was high in Bellary (171), Chingleput (134) and Salem (130). The increase in certain districts was due to the tightening up of discipline and to stricter enforcement of duties, particularly in the matter of beats and guards. Malabar and the Nilgiris returned the lowest number of punishments (20).

Dismissals fell from 203 to 178. The largest number was in Cuddapah (14), Salem (12) and Tanjore (12). The number of persons dismissed for absence without leave was the same as in the previous year, viz., 20.

A sub-inspector was dismissed in East Gōdāvari district for receiving an illegal gratification. In Kurnool district a sub-inspector, who earned three severe reprimands in a year, was dismissed.

Appeals.

Appeals dealt with by the District Superintendents of Police numbered 20, those by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police 502, and those by the Inspector-General of Police 159, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 7,496 and 121 respectively. The percentage of cases in which the punishment awarded was cancelled or mitigated was 21·1 in the case of appeals to the District Superintendents of Police, 14·0 in the case of those to the Deputy Inspectors-General, and 3·8 in the case of those to the Inspector-General against 33·3, 16·3 and 9·3 respectively, in the previous year.

The number of appeals submitted to Government was 42. The order appealed against was confirmed in all cases except one, in which it was modified. Four appeals were preferred to the Government of India and all of them were withheld by the Local Government.

Judicial punishments: Statement E, columns 14 to 21.

There was a further decrease in the number of police officers convicted by criminal courts, 44 against 66 in 1926, and 82 in 1925. Of these, 26 were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and 18 for these committed in their private capacity. Convictions under the Police Act numbered 2 against 6, and those under section 223 of the Indian Penal Code, for negligently allowing prisoners to escape, were 16 against 14 in the previous year.

When investigating a case of burglary in Mutssumarri, the sub-inspector of Pratakota station in Kurnool district found fault with the village talaiyaris, whom he suspected of failure to patrol the village, and struck them. The talaiyaris lodged a complaint against the sub-inspector under sections 330 and 348, Indian Penal Code. The sub-inspector was acquitted on these charges but was found guilty under section 323, Indian Penal Code, and admonished. An acting head constable and a constable in collusion with the complainant in a buffalo theft case beat and wrongfully confined some Khonds in Nolaghat station of Ganjam district in order to extort confession. The two policemen and the complainant were charged under sections 330, 348 and 109, Indian Penal Code, convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

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

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

C.I.E.—Mr. F. Armitage, Inspector-General of Police (retired).

Rao Sahib.—M.R.Ry. A. Vittal Rao Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. P. Kanakarazu Pantulu Garu, Inspector of Police; M.R.Ry. E. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Inspector of Police; and M.R.Ry. V. Minakshisundaram Ayyar Avargal, Manager (retired), Office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

King's Police Medal.—Mr. F. Sayers, District Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police (bar to the medal); M.R.Ry. Kuvalavalli South Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. C. M. Biddayya Garu, Inspector of Police; and M.R.Ry. S. Duraiswami Pillai, sub-inspector of police (bar to the medal).

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

—		1926.		1927.	
		Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
			RS.		RS.
Rewards to the police ...	Madras City	420	5,124	409	4,857
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department ...	4,154	27,175	5,368	36,433
	Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation	76	810	201	1,261
	Total ...	4,650	33,109	5,973	42,551
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.	Madras City	91	904	128	1,346
	Districts including Criminal Investigation Department ...	3,028	19,756	3,006	24,685
	Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation	175	1,107	191	1,438
	Total ...	3,294	21,767	3,325	27,468

I am of opinion that in granting rewards far greater liberality is necessary than has obtained in the past, and that additional funds are required. I am thankful that my view in this respect has been accepted by Government, and that the amount sanctioned for the financial year 1927-28 was Rs. 42,800, an increase of Rs. 8,700 over the previous year. The grant for 1928-29 is

Rs. 42,000 and this figure will, no doubt, have to be increased by re-appropriation in the second half of the year. As special instructions have been given to District Superintendents of Police, with a view to stimulating and rewarding good work on the part of the village police, village officers and the regular police, and to encouraging every sign of help given by members of the public, I anticipate having to ask Government for an even greater allotment for the year 1929-30. The strength of the constabulary was, in the years 1924 and 1925, reduced to a level that has in many cases been proved too low, and it is therefore all the more necessary to stimulate a depleted force to do good work and to encourage on the part of the public a co-operation which is vital. There is every reason to believe that the money now being spent on rewards is well spent and is appreciated.

While sanctioning rewards aggregating Rs. 1,370 to certain police officers and private individuals for valuable services rendered by them in putting down a serious outbreak of grave crime by Chenchus in Kurnool district, Government noted with pleasure the excellent work done by Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bakshi Mustafa Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur. The Government also sanctioned the acceptance of a reward of Rs. 2,000 offered by the Spinning and Weaving Mills of Coimbatore district for good work done by the subordinate police of that district during the mill strikes. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, sanctioned a reward of Rs. 100 for the arrest of a postman of Bangalore City Post Office who absconded in 1920 after having misappropriated money orders and insured articles to the value of about Rs. 1,100. He was arrested at Beltangadi in South Kanara district while he was masquerading as a woman. Rewards to private individuals were generally in kind, the recipients, however, being given the choice between articles and money. In Crime No. 54 of 1927 of Yadiki station, Anantapur district, the complainant was a barber. While he was going to his village from Rayalacheruvu railway station he was attacked by five dacoits and in resisting them he used his razors with good result. The accused were convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. The barber was presented with a box of razors and other tools suited to his trade. A woman-complainant in East Godavari district showed unusual presence of mind when her house was broken into. Immediately after the thief entered the house, she quietly slipped out of the house, and fastened the door from outside. The thief was arrested. The woman was given a substantial reward. Free use was made of the system of granting certificates and letters of thanks to private individuals and village officers who helped the police. Recognition in that shape was often considered more fitting than monetary rewards. The system was well appreciated.

The number of police officers rewarded by promotion was five against three in the previous year.

Cost: Statement D, columns 16 to 18.

7. The total cost of the department for the year 1927-28, excluding the final accounts for March 1928, was Rs. 1,56,57,220 against Rs. 1,50,96,229 for the previous year, an increase of Rs. 5,60,991.

Housing the force.

8. The number of police officers below the rank of inspector for whom quarters existed at the end of the year was 96 sergeants, 439 sub-inspectors, 1,950 head constables and 14,538 constables, the percentage on the sanctioned strength being 63·6, 30·4, 62·9 and 64·3 respectively. Sub-inspectors are particularly badly off. Owing to the restricted grants for buildings, progress in providing quarters is slow. Houses, wherever available, were rented for those who were not provided with Government quarters. In the previous years, Government paid only a portion of the rent actually charged, leaving the occupants to pay the balance out of their own pockets. Government have since sanctioned the payment of the full rent actually charged.

Co-operative societies.

9. Co-operative societies, exclusively for the benefit of the police, were in existence in the City and in sixteen districts. The total number of members on the last day of the year was 7,043 and the amount of paid-up share capital Rs. 1,49,124, the corresponding figures for

the previous year being 5,548 and Rs. 1,19,027 respectively. In East Gōdāvari and Chittoor districts co-operative societies were newly formed during the year. The benefits of such societies, which rescue men from the hands of professional money lenders, are realized in all districts. In places such as Nellore town and Calicut, where there are public servants' co-operative societies in which the subordinate police have taken shares as they are working well, societies exclusively for the police have not been formed.

General Provident Fund.

One hundred and sixty-three members of office establishment, 234 inspectors, 118 sergeants, 840 sub-inspectors, 1,290 head constables and 6,680 constables subscribed to the General Provident Fund. The increase of about 60 per cent in the number of subscribers, especially among the lower ranks, is the effect of greater interest taken by officers in pointing out the advantages of subscribing to the fund.

Work of inspectors and sub-inspectors.

10. With regard to inspectors, I consider that we have a very large proportion of good material and that the work shown by them, especially when they are properly directed by their superior officers, is generally satisfactory. The sub-inspectors are a very uneven lot. While some of them are excellent workers, a considerable proportion fall below the requisite standard of efficiency, especially in regard to investigation and detection of crime.

Armed Reserves.

11. The Armed Reserves were maintained in an efficient condition, except that the Emergency Forces were often not up to strength owing to the number of men absent on escort. Undesirable men and natives of the headquarters town in the Reserves were weeded out as good men came from the school. In Guntūr district arrangements were made with the District Medical Officer to train the Reserve in First-Aid. A portion of the Reserve underwent this course during the year. Platoon drill, which was tried for over a year in the Reserve at Coimbatore, was given up, but I think it can be worked successfully. An ambulance team drawn from the Kurnool Reserve came first in the All-India St. John Ambulance Competition held in Ajmer in January. The bicycle sections of the District Reserves are working satisfactorily.

Special Police: *Malabar Special Police.*

12. For reasons of discipline, the first Assistant Commandant was designated Adjutant and Assistant Commandant.

Mr. Colebrook was Adjutant and Assistant Commandant up to 27th March, when he went on leave handing over charge to Mr. Bailey, who was Adjutant and Assistant Commandant for the rest of the year. There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the force during the year. The actual strength on the last day of the year was 8 subadars, 24 jamadars, 6 havildar-majors, 27 havildars, 35 naiks and 653 constables. Sixty-five men were enlisted during the year. Only two ex-military men presented themselves for enlistment, and they were below the standard. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting suitable men. In the original advertisements the height required was 5′ 7″. This might have deterred some would-be applicants. The average height of the 65 men taken on was only 5′ 6″. Casualties during the year numbered 75 against 44 in the previous year. Seventeen men were invalided against one in the previous year. The increase was due to a determined effort to get rid of men who were unable to shoot on account of bad sight. Resignations numbered 32. Of these, thirteen were men enlisted at the end of the previous year. Of five men prosecuted under the Police Act, four were awarded imprisonment and the case against the remaining one was pending at the end of the year. Punishments numbered 236 (45 for absence without leave and 191 for other offences) against 48 (27 for absence without leave and 21 for other offences) in the previous year. The daily average number of men absent from duty due to sickness was 93·7 against 86·6 in the previous year. The high average was due to (1) an epidemic of influenza, (2) the rapid spread of malaria and (3) a determined move to cure old venereal disease patients in order to raise the general standard of physical fitness in the battalion.

Free and full course of neo-salvarsan injections was given to men suffering from syphilis. This treatment raised the standard of general fitness. To prevent the infection of companies, men were examined every six months for dysentery.

Great attention was paid to the systematic training of the force, and its efficiency was considerably increased. It was inspected twice by military officers.

There has been an improvement in the care and working of the wireless installations. During the year the sets were overhauled by an engineer of the Indian Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay, and they are now working fairly well.

Two new lorries were purchased during the year in place of the old ones, which were sold. The new lorries are giving satisfaction.

Parties were taken on sentry duty to Ootacamund in August on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. The men performed their arduous duties well, and His Excellency was much impressed with the general smartness and deportment of the men.

East Coast Special Police.

The late Mr. Peterson was in charge of the force till 7th September, when he was shot by the assistant armourer under tragic circumstances. From 14th September Mr. Forbes held charge of the force 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, 4 havildar-majors, 9 havildars, 14 naiks and 210 constables. Casualties numbered 78 against 31 in the previous year. Desertions and resignations occurred chiefly amongst the men recruited in the previous year. Men who were found unfit for service in the special force were discharged. Recruitment was held in abeyance as the future of the force was uncertain. The training was advanced on the lines adopted in the army. The force was inspected twice by a military officer. The abolition of this force has since been ordered by Government.

Village Police.

13. Efforts made to secure the co-operation of village officers met, as usual, with varying success. Superior officers spared no pains in interviewing village officers and instructing them in their duties. The village police reported crime satisfactorily, but their watching of criminals and patrolling of villages were unsatisfactory. There was no insistence by the Revenue authorities on the village police doing their police duties. It is incumbent upon their immediate superiors to insist upon their performing properly and promptly those police duties which the law has delegated to them. The village magistrates have many responsibilities which take up their time and much of the information which they are expected to supply without reference from the police, had to be ascertained by police enquiries. Specific instances of good work by village officers, however, received due recognition. During the year under report, 642 village officers, including talaiyaris, were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 5,659 against 452 officers and Rs. 3,722 in the preceding year. The increase is satisfactory, but I think that still greater liberality in rewards to village magistrates and village police is called for. No reward was granted by the District Magistrates. Specific instances of neglect of duty by village officers were reported to the Revenue authorities to be suitably dealt with. The number of village officers and talaiyaris punished at the instance of the police during the year was 597 and 160 against 573 and 242 respectively in the previous year.

Ghat talaiyaris.

14. The number of ghat talaiyaris employed at the end of the year was 305, same as in the previous year. Their work was reported to be satisfactory. Their presence has an effect in preventing crimes on highways and rendering roads more safe. In Kurnool district, 29 Chenchus are working as ghat talaiyaris.

Police talaiyaris.

The police talaiyari scheme sanctioned tentatively in G.O. No. 753, Judicial, dated 28th December 1925, is reported to offer no advantage practically. The abolition of the scheme has since been ordered by Government.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year.

15. As in the previous year, the monsoon was inadequate. The south-west monsoon gave a fair amount of rain till the middle of August, and the north-east monsoon began late in the year and ended abruptly in the middle of November. The scarcity in Guntūr was such that in a portion of the district the collection of cess was temporarily suspended. A cyclone crossed the East Coast at the end of the year and affected Nellore severely, and Guntūr and Cuddapah districts less so. The poorness of the monsoon and the consequent unemployment gave an impetus to emigration to Ceylon and other foreign countries. The prices of staple food grains were high as is shown in the following comparative statement, and there was an increase of crime under all heads :—

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (true cases).
	Rice	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1923	6·0	10·4	9·8	32,955
1924	5·2	8·5	9·0	36,410
1925	5·2	9·4	8·8	33,476
1926	5·6	9·7	10·0	30,631
1927	5·4	8·5	9·1	31,580

Total cognizable crime.

16. The number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code increased from 46,860 to 48,183, i.e., by 2·8 per cent. The following fifteen districts contributed to the increase :—Madura (3,528), East Gōdāvari (2,672), Salem (2,228), Trichinopoly (2,085), Chingleput (1,997), Guntūr (1,993), North Arcot (1,925), West Gōdāvari (1,796), Ganjām (1,552), Kurnool (1,384), Cuddapah (1,343), Chittoor (1,271), Anantapur (1,237), Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly (966) and Government Railway Police, Madras (885).

Offences under special and local laws decreased from 17,940 to 17,412 (by 528, or 5·7 per cent), and nuisances rose from 103,979 to 109,895 (by 5,916, or 2·9 per cent).

Serious offences against person and property.

17. Serious offences against person and property numbered 18,236 against 17,521 in the previous year, the ratio to the population being one case to every 2,321 persons against one case to every 2,415 persons. The proportion was highest in Madras City, Kurnool and Madura as is shown in the map prefixed to this report.

Grave crime.

18. The statement given below shows the number of true cases of grave crime reported during the last three years. There was an increase in grave crime from 30,631 cases to 31,580, or 3·1 per cent. The increase, which occurred under all heads, was shared by sixteen districts, while the remaining districts showed a decrease. Crime in the Ceded Districts showed an increase by 13·9 per cent. The increase in crime was largely due to seasonal conditions.

Several cases of grave crime in Kurnool district were due to out-of-view Chenchus. Organized operations were carried on for over six months in the Nallamalais with the result that seven Chenchus were captured and two shot dead. A gang of five was still at large at the end of the year and efforts were being taken to arrest them.

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1927. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder, 302, 303, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.			Robbery, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.			Housebreaking, 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460, I.P.C.			Theft ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Cattle theft, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Total.			Districts
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1925.	1926.	1927.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Madras City ...	6	9	7	...	...	1	10	7	9	431	375	326	1,635	1,603	1,462	16	6	15	2,098	2,000	1,820	Madras City.
Ganjām ...	24	18	25	4	3	2	9	7	12	214	232	191	564	556	557	44	80	60	859	896	847	Ganjām.
Vizagapatam ...	19	17	22	3	1	1	16	17	13	268	292	270	687	653	603	48	76	68	1,041	1,056	977	Vizagapatam.
Jeypore	14	9	13	2	4	3	5	20	6	248	313	251	289	350	285	50	52	38	608	748	596	Jeypore.
East Gōdāvari ...	30	23	35	8	3	5	27	13	31	351	362	352	1,104	1,058	1,154	76	107	96	1,686	1,606	1,703	East Gōdāvari.
West Gōdāvari ...	14	12	9	...	6	5	12	14	22	277	229	280	641	670	739	56	97	111	1,000	1,028	1,166	West Gōdāvari.
Kistna ...	21	21	9	6	8	...	14	11	15	476	340	309	720	636	610	67	80	77	1,304	1,091	1,020	Kistna.
Guntur ...	44	32	30	10	9	17	29	30	40	316	282	315	547	568	715	71	65	112	1,017	986	1,229	Guntūr.
Nellore ...	24	29	35	20	11	8	49	34	24	358	268	297	557	468	483	82	100	137	1,090	910	984	Nellore.
Kurnool ...	34	42	58	20	12	14	30	25	29	288	290	288	295	260	342	50	43	72	717	678	803	Kurnool.
Bellary ..	24	30	33	8	5	14	12	16	21	168	153	178	185	236	225	48	51	44	445	491	515	Bellary.
Anantapur ...	27	34	39	33	7	11	34	24	23	355	251	291	329	306	303	118	91	152	896	713	809	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ...	54	50	52	12	8	6	14	10	21	221	219	283	271	306	330	63	50	58	635	643	750	Cuddapah.
Chittoor ...	14	19	27	2	3	7	24	13	16	268	258	317	346	311	385	110	100	85	764	699	837	Chittoor.
North Arcot ...	23	23	19	2	4	6	23	19	24	452	354	468	720	583	615	205	122	137	1,425	1,105	1,269	North Arcot.
Chingleput ...	8	17	18	6	1	3	10	8	10	473	358	441	815	680	759	142	85	153	1,454	1,149	1,384	Chingleput.
Salem	93	71	60	20	14	14	40	25	36	344	285	273	682	671	673	318	261	297	1,497	1,327	1,353	Salem.
Madura ...	83	81	80	26	21	39	45	52	79	535	426	531	941	890	1,056	451	478	517	2,081	1,858	2,302	Madura.
Rāmnād ...	44	53	57	18	20	17	44	20	51	318	270	258	348	343	345	141	101	126	913	816	854	Rāmnād.
Tinnevelly ...	67	37	44	25	33	23	80	64	70	413	405	364	628	688	604	187	127	135	1,390	1,254	1,240	Tinnevelly.
Coimbatore ...	131	131	135	32	15	14	49	34	22	338	304	254	581	584	527	447	489	454	1,578	1,507	1,401	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris ...	3	3	5	...	...	1	1	2	...	57	65	34	116	167	103	2	5	6	179	242	149	The Nilgiris.
Malappuram ...	11	6	9	3	1	1	11	8	4	116	99	89	150	104	125	82	71	37	373	289	265	Malappuram.
Malabar ...	25	31	30	4	5	2	16	23	26	303	244	191	612	473	435	100	60	58	1,060	836	742	Malabar.
South Kanara ...	26	25	32	9	14	13	15	11	14	138	134	88	371	403	296	16	19	23	575	606	466	South Kanara.
South Arcot ...	12	13	20	9	12	14	21	27	23	493	418	359	1,100	1,119	983	259	207	272	1,891	1,796	1,701	South Arcot.
Tanjore ...	13	26	30	13	7	1	39	14	36	686	488	438	919	598	546	196	180	185	1,871	1,313	1,236	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly ...	85	81	34	19	28	25	33	38	50	301	342	347	674	755	718	239	261	250	1,301	1,455	1,435	Trichinopoly.
Railway Police, Madras.	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	14	7	14	688	623	815	...	..	...	705	633	832	Railway Police, Madras.
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	1	..	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	16	14	23	1,001	852	871	..	...	1	1,020	870	895	Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total ...	915	893	967	819	250	268	716	602	730	9,236	8,072	8,170	18,696	17,460	17,659	3,684	3,354	3,786	33,476	30,631	31,580	... Total.

Gangs of out-of-view Irulars were responsible for several cases of burglary in South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts. In one case, in Trichinopoly district, they climbed the outer wall of a temple, broke open the doors and took away property worth about Rs. 1,050. The police organized raiding parties, and secured the arrest of a number of them. They were all convicted, and the gang was broken up.

One Karuttaswami Servai, otherwise known as Devakottai Servaigar, in Rāmnād district was harbouring a gang. He levied *tappu cooly* for delivery of stolen goods. He also sat in judgment over Chetti disputes and imposed *kaval* fees on the inhabitants by putting them in fear of thefts. Though he had been a registered suspect for several years, yet he successfully carried on his nefarious activities until the police ran him in under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, in the year under report. His conviction this year put a check on the *kaval* system in that locality.

Murder.

19. The number of murder cases reported during the year was 967, an increase of 74 cases over the previous year. The largest number was in Coimbatore 135 against 131, Madura 80 against 81 and Salem 60 against 71. Eleven cases were reported direct to magistrates, and the remaining 956 to the police. The motives for murder are classified by the District Superintendents of Police as under :—

Sexual matters	237
Family dispute	211
Faction	107
Robbery	61
Other causes	351
Total ...	967

The murderers committed suicide in 83 cases against 87 in the previous year.

On 7th September, owing to an imaginary grievance over his promotion, the assistant armourer of the East Coast Special Police took a bayonet and stabbed to death the havildar-armourer. Shortly afterwards he ran to the office with a rifle with fixed bayonet and shot Mr. Peterson and then shot himself. Mr. Peterson died the following day in hospital.

A constable in Salem district was shot dead on 18th May while trying to capture a desperate and notorious bad character who was wanted for a number of murders and thefts. The widow of the deceased was granted an extraordinary family pension of Rs. 8–8–0 per mensem.

A constable in Anantapur district, while in the discharge of public duty, was mauled by a panther with the result that he lost the use of his right hand. As he was incapacitated from earning a living, he was granted an extraordinary wound pension of Rs. 3–6–0 per mensem.

An informant in Tinnevelly district died as a result of the injuries intentionally inflicted on him by certain criminals against whom he helped the police. His widow was granted an extraordinary family pension of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Infanticide.

20. An Adi-Dravida widow in South Arcot district being unable to support herself and her two children, a boy aged about seven years and a girl aged about ten years, pushed both into a well, intending to commit suicide afterwards. At the last moment she lost courage and ran away to a distant village. The boy died, but the girl managed to escape. On information given by her, the body of the boy was recovered. The woman was subsequently arrested and sentenced to transportation for life, mainly on the testimony of the girl. In September 1926, a woman in Anantapur district, owing to family dissensions, threw her two legitimate children into a well outside her village and absconded. The woman was traced during the year and charged. As she was pregnant at the time she was sentenced to transportation for life. A woman in Coimbatore district, out of spite and after quarrelling with her husband, strangled two of her infants and set fire to the house. She attempted suicide but was unsuccessful. The case was thrown out by the Sessions Judge on technical grounds, but the High Court was moved and a re-trial was ordered.

Disturbances.

21. In August there was a strike in the Spinning and Weaving Mills at Coimbatore. Three weavers assaulted a member of the staff. They were suspended and on the management taking steps to replace them, as a protest, the other employees of the mills struck work. The news of the trouble reached the Mall and Kaleeswarar Mills the workers of which also ceased work in sympathy. All the strikers, about 5,000 in number, refused to leave the premises. There were frequent meetings and processions and some rowdyism and stone-throwing. The skilful action of the police and the magistracy in effecting the ejectment of the employees averted what appeared likely to develop into a rather serious situation. After prolonged negotiations the strike ended in September.

In Tamarasseri, Malabar district, a band of about thirty Valluvas attacked a police party that had gone there to arrest a warrantee. In the meleé two Mappillas, who volunteered to assist the police, were killed. The policemen and the Mappillas displayed considerable courage. Steps are being taken to compensate the families of the deceased.

The members of a fanatical religious mutt at Bijinivēmula in Koilkuntla circle of Kurnool district, enraged at the arrest of two of its members by the police on 5th July, proceeded armed with spears, swords, axes and other deadly weapons to the police station at Koilkuntla in a body and demanded the release of the two arrested persons. The head constable, No. 4, Kamal Beg, who was the senior officer then present, collected his men, distributed arms and ammunition to them, and hastened to the front of the station to defend it. The mob was ordered to disperse, but the fanatics, about fifty in number, continued their attack. Fire was opened on them and seven were killed and twelve wounded. The police charged 26 persons, including the leader, of whom one died in hospital before trial and the remaining 25 were convicted. The conviction was upheld on appeal. Government have held that the defence of the public peace justified the firing and that the action of the police was commendable.

Social and communal movements.

22. On the occasion of the village Devara festival on 27th April in Kotakandukuru village of Koilkuntla circle, the Malas, who objected to the Chindu dance organized by the Kapus and Madigas, offered obstruction to the procession. The performance had usually been prohibited under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, but this year in pursuance of civil decrees, the Joint Magistrate allowed the dance without songs. A party of Reserve Police was sent to see that no obstruction was caused. As it was found impracticable to enforce the passing of the procession through the Mala streets without loss of life the attempt was abandoned. Twenty-one of the rioters were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. When it was again proposed to repeat the dance, the Joint Magistrate prohibited it. The High Court, in revision, also declined to interfere with the order of the Joint Magistrate.

The Hindu-Muslim tension in Nellore continued during the year. Early in the year it was found necessary to take action under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. A strained feeling was evident on several occasions of communal festivity, but no untoward incident occurred until the Dasara in October, when, in spite of orders issued under the Police Act, a Hindu procession was hastily organized without notice to the authorities. Fortunately the police and the magistrate interfered. The arrest of three leaders and the firm action taken by the police averted what for a time seemed likely to develop into a serious situation. The havoc and misery caused by the cyclone early in November seem to have had, for the time being, some effect in relaxing the tension.

Dacoity.

23. Dacoities numbered 268 against 250, an increase of 7·2 per cent. The largest number of cases occurred in Madura 39 against 21, Trichinopoly 26 against 28 and Tinnevelly 23 against 33. The fall was most noticeable in Kistna and Tanjore. Of the above 268 cases, 215

were reported to the police and the remaining 53 to the magistrates direct, 124 were field dacoities, 63 highway dacoities and 81 house dacoities.

A gang of Maravars and Pallars of Mudukulattur circle in Rāmnād district organized a house dacoity and entered forcibly the house of one Uddandia Pillai, a money-lender. The sub-inspector of Sikkal got timely intimation and went to the scene with a few men. The accused pelted stones and caused injuries to the police, who had to open fire on the dacoits. The gang was dispersed. Four of the dacoits were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Robbery.

24. Robberies increased from 602 to 730, an increase of 21·3 per cent. The most noticeable increase was in Madura (79 against 52) and Rāmnād (51 against 29), while in Jeypore the cases fell from 20 to 6. Of the above 730 cases, 620 were reported to the police, and the remaining 110 to the magistrates direct, 172 were highway robberies, 317 field robberies and 241 house robberies.

A head constable and two constables of Pileru station in Chittoor district, while returning from investigation duty, were attacked by ten robbers and were robbed of their musket and clothing. The musket was subsequently recovered near the scene of occurrence. The case remained undetected at the end of the year.

Two constables of the Payalakuntla outpost in Cuddapah district, who were on high-road patrol duty, attacked a bandy-man and, threatening him with their musket, made him deliver two pieces of gold worth about Rs. 35. The case was reported as undetectable for want of evidence, but the constables were dismissed.

Mail robbery.

There were three cases of mail robbery during the year. One of them was in Kurnool district. On 11th January, on the Dhone-Gooty High Road between Pyāpalli and Yenugamarri, currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,385 were lost. Notes to the value of Rs. 1,350 were recovered, but the accused, a Boya, was acquitted. The second case was in Cuddapah district where, on 26th April at 1-30 p.m. at the 13th mile from Cuddapah on the Badvel Road, the postal runner carrying two mail bags was attacked by a gang of local bad characters armed with sticks. To prevent identification they had their faces smeared with charcoal and their mouths covered with white cloths. Investigation showed that they were Malas of Tippayapalle who have since been registered as suspects. The case was treated as undetectable. The third was in Tanjore district in which the village mail runner from Mimisal to Tiruppunavāsal on the road to Rāmēswaram was waylaid and robbed of the mail bag between 3 and 4 p.m. on 3rd February. The accused was caught with the bag with the seals intact. He was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Housebreaking.

25. There was an increase of 98 cases of housebreaking, 8,170 against 8,072, or 1·2 per cent. The largest increase was in North Arcot 468 against 354, and Madura 531 against 426. The average amount of property lost per case of housebreaking was Rs. 116 against Rs. 131 in 1926 and Rs. 123 in 1925.

A number of burglaries were committed by means of holes made with augers by batches of Vaduvarpatti Koravars in Madura and in the neighbouring districts. The offenders were all bound over and sent to jail for failure to furnish security. In Madura town a gang of burglars consisting of Sourashtras, Pillais and Kothans was active. Their *modus operandi* was to bend and remove the window bars and so effect entrance. Some of the gang including the leader were arrested and convicted. They had their receivers in Jaffna, Rāmnād and Madras. Since their conviction no offences of this kind have occurred.

Theft.

26. Thefts increased from 17,460 to 17,659, by 1·1 per cent. They were most numerous in Madras City 1,462 against 1,603, East Gōdāvari 1,154 against 1,098 and Madura 1,056 against 890.

Cattle theft.

27. Cattle thefts increased from 3,354 to 3,786 by 12·9 per cent. The offence was most prevalent in Madura (517), Coimbatore (454) and Salem (297). In Madura district, several cases were registered by the police *suo motu* though the complainants, on account of the existence of the system of *tuppu cooly*, were unwilling to lay information before the police. It is hoped that the bifurcation of the police district, which is being considered by Government, will enable the police more effectively to check the system of clue hire.

Cattle poisoning.

Thirty-eight cases of cattle poisoning were reported against 24, and 13 persons were convicted against 8 in the previous year.

Counterfeiting coins and currency notes.

28. True cases of offences against coinage numbered 30 against 26, and those against currency notes numbered 61 against 95. Of the former, 15 cases ended in conviction against 16, and of the latter, 6 against 16.

An Asari gang of coiners was active in Avanashi and Palladam taluks of Coimbatore district. One of the members was caught while passing a counterfeit coin. Through him the whole gang was traced. After a simultaneous search of all their houses during which implements, moulds and coins were seized, all were arrested. The case ended in conviction.

A blacksmith, who was travelling without a ticket, was found at Quilon to be in possession of a die for counterfeiting two-anna nickel coins. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly.

Other cases of interest.

29. When a passenger train was standing at Tiruvarur railway station in Tanjore district, a young boy, pretending to admire a finger ring worn by a fellow passenger, suddenly snatched it, threw it into his mouth and swallowed it. The local medical officer sent the accused to the General Hospital, Madras, where after X-ray examination the ring was recovered. The accused was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

In Chattrappatti station limits of Palni circle, a man posing as a sadhu was arrested with 102 sovereigns and some jewels. Police investigation disclosed that he had obtained the property by deceit. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

One N. S. Duraiswami Ayyar of Krishnankōyil in Travancore State made a habit of producing bogus testimonials of previous service in various capacities in the Engineering Department and obtained appointments for short periods. He had secured the post of water works supervisor in Dindigul Municipality where he was found out. He was put up before the Sub-Magistrate, Dindigul, who convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Justifiable homicide.

30. The number of deaths treated as justifiable homicide was 28, of which 11 were caused by the police in the exercise of their duties and the remaining 17 were by private individuals in the exercise of their right of private defence. In a case of Bapatla station in Guntūr district, a man was charged under section 304, Indian Penal Code, for having killed a sadhu under whom he was a disciple. The magistrate, who tried the case, held that the accused exercised his right of private defence as evidence showed that the sadhu attempted to kill the accused for a sacrifice. The remaining cases do not call for special notice.

Accidental deaths.

31. Accidental deaths disclosing culpable negligence numbered 54. Thirty-three persons were prosecuted, of whom eleven were convicted, thirteen were discharged while nine were pending trial at the end of the year.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Crime—how dealt with: Statement A, Part I.

32. The statistics for detection over the whole Presidency show a result which is practically the same as in the previous year. Omitting nuisances and cases in which investigation was refused, the percentage of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code which ended in conviction to those disposed of during the year was 35·9 against 35·3. Twenty districts, including Madras City, showed better results, the most marked increase being in Malappuram, by 6·5 per cent, next Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly, by 5·0 per cent. In nine districts the percentage of detection declined, the decline in North Arcot, by 6·4 per cent, and in South Kanara, by 6·3 per cent, being the most noticeable. Efforts have been made to make investigations more systematic and successful by inducing better co-operation between stations and districts. The check over registered bad characters has been made more efficient by encouraging village magistrates to report promptly the advent of all strangers and by a generous use of rewards and special rewards. There was no noteworthy change in the figures of detection for the various classes of crime except in the case of robbery in which there was a deterioration of 5·5 per cent.

The district detective staff sanctioned tentatively in G.O. No. 584, Press, Judicial, dated 7th September 1926, for the districts of Salem and Anantapur, though still in its infancy, has put in a year of useful work. In Salem it is reported to have been instrumental in reducing the number of housebreakings in the district and to have conducted a prolonged and successful enquiry into a connected series of cases, reported and unreported, in surrounding districts. There is room for further progress in the direction of classification of criminals and systematic investigation of gang and organized crime by this staff.

Cases in which investigation was refused, section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code: Statement A-I, columns 5 and 6.

Out of a total of 45,471 cases under classes I to V, reported to the police, investigation was refused in 3,657 cases or 8·0 per cent against 6·5 per cent in 1926 and 6·8 per cent in 1925. During the year, I drew the attention of all district police officers to the proper use and scope of section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, and the matter was discussed at the annual Police Conference at Vellore during the Police Week. There has been an improvement already and I hope that freer use of the section will be made during the current year.

Cases referred by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.

The number of cases referred to the police by magistrates under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code was very high in Salem (90), Coimbatore (86), South Arcot (73), Vizagapatam (69) and Tanjore (63). Instances in which cases were improperly referred were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned, and they issued instructions to the subordinate magistracy. There has been marked improvement in Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, Rāmnād and Madura, and on the whole there has been an improvement, 984 cases being so dealt with against 1,126 in the previous year.

Attendance at sessions.

The number of sessions held in the mufassal was 335 against 346. Of these, 42 were attended by the District Superintendents of Police and 132 by subdivisional officers, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 46 and 153 respectively. In Madras City all the four sessions held in the year were attended by the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners as usual.

Property lost and recovered.

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.	1925.			1926.			1927.			Remarks.	District.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.		
	RS.	RS		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.			
Madras City ...	1,86,337	57,512	30·8	1,68,327	67,044	39·8	1,45,449	52,735	36·3	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 42,576.	Madras City.
Ganjām	37,993	5,964	15·7	45,490	12,503	27·5	35,397	7,150	20·2		Ganjām.
Vizagapatam ...	1,08,611	13,392	12·3	1,09,896	15,342	14·0	53,057	9,916	18·7		Vizagapatam.
Jeypore	17,942	6,843	38·1	23,079	5,955	25·8	19,157	6,837	35·7		Jeypore.
East Gōdāvari ...	1,03,152	25,236	24·5	1,22,145	39,249	32·1	85,990	14,258	16·6		East Gōdāvari.
West Gōdāvari ...	72,335	13,161	18·2	81,182	13,213	16·3	1,08,769	10,109	9·3		West Gōdāvari.
Kistna	89,982	17,619	19·6	98,819	31,251	31·6	88,352	27,469	31·1		Kistna.
Guntur	67,547	15,897	23·5	78,022	21,859	28·0	65,832	17,781	27·0		Guntur.
Nellore	97,633	16,376	16·8	65,790	10,985	16·7	72,278	14,989	20·8		Nellore.
Kurnool	84,508	13,263	20·6	63,578	11,903	18·7	51,176	10,699	20·9		Kurnool.
Bellary	63,408	15,111	23·8	41,247	11,086	26·9	55,959	14,451	25·8		Bellary.
Anantapur ...	56,993	8,709	15·3	51,886	7,065	13·6	52,363	14,295	27·3		Anantapur.
Cuddapah ...	50,687	9,831	19·4	66,822	13,846	20·9	49,009	10,731	21·9		Cuddapah.
Chittoor	43,326	8,563	19·8	49,652	11,176	22·5	54,356	8,971	16·5		Chittoor.
North Arcot ...	62,638	18,175	29·0	27,493	20,119	73·2	76,517	23,259	30·6		North Arcot.
Chingleput ...	83,721	15,517	18·5	68,649	9,300	13·5	62,963	11,197	17·8		Chingleput.
Salem	64,206	17,391	27·1	64,466	20,197	31·3	63,059	22,362	35·3		Salem.
Madura	1,53,368	22,605	14·7	87,724	12,315	14·0	1,27,813	24,027	18·8		Madura.
Rāmnād	80,206	22,763	28·4	1,12,666	31,297	27·8	1,01,978	27,773	27·2		Rāmnād.
Tinnevelly ...	94,763	10,715	11·3	1,01,242	20,027	19·8	66,347	10,102	15·2		Tinnevelly.
Coimbatore ...	96,786	29,757	30·7	1,04,889	27,571	26·3	72,422	25,817	35·6		Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris ...	39,183	11,799	30·1	20,120	7,712	38·3	19,146	3,144	16·4		The Nilgiris.
Malappuram ...	9,383	3,737	39·8	10,221	2,953	28·9	7,037	2,630	37·4		Malappuram.
Malabar ...	46,805	10,922	23·8	52,358	14,034	26·8	40,047	9,453	23·6		Malabar.
South Kanara ...	40,643	16,360	40·3	37,128	16,203	43·6	27,586	11,672	42·3		South Kanara.
South Arcot ...	88,474	19,291	21·8	90,935	23,373	25·7	81,068	27,449	33·9		South Arcot.
Tanjore	1,33,159	26,553	19·9	1,08,091	30,837	28·6	1,06,326	28,587	26·8		Tanjore.
Trichinopoly ...	81,181	20,207	25·0	87,111	15,946	18·3	64,938	25,074	38·6		Trichinopoly.
Railway Police, Madras.	33,408	11,112	33·3	46,612	19,292	41·4	43,866	12,530	28·6		Railway Police, Madras.
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	48,229	16,018	33·2	37,411	11,733	31·4	53,599	20,027	37·4		Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total ...	22,07,107	5,00,492	22·7	21,52,261	5,55,375	25·8	19,51,449	5,05,293	25·9		Total.

Prosecutions: Statement A-I, columns 11 and 18.

34. Cases under classes I to V of Statement A, which were decided by courts, numbered 15,296 against 14,928, an increase of 368 cases. Of these, 11,428 or 74·7 per cent ended in conviction against 75·2 in the previous year. As before, Coimbatore (1,136), Madura (1,068), Madras City (845), South Arcot (749), Tinnevelly (733) and Chingleput (707) contributed the large number of cases decided.

Statement A-II, columns 8 to 10.

In these cases, 30,801 persons were tried against 29,775, and of them 16,950 or 55·0 per cent were convicted against 55·5 in the previous year.

Prosecuting staff.

The prosecuting staff in Madras City prosecuted 2,961 cases against 2,205, of which 82·5 per cent against 80·5 per cent ended in conviction. In the mufassal, the prosecuting staff prosecuted 10,261 cases against 9,143, of which 71·1 per cent against 71·5 per cent ended in conviction. The number of appeals that were opposed was 1,252 against 934 and the percentage of success attained was 75·0 against 73·0 in the previous year.

The system of setting apart special days exclusively for the trial of police cases has been in force in all districts except Jeypore, West Gōdāvari, Kurnool, the Nilgiris, South Kanara, Malabar and Malappuram, and is reported to work satisfactorily. Its success depends upon local circumstances such as the number of courts, the area of the courts' jurisdiction and the facilities for communication. It was introduced in Madura district during the year. It was tried in Coimbatore district and found convenient only so far as stationary sub-magistrates were concerned and hence it was not further extended.

Escapes.

35. Escapes from police custody numbered 91 against 84 in the previous year. Sixteen of these were from sub-jails and two from police lock-ups. Of the persons who escaped during the year, 66 were recaptured, and of those who had escaped in the previous years, 10 were recaptured. In 26 cases the police were held to be free from blame, and in the remainder, 48 police officers were dealt with departmentally and 17 were prosecuted, 13 being convicted and 3 acquitted. Three police officers, who were responsible for escapes in previous years, were also convicted.

Prosecutions for false complaints.

36. The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false was 3,701, against 3,456 in the previous year. The number was high in Madura (253), Tanjore (236), Salem (226), Coimbatore (213), Trichinopoly (203) and Tinnevelly (202). Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 172 cases, 26 with the sanction of magistrates and 146 on the initiative of the police, and 69 persons were convicted.

Cases found false after trial.

Out of 146,132 cases prosecuted by the police, 73, or 0·05 per cent, were declared false after trial or enquiry. No case was declared false in Jeypore, East Gōdāvari, Kurnool, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malappuram, Malabar, South Arcot and Government Railway Police, Madras. Compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was awarded in 25 cases.

Prevention: *Habitual criminals.*

37. The statement on page 17 shows the number of habitual criminals under police surveillance.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1927.

Class of persons.	1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		12 (a)		13	
		*Number at large on 31st December 1926, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.		Number brought under surveillance during the year.						Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the register during the year.										Of those included in columns 2 to 5 number in jail on 31st December 1927.		Number at large on 31st December 1927.		Of the number shown in column 12 number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.	
				On account of arrivals from outside the district.		By release from jails.		By fresh registration.		By reason of death.		By reason of old age or infirmity.		On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.									
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Known depredators ...	...	6,025	58	459	16	1,287	4	1,533	9	120	...	221	...	1,052	6	418	1	436	13	1,548	14	5,699	53	630	6	1,003	...
Receivers of stolen goods ...	...	159	14	4	1	3	...	131	6	4	...	5	...	68	12	8	1	11	...	12	...	199	8	2	...	3	...
Suspected persons ...	...	5,476	34	227	1	215	1	3,149	18	62	...	220	...	2,124	23	278	1	515	1	292	1	5,576	28	447	1	231	...
Total ...	...	11,740	106	720	18	1,505	5	4,813	33	186	...	446	...	3,254	41	704	3	962	14	1,852	15	11,474	89	1,379	7	1,237	...

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1926 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

Old offenders.

The number of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, and the number ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, were 1,833 and 607 respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,894 and 471. The number of persons prosecuted for failure to notify residence was 266, of whom 212 were convicted.

Criminal Tribes Act.

The revision of the statutory rules having been completed, the task of extending sections 3 and 10 of the Act to communities not hitherto registered has been taken up. The following were the tribes proclaimed :—

Adi-Dravida (Chingleput district),

Audiniya Dombs (Jeypore district),

Boyas (Pedda) (Cuddapah district),

Korachas (Dabbala) (Anantapur district),

Malas (Chittoor district),

Malas (Jamullapalli) (Kurnool district),

Oddars (North Arcot district),

Peddati Gollas (Anantapur district),

Picharis (Bellary district),

Sugalis (Kurnool district),

Telungapatti Chettis (Trichinopoly district),

Yadas (Cuddapah district), and

Yenadis (Nellore district).

Section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act was applied to Donga Yerakalas of Bellary district who were notified under section 3 of the Act in the year 1913.

Under section 11 of the Act the movements of Telaga Pamulas were restricted to the plains of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari districts, and they were thus prevented from entering the Agency tracts.

Fresh registrations under the Act numbered 2,416, while 5,580 were removed from the registers for good conduct or other causes. The total number of persons at the end of the year, excluding the Kallars of Tanjore and including persons confined in settlements, who had been brought under the Act, was 37,044, i.e., 31,460 males and 5,584 females, of whom 1,119,—1,014 males and 105 females —were out of view. The number of persons convicted under the Act was 2,277, against 2,477 in the previous year, the number convicted under section 24 being 116 against 71. Fourteen persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 23 of the Act against 16 in the previous year.

In cases in which the criminal tribe members were found to be leading honest lives or were too old or too weak to commit crime, the restrictions imposed under section 10 (1) (*a*) were relaxed and, so far as can be seen, this discretion has been wisely exercised and has not resulted in an increase in crime. Detailed instructions were issued explaining the rules calculated to maintain an effective check over the registered members. I pointed out to the District Superintendents of Police that in the case of very dangerous criminal tribe members, the District Magistrate might pass orders requiring those members to report at intervals more frequent than once a week, and in many districts District Magistrates have done so. Possibly, owing to the exercise of this discretion in fixing the intervals of reporting, the revised rules do not seem to have had on crime the adverse effect that might have been anticipated. The communal panchayat system is reported to be working well among the Dandasis and Panoes of Ganjām district and among the Sugalis of Anantapur district, and attempts are being made to introduce it among other tribes which show a tendency to reform from within.

Criminal settlements.

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)	662	588	731	60	51	43
Sitanagaram (Do.)	325	298	372	31	37	...
Kāvali including Allur and Bitragunta (Nellore).	304	264	521	57	24	28
Kāvali Reformatory (Nellore)	189	138	107	2	...	...
Siddhapuram (Kurnool)	58	58	66	1	3	5
Pammal (Chingleput)	69	87	107	...	...	...
Aziznagar (South Arcot)	295	320	372	11	11	...
Perambur (Madras)	72	72	75	2	2	...
Total ...	1,974	1,835	2,351	164	128	76

The commission of crime, especially house robberies, in the neighbouring districts by settlers who escaped from the criminal settlements of Kavali, Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram referred to in my previous report continues to be a serious matter. The truth is that settlements cannot provide work for all the criminals in them. While it is desirable that incorrigibles alone should be placed in settlements, this is possible only where work can be provided for them during the whole year and that is nowhere practicable.

In accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 44 L., P.W. and L., dated 7th January 1927, three hundred and twenty-nine members were discharged from the Industrial Settlement at Kavali and from the settlement at Allur and their registrations cancelled. Two hundred and eighty-six members were discharged and kept under section 10 (1) (*b*). The discharges were followed by an outbreak of crime in the neighbouring districts by these released settlers. The District Magistrate is being addressed for the re-registration and re-internment of those who relapse into crime. The experiment of releasing some of the supposedly better-behaved settlers is not altogether a success. Good behaviour in the settlement does not always mean good behaviour after release.

In Bitragunta Settlement, the settlers reside in huts constructed on open ground and owing to the impossibility of adequate check, provided they return before dawn, they have considerable opportunity to leave their huts to commit crime. As a measure of prevention, they are being checked by the sub-inspector stationed in the settlement once a week during nights.

The Reformatory Settlement at Kavali continues to be ably managed by Rev. S. D. Bawden. The settlement, however, suffered from the cyclone in November. Several buildings were destroyed and a few inmates were killed. It is desirable that some big project that would employ these incorrigibles for some years should be found as their present employment in making huge excavations in the settlement itself cannot but have a deadening effect on the spirits of those employed as they obviously do not take the interest or pride in their work which they might be expected to take on some really productive scheme.

There are a few families of Vanganur Malas, Amagunta Poligars, Nattam Korachas and Gollakuppam Donga Dasaris in Chittoor district who are hopelessly incorrigible and who are fit only to be placed in a settlement where their criminal activities can be stopped and their evil influence over others removed. This is a question of finance, and unfortunately there is not in sight any possible scheme of settlement.

The Siddhapuram Settlement continues to do good work. Some petty offences are attributable to a few settlers who are apparently incorrigible. This is a voluntary settlement, and the question of applying section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act is not pressing.

The settlers in the Aziznagar Settlement have realized the advantages of a peaceful life and are mostly engaged in agriculture. Settlers are happy in the settlement and often hand up their brethren who commit crime.

The Pammal Settlement in Chingleput district made good progress during the year.

The Koravars, who were thrown out of work in 1926 owing to the closing of the Kulasekharapatnam factory in Tinnevelly district, gave no trouble during the year.

Kallar Reclamation.

As required in G.O. Mis. No. 1832, Law (General), dated 2nd June 1926, the Commissioner of Labour has already submitted to Government a detailed report on the work undertaken for the reclamation of Kallars in Tanjore, Madura and Rāmnād districts. I have not therefore dealt in full on that subject in this report.

Madura and Ramnad.

Staff.—M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao Avargal, continued to be Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation throughout the year. The retention of the staff was sanctioned for another year.

Registration.—Under the Criminal Tribes Act there were 905 new registrations during the year, bringing the total number of registered Kallars to 35,979 in Madura and 562 in Rāmnād. The provisions of section 10 (1) (*a*) were enforced with due care and discrimination. In doubtful cases, so as to minimize the chances of injustice and undue rigour, personal enquiries were made by gazetted officers before enforcing the penal provisions of the Act. The provisions of section 10 (1) (*a*) were in force against 591 Kallars at the end of the year against 793 in the previous year. Members required to report under orders of the District Magistrate were classified under two heads. Under class A, members who were of proved active criminal propensities and whose movements could not be easily ascertained, were included and were required to report every night. Others, who were *not* so actively addicted to crime, came under class B, and were required to report only once a week.

Prosecution.—Eighty-six applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, were received by the Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation, who, after scrutiny, sanctioned prosecution in only 35 cases. Of these, 32 ended in conviction, 1 in discharge, and 2 were pending trial at the end of the year. There was a decrease in the number of offences under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The absences without Radhari chits, which increased to 579 in 1926, decreased considerably, to 288, during the year. The Radhari chit system, however, does not appear to be an altogether satisfactory one. The panchayats realized their duties and responsibilities to a great extent, and were working satisfactorily. There was an appreciable improvement in the reporting of crime by panchayatdars and also in giving assistance to the police in detection.

Crime.—There was a general increase of Kallar crime during the year—501 cases against 451 in the previous year—due to continued failure of monsoon, particularly in the latter part of 1926 and also to better registration of crime during the year. There was no organized crime by Kallars.

Tanjore.

M.R.Ry. M. S. Ananta Acharya Avargal was in charge of the reclamation work in Tanjore district throughout the year. The staff employed was the same as in the previous year.

Panchayats.—There were 195 panchayats at the beginning of the year and 155 were newly formed during the year, bringing the total to 350 at the end of the year. The panchayats being the backbone of the reclamation work, the duty of the special staff consisted mainly in supervising their work and in properly instructing them. All cases of good work by the panchayats were suitably rewarded. Panchayats freely reported crime without disposing of cases themselves by levy of fines. With the advance of reclamation work in the district, the crime figures for the last two years have shown a steady decrease—932 during the year against 1,037 in 1926 and 1,441 in 1925.

Other criminal communities.

The Dandasis of Ganjām district were keen on educating their children, but many were unable to forego the wages their children earned. The Commissioner of Labour was asked for a grant to supply the school-going children with books and clothes, and he sanctioned it. Books and clothes worth about Rs. 630 were distributed among the children of the Dandasis registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. It is hoped by such grants to encourage the attendance of school-going children.

Practically every district was visited by parties of Jodhpur Mahrattas who were responsible for much petty crime. These people do not belong to South India and proposals to exclude the tribe from this Presidency are before Government.

Security for good behaviour.

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

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.				1927.				Districts.
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	
Madras City ...	72	62	62	48	43	27	47	30	2	76·9	25	19	...	79·2	Madras City.
Ganjām ...	62	34	49	18	52	42	44	28	3	71·8	27	20	5	90·9	Ganjām.
Vizagapatam ...	17	14	47	29	56	36	61	41	15	95·3	37	25	6	80·6	Vizagapatam.
Jeypore ...	11	5	28	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jeypore.
East Gōdāvari ...	36	21	85	40	57	28	76	47	10	73·4	128	57	18	65·5	East Gōdāvari.
West Gōdāvari ...	...	...	...	...	74	15	65	20	15	44·4	67	26	14	51·0	West Gōdāvari.
Kistna ...	158	39	89	48	67	16	69	44	7	73·3	141	41	42	43·2	Kistna.
Guntūr ...	119	75	186	133	108	49	76	38	...	65·5	43	12	13	41·4	Guntūr.
Nellore ...	118	64	55	33	89	50	88	60	8	75·9	93	54	14	83·1	Nellore.
Kurnool ...	129	81	122	62	106	88	135	109	2	82·0	109	76	1	70·4	Kurnool.
Bellary ...	164	86	97	46	24	14	28	22	3	85·0	14	7	2	63·6	Bellary.
Anantapur ...	178	118	110	30	135	61	52	25	10	62·5	57	35	7	85·4	Anantapur.
Cuddapah ...	61	38	137	97	97	66	136	72	42	77·4	160	76	28	57·6	Cuddapah.
Chittoor ...	143	102	118	84	54	34	70	39	7	67·2	38	29	..	76·3	Chittoor.
North Arcot ...	150	112	108	73	172	119	125	110	1	88·7	77	53	8	77·9	North Arcot.
Chingleput ...	70	44	90	57	98	85	42	31	...	77·5	29	17	12	100·0	Chingleput.
Salem ...	118	83	56	26	56	41	36	18	1	60·0	50	39	9	97·5	Salem.
Madura ...	68	14	61	25	49	11	61	33	23	86·8	91	51	15	71·8	Madura.
Rāmnād ...	88	52	74	52	115	73	86	48	14	70·6	106	125	19	88·3	Rāmnād.
Tinnevelly ...	68	24	98	28	202	87	156	86	31	70·5	199	104	30	82·5	Tinnevelly.
Coimbatore ...	51	37	45	35	26	18	68	40	15	75·5	41	25	6	71·4	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris ...	8	8	5	2	4	2	9	5	...	55·5	1	1	...	100·0	The Nilgiris.
South Malabar ...	16	14	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Malabar.
Malappuram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	80	64	13	95·5	Malappuram.
North Malabar ...	14	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North Malabar.
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	13	11	19	14	5	100·0	27	22	4	95·7	Malabar.
South Kanara ...	7	6	6	5	11	11	21	17	3	100·0	14	11	...	81·6	South Kanara.
South Arcot ...	40	25	110	76	56	29	72	41	17	89·1	70	49	16	94·2	South Arcot.
Tanjore ...	245	116	117	65	125	84	103	71	13	73·8	123	85	23	85·0	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly ...	80	41	63	31	63	39	49	39	5	88·6	116	66	44	95·7	Trichinopoly.
Railway Police, Madras.	20	13	16	8	23	16	16	11	1	73·3	29	23	4	92·0	Railway Police, Madras.
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	27	14	34	28	17	14	12	10	1	90·9	16	9	5	90·0	Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total ...	2,353	1,343	2,054	1,204	1,995	1,116	1,827	1,149	259	76·6	2,057	1,221	358	76·7	Total

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 1,221 persons bound over, 358 were known depredators, 477 were petty thieves and 7 were receivers. The number of persons sent to jail for failure to furnish security was 790, the largest numbers being in Malappuram (61), Trichinopoly (55), Tanjore (52) and Rāmnād (51). The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 348 against Rs. 307 in the previous year. In Malappuram and in the Nilgiris, the average amount exceeded Rs. 500, and in thirteen other districts it was more than Rs. 250. Consequent on my remarks

in the Administration Report for 1926 Government have again emphasized the point that cases under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code should, as far as possible, be heard in the villages of the persons charged.

Criminal Investigation Department.

38. Mr. Stevenson continued to be in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department throughout the year. The appointment of a temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police continued throughout the year. The temporary appointment of one inspector was abolished in April. In addition to political work, the criminal offences investigated by this department were false personation, bogus banking with a view to swindle public money, and note forgery. The Indian National Congress that met in Madras at the end of the year entailed a good deal of work.

The two sub-inspectors who had been previously trained at the Bombay Mint in testing counterfeit coins were also trained in the investigation of currency-note forgery cases under Mr. Stewart, Photographic Expert of the Madras Survey Department. The training greatly enhanced the value of the Criminal Investigation Department. The Director, Intelligence Bureau, referred to these officers for opinion on two occasions, and their services as experts were also supplied to various courts in this Presidency.

Shorthand Bureau.

At the close of the year there were 32 sub-inspectors in the Shorthand Bureau distributed as shown below :—

English ...	5	
Tamil ...	14	one under training.
Telugu ...	9	do.
Kanarese ...	1	
Urdu ...	3	
Total ...	32	

The Shorthand Bureau did another year's useful work. During the year the reporters attended 1,170 political and labour meetings and 34 conferences. These figures show a marked increase over previous years. Shorthand reporters were also deputed to follow certain political agitators and one sub-inspector was stationed at Negapatam in connection with the labour troubles. With a view to see that the sub-inspectors remained efficient, periodical examinations were also held in the Bureau.

Finger-print Bureau.

The staff of the Finger-print Bureau was strengthened by the addition of two permanent clerks and two temporary clerks for one year. The year started with 182,726 finger-print slips on record. During the year 15,299 slips were received against 21,189 in the previous year, making a total of 198,025 slips. The usual round of elimination was gone through, and as a result 9,074 slips were eliminated and 2,960 slips were removed as duplicates or as those of dead persons. The net number of finger-print slips on record at the end of the year was 185,991.

The Bureau dealt with 19,420 references (12,486 from this Presidency and 6,934 from outside) against 18,181 in the previous year, an increase of 1,239 references. Madras City made the largest number of references within the Presidency (1,394) and Yenangyaung and Chauk Oil fields of Burma, outside, both of which sent 3,130 references. Out of 19,420 references received, the number of identifications effected was 4,416 (including one unidentified dead body)—3,771 being for this Presidency and 645 for other provinces.

As usual the testers visited all the districts and central jails in this Presidency, and tested 8,355 slips placed before them.

During the year, 100 written expert opinions were furnished, against 118 in the previous year. Expert evidence was given in 459 cases, against 385 in the previous year—an increase which shows an augmenting popularity of finger-print evidence.

A sum of Rs. 1,200 against Rs. 1,475 in the previous year, was realized and credited to Government as expert fees for attendance in courts and for furnishing written opinion in private cases.

Railway Police.

39. The jurisdiction of the Madras Railway Police district remained unchanged while that of the Trichinopoly Railway Police district was extended by 159·92 miles consequent on the opening of the following lines :—

	Miles.
Shoranur-Angadipuram Railway	17·54
Virudunagar-Tenkasi „	75·90
Angadipuram-Vanniyambalam Railway ...	17·06
Golden Rock-Srirangam Railway	5·55
Vanniyambalam-Nilambur „	6·92
Srirangam-Bikshandar Koil Railway	2·70
Villupuram-Vriddhachalam „	34·25
Total ...	159·92

Passenger traffic was not opened during the year on the Villupuram-Vriddhachalam line.

Consequent on the transfer of the revenue jurisdiction of Anjengo and Tangasseri from the Collector of Malabar to the Collector of Tinnevelly, the police jurisdiction of these two enclaves was transferred to the District Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly, from 1st July.

The following table exhibits the different forms of thefts that occurred in the Railway Police districts :—

	1926.	1927.
Thefts in running passenger trains—		
(a) from passengers	238	262
(b) from mail and luggage vans	21	33
Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds ...	361	320
Thefts in running goods trains	119	109
Thefts from stationary wagons, goods sheds and yards	191	250
Thefts of railway materials	459	577
Other thefts	86	136*
Total ...	1,475	1,687

Shortages numbered 761 against 1,184 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the practice followed since the beginning of the year of registering in the lost property register only those articles concerning which complaints were received.

Attempts to derail trains numbered eight—four in the Madras Railway Police district and four in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. These were not the work of professional criminals but only the mischief either of cow-boys or of drunken trespassers on the railway line or the act of railway gang men at enmity with their fellow workers.

Two cases of placing obstruction on the railway line and attempting to derail trains occurred during the year in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. In one, which was reported on 30th December, a screw spike was removed from a rotten sleeper and placed at the joint of two rails. The train from Morappur ran over it and the two forewheels of the engine derailed and ran over the sleepers to a length of 355 feet. There was no loss of life or any serious damage to the rolling stock or permanent way. The case was under investigation at the end of the year. Cases of stone throwing numbered 43 against 35 in the previous year. These were generally reported to be the work of shepherd boys. Derailments numbered 11 in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district and there was none in the Madras Railway Police district. There was only one case of collision in the South Indian Railway. On the early morning of 15th February a passenger train going from Podanur to Pollachi passed the signal at danger and collided

* Includes 8 ordinary thefts of Anjengo station.

with another train arriving from Pollachi at Kinattukkidavu railway station. There was neither loss of life nor injury to person or property.

Three hundred and twenty-nine persons were run over by trains and killed against 363 in the previous year.

Port Police.

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

Additional Police.

41. The additional police stationed at Teliki in Gooty taluk of Anantapur district was abolished from 15th August on condition that the parties, who were responsible for its retention, lived peacefully.

Cinematograph Act.

42. In his report, the Commissioner of Police has dealt with the working of the Indian Cinematograph Act II of 1918 in the City. In the mufassal, the provisions of the Act are generally observed. The Taj Cinema case in Bellary district referred to in my report for the previous year ended in conviction. The proprietor was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 60. The proprietor and manager of Sri Jayalakshmi Cinema in North Arcot district were charged under section 6 of the Act for non-compliance with the rules. The proprietor was discharged and the manager was fined Rs. 25.

Motor Vehicles Act.

43. Motor bus traffic is growing noticeably even in backward districts. The number of buses plying for hire in the mufassal at the end of the year was 3,063. There were 258 accidents to vehicles and 111 were attended with loss of life. Overloading is the most common form of offence under the Act. The rapid increase in the number of motor vehicles is throwing much additional work on a police force which in 1924 and 1925 was reduced to the bare minimum necessary for executive duties. Since the introduction of motor vehicles and in spite of the revenue to the State accruing from it and the extra work which it involves on the police and the office staffs, the only increase of personnel sanctioned on this account for the whole Presidency is that of six constables in Madura district—G.O. Mis. No. 172, Judicial, dated 28th March 1928. Such a state of affairs calls for urgent action and I propose very shortly to place before Government various schemes long overdue for the extra men needed for traffic control.

Medico-legal work.

44. There was occasion to consult private medical practitioners in charge of local fund and municipal medical institutions in fourteen districts. The sub-assistant surgeon in charge of the local fund dispensary at Tirur in Malappuram district granted an incomplete post-mortem certificate in a case of murder. He omitted to mention in the certificate a contusion on the left arm due to beating with a bamboo stick although the injury was very marked. The sub-inspector in his post mortem memorandum, and two panchayatdars testified in court to its existence. The omission was probably due to carelessness, and, on its being brought to the notice of the District Medical Officer, he replied that the sub-assistant surgeon's statement, that the contusion did not exist when he saw the body, must be accepted. No other instance of misuse of the system came to notice.

Trespass on railway lines.

45. The decrease in crime under this head is manifest in certain districts as a result of deterrent measures taken by the District Magistrates. The subordinate police were ordered to warn people in the villages adjoining railway lines against the danger of trespassing on them.

Execution of warrants.

46. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 2,368 against 2,159, and the number pending for over a year was 1,068 against 1,072.

Inspection.

47. I visited the districts of Coimbatore and Madura (thrice), Vizagapatam, Salem and Trichinopoly (twice), and Chingleput, Tinnevelly, North Arcot and the Nilgiris (once).

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, inspected Nellore and Kistna districts and part of Jeypore. He wanted to make a long tour in

Guntur district, but could not do so owing to work elsewhere. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, inspected four districts, and was unable to inspect the rest. In the Southern Range, Coimbatore remained uninspected at the end of the year. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Range, inspected Trichinopoly and could only make hurried tours in South Arcot and Tanjore districts as he had other duties such as the threatened railway strike, the Viceroy's visit and the Indian National Congress to attend to. The political situation in the Presidency is getting more and more complicated and this range is too large for practical purposes. The Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern, Central, Southern and Eastern Ranges, were in camp for 223, 279, 226, and 88 days respectively during the year. I reiterate the view expressed in my report for the previous year that the ranges of the Deputy Inspectors-General are far too heavy. Though they do an amount of touring which even the most critical could not consider inadequate, they are not able to inspect thoroughly all the districts in their charge.

All the police stations in the Presidency were inspected by gazetted officers except four stations in Courtallam subdivision of Tinnevelly district which could not be inspected as the Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge was on leave or on other duty for a considerable portion of the year.

CONCLUSION.

Work of officers.

48. The work put in by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police was of a high standard and I received the greatest assistance from all of them.

The work of a great majority of the District Superintendents of Police was thoroughly satisfactory. I would, however, single out the following for special mention:—

Mr. Martin in Vizagapatam,
Mr. Sweney in Kistna,
Mr. Kearns in Nellore,
Mr. Sayers in Bellary,
Mr. Wilkes in Anantapur,
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. K. Raja Ayyar Avargal, M.B.E., in Chingleput,
Mr. Windle in Tinnevelly,
Mr. Cunningham in Coimbatore,
Mr. Tottenham in Malappuram,
M.R.Ry. M. Govindan Nayar Avargal, in South Arcot, and
Mr. Skinner in Tanjore.
Mr. Stanbury—whose work in the Provincial Police Training School and in the Central Recruits' School, Vellore, has been very efficient.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao Avargal—whose work as Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation in Madura and Rāmnād has been most satisfactory.
Mr. Beckett—for the assistance he has given me as Assistant Inspector-General of Police, and
Mr. Mallaly—for his work as Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Among the Assistant District Superintendents of Police, the work of the following has been particularly noteworthy:—

Mr. Forbes,
Mr. Bailey, and
M.R.Ry. T. G. Sanjivi Pillai Avargal.

Of the Deputy Superintendents of Police, the work of the following has been most conspicuous:—

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Ponnuranga Mudaliyar Avargal,
" T. Devaraja Mudaliyar Avargal,
" Rao Bahadur T. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal,

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M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib R. Narayana Ayyangar Avargal,
Bakshi Mustafa Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur,
Khan Bahadur G. Saiyid Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur,
M.R.Ry. Kanchi S. Rajagopala Ayyangar Avargal,
" P. S. Jamburamaswami Ayyar Avargal, and
" M. S. Ananta Acharya Avargal.

The Commissioner of Police in his report has brought to notice the names of officers of the City Police who have done particularly good work.

General.

49. As a result of economic conditions crime increased. Detection remained constant. Except the two riots of a serious nature, one in Kurnool and the other in Coimbatore district referred to in Part II of this report, the public peace was well maintained. With a view to effect better supervision and execution of work, proposals for the re-allocation of Trichinopoly district for a second time and for the bifurcation of Madura district have been submitted to Government.

MADRAS,
14th July 1928.

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

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927.

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. Convicted.	True cases. Discharged or acquitted.	True cases. Not detected or apprehended.	True cases. Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119	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	23	...	32	2	...	5	15	5	5	25	1	...	26
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps	4	11	...	15	...	4	1	3	1	6	10	...	...	10
5	467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	7	20	1	26	...	1	9	8	6	2	17	22	2	39
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	10	62	4	68	...	11	11	6	11	29	50	...	...	50
7	212, 216, 216-A .	Harbouring an offender	4	8	...	12	...	...	1	5	4	1	10	...	...	10
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 229.	Other offences against public justice ...	111	385	3	493	30	40	99	226	64	12	305	190	116	495
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	340	732	44	1,028	36	149	294	187	243	52	526	395	88	921
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	5	8	...	13	...	1	2	7	2	1	10	4	3	14
		Total ...	490	1,219	52	1,687	68	206	422	457	336	108	953	612	209	1,565
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	302, 303	Murder	271	1,042	...	1,313	16	76	363	215	288	312	815	5	...	820
12	307	Attempts at murder	43	162	1	204	16	24	53	63	27	21	102	6	2	108
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	46	195	...	241	5	35	57	84	37	17	138	5	2	143
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	18	59	...	77	10	2	10	21	21	12	54	7	...	61
		Attempt ...	1	4	...	5	...	...	1	3	1	..	4	...	...	4
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	4
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	13	121	...	134	...	37	14	25	11	46	82	1	...	83
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	27	268	...	295	4	65	49	120	25	29	174	5	4	179
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	258	965	54	1,169	13	146	225	323	172	83	632	362	71	994
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	27	...	32	...	14	4	3	8	5	14	...	...	14
		Attempt ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	294	1,758	415	1,637	44	308	247	273	161	161	1,010	861	110	1,871
		Attempt ...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	38	224	1	261	19	71	50	44	32	36	113	42	8	155
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	9	17	2	24	3	6	4	1	6	4	13	26	2	39
22a	352, 353	Hurt or assault to deter public servant from duty.	84	335	2	467	21	76	107	154	76	26	258	81	40	339
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	42	220	6	256	23	41	32	77	58	19	160	238	60	398
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	64	338	...	397	4	105	68	78	75	83	186	11	3	197
		Total ...	1,213	5,785	481	6,517	180	1,061	1,284	1,475	998	804	3,758	1,652	302	5,410
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*															
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	176	330	17	489	115	27	140	59	56	89	221	49	...	270
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	144	998	40	1,102	305	117	155	173	116	232	561	84	12	645
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	130	1,825	135	1,820	83	192	141	41	101	1,257	1,534	298	33	1,832
		Attempt ...	...	2	...	2	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	39	343	16	366	16	134	34	55	41	82	194	112	20	306
		Attempt ...	1	2	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	2
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking 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.	1,046	8,943	175	9,814	853	275	1,212	1,700	408	5,307	7,590	219	76	7,809
		Attempt ...	24	481	35	470	16	10	55	34	11	343	423	2	1	425
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	4	2	...	6	...	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	...	4
		Total ...	1,564	12,926	418	14,072	1,388	756	1,740	2,065	735	7,312	10,530	764	142	11,294
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	42	203	16	229	23	38	36	39	26	23	104	615	65	719
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	49	335	6	378	2	103	53	106	34	32	178	30	9	208
		Total ...	91	538	22	607	25	141	89	145	60	55	282	645	74	927

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—*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 (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. Convicted.	True cases. Discharged or acquitted.	True cases. Not detected or apprehended.	True cases. Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	593	4,538	81	5,050	366	650	663	1,552	379	1,475	3,487	107	26	3,594
		Attempt ...	1	5	1	5	...	...	2	...	1	2	4	...	...	4
		Theft ordinary	1,914	17,976	2,519	17,371	1,374	1,888	1,824	4,648	982	6,505	14,654	2,434	646	17,088
		Attempt ...	17	162	16	163	14	15	14	49	11	60	136	2	1	138
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	539	1,022	30	1,531	25	187	499	417	142	103	662	673	109	1,365
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	91	428	...	519	...	6	86	300	109	6	415	44	19	459
36	419, 420	Cheating	243	547	6	784	6	75	214	260	73	85	423	187	14	610
		Attempt ..	2	16	...	18	...	...	6	8	2	1	11	...	...	11
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or housebreaking.	64	258	27	295	20	70	44	50	40	16	183	2,508	301	2,641
		Attempt ...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	19	4	16	1	3	3	2	...	7	13	2	...	15
		Attempt ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	3,465	24,973	2,684	25,754	1,746	2,894	3,355	7,286	1,739	8,261	19,970	5,957	1,116	25,927
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	2	11	1	12	...	6	3	1	1	1	4	25	6	29
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	6,306	105,582	1	111,887	2	55	7,243	101,256	2,982	24	104,263	4,342	4,000	108,605
		Total ...	6,308	105,593	2	111,899	2	61	7,246	101,257	2,983	25	104,267	4,367	4,006	108,634
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*		872	12,738	667	13,003	26	122	736	11,371	446	129	12,553	2,225	1,266	14,778
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924 †		779	2,591	...	3,370	4	68	722	2,236	110	13	2,359	27	26	2,386
		Grand total ...	‡ 14,782	168,393	4,266	178,919	3,439	5,312	15,594	126,292	7,407	16,707	154,672	16,249	7,141	170,921

* 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 1926 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1927.

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—*continued.*

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

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation 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 or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	6	30	1	...	30	19	11	...	9	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	...	4	2	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	3	12	...	...	17	9	8	...	1	3	2	29
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	8	12	1	1	20	6	14	...	6	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	2	5	...	...	10	5	5	...	2	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	29	303	4	1	415	280	135	35	30	36	136	207
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	465	1,616	43	132	5,014	1,598	3,416	38	350	363	469	3,558
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	8	2	...	...	28	17	11	...	...	...	7	9
		Total ...	521	1,984	51	134	5,538	1,937	3,601	73	428	402	614	3,804
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*												
11	302, 303	Murder	219	1,321	24	75	1,212	263	949	133	467	11	...	26
12	307	Attempts at murder	52	112	...	17	145	65	80	8	25	6	3	10
13	304, 305	Culpable homicide	91	345	12	11	349	163	186	18	120	3	3	9
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	8	52	2	2	67	27	40	...	1	6	...	21
		Attempt ...	1	4	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	2	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	6	...	6
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	7	24	2	...	46	26	20	1	1	1	...	1
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	10	103	6	...	145	119	26	2	12	5	4	2
18	325, 326, 328, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	204	747	55	8	1,377	571	806	28	141	102	163	798
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

18

STATEMENT A—*concluded.*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—*concluded.*

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

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation 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 awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*—cont.												
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	13	2	2	12	3	9	1	...	2	...	2
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	153	751	90	2	1,126	482	644	26	149	176	235	1,729
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	39	111	9	6	184	66	118	8	18	18	17	138
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	10	...	...	22	1	21	...	4	12	5	89
22a	332, 353	Hurt or assault to deter public servant from duty.	81	279	8	2	592	295	297	5	31	33	64	139
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	13	107	9	1	233	116	117	1	2	20	73	421
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	304-A, 348	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	19	118	23	2	188	84	104	2	15	13	3	19
		Total ...	897	4,099	242	128	5,708	2,286	3,422	233	986	414	570	3,411
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*												
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	207	467	10	42	702	244	458	98	198	59	...	489
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	58	532	13	37	595	286	309	25	83	69	26	398
27	279, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	24	192	23	5	358	77	281	1	12	44	65	867
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	4	106	4	2	189	81	108	...	11	12	24	219
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking 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.	315	3,119	74	158	3,399	2,347	1,052	110	405	113	118	532
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	3	57	...	...	57	38	19	...	9	2	1	4
		Attempt ...	51	23	...	...	63	23	40	...	11	...	...	2
		Total ..	662	4,496	124	244	5,364	3,097	2,267	234	729	209	234	2,451
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	24	92	11	7	332	113	219	...	6	150	157	1,745
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	8	72	10	...	180	115	65	3	6	2	13	29
		Total ...	32	164	21	7	512	228	284	3	12	152	170	1,774
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	231	2,602	27	38	3,084	2,113	971	82	242	74	65	217
		Theft of cattle — Attempt ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft ordinary	458	6,675	231	175	8,726	6,044	2,682	195	456	837	1,205	7,973
		Theft ordinary — Attempt ...	4	47	3	...	78	53	25	...	4	...	3	11
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	68	472	45	14	584	402	182	187	55	99	119	892
		Criminal breach of trust — Attempt ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	48	336	...	1	561	417	144	3	11	5	25	42
36	419, 420	Cheating	28	336	21	13	406	284	122	56	44	40	25	249
		Cheating — Attempt ...	...	11	...	3	16	11	5	1	1	...	..	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or housebreaking.	22	113	4	7	219	76	143	1	9	469	798	5,909
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
		Breaking closed receptacle — Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	860	10,596	331	251	13,679	9,402	4,277	525	822	1,524	2,240	15,297
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	3	...	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	16	88
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	2,525	61,198	305	12	105,749	102,612	3,137	15	2,389	1,497	4,273	394
		Total ...	2,525	61,201	305	12	105,756	102,615	3,141	15	2,389	1,497	4,289	482
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...		324	10,358	40	4	14,629	13,459	1,170	14	264	234	1,329	504
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924		39	1,836	2	2	2,370	2,251	119	343	40	22	26	3
		Grand total ...	*5,860	94,534	1,116	782	153,556	135,275	18,281	1,440	5,670	4,544	9,472	27,726

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1926 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1927.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927.

PART I.—*Return of cases.*

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have 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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.												
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.*												
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	9	9	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	123	1,952	2,075	28	416	275	1,216	140	3	5	5
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	3	56	59	6	8	19	18	8	...	...	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	44	416	460	46	19	173	158	64	4	...	4
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	29	127	156	32	10	63	26	25	1	...	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	137	142	3	8	26	100	5	...	2	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	1	29	30	2	13	6	5	4	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	4	230	234	1	3	32	195	3	...	5	...
		Total ...	209	2,956	3,165	118	478	594	1,726	249	8	12	11

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*												
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	18	18	5	4	3	4	2	1	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	3	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	21	21	5	4	5	5	2	1	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*												
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	10	151	161	58	6	74	11	12	4	...	3
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	10	151	161	58	6	74	11	12	4	...	3
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	3	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	412	15,159	15,671	3,812	7,297	3,214	993	255	19	3	19
13	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	2	3	5	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	542	14,381	14,923	2,011	7,871	3,350	1,285	406	24	4	26
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	956	29,547	30,503	5,824	15,169	6,565	2,283	662	43	7	45
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	15	299	314	103	120	70	8	13	2	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	15	284	299	69	106	86	19	19	8	...	3
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	73	2,828	2,901	733	1,218	667	218	65	2	1	3
		Total ...	103	3,411	3,514	905	1,444	823	245	97	12	1	6
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
22	295-A 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	8	9	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	44	1,000	1,044	262	451	227	55	49	3	1	2
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	24	523	547	259	117	149	29	13	2	...	...

STATEMENT B—*continued.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—*continued.*

PART I.—*Return of cases*—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have 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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above*—cont.												
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	214	6,115	6,329	1,648	2,788	1,253	479	161	12	3	4
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	27	3,036	3,063	13	186	249	2,599	16	...	4	4
28	294 A	Keeping a lottery office ...	4	10	14	4	1	2	4	3	...	...	...
29	* Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	6	53	59	5	22	...	9	23	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	7	21	28	1	2	14	6	5	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	37	876	913	72	158	503	170	60	1	...	...
		Total ...	364	11,646	12,010	2,251	3,680	2,398	3,351	330	18	8	10
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.		9,009	103,803	112,812	1,438	41,281	9,877	40,757	10,459	22	53	22
		Grand total ...	† 10,651	151,535	162,186	16,599	62,062	20,336	57,378	11,811	108	81	97

* The number of persons ordered during the year to give security is shown in column 11 against this serial in Part II.
† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1926 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1927.

STATEMENT B—*continued.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—*continued.*

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

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. 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 against whom process was outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks. Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks. 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)
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal* conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.*														
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	8	88·9	...	1	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	23	1,939	275	62	2,174	9	309	1,318	59·5	35	413	5	1
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	...	55	9	...	61	...	25	30	46·9	2	7	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	37	531	22	7	582	13	341	181	32·7	28	19	...	1
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	36	174	23	7	223	3	147	44	22·3	22	7	...	3
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	4	112	38	...	151	2	27	115	76·7	2	8	2	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks.	...	32	1	...	33	5	6	5	15·2	2	15	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	719	17	...	733	2	139	591	80·3	3	3	23	...
		Total ...	102	3,571	285	76	3,977	34	1,084	2,292	57·9	94	473	30	5

STATEMENT B—*concluded.*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1927—*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.	Persons against whom process issued. 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 against whom process was outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Remarks. Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks. 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)
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	14	...	...	14	...	5	4	28·6	1	4	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	1	2	...	3	...	2	1	33·3	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	15	2	...	17	...	7	5	29·4	1	4	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	6	310	...	1	315	8	256	26	8·4	8	17	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	310	...	1	315	8	256	26	8·4	8	17	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	4	80·0	...	1	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	425	26,106	11	202	26,331	3,656	6,790	1,686	6·5	385	18,814	5	9
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation..	1	4	...	...	5	...	1	3	75·0	1	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	709	32,372	26	172	32,634	3,010	9,405	2,579	8·0	657	17,283	5	1
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,135	58,488	37	374	59,278	6,666	16,196	4,273	7·3	1,043	31,098	10	10
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
19	417, 418	Cheating	8	315	2	2	323	25	123	9	2·8	15	151	..	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	8	349	4	1	360	25	147	21	5·9	12	155	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	137	6,004	1	46	6,095	475	1,904	482	8·0	116	3,118	2	1
		Total ...	153	6,668	7	49	6,778	525	2,174	512	7·7	143	3,424	2	1
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion ...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	7	...		7	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	38	1,697	9	28	1,716	72	533	72	4·2	61	973	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	23	817	4	4	840	103	323	30	4·8	16	359	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	247	9,339	4	187	9,403	850	2,544	717	7·7	207	5,085	2	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	32	3,882	128	15	4,027	31	414	3,394	84·6	15	173	7	...
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	20	...	...	20	...	14	4	20·0	...	2	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	27	...	...	27	3	..	20	74·1	...	4	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	11	30	...	...	41	...	18	21	70·0	...	2	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	25	858	...	37	846	43	503	170	19·8	22	108	...	...
		Total ...	376	16,678	145	271	16,928	1,102	4,357	4,568	20·4*	321	6,711	9	...
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.		3,534	100,193	12,006	6,931	108,022	4,265	10,591	55,015	49·2	2,489	35,692	79	840
		Grand total ...	5,366	185,923	12,582	7,702	195,313	12,630	34,665	66,721	33·5*	4,099	77,329	130	856

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

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—Cognizable.				RS.	RS.		
1. Theft ... a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	7,216	2,040	28·3	8,34,851	1,59,438	19·1	Recoveries made during the year of property stolen in cases of previous years, R. 3,147.
b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	186	..	...	14,297	...	
c. Other thefts	19,111	8,035	42·0	9,80,418	3,12,729	31·1	
2. Robbery. a. Dacoity	233	56	24·0	62,610	9,874	15·6	
b. Other robbery	664	178	26·8	61,818	9,661	15·6	
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,309	378	28·9	3,87,805	49,434	12·7	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	232	56	24·1	65,607	15,579	23·7	
Total ...	28,765	10,929	38·0	23,93,139	5,71,014	23·9	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	90	9	10·0	2,415	188	7·8	
6. Criminal misappropriation	210	73	34·8	29,896	11,613	38·8	
Total ...	300	82	27·3	32,311	11,801	36·5	

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for 1927.

[Paragraphs 2 and 7.]

Districts.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of District Superintendents.	Number of Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of inspectors.	Number of sub-inspectors.	Number of sergeants.	Number of head constables. Foot.	Number of head constables. Mounted.	Number of head constables. Water.	Number of constables. Foot.	Number of constables. Water.	Number of constables. Mounted.	Number of constables. Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 35 and 37).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of sanctioned strength.	Proportion of police. To area.	Proportion of police. To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27												
Chief Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	24	1,014	136	13	2,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,573	348
Nor'th Range. Deputy Inspector-General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	1	24	720	121	12	1,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,666	2,666	4,803	2·8
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	1	24	727	121	12	1,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,702	2,702	4,863	4·3
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	1	24	745	124	12	1,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,762	2,762	1,135	2·0
East Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	1	24	763	127	12	1,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,822	2,822	5,741	5·0
West Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	1	24	763	127	12	1,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,822	2,822	3,003	2·6
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	1	24	763	127	12	1,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,822	2,822	3,552	3·1
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	1	24	763	127	12	1,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,822	2,822	5,889	5·2
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	1	24	763	127	12	1,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,822	2,822	2,260	3·4
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	8	192	6,018	1,000	96	8,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,222	22,222	34,504	4·4
South Range. Deputy Inspector-General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	1	24	582	97	8	847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,157	2,157	3,651	3·5
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	1	24	708	118	8	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,622	2,622	3,370	3·0
Ramnad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	1	24	708	118	8	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,622	2,622	4,142	4·1
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	1	24	708	118	8	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,622	2,622	2,427	2·5
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	1	24	708	118	8	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,622	2,622	3,236	3·4
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	1	24	708	118	8	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,622	2,622	2,707	2·6
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	1	24	708	118	8	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,622	2,622	4,870	4·8
South Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	1	24	708	118	8	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,622	2,622	7,704	6·6
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	8	192	6,018	1,000	96	8,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,222	22,222	34,504	4·4
Grand Total	1	9	2	1	7	33	57	2,000	16	384	12,036	2,000	192	17,428	...	...	...	46,187	26,958,208	2,565,911	44,222	4·8	1·7	69,078	6·2

STATEMENT D—*concluded.*

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for 1927—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of District Superintendents.	Number of Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of inspectors.	Number of sub-inspectors.	Number of sergeants.	Number of head constables. Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Number of constables. Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from sources other than Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 16 and 17).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of police. To area.	To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																RS.	RS.	RS.									
Eastern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot ...	...	1	...	...	9	49	3	111	...	...	758	...	...	930	...	...	...	4,207	2,320,065	195,537	36	14	4·7	2,495	7,739	8·3
	Tanjore ...	...	1	...	...	11	60	3	111	...	...	948	...	...	1,163	...	...	...	3,727	2,326,265	379,993	45	12	3·2	2,000	8,413	7·2
	Trichinopoly ...	...	1	...	...	9	40	3	112	...	...	805	...	...	977	...	...	...	4,319	1,909,838	230,099	35	11	4·4	1,958	10,125	10·4
	Railway Police, Madras—																										
	M. & S. M. Railway ...	...	1	...	...	4	30	5	62	...	...	449	...	...	* 550	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	28	...	...	1,881	3·2
	Bengal-Nagpur Railway ...	...		...	...	1	3	...	8	...	...	62	...	...	74												
	Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2												
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly—South Indian Railway ...	...	1	...	...	6	29	5	67	...	...	541	...	...	* 619	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	21	...	...	2,480	
	Total ...	1	5	...	...	40	219	18	501	...	...	3,562	...	...	4,346	...	...	...	12,253	6,549,188	805,529	156	89	2·8	1,507	30,718	7·1
	Criminal Investigation Department.	...	1	...	...	7	8	1	12	...	...	25	...	...	† 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools.	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore ...	...	1	...	...	8	1	1	12	...	...	13	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Vizianagram.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Coimbatore.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	16	1	5	12	...	...	13	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total ...	6	‡ 34	36	§ 44	364	1,444	‖ 151	3,076	24	1	22,478	13	13	¶ 27,737	1,50,57,220**	††	1,50,57,220**	142,290	42,318,985	5,270,064	1,019	331	5·1	1,526	161,315	6·8
	Temporary Additional Forces ...	...	1	...	4	4	23	1	63	...	...	368	...	...	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—This statement does not include 8 subadars, 24 jamadars, 6 havildar-majors, 27 havildars, 38 naiks and 671 constables of the Malabar Special Police and 1 subadar-major, 2 subadars, 8 jamadars, 4 havildar-majors, 11 havildars, 14 naiks and 262 constables of the East Coast Special Police.

* Includes orderlies of the District Superintendents of the Railway Police.
† Excludes the Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Railways and C.I.D. and includes orderlies.
‡ Excludes the Commissioner of Police, Bangalore.
§ Includes two Assistant Commissioners of Police, Madras City.
‖ Includes 12 sergeants of the undistributed Reserve.
¶ Includes 36 Assistant District Superintendents, 44 Deputy Superintendents and 12 sergeants of the undistributed Reserve.
** Represents the cost for the official year 1927–28 excluding the final accounts for March 1928 ... from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 423, dated 10th June 1918, read in G.O. No. 1160, Home, (Judicial), dated 19th June 1918.
†† Owing to the revised system of apportionment of the cost of the Railway Police with effect from 1st April ... the Railway Police is not recovered from the Railway Companies—vide G.O. No. 2788, Home (Judicial), dated 1st December 1919.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1927. [Paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6.]

Columns 1–22:

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Men.	Punished judicially by a magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Men.	Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Men.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Chief Office ...	1	19	1	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City ...	141	1,902	137	1,886	...	302	134	...	7	1	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Northern Range.	Ganjām ...	71	870	79	865	137	256	21	1	6	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Vizagapatam ...	79	1,042	87	1,035	402	353	57	...	2	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Jeypore ...	40	528	50	525	109	190	15	...	9	1	52	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	East Godāvari ...	73	950	73	959	129	250	31	2	7	1	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	West Godāvari ...	31	330	31	328	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	46	634	50	634	...	370	38	...	1	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntūr ...	65	876	61	865	...	323	26	...	5	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Nellore ...	78	880	80	877	...	330	30	...	7	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	490	6,119	511	6,601	887	3,051	220	3	38	2	406	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...
Central Range.	Kurnool ...	71	983	68	967	...	414	30	1	7	1	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
	Bellary ...	60	878	60	871	...	401	24	...	4	3	164	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Anantapur ...	63	775	62	774	...	275	27	1	7	...	96	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
	Cuddapah ...	69	779	69	776	...	311	26	1	13	1	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Chittoor ...	57	880	59	871	...	322	27	...	9	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	North Arcot ...	62	1,031	61	1,010	...	456	37	...	7	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Chingleput ...	59	928	60	926	...	250	24	...	8	2	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Salem ...	80	1,088	81	1,071	...	530	37	1	11	2	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
	Total ...	510	7,380	511	7,328	...	3,002	253	4	50	9	757	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	19	5
Southern Range.	Madura ...	77	988	73	981	...	309	27	...	8	1	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rāmnād ...	60	873	57	870	150	290	33	...	7	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Tinnevelly ...	71	1,088	68	1,086	...	522	34	...	1	5	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Coimbatore ...	75	1,058	77	1,043	...	312	32	...	10	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Nilgiris ...	21	354	21	333	...	113	11	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Malappuram ...	31	354	30	368	528	91	23	...	3	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	55	1,092	54	1,094	173	285	44	...	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Kanara ...	39	514	37	511	...	241	13	...	1	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	429	6,211	423	6,199	1,151	2,132	287	...	31	6	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...

Columns 23–39:

Districts.	Rewards. By khillats, presents or money rewards.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number of constables. Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year and under five years' service.	Of five years and under ten years.	Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Of seventeen years and over.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Chief Office ...	...	1	18	...	5	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	4·4	...
Madras City ...	409	137	1,886	74	305	598	377	282	19	18	7	9	2	25	63·4	3·0	1·2
Ganjām ...	127	79	830	30	32	130	257	309	19	...	7	2	2	9	292·8	5·6	1·0
Vizagapatam ...	49	87	920	66	28	151	335	333	27	3	2	7	1	25	202·9	2·4	2·2
Jeypore ...	45	50	367	60	129	95	127	52	8	6	9	5	8	11	102·3	3·6	1·9
East Godāvari ...	222	73	909	109	3	150	315	242	26	6	9	2	8	9	176·8	4·9	0·8
West Godāvari ...	91	31	313	11	15	28	122	105	7	3	1	1	...	4	108·4	0·3	1·1
Kistna ...	183	50	564	12	23	115	241	157	13	1	1	...	1	7	157·0	1·4	1·0
Guntūr ...	188	61	851	22	35	188	306	212	18	...	5	1	1	8	168·0	2·0	0·9
Nellore ...	246	80	782	57	35	129	290	250	13	2	7	2	1	13	153·5	5·6	1·4
Total ...	1,151	511	5,536	367	300	986	2,027	1,670	131	21	41	20	12	86	164·6	3·6	1·3
Kurnool ...	215	68	784	35	139	197	210	291	25	4	8	1	...	18	263·4	2·6	1·7
Bellary ...	141	60	739	34	216	193	185	158	8	10	4	13	2	11	178·9	4·8	1·2
Anantapur ...	102	62	725	58	142	174	172	148	26	11	8	6	...	6	81·8	8·5	0·7
Cuddapah ...	300	67	634	37	99	115	163	286	22	7	14	3	...	8	128·9	2·7	1·0
Chittoor ...	133	59	792	7	91	185	283	213	17	2	2	...	...	5	31·4	4·4	0·5
North Arcot ...	193	61	950	61	131	158	308	278	27	17	7	26	...	10	32·3	0·8	1·9
Chingleput ...	248	69	865	41	138	168	265	207	24	10	8	17	3	15	167·4	3·4	1·5
Salem ...	284	81	1,024	46	145	193	331	231	27	19	12	59	1	9	212·5	6·5	0·8
Total ...	1,616	511	6,503	319	1,101	1,380	1,917	1,762	176	80	63	105	6	82	141·1	3·6	1·1
Madura ...	217	79	974	47	117	153	320	232	29	5	8	1	2	14	55·5	1·2	1·3
Rāmnād ...	276	57	844	51	99	193	276	156	15	10	7	8	4	9	99·5	2·6	1·0
Tinnevelly ...	263	68	1,082	44	74	141	419	284	27	2	1	4	2	10	74·9	1·6	0·9
Coimbatore ...	452	77	1,043	30	193	91	385	218	16	7	10	6	6	10	77·9	1·8	0·9
The Nilgiris ...	67	21	333	9	27	39	91	129	5	...	...	1	2	...	144·9	2·8	...
Malappuram ...	140	30	357	...	...	30	103	197	17	2	2	...	...	3	162·6	3·5	0·8
Malabar ...	208	54	977	...	16	78	298	405	32	1	2	...	...	12	187·7	3·4	1·1
South Kanara ...	89	37	501	...	2	61	156	238	29	...	1	...	...	4	50·0	1·0	0·7
Total ...	1,710	423	6,111	181	528	756	2,018	1,944	170	27	31	20	16	62	109·7	2·1	0·9

STATEMENT E—*concluded.*

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1927—concluded.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Other offences. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Eastern Range.	South Arcot ...	60	869	61	972	...	328	24	...	9	2	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	73	1,089	67	1,083	...	436	30	...	12	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Trichinopoly ...	61	915	66	808	...	347	25	...	9	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway Police, Madras ...	43	582	40	577	...	85	17	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	41	621	40	606	...	92	19	...	6	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	279	4,076	274	4,046	...	1,233	115	...	36	2	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Criminal Investigation Department.	16	37	14	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools.	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore ...	10	25	10	24	...	111	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore ...	3	...	3	...	...	225	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore ...	3	...	3	...	...	200	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.	3	...	3	...	...	200	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	22	25	19	24	...	736	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total ...	*1,699	25,763	1,880	25,567	†3,038	†9,457	†906	7	171	20	2,109	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	40

Ranges.	Districts.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By khillats, presents or money rewards.	Education. Number of police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number of constables. Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year and under five years' service.	Of five years and under ten years.	Of ten years and under seventeen years.	Of seventeen years and over.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage on total actual strength of Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Eastern Range.	South Arcot ...	...	144	61	843	58	99	101	257	255	26	7	9	17	1	14	134·8	3·7	1·5
	Tanjore ...	...	273	67	1,073	64	178	184	243	275	37	8	12	23	5	9	82·5	3·7	0·8
	Trichinopoly ...	...	211	66	882	48	225	102	268	157	18	15	9	10	5	10	119·6	5·5	1·0
	Railway Police, Madras ...	...	117	40	576	1	33	88	212	176	16	2	...	3	...	6	40·5	2·8	1·0
	Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	...	113	40	606	60	5	65	205	207	13	12	6	6	2	3	33·5	1·0	0·5
	Total ...	...	858	274	3,980	231	540	540	1,179*	1,070	109	44	36	58	13	42	89·7	3·6	1·0
	Criminal Investigation Department.	...	6	14	38	...	9	9	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	88·0	2·0	...
Training schools.	Provincial Police Training School, Vellore ...	...	...	10	24	4	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Vellore ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Anantapur.	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	19	24	4	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total ...	5	5,750	1,880	21,094	1,176	2,798	4,309	7,557	6,730	608	190	178	213	49	297	122·8	3·2	1·1

*NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant District Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank nor does it include 8 subadars, 24 jamadars, 6 havildar-majors, 27 havildars, 38 naiks and 671 constables of the Malabar Special Police and 1 subadar-major, 2 subadars, 8 jamadars, 4 havildar-majors, 11 havildars, 14 naiks and 252 constables of the East Coast Special Police.

(2) Jamadars, head constables, head sowars, sowars and constables are shown as men.

(3) The difference in the actual strength of officers and men between this statement and the strength and armament statement is due to the adoption of revised figures since available.

(4) The strength of 1 sub-inspector, 3 head constables and 11 constables of Anjengo station and Tangasseri out post has been excluded from Malabar district and included under Railway Police, Trichinopoly district—G.O. Mis. No. 332, Judicial, dated 28th July 1927.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 12 sergeants.

† Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces and those sanctioned for the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, but kept in the district pending re-opening of the school, but excludes 21 Lewis guns with the Malabar Special Police.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1927.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

I held charge of the City Police throughout the year.

Personnel.

Mr. A. J. Happell, O.B.E., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, proceeded on leave from 16th March afternoon and Mr. L. B. Gasson succeeded him. M.R.Ry. N. Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal, continued in charge of the Northern Range, except for six weeks from 30th June afternoon when he was on leave, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar Avargal officiated for him.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kalimullah Sahib Chida Bahadur, M.B.E., Headquarters Assistant Commissioner, was appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police in the mufassal from 28th April afternoon and returned to the City on 1st December after availing himself of the leave on average pay for six weeks. During his absence, the late Khan Sahib G. Saiyid Qasim Sahib Bahadur and Mr. O. H. Sheffield, Inspector of Police, officiated as Assistant Commissioner, while M.R.Ry. K. V. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, Inspector of Police, officiated as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar Avargal, on other duty as officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range.

Strength.

2. Excluding gazetted officers, the sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 2,043 (141 officers and 1,902 men) or 9 more than the figure for the previous year. The increase is accounted for as under:—

Increase—

Increase in the number of sowars (G.O. Mis. No. 167, Judicial, dated 14th April 1927)	+10
Decrease—	
Reduction of the strength of the Armed Reserve by 1 constable, consequent on the appointment of 2 police boys (G.O. Mis. No. 290, Judicial, dated 4th July 1927)	−1
	+9

On 31st December 1927, the actual strength stood at 137 officers and 1,886 men.

The temporary force in the City consisted of 1 officer and 17 men employed on quarantine duty at the port and 7 men employed at Government House.

Recruitment.

3. *Constabulary.*—Recruitment was satisfactory and no difficulty was experienced in securing the right stamp of men. The number enlisted during the year, excluding casualties, was 74 and of these eight were holders of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.

The City Police Recruits' School did another year's efficient work. Reserve men are being taught in the school.

Probationary Sub-Inspectors.—Of the sub-inspectors on probation at the beginning of the year, one resigned, three were confirmed and the confirmation of the remaining one had to be held over pending results of the vernacular examination. Three sub-inspectors, who returned from the Vellore school, are now undergoing practical training.

Casualties.

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

	1926.	1927.
By retirement on pension or gratuity	32	19
By resignation	14	18
By dismissal	9	7
By discharge	14	9
By desertion	5	2
By death	13	25
Total ...	87	80

Health.

5. The percentage of admissions into hospitals declined from 71·4 to 63·4 and the daily sick rate from 64·8 or 3·2 per cent to 60·6 or 3·0 per cent. It is regrettable, however, to note that deaths have nearly doubled during the year, though no special reason can be assigned for this.

Conduct.

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

For all offences including absence without leave :—

	1926.	1927.
Number punished with blackmarks only	401	427
Do. fined	32	12
Do. suspended	13	21
Do. reduced	75	86
Do. dismissed	9	7
Total ...	530	553

Punishments increased but slightly though stricter discipline was enforced. Three men were dismissed for drunken and disorderly behaviour, one for extortion and false personation, one for insubordination and two for suspicious conduct in cases of theft. The general tone of the force, however, was good.

The following are the statistics of deferred punishments :—

Pending at the beginning of the year	25	259
Awarded during the year	234	
Confirmed do.	52	259
Remitted do.	148	
Pending at the end of the year	59	

One constable was judicially punished during the year for an offence committed in his private capacity.

A very considerable strain was, in consequence of labour unrest during the year, imposed on the police and a few policemen were induced by fomenters of discontent to decline to receive their pay as a preliminary to a demand for increased pay or in the alternative to a threatened strike. The discipline of the force withstood this attempt at breaking it.

Rewards.

7. For good work, 409 officers and men of the City Police were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 4,857, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 420 and Rs. 5,124–8–0. Rewards to the value of Rs. 1,346 were granted to private individuals as against Rs. 904 in the previous year. Eight officers and 18 men were recipients of rewards to the extent of Rs. 430 offered by private individuals. The Collector of Customs granted rewards amounting to Rs. 318 to 7 officers and 5 men.

For saving human life, a private individual was rewarded Rs. 20.

Cost.

8. The total cost of the force was Rs. 12,90,228 as against Rs. 12,64,963.

Armed Reserve.

9. The high standard of efficiency, which the Armed Reserve had already attained, was well maintained. On the occasion of the King's Police Medal parade, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to express his satisfaction at the excellence of the turn out, the smart way in which the parade movements were executed and the general appearance of the Reserve men. A similar spontaneous compliment paid by the Colonel Commandant of Madras was greatly appreciated.

The new Shooting Range is almost ready and will be brought into use shortly.

Mounted branch.

10. There are now fourteen sowars whose services have been of great assistance during the strikes and other important occasions. They have been especially useful in controlling crowds during the Park Fair and All-India Exhibition and at the numerous boxing and fencing matches held during the year. The

Mounted branch took part in the King's Police Medal parade and its presence was commented on by His Excellency the Governor. Experience on these and during the hartal disturbances shows that steps should be taken to increase this force.

Three remounts were purchased during the year. The total number of horses maintained at the close of the year was 56 as against a sanctioned strength of 58.

Harbour Police.

11. The Harbour Police continued to work efficiently and harmoniously with the Port Trust officials. Thefts decreased as a result of increased police vigilance and the adoption of preventive measures. The number of steamers and sailing crafts that entered the harbour during the year was 805 and 92 respectively.

Housing the force.

12. Quarters now exist for 8 inspectors, 43 European sub-inspectors and sergeants and 5 Indian sub-inspectors, 150 head constables and 762 constables.

Fourteen European sub-inspectors' quarters as well as huts for 8 head constables and 72 constables of the Reserve were constructed during the year, while 1 inspector's quarters and 1 European sub-inspector's quarters were condemned and handed over to the Public Works Department and huts for 2 head constables were evolved out of an Indian sub-inspector's quarters as the building was found unsuited for the latter officer.

PART II.

CRIME.

Crime.

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

Statement A—Police cases, 1927.

Offences. (1)	Year. (2)	Cases: Reported. (3)	Cases: True. (4)	Persons: Tried. (5)	Persons: Convicted. (6)	Property: Lost. (7)	Property: Recovered. (8)
Total crimes.						Rs.	Rs.
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1925	2,802	2,562	1,044	869	1,86,837	57,512
	1926	2,722	2,540	992	824	1,68,327	67,044
	1927	2,565	2,333	997	834	1,46,149	52,735
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences against special and local laws.	1925	31,953	31,844	35,267	34,760	...	...
	1926	28,928	28,019	31,721	31,337		...
	1927	27,621	27,592	30,506	30,129	...	...
Grave crime.							
Murder	1925	6	6	4	1	30	30
	1926	9	9	6	4	38	...
	1927	8	7	4	2	100	100
Dacoity	1925	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1926	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1927	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	1925	9	5	6	2	550	132
	1926	10	5	7	4	2,453	1,203
	1927	13	7	5	4	162	116
Housebreaking	1925	437	423	139	116	47,621	17,608
	1926	384	374	98	74	68,455	23,308
	1927	335	325	128	106	41,537	8,653
Cattle theft	1925	17	14	9	5	1,034	879
	1926	9	6	7	6	280	180
	1927	15	13	15	15	197	197
Theft (ordinary)	1925	1,740	1,628	614	549	1,03,981	27,860
	1926	1,734	1,598	584	518	72,430	21,574
	1927	1,574	1,451	609	528	72,339	28,217

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, etc., was (2,333 *plus* 187) 2,520 as against 2,726 in 1926 and 2,806 in 1925, while the number reported to the police was 2,333 as against 2,540 in the previous year.

Nuisance cases fell from 22,073 to 21,081, while cases under special and local laws rose from 5,945 to 6,511.

Crime was well reported and promptly investigated. One noteworthy feature of the year was the apprehension of several outside criminals. Increased attention was devoted to the prevention of crime. Several habitual and dangerous criminals were arrested by policemen on night rounds and were either convicted in burglary cases or were bound over. A traffic constable arrested on suspicion an old offender from whom a thousand rupees, stolen in a burglary of the year, was recovered.

There was a marked fall in crime, particularly in burglary and theft cases, due to successful breaking up of the mufassal gangs that were operating in the City in 1925 and 1926. Out of the three series of European bungalow thefts and burglaries in the Southern Range, two series were detected and the third is being still investigated, with the result that the culprits have, it is believed, since been discovered. As many as nine cases of burglary in European bungalows and motor garages were traced to a motor chauffeur and a cleaner assisted by a known depredator, all of whom were convicted in three cases, in one of which alone property worth Rs. 10,000 had been removed by the method of pulling out the window-bar and boring a hole with an auger. Seven other proved cases against this gang were consequently withdrawn. A bungalow thief, on whom the police had an eye for sometime, was caught by a college student in connection with the theft of his cycle and an examination of the finger prints of the accused showed them to be identical with the prints left on a cigarette case which had been handled by the burglar in the Madras Club. Investigation enabled fourteen cases to be traced to him, in three of which, the usual maximum number for which he can be charged, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years. Good results were also obtained in a series of thefts of telephone wire and of electric light bulbs. As a result of the examination of cycle shops, a sub-inspector recovered as many as eighteen stolen cycles pledged by an individual, a native of Bangalore, who was eventually awarded eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Murder.

14. There were 7 true cases of murder, of which 1 ended in conviction in the year under review and 3 in the current year, 2 are pending trial and 1 resulted in acquittal in the sessions. Three cases were due to the murder of their wives by husbands for suspected infidelity.

A young, educated, Brahman widow who, with her mother, was charged with the murder of her new-born infant in order to conceal her shame was acquitted in the sessions.

A Borah merchant was hacked to death in his bed in Linghi Chetti Street by his servant and another accomplice, who both hailed from Hyderabad and made good their escape thither. The inquest showed that there were as many as 32 wounds on the body. The case was particularly difficult and after vigorous investigation the accused were traced and the principal offender has since been sentenced to death while his accomplice was acquitted. Another case of a murder of a woman by her sickly husband on account of her refusal to feed him, which was pending trial at the end of the year, has also ended in conviction this year, the accused having been sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. The last case, which occurred at Washermanpet, was due to a quarrel between neighbours in the course of which the deceased, who endeavoured to intervene and pacify those who caused the disturbance, was assaulted and stabbed to death. All the accused in this case are under trial.

Dacoity.

15. There was no case under this head.

Robbery.

16. There were 7 true cases of robbery as against 5 in the previous year and 4 persons were convicted. All these were highway robberies of a petty nature.

Housebreaking.

17. There was a further fall in the number of burglaries from 374 to 325 as also in the amount of property lost. The two Pathan housebreakers belonging to the North-West Frontier Province, who had been operating in the City, were arrested. Their receiver, who hailed from Quetta, was also spotted. A known depredator of Bombay was arrested and property concerned in four cases of housebreaking were recovered from him and he eventually received a sentence of six years' rigorous imprisonment. As in previous years, some heavy burglaries were detected and criminals, who were responsible for a series of cases, were traced and convicted. One hundred and six persons were convicted during the year. Cases in which property lost was Rs. 1,000 and over, numbered only four, the average amount lost in a case being Rs. 139.

Thefts.

18. Thefts declined from 1,598 to 1,451. Detection improved as also recovery of property. As a result of vigorous and sustained investigation, the thieves in many cases surrendered the stolen goods. A diamond necklace, worth about Rs. 4,000, lost from the person of the daughter of the Hon'ble Diwan

Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, while she was enacting a part in a drama staged at the San Thomé Convent, was found and returned. In another case, a brooch worth Rs. 3,000, which had been stolen from Mrs. Bailey at Gambier's Garden, was subsequently recovered.

In a majority of the cases, the property lost was small, the average in a case being Rs. 51.

Other cases of note.

19. A notorious cheat and inter-Provincial criminal named Ramanujam alias Sudarsanam, after making good his escape from the Cochin Jail, operated in the City. He issued bogus demand drafts and induced the Bombay Motor Company to deliver cash in lieu thereof. Styling himself as Dr. Desikan, proprietor of Desikan Company, Engineers, he attempted to cheat the Fiat Motor Agency and P. & O. Bank of Rs. 5,400 and Rs. 41,000 respectively. He was arrested with great difficulty and was convicted and sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment. He, however, escaped from the custody of the Vizagapatam District Police, while being escorted from the District Jail, Vizagapatam, to the Presidency Jail, Alipore, to stand his trial in a series of cases in Calcutta, Simla, Lahore and other places. The City Intelligence Department suspected him to be operating in Bombay and finally a sub-inspector, deputed from here, identified him in Cuddapah, where he was traced and is now undergoing another trial.

Rioting.

20. During the strike among the workers of the Burma Oil Company, which lasted for over four months, on the 10th May, there was a riot in which one of the Company's lorries was attacked and set on fire by some of the insurgents and the management had to use firearms in self-defence, fortunately without fatal results, until sufficient police could be brought on the scene to restore order. In the friendly atmosphere, which was subsequently established, the men returned to work and the criminal prosecutions arising out of the incident were withdrawn.

Property lost and recovered.

21. A statement showing the amount of property lost and the amount recovered during the year is given below :—

The poor percentage of recovery of property lost in housebreakings is due to the last of a series of bungalow burglaries; but, as it is believed, the real offenders have been since traced, it is hoped to eventually substantially alter these figures.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			RS.	RS.
1. Theft (a) in conjunction with housebreaking.	297	79	41,537	8,653
(b) other thefts	1,425	623	72,536	28,414
2. Robbery	7	4	162	116
3. Criminal breach of trust	130	81	29,847	15,174
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent	3	2	323	22

Results in cases prosecuted.

22. The number of cases (excluding nuisances, etc.), brought to trial and decided during the year was 845 of which 767 or 90·7 per cent ended in conviction, as against 88·9 per cent in the previous year.

Several utterly inadequate sentences awarded by magistrates in cases under the City Police Act and special and local laws and their misplaced leniency in awarding nominal fines to delinquents in such cases have been a serious handicap to the police in the suppression of petty offences.

Prosecuting staff.

23. The prosecuting staff prosecuted 2,961 cases as against 2,205 in the previous year, of which 2,443 ended in conviction.

False cases.

24. The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false was 40 as against 46 in 1926. Out of 1,968 cases under the Indian Penal Code prosecuted by the police during the year, only two cases were declared false after trial.

Cases referred by magistrates.

25. Forty cognizable cases were referred to the police by the magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which ten were struck off as false. Several cases were referred to the police when there was hardly anything to enquire into and the cases were such that the parties themselves should have been made to prove the statements made by them. Such needless references take the police away from their far more important duties and might well be avoided. I have drawn the attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to this. Sixteen non-cognizable cases were referred to the police of which two were found true.

26. Three gambling houses were successfully raided and 29 persons were convicted. Some notorious keepers of dens were convicted. In addition, several cases of street gambling were prosecuted. Fourteen persons were convicted under the Opium Act.

Gambling and opium dens.

27. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 448 as against 451 in the previous year. Sixty-eight bad characters were newly registered. Eighty bad characters were convicted during the year. Two hundred and eleven persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 212 in 1926. The number of persons ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 43 as against 42 in 1926. Eight persons were prosecuted, of whom seven were convicted for breach of rules under that section. Finger-print slips sent for record numbered 671 and 1,394 references were made to the Finger-print Bureau which traced the antecedents of individuals in 425 cases.

Prevention.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 25 persons of whom 19 were bound over. Of these, twelve were habitual burglars or thieves and the rest suspects or petty thieves. Sixteen persons were sent to jail for failure to furnish security.

A receiver of C division purposely got himself convicted in a night case and preferred imprisonment to paying a fine with the special object of interviewing a known depredator, who was in jail, and obtaining information regarding properties which had been secreted by him. Property worth about Rs. 1,000 was recovered in this case and the receiver was convicted.

28. Four Koravars of Madras City were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year and 81 were removed from the registers on account of good conduct or other causes. At the end of the year there were in the City 398 Koravars to whom the Act applied. Twenty-two individuals were convicted under the Act.

Criminal Tribes Act.

29. The inmates of the settlement at the end of the year were 72 men, 72 women and 75 children excluding two men and two women out of view. The abolition of this settlement is now under the consideration of Government.

Perambore Criminal Tribes Settlement.

30. The Intelligence Department continued to have very heavy and exacting work and the small staff performed the various duties with commendable efficiency. Political agitation in some form or other throughout the year, labour unrest and strikes, meetings in that connection, the Indian National Congress and the various other All-India conferences held during the Christmas week added considerably to the work of this department. During the year 2,849 references covering a wide range of subjects were dealt with as against 2,683 in the previous year, most of which, as usual involved confidential, patient and long-continued enquiries. The movements of 977 foreigners were noted and reported to the Criminal Investigation Department. One hundred and seventy-six political meetings, 273 labour meetings and two labour conferences were held in the City during the year and their proceedings were promptly reported. The work under the Press Act also increased in volume. The subjoined statistics show the amount of work turned out under the Arms Act:—

Intelligence Department.

Number of arms references, etc., received for report	1,865
Do. firearms shops checked monthly	5
Do. slips of daily sales of arms, etc., received for check from arms dealers	1,702
Do. verification slips checked	1,050
Do. applications received for arms licence	176
Do. prosecution under the Arms Act	1

In addition 69 poison shops, 11 explosives shops, 17 sulphur shops and 6 magazines were inspected.

All enquiries connected with forged currency notes and cases of intricate and difficult nature were entrusted to this department.

PART III.

TRAFFIC CONTROL AND LICENCES.

31. The number of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act investigated during the year was 4,509 as against 2,264 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 2,102 persons, of whom 1,152 were convicted, 61 were discharged, cases against 191 were withdrawn and the rest were pending trial at the close of the year. Thirty-three persons were convicted for rash driving, 539 for causing obstruction, 5 for driving without licence, 105 for disobeying the directions of the police, 12 for driving on the wrong side, 42 for driving or standing without lights, 609 for breach of conditions of the permits issued for plying for hire and 8 for offences under the taxi cab rules.

Motor Vehicles Act.

Warnings were issued in 610 cases in which prosecutions were considered unnecessary. The problem of glaring head-lights is being systematically tackled by enforcing the rules rigorously at the time of registration of cars and buses but the traffic staff is insufficient in number to adequately check and deal with this nuisance on the roads or to systematically check and inspect all driving licences.

Motor bus traffic is increasing in popularity and there were 554 buses plying at the end of the year as against 360 in the previous year. With the increase in the number of motor vehicles, the number of cases under the Motor Vehicles Act has increased considerably and the present staff is utterly insufficient to investigate into the hundreds of cases reported or to serve all the processes connected with these cases. Disregard of speed limits is another common cause of complaint, especially in the case of buses. Although I have endeavoured to mitigate this evil by regulating the starting of buses at the various termini and directing that no bus shall overtake another in motion, the complaint still continues as the offence is spread all over the City and the two Crown sergeants sanctioned, one for each range, cannot be everywhere at the same time. A flying squad is absolutely necessary and I have submitted proposals for increasing the establishment by two sergeants equipped with motor cycles for enforcing speed regulations and allied matters and by four constables for process service. Congestion due to collection of buses at important junctions, such as Broadway, is another source of popular complaint. An attempt was made to keep the vehicles on the move and to prosecute those that remain stationary and cause obstruction; but no improvement will be effected in this or any of the other motor vehicles offences until and unless the magistracy realize their responsibility and deal more severely with offenders. Nominal fines, inflicted weeks after the offence, have no deterrent effect at all, especially, when, as often as not, the fine is paid up by the bus owner, whose only idea is to make as much profit as possible in a minimum time. Instances have been known in which bus owners have urged their drivers to race and conductors to overload buses with this sole object in view.

Regularized stopping places at fixed points are required and a hundred such places have been selected but the obstructive policy on the part of the Madras Electric Tramway Company and the difficulty of funds for providing sign-boards and posts have held this up.

Traffic point duty police should be periodically withdrawn and all put through a "refresher" course of instruction; but insufficient men preclude this.

A new driving licence book was issued containing detailed and illustrated rules; but these, though printed in English and three vernacular languages, have not been appreciated by motorists, whose lack of co-operation, particularly on the part of Indian owners is a regrettable feature in this City.

What is really wanted is that the traffic division and traffic control of the whole City should be under a Deputy Commissioner (European gazetted officer) and my recommendations for the re-organization of the working of the Madras City Police included this; but it was not favourably received. With the increase of late in all kinds of traffic and traffic problems this step is bound eventually to come. It is equally essential that cases under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules should be made cognizable. The present procedure is cumbersome and dilatory in the extreme. The Motor Vehicles Rules themselves need amending and entire revision with the object of standardizing a set of regulations for the whole Presidency and I have already suggested the advisability of appointing a small committee to deal with this subject.

Details of the accidents caused by motor vehicles during the years 1926 and 1927 are furnished below :—

Year.	Total number of accidents caused by motor vehicles.	Of the number shown in column (2) number that proved fatal.	Number of cases treated as mere accidents.	Number of cases dropped for want of evidence.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases acquitted.	Number of cases withdrawn.	Number of cases pending trial.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1926 ...	406	29	141	89	63	27	10	23
1927 ...	434	35	200	86	32	6	6	104

Accidents are primarily due to three causes, viz., rash and negligent driving, the vagaries of the meandering pedestrian and of irresponsible children and lastly ignorance of the ordinary traffic regulations and the rules of the road.

The remedy for all these lies in education. Deterrent punishment will teach the rash driver and "road hog"; traffic sense should form a part of the compulsory curriculum in all schools and colleges; motorists should themselves read, mark and learn traffic signals and rules and insist on their paid drivers doing likewise.

Cinematograph Act.

32. Two more cinema theatres were opened during the year making a total of nine. Twenty-six certificates were issued in respect of cinematograph films during the year as against 13 in the previous year. The Madras Board met on eleven occasions to censor new films. No objectionable or uncertified film was exhibited during the year. The Indian Cinematograph Committee is now going into the question of the working of the Act and its report is awaited.

Licences.

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

Arms Act.

	1926.	1927.
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II)	107	109
Do. import arms and military stores by land (Form III) ...	8	6
Do. export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV) ...	20	27
Do. export arms and military stores by land or river to Indian States and foreign territories (Form VI) ...	2	...
Do. export arms and military stores by land or river to British territories through Indian States (Form VI).	...	...
Do. transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII)	220	244
Do. manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form IX)	...	...
Do. keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X)	21	20
Licence for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XIII). ...	5	5
Licence to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XIV) ...	11	18
Do. possess firearms (Form XIV)	61	58
Do. possess arms and ammunition for personal use, including renewals during the year (Form XVI)...	1,992	2,138
Temporary licence for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII)	4	8
Licence to go armed on a journey (Form XX)	2	2
Number of sales of arms and ammunition verified	2,055	7,012

Explosives Act.

Licence to import explosives (Form I)	129	156
General licence to transport explosives (Form II)	110	135
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A) ...	12	11
Do. possess and sell explosives (Form B)	216	254
Do. possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C)	1	1
Do. possess gunpowder for bona fide blasting purposes (Form E)	...	2
Do. possess explosives generally (Form F)	1	1
Do. possess explosives (other than fulminates) and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J)	6	6

Petroleum Act.

	1926.	1927.
Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B)	12	12
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C)	9	8
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D)	14	5
Licence to possess and transport petrol for owners of motor vehicles (Form F)	136	25

Poisons Act.

Licence to possess and sell poisons	72	62

City Police Act.

Licence for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc.	1,072	1,071
Do. toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc...	135	130
General licence for music for religious institutions	135	155
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquors	93	68
Licence for gymnasium	10	8
Do. places of public resort	46	73
Other music licences	5,022	4,701

Cinematograph Act.

Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres ...	7	9
Do. certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films ...	13	26

Motor Vehicles Act.

Number of motor vehicles registered	1,182	1,106
Do. duplicate certificates of registration granted	159	178
Do. drivers' licences issued	7,455	7,865
Do. buses licensed...	360	354
Do. endorsements granted to drivers of motor buses ...	1,668	2,147
Do. taxi cabs registered	86	98
Do. taxi drivers' licences issued	132	136
*Do. permits issued to bus conductors	...	1,054
Do. endorsements granted to conductors of buses	...	956

Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered	1,715	1,520
Do. rickshaws registered	1,368	1,474
Do. drivers' licences issued	2,104	1,942
Do. rickshawmen's licences issued	2,492	2,615

Passport Act.

Number of applications for passports forwarded to Government ...	518	441
Do. passports issued for proceeding to the Hedjaz ...	14	21
Do. certificates of identity issued for proceeding to holy cities in Mesopotamia	24	7
Do. emergency police passes issued for proceeding to the Straits Settlements	7	19

The expansion of work in connection with the licensing of motor vehicles and the increased work involved by the various orders of Government for regulating the administration of the Arms Act have caused a very considerable strain on the licence section of my staff, which is under-staffed, and a decently paid superintendent to supervise the work of his section is an urgent necessity. Proposals in this behalf are now before Government and would ask that the post be sanctioned as an emergent measure.

* System introduced since July 1927.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

34. Four persons escaped from police custody during the year and all of them were re-captured. Five policemen concerned in three cases were punished departmentally and in the remaining case, the police were held to be free from blame.

Escapes.

35. Two hundred and thirty-two inquests were held during the year as against 251 in 1926. No prosecution was instituted for culpable negligence contributing to accidental death from drowning.

Inquests.

36. There were 63 cases of accidental fire involving a total loss of property valued at Rs. 1,07,339. The fire brigade answered calls very promptly and did excellent work, in which the chief fire-engine driver, Mr. Martin was, as usual, conspicuous.

Fires.

37. Three hundred and ninety-three missing children were restored to their parents or guardians and 596 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or other institutions.

Stray children.

38. One hundred and twenty-five persons were sent to the Mental Hospital at Madras as against 99 in the previous year.

Mentally deranged persons.

39. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 5,650 as against 5,587 in the previous year.

Stray dogs.

40. The City Police officers' and the constables' Co-operative Credit Societies continued to work satisfactorily. At the end of the year, the former had on its rolls 150 members and the paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 22,598. Loans aggregating Rs. 1,36,639 were advanced to members up to the end of the year of which Rs. 1,03,989 had been repaid. There were no overdues either under principal or under interest. Thrift is encouraged among members by inviting them to effect some savings and invest them in the Recurring Deposit or Provident Deposit Scheme.

Police Co-operative Credit Societies.

Mr. Kalimullah, who was the organizer of the society and its President until he went out in April last, is formulating a scheme for a Building Co-operative Society for all its members. Its success will depend upon the assistance which this body of hard-worked and loyal Government servants can expect to receive from Government. This ambitious scheme, if successful, is likely to take up all the spare time and tax the energy of the organizers to the utmost limit, but will prove a lasting boon to the City Police officials.

In the other society, the number of members was 716 and the paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 12,413. The loans advanced amounted to Rs. 46,338 of which Rs. 36,819-8-0 had been repaid.

41. The Madras City Police had a most arduous task during the year. "The Neill Statue Satyagraha" movement, frequent labour strikes and troubles imposed on the City Police force heavy and exacting work. During Christmas, the Indian National Congress held its 42nd session at Madras and an All-India Exhibition was also held in connection with the Congress. These, together with a large number of conferences held during the Congress week, caused an unprecedented influx of visitors to the City. Owing to the annual Park Fair and Carnival of Sports being held simultaneously with the Congress, it was found necessary to indent on the mufassal districts for 20 head constables and 150 constables to supplement the City force. Considering the very large number of persons of all castes, creeds and shades of social and political opinions from almost all parts of India, who were attracted to Madras City during the Congress week, the City Police force deserves every commendation for its vigilance and tact as a result of which the public peace was well maintained and safety of person and property secured.

General.

Recruitment continued to be satisfactory. Discipline was well maintained. Crime during the year was normal and continued to be well handled. Several outside criminals were apprehended and mufassal gangs that were operating in the City were successfully broken up. The vigilance of men on night rounds was noteworthy, being responsible for numerous arrests while on this duty.

42. The Deputy Commissioners mention the following officers for good work in the year under report. Inspectors Messrs. K. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, C. Shaw, C. Manikkam Pillai, B. O'Brien, W. A. P. Hankinson, O. H. Sheffield, C. A. Govindaswami Nayudu, T. J. N. Moss and G. V. Ratnaswamayya.

Work of officers.

Sub-inspectors C. A. Qadir Badsha Sahib, C. V. Santanam Ayyangar, V. A. Currie, P. H. Snell, P. Venkatarama Ayyar, S. Zahir-ud-din Ahmad Sahib, T. R. Seshagiri Rao, N. E. Desikachari, Abdul Aziz Quraishi, P. Damodaram, D. Christodoss, B. R. Ranganna, G. Susainathan, J. H. Fernandez, Saiyid Husain Sahib, C. V. Perumal Chetti, G. E. Smaller, G. B. Ramachandran, R. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, V. Ganapati Mudaliyar, T. P. Lovery and N. Ranga Acharya.

Sergeants T. S. Browning, G. T. R. Smith, A. Walton, L. O'Callaghan, A. G. Norridge, L. Farrar, W. V. Healy, R. Williams, A. S. Ottley, H. W. McPherson and C. G. Bamford.

While endorsing the above, I feel I must make particular mention of Inspector W. A. P. Hankinson and the sub-inspectors and sergeants of the Washermanpet division, who had to bear the brunt of the trouble of the various long strikes in the Northern Range, of Mr. C. Shaw and his Armed Reserve officers and men who were called out again and again for long stretches of unpleasant duty, of the inspectors and sub-inspectors of the prosecuting staff, whose devotion to their particular line of work is worthy of the highest commendation, of the traffic department, who, overworked and grossly under-staffed, have carried on with credit an uphill task in the face of an unsympathetic public and an over-lenient magistracy, of the officers in the Intelligence Department including Shorthand sub-inspectors whose work throughout this year of strikes, political agitation and Congress and conferences has been extremely arduous and, lastly of my own office Manager M.R.Ry. S. M. Srinivasa Acharya Avargal, and an establishment of clerks wholly insufficient to cope with the ever-increasing amount of work but who have ungrudgingly given of their best in work and over-work and for the amelioration of whose lot I have repeatedly appealed.

I have to thank Messrs. L. B. Gasson and N. Ramanuja Ayyangar for capable administration of their respective charges; the former particularly for the high state of efficiency of the Armed Reserve and the Mounted Branch, the latter for indefatigable devotion to duty in coping with the various strikes and long series of troubles in his range involving many hours of strenuous work admirably performed at considerable sacrifice to both convenience and health.

Of the Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Kalimullah was away for the greater part of the year but on his return at once resumed the work of Headquarters Assistant Commissioner with his usual tact and ability. Mr. O. H. Sheffield rendered excellent service during the period he acted, while of Mr. N. H. Jagadisa Ayyar's unostentatious handling of crime and investigation in the Southern Range, I can do no better than to quote the words of his Deputy Commissioner, viz., "it is noteworthy that nearly all information leading to the successful detection of cases was supplied to inspectors and sub-inspectors by the Assistant Commissioner."

MADRAS,
3rd April 1928.

H. F. TRAVERS PHILLIPS,
Commissioner of Police.

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