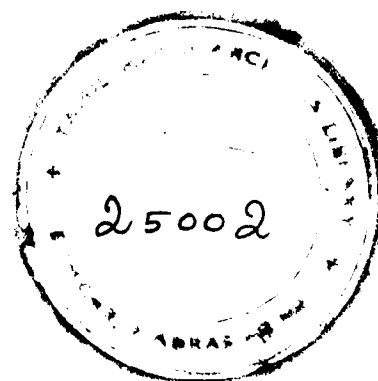


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[Maximum number of pages fixed for the report is 40—vide paragraph 19 of letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Public), No. 2739, dated 26th March 1901, printed in G.O. No. 558, Public, dated 3rd June 1901.]

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
1929

CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE POLICE FORCE.

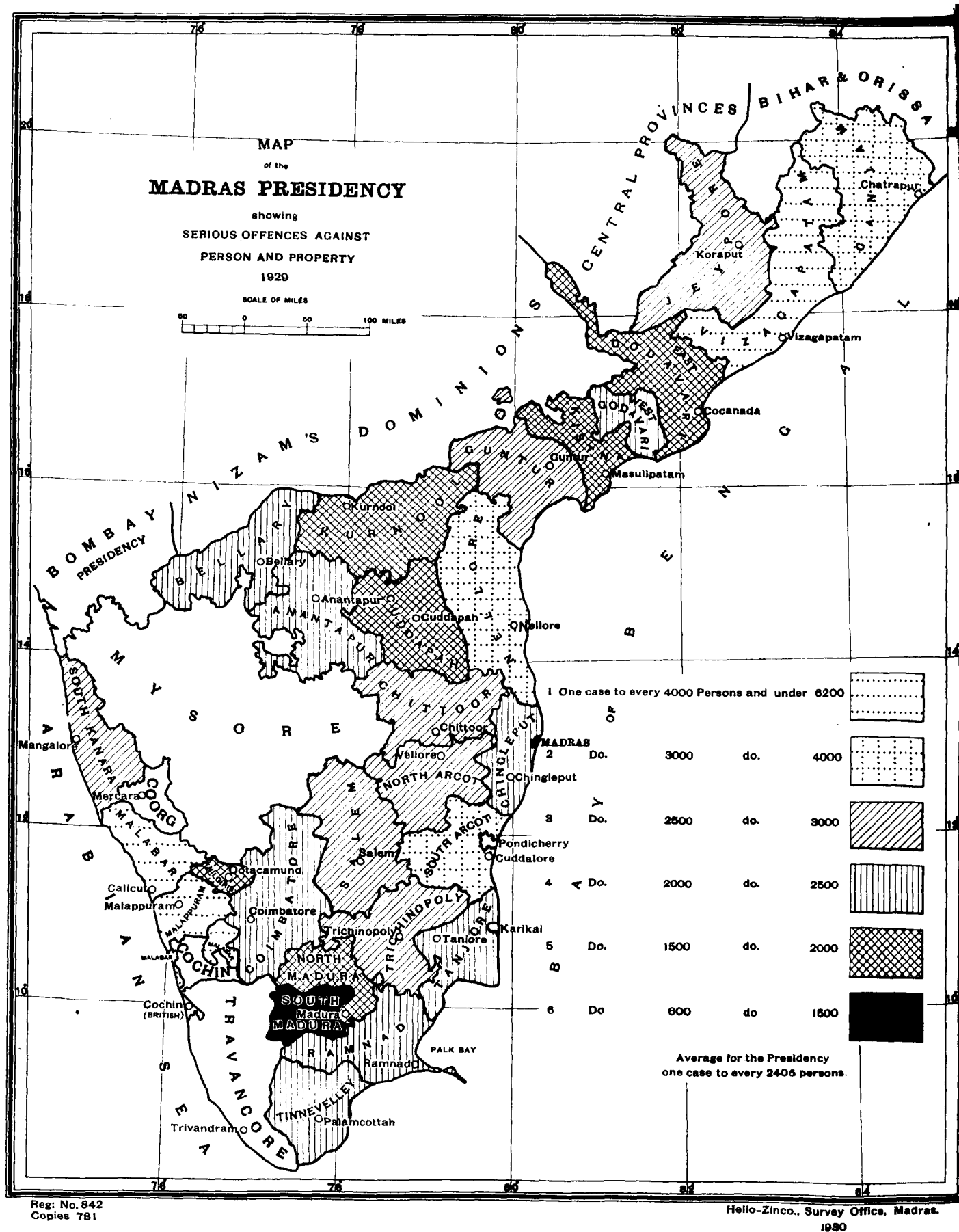
	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
Officers	1	1
Strength	2	2
<i>Recruitment</i>	2	2
<i>Casualties</i>	2	2
<i>Health</i>	2	2
Education	3	2
Training schools— <i>Provincial Police Training School, Vellore</i>	4	3
<i>Central Recruits' Schools</i>	4	3
Conduct— <i>Departmental punishments</i>	5	4
<i>Appeals</i>	5	4
<i>Judicial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

PART II.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

[illegible]

PART III.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Crime—how dealt with		32	17
<i>Cases in which investigation was refused [section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code].</i>		32	17
<i>Cases referred by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code</i>	...	32	17
<i>Attendance at sessions</i>		32	18
Property lost and recovered		33	18



	PARAGRAPH	PAGE
Prosecutions	34	18
<i>Prosecuting staff</i>	34	
Escapes	35	19
Prosecutions for false complaints	36	19
<i>Cases found false after trial</i>	36	19
Prevention— <i>Habitual criminals</i>	37	19
<i>Old offenders</i>	37	21
<i>Criminal Tribes Act</i>	37	21
<i>Criminal Tribes settlements</i>	37	22
<i>Kallar Reclamation—Madura and Rāmnād</i>	37	23
<i>Do. Tanjore</i>	37	24
<i>Other criminal communities</i>	37	24
<i>Security for good behaviour</i>	37	24
Criminal Investigation Department	38	25
<i>Finger-print Bureau</i>	38	26
<i>Shorthand Bureau</i>	38	26
Railway Police	39	27
Port Police	40	28
Cinematograph Act	41	28
Motor Vehicles Act	42	28
Medico-legal work	43	29
Trespass on railway lines	44	29
Execution of warrants	45	29
Inspection	46	29
General	47	29

APPENDIX A.

	PAGES
Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement A, Part I) *	32-34
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement A, Part II) *	35-37
Return of non-cognizable crime—Cases (Statement B, Part I) *	38-40
Return of non-cognizable crime—Persons (Statement B, Part II) *	41-43
Return of property stolen and recovered (Statement C) †	44
Return showing the sanctioned strength and the cost of police (Statement D) †	45-46
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force (Statement E) †	47-48

APPENDIX B.

Administration Report of the Madras City Police	49-60
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* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1395, dated 10th September 1915—G.O. No. 2831, Judicial, dated 24th September 1915.

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

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1929.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

OFFICERS. I held charge of the department throughout the year.

Deputy Inspectors-General held charge of Ranges as shown below :—

Range.	Name of officer.	Period.
1. Northern Range	Mr. J. Moore	From 1st January to 15th April.
	Mr. E. J. Rowlandson	From 16th April to 23rd June and from 24th December till the close of the year.
	Mr. F. Sayers	From 24th June to 23rd December.
2. Central Range	Mr. J. T. W. Filson	From 1st to 8th January and from 26th January to 8th November.
	Mr. E. L. Skinner	From 9th to 25th January and from 9th November till the close of the year.
3. Southern Range	Mr. T. W. Blackstone	Throughout the year.
4. Eastern Range, Railways and C.I.D.	Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson	From 1st January to 30th April.
Railways and Eastern Range:	Do.	From 1st May till the close of the year.

Two officers of the rank of District Superintendent of Police were in charge of the Crime and Special Branches of the Criminal Investigation Department from 1st May and, during the year under report, proposals were submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India to place the Criminal Investigation Department and Railways under a separate Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the proposals during the current year.

The Madras City Police was re-organized during the year, and additional officers were sanctioned, namely, a Deputy Commissioner, of the rank of District Superintendent of Police, and an Assistant Commissioner, of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

As a temporary measure, the Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation in the Madura and Rāmnād districts was placed in charge of the newly formed South Madura Police district, in addition to his duties as Kallar Reclamation Officer.

Ten districts remained without a change of District Superintendent of Police, eleven districts had a single change, and six had two each. In each of the remaining three districts there were three changes.

A District Superintendent of Police and one Deputy Superintendent of Police continued to be on "foreign service" as Commissioner of Police, Travancore and Pudukkottai respectively. The services of another Deputy Superintendent of Police were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Intelligence Bureau.

One officer of the Indian Police Service retired with effect from December 1928, another was removed from service and granted a compassionate allowance, and six more officers were on leave preparatory to retirement at the close of the year. The Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, continued to be on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. Withinshaw, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in 1924, was permanently transferred to the Railway Department of the Government of India during the year. Among Provincial Service officers, three retired, and one was invalided from service during the year.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year, was 28,372 or 484 more than the corresponding figure for the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the additions sanctioned to the strength of certain districts, including the Railway Police, Trichinopoly district, on account of re-organization.

The temporary additional forces (544) shown at the end of statement D consisted of—

I. Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Crime Branch ...	1
II. Police force employed on the Kallar reclamation work ...	137
III. Police force for criminal settlements ...	56
IV. Plague police ...	189
V. Private guards ...	41
VI. Other temporary forces...	120
Total ...	544

The number of vacancies on the last day of the year was 227, against 179, the corresponding figure for 1928. In many districts it was found difficult to enlist as recruits men of the required intelligence and physique. Ex-military men were enlisted whenever suitable candidates were available. Thirty-four recruits, holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates, were enlisted as constables and passed through the Central Recruits' Schools. In the districts of Chingleput and Trichinopoly especially, difficulty was experienced in obtaining a good class of recruits, chiefly owing to the lucrative wages in bus driving, coolie labour in the South Indian Railway remodelling works at Tambaram and other stations near Madras, in Golden Rock Railway workshops, and to the existence of the Emigration Depot for recruiting labour for Ceylon.

Casualties in the permanent force fell from 1,727 in 1928 to 1,578 during the year under report, though there was an increase under resignations (17) and discharges (63). The decrease was under retirements on pension (127), dismissals (71) and deaths (31). There was no variation in the number of desertions.

The health of the force showed a general improvement. Mortality fell by 31, the percentage to the actual strength decreasing from 1.1 to 1.0. The percentage of admissions into hospitals showed a slight decrease from 129.2 to 127.6 and the daily sick rate was 3.6 against 3.4 in the previous year.

3. The number of men who were classified as illiterate showed a further decrease from 1,304 in 1928 to 1,112 during the year under report. Out of a total of 3,075 head constables and 23,038 constables at the end of the year, 14 or 0.5 per cent of the former and 1,098 or 4.8 per cent of the latter were classed as illiterate. Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and the Railway Police, Trichinopoly, districts continued to have no illiterate head constables or constables on their strength.

STRENGTH:
Statement D,
column 16.

Casualties:
Statement E,
columns 31 to 36.

Health:
Statement E,
columns 37 to 39.

EDUCATION:
Statement E,
columns 24 and 25.

4. Mr. W. R. John was in charge of the School throughout the year. Four probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and a probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police were under training in the School at the beginning of the year. Two of these were posted to districts for practical training in January, and the remaining three in September. A probationary Assistant District Superintendent of Police and two probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, who were recruited during the year, joined the School and were under training on 31st December.

There were 2 probationary inspectors and 90 probationary sub-inspectors in the School at the beginning of the year. Two more probationary inspectors joined the School in July, and another in September. Of the inspectors, the probation of one was ceased, 3 were posted to districts for practical training, and the remaining one was under training in the School at the close of the year. Out of the 90 sub-inspectors, 3 resigned, the probation of 10 was ceased for failure in the examinations, 76 were sent out to districts in October after the final examination, and the remaining one was detained in the School till he passed in all the subjects in his examination in January 1930. Eighty-six probationary sub-inspectors of the mufassal police, six of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and one of Coorg joined the School during the year, and were under training on the last day of the year. The standard of educational qualifications of the sub-inspectors recruited continued to be good, there being 3 B.A. (Honours), 32 B.A.'s, 14 Intermediates and one Matriculate. The remaining 36 were Secondary School Leaving Certificate holders.

The instructions on the various subjects, viz., Law, Drill, Riding, Army games, Gymnastics, Muller's exercises, etc., continued to be given efficiently. I inspected the School once during the year and so did the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range.

Owing to the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to this presidency towards the end of the year, the annual Police Officers' Conferences and the Presidency Sports had to be held in January 1930 instead of in December of the year under report.

The Police Band continued to be efficient.

The Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, which was closed in 1921 was started again in May of the year under report. With the opening of this School, the presidency has again four schools, as in normal times. The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each school, the number passed out after training, casualties, etc., during the year:—

Name of schools.				Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.			Number of recruits who received prizes.			
				Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.	Total.	Education, first prize of Rs. 2 for marks, 75 per cent and above.	Education, second prize of Rs. 1 for marks, 60 per cent and above.	Good conduct prize of Rs. 2 or Re. 1 according to merit.
Central Recruits' School.	Vellore	...	...	262	579	841	437	137	267	841	74	147	32
	Coimbatore	...	...	256	583	842	498	85	259	842	75	130	...
	Anantapur	...	...	278	447	725	447	53	225	725	53	218	166
	Vizianagram	...	...	...	419	419	229	42	148	419	33	43	16

In the case of backward recruits the length of the term is extended from six months up to a maximum of nine months.

5. Statistics of departmental punishments excluding black marks are given in the margin.

CONDUCT: Departmental punishments, excluding the award of black marks; Statement E, columns 10 to 13.	Percentage of the number of officers and men depart- mentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1927.	1928.	1929.
For absence without leave ...	2.4	2.6	0.7
For offences other than absence with- out leave.	6.0	5.5	5.3
Total ...	8.4	8.1	6.0

The percentage of these punishments awarded during the year continued to decline from 8.4 in 1927 and 8.1 in 1928 to 6.0 in the year under report, the lowest figure for the past four years.

The proportion of black marks awarded during the year to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year also showed a decrease from 23.3 per cent in the previous year to 20.5 in 1929.

The districts in which the proportion of punishments was very high were West Gōdāvari (12.5 against 10.8), Coimbatore (10.4 against 6.2), the Nilgiris (9.9 against 4.8) and Trichinopoly (9.7 against 11.1). The reasons given are the stiffening of discipline where it was lax, and the award of more severe punishment than black marks to habitual offenders.

An appreciable decline in the percentage of punishments was noticed in Jeypore, East Gōdāvari, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Salem. The reasons given are severer measures taken in 1927 and 1928 to deal with habitual offenders, many of whom have been got rid of. Instructions issued in some districts to sub-inspectors to use discretion in the matter of granting casual leave to the men account, I believe, to some extent for the fall in the punishments for absence without leave.

Dismissals numbered 160, against 231 in the previous year, and the number of dismissals for absence without leave alone was 6 against 35. The largest number was in Madras City (17), Coimbatore (17) and Trichinopoly (15).

The matter of punishments is one in which an increase in discrimination and discretion has still to be exercised.

The number of appeals received by District Superintendents of Police decreased by 5 and those by the Inspector-General by 13, the total number disposed of by them being 13 and 88 respectively. Appeals dealt with by Deputy Inspectors-General increased by 25 the total being 466. This increase was due to a certain extent to changes in the personnel of officers. As will be seen from the comparative statement below, the percentage of cases in which the original orders were reversed or modified, increased in the case of appeals to all the three appellate authorities in the department.

Number.	Officers.	Number of appeals received.		Number of appeals in which the punish- ments were cancelled or modified.		Percentage of appeals in which the punish- ments were cancelled or modified to those which were disposed of.	
		1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
1	Inspector-General of Police ...	105	92	4	6	3.9	6.8
2	Deputy Inspectors-General of Police ...	441	466	90	108	20.9	23.9
3	District Superintendents of Police ...	18	13	8	6	44.4	46.2

Forty appeals were preferred to the Local Government. In 39 cases the original orders were confirmed, and one appeal was pending at the close of the year. Three appeals were preferred to the Government of India during the year, but they were withheld by the Local Government.

There was a decrease in the number of police officers convicted by criminal courts, the number falling from 68 to 57. Out of this, 27 were for offences committed in their official capacity and the remaining 30 for offences in their private capacity. Five persons (against 5 in the previous year) were convicted under the Police Act and 12 (against 32 of the previous year) under section 223, Indian Penal Code, for negligently allowing prisoners to escape.

A head constable of the Tanjore district was convicted by the Sessions Judge and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the Kumbakōnam torture case which created some local sensation. His appeal to the High Court, which was pending at the close of the year, has since been disposed of, and the conviction of the lower court was reversed, the conduct of the Subdivisional Magistrate being severely criticized.

6. The honour of being a member of the order 'C.I.E.' was conferred on me in June. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on M.R.Ry. P. Duraiswami Pillai Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. G. S. Srinivasa Sastri Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police (since retired), M.R.Ry. J. Nargunam Nadar Avargal, now an officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar Avargal, officiating Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City and M.R.Ry. R. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, retired Manager, District Police Office, Madura. The title of Khan Sahib was bestowed on B. Mustafa 'Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The King's Police Medal was awarded to Mr. C. B. Cunningham, officiating Commissioner of Police, Madras City, and to D. Abbas Ali Beg Kamal Beg, probationary head constable (now a sub-inspector), Kurnool district.

A comparative statement showing the amount of monetary rewards granted in the last two years is given below:—

		1928.		1929.	
		Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
			RS.		RS.
Rewards to the police ...	Madras City	481	4,788	539	4,657
	Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department ...	6,529	50,490	6,283	50,038
	Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation	157	1,700	...	...
	Total ...	7,167	56,978	6,822	54,695
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.	Madras City	123	1,367	151	1,425
	Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department ...	4,968	38,403	5,469	42,086
	Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation	219	2,182	...	...
	Total ...	5,310	41,952	5,650	43,511

The total number of police officers rewarded and the amounts paid to them show a slight decrease, but I am glad to say that the number of private individuals rewarded and the amount of rewards paid to them have risen. The public and the village officers have begun to realize that good work rendered by them in giving information or helping the police and the trouble taken in reporting crime will not go unrewarded. A considerable measure of co-operation was received from private individuals and village officers. In Jeypore district, three criminal tribe members and a K.D., and in Coimbatore district 32 criminal tribe members, were rewarded for helping the police. The same healthy feature was observed in a few other districts also. In the East Gōdāvari district, 14 parchment certificates

were given to respectable persons in recognition of their assistance to the police while 10 such certificates were granted in West Gōdāvari and 20 in Chittoor to private individuals, including village officers, who sometimes prefer this form of recognition of their services to money rewards.

For good work done at different places in connexion with the strike on the South Indian Railway in 1928, rewards aggregating Rs. 4,175 were granted to the police officers and private individuals concerned.

In rounding up the entire Chenchu gangs in the Markapur and Giddalore circles of the Kurnool district, the police officers and private individuals who rendered valuable service were granted a total reward of Rs. 992 during the year.

Among rewards paid from sources other than Government were, Rs. 150 offered by the Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada, to the Port Police for their good work in 1928, a silver cup offered by M.R.Ry. D. Sitaramaswami Garu of East Gōdāvari district to the officer showing the best detective ability in that district, Rs. 100 paid by the Maharajah of Pithapuram to a sub-inspector of the East Gōdāvari district for recovering a valuable emerald belonging to him, and Rs. 440 paid by M.R.Ry. Hanumanthappa, cotton merchant, Coimbatore district, as rewards to the police officers and private individuals who were instrumental in recovering a large amount of currency notes lost by him.

I consider that the amount paid in rewards of all kinds is still inadequate and that liberality in this direction will rapidly lead to better work by the constabulary and greater co-operation by the public. This vast presidency still spends on rewards less than is spent in like circumstances in Ceylon. Government were unable to give the amounts in the 1930-31 budget that I asked for this vitally important purpose, but I hope that there will be more money available in 1931-32.

COST:
Statement D,
columns 17 to 19.

7. The total cost of the department for the year 1929-30, excluding the final accounts for March 1930, was Rs. 1,63,90,726 against Rs. 1,58,19,404, an increase of Rs. 5,71,322.

8. The number of police officers below the rank of inspector for whom quarters existed at the end of the year was 97 sergeants, 478 sub-inspectors, 2,000 head constables and 14,926 constables, the percentage on the sanctioned strength being 60.6, 33.2, 63.8 and 64.3 respectively against 63.6, 32.0, 63.4 and 64.6 per cent respectively in the previous year. I have drawn up a Building Programme with the object of expediting building where it is most urgently needed.

With a view to improving the lot and the health of the subordinate police and their families District Superintendents of Police have examined the question of providing damp-proof floors. The standard type provides a floor of mud, but such is very often damp and unhealthy in low-lying areas and universally so in the monsoon. Up to the end of 1929 Government have sanctioned improved flooring in 930 huts at an approximate cost of Rs. 37,140 and most of the work has been carried out. I am quite sure that the effect on the health of the men will repay the expenditure.

Again, the type design of constables' and head constables' hut provides only a single shelf 3 feet 6 inches long and that, too, in the veranda, with the result that boxes and articles of value had to be kept on the floor of a very small room. Government have now approved of a modification which allows a shelf inside the room, in addition to that on the veranda.

9. Madras City, eighteen districts, and my office had co-operative societies exclusively for the police (including clerical staff) during the year. The total number of societies on the last day of the year was 27, with 9,500 members, and a total paid-up

**CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETIES.**

share capital of Rs. 1,92,116 against 28 societies, 8,293 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,76,973 of the previous year. The fall of one in the number of societies was due to the abolition during the year of a society in the Nellore district. All these societies worked well, and were popular in that they rescued many police subordinates from the hands of professional money lenders whose rates of interest are generally exorbitant. I regret to say that members often lose sight of the object of these societies, i.e., the encouragement of thrift, but I trust that in time every man will be saving money through the General Provident Fund. Objection is sometimes taken to police co-operative societies on the ground that the constabulary join solely for the purpose of obtaining loans. If care is taken to see that loans granted are such that repayment may be certain, the objection has little validity.

A statement comparing the number and percentage of subscribers to the General Provident Fund during the years 1928 and 1929 is given in the margin. There was a further increase of 1,564 subscribers or 13.4 per cent, and the percentage of subscribers on the actual strength was 47.1 against 42.2 of the previous year. Almost

	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on actual strength.	
	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Inspectors	244	252	83.0	84.0
Sergeants	129	137	92.8	96.5
Sub-inspectors	892	892	60.1	59.3
Head constables	1,889	1,754	52.7	57.0
Constables	8,784	10,167	38.7	44.1
Total	11,638	13,202	42.2	47.1

all of the district officers continued to impress on the subordinate police the advantages and desirability of subscribing to the General Provident Fund. The results are encouraging, and the effect of several years' attention is now very obvious. The proportion of

the young men subscribing is very high indeed.

WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.

10. In most districts the work of inspectors has been favourably reported on. Their village visiting has slightly improved.

Regarding sub-inspectors, favourable reports have been received of their character in general, maintenance of discipline and relations with the public. In the matter of investigation of crime and detective ability, though there are numbers of good sub-inspectors and many efficient ones, very many are lacking in intelligence, perseverance and thoroughness. Much demoralization has been caused in the past by the indiscriminate granting of increments regardless of character and ability, and in many districts the selection grade is now partly blocked by men who ought not to have been passed above the efficiency bar. Also, owing to a mistaken interpretation of audit rules, the promotion of sub-inspectors recruited since October 1923 on the graded scale has been withheld, and hope deferred has led to indifference. I have impressed on District Superintendents of Police that, in order to encourage merit, increments are to be given only if work is satisfactory, that sub-inspectors on the time scale, Rs. 65-3-110, may be shown for audit purposes in any grade, and that all promotion should be for merit. As regards the sub-inspectors on the graded scale enlisted since October 1923, I see no reason why those of them who have ability should not be officiating as inspectors within ten years. Admitting the disadvantage of having two scales of pay for sub-inspectors—on the time scale and on the graded scale—there need be no blocking of the promotion of the deserving by the inefficient. This is especially so of the better educated class of sub-inspector which has been coming forward for enlistment during the past few years.

11. Consequent on the abolition of the East Coast Special Police, the re-organization and strengthening of the Armed Reserves of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore and East Gōdāvari districts were sanctioned by Government in April. In order to allow more time for intensive training, the inspectors in charge of the Reserves in these districts were relieved of a great deal of their store work by the appointment of store accountants. The

**ARMED
RESERVES.**

Emergency Forces and the provision for escorts in these Reserves were increased. A scheme for an annual training camp for the officers and men of the Reserves was considered, but a camp could not be held in the year under report. A combined force from these Reserves was, however, sent to Kalyana Singapur in the Vizagapatam district under the District Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam, towards the end of the year in connexion with anticipated disorder there. The force acquitted itself creditably and the practical experience gained was of much value.

The Armed Reserves in all districts were maintained in an efficient state and mobilized for annual training. In many of the districts these Reserves were mobilized twice and in some thrice. Owing to the demands for escorts, the Emergency Forces could not be kept at full strength, except in the Armed Reserves at Chatrapur, Rajahmundry, Rāmnād, Sivakasi, Kamudi, Palamcottah, Coimbatore, Calicut and Mangalore. This is a serious matter on which I shall shortly address Government.

Sergeants and head constables from several of the Reserves were trained in physical training and signalling at the Provincial Training School, Vellore, during the year, and head constables from several Reserves were sent to the Madras Arsenal by turns, for training in the maintenance of weapons.

With a view to attract the right type of ex-soldier, the pay of sergeants was increased, and their conditions of service were improved.

The Ambulance team of the Cuddalore Reserve entered in the All-India St. John's Ambulance competitions held in Gwalior in February 1929, and secured the first prize.

12. Mr. Colebrook held command of the Malabar Special Police until 4th May when Mr. Keene relieved him. Messrs. H. D. Latham and B. W. Lane were Adjutant and Assistant Commandant respectively throughout the year.

The sanctioned strength of the force remained the same, but the actual strength was 24 short, against 8 in the previous year. Promotions have since been made in the higher ranks and steps are being taken to fill in the vacancies in the lowest posts by fresh recruitment. Among casualties, the number invalided and resignations show an increase, but this calls for no special notice.

The health of the force improved further, the daily sick rate being 51.4 per cent compared with 54.4 in 1928. The issue of mosquito nets for the use of the men camping at Melmuri Range has had a very beneficial effect. Venereal diseases also decreased. All the non-commissioned officers and men are examined by medical officers every fortnight, and attempts to conceal the disease are dealt with severely.

The training of the force continued to be on sound lines, and the improvement, especially in tactics, was very satisfactory. The Army Inspecting Officer considered the signallers of this force up to the Army standard of efficiency, and remarked that in six months they had attained a standard which, in February 1929, he considered it would take from 2 to 3 years to achieve. Three Indian officers and one non-commissioned officer attended the courses of instruction at the Pachmarhi Army School during the year, one Indian officer and one non-commissioned officer in the Signal School at Poona, and one Indian officer and one non-commissioned officer in the Southern Command Physical Training School, Poona. The last mentioned Indian officer also attended the qualifying course at the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala. Attendance at these courses is one of the factors essential to keeping the Malabar Special Police in a state of efficiency and ability to co-operate with the military in any operations that may arise in Malabar.

Two Army officers conducted the half-yearly inspections in April and November and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, was present at both the inspections. He also inspected the battalion in January. The Chief Civil Master Armourer inspected the arms of the battalion in October.

The conduct and discipline of the force have been satisfactory, and there was a fall in the total number of punishments.

The motor transport, the Ambulance and all the wireless stations were working satisfactorily.

The building question is a pressing one. The programme which has been undertaken requires to be pushed on rapidly.

13. Co-operation between the village officers and the police have been satisfactory and their relations cordial. Crime was generally well reported by village officers, but little enthusiasm was shown in the surveillance of village criminals and village patrol.

In East Gōdāvari, the village officers evince real interest in assisting the police, and several have acted promptly and intelligently on their own account when a crime was reported. In Vizagapatam, many village officers have shown that they can act promptly and efficiently in dealing with criminal tribe members registered under the Criminal Tribes Act.

In some districts the District Magistrates have, at the instance of District Superintendents of Police, issued circulars to village officers regarding the proper discharge of their police duties.

The number of village officers rewarded during the year was 745 (including rewards paid by District Magistrates) against 741 in the previous year, while the total amount paid was Rs. 7,400 or Rs. 169 less than in 1928. They were always suitably rewarded whenever they gave any useful information or assistance to the police.

Specific instances of neglect of duty and of other offences committed by the village police were reported to the revenue authorities to be suitably dealt with. During the year 617 village officers and 90 village talaiyaris were punished at the instance of the police, against 627 and 105 of the previous year.

14. The work of ghat talaiyaris was satisfactory, and their actual strength at the end of the year was 299, against 305 of the previous year. They were useful in rendering roads safe in some backward parts of the country. During the year four more talaiyaris were provided with huts.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

15. As in 1928, the rains were good and the year was favourable for agriculture. The prices of food grains fell appreciably, and the amount of grave crime was the lowest since the introduction of the scheme of Police Reform consequent on the Police Commission, 1902-03. The following table and the graph illustrating the figures therein show the average prices of staple food grains and the number of true cases of grave crime during the years 1909 to 1929. In last year's report, I pointed out that grave crime reached its maximum in 1919, since when it had almost steadily decreased. Considering the figures for 1929, the same assertion is even more true. Compared with pre-war years (1912-14), though prices are much higher, the average amount of crime of the years 1927-29 shows the following decreases:—

	PER CENT.
Dacoity	58
Robbery	30
House-breaking	32
Cattle theft	9
Ordinary theft	2

The figures for the year 1929 show even greater progress, but in my table, on the ground that one particular year may be exceptional, I have adopted the principle of comparing the average of three years.

Comparative statement showing the relation between grave crime and prices of food grains for the years 1909 to 1929.

Years.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Cattle theft.	Ordinary theft.	Total grave crime (including murder).
1909	8.1	12.4	13.5	515	843	9,870	3,831	15,182	30,861
1910	9.0	15.0	14.3	448	775	8,956	3,653	14,898	30,385
1911	9.3	15.7	14.6	479	888	10,125	3,255	15,401	30,727
Average	8.8	14.7	14.1	481	829	9,984	3,580	16,180	30,641
1912	7.5	13.5	12.6	541	961	11,094	3,837	17,358	34,408
1913	7.4	13.5	12.7	491	979	11,219	3,828	17,853	35,059
1914	7.7	13.8	13.5	555	918	11,111	3,575	17,802	34,665
Average	7.6	13.6	12.9	529	953	11,131	3,747	17,671	34,711
1915	8.2	15.0	14.8	562	1,079	11,738	4,161	17,847	36,089
1916	7.4	14.8	14.5	478	974	11,096	3,936	18,489	35,690
1917	7.8	14.0	12.6	424	890	11,638	3,493	18,737	36,900
Average	7.9	14.6	14.0	488	981	11,511	3,860	18,691	36,280
1918	6.9	12.0	8.8	879	1,052	13,146	3,891	23,095	42,956
1919	4.7	6.9	6.5	965	1,144	15,783	5,588	26,297	50,754
1920	4.6	6.7	6.6	699	956	12,669	4,566	23,019	42,882
Average	5.4	8.9	7.7	848	1,051	13,866	4,680	24,197	46,591
1921	5.5	8.8	8.2	880	968	11,591	3,775	21,103	39,301
1922	5.5	9.3	9.0	617	898	10,028	3,452	19,983	35,883
1923	6.0	9.8	10.4	437	901	9,645	3,282	17,806	32,955
Average	5.7	9.3	9.2	645	921	10,421	3,496	19,631	36,046
1924	5.2	9.0	8.5	405	904	10,833	3,962	19,343	36,410
1925	5.2	8.8	8.4	319	716	9,236	3,684	18,606	33,479
1926	5.6	10.0	8.7	250	602	8,072	3,354	17,480	30,531
Average	5.3	9.3	9.2	345	741	9,380	3,697	18,470	33,506
1927	5.4	9.1	8.5	268	730	8,170	3,786	17,659	31,580
1928	5.7	9.9	9.4	202	652	7,243	3,406	16,816	29,247
1929	6.3	11.1	10.2	189	611	7,178	3,093	17,264	29,247
Average	5.8	10.0	9.4	220	664	7,590	3,428	17,240	30,098

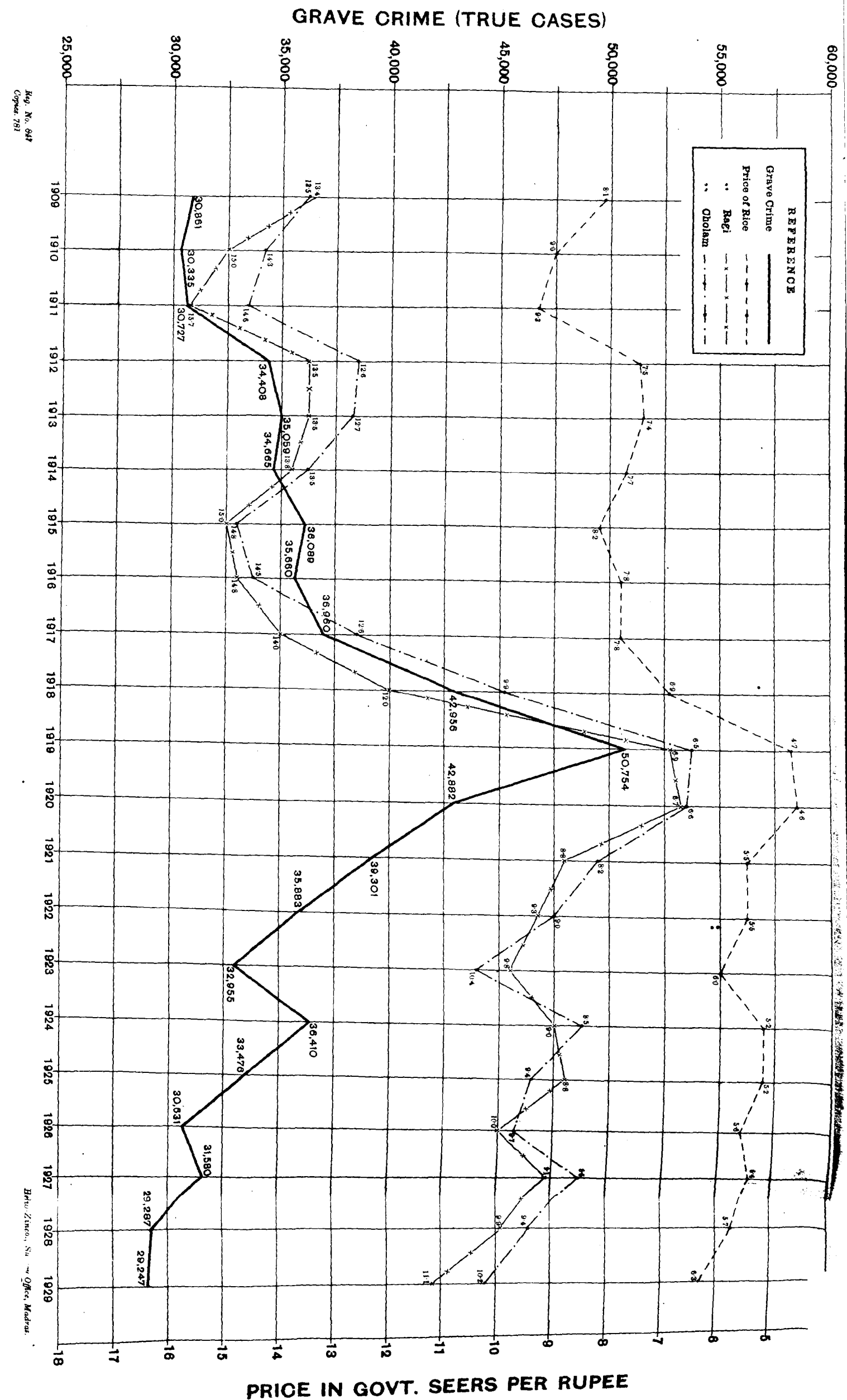
16. The figures, as finally corrected, show the number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, other than nuisances, to have increased by 357 cases (46,654 against 46,297) or 0.8 per cent. This is due to a rise in twelve districts. Among them are Madras City (451), Tanjore (434), Kistna (342) and Vizagapatam (320).

In Kistna district special steps were taken by printing and posting notices in all villages to see that crime was well reported. The effect was that reported crime increased by 342 cases. In Madras City—as was anticipated—the new arrangements in the matter of reporting, registration and investigation of crime were responsible for the large number of hitherto unrecorded crime being brought on the registers.

Offences under special and local laws increased from 17,836 to 18,785 cases or 5.3 per cent, and nuisances from 114,721 to 172,623 cases or 50.5 per cent. Here again Madras City recorded the largest number of cases, the increase under the two heads being 1,472 and 38,346 cases respectively. The transfer of serious and special offences to the Crime and Traffic departments enabled the Law and Order Police to devote more attention throughout the year to offences such as traffic irregularities, street nuisances, gambling, petty quarrels and rowdism, and this accounted for the sudden increase of cases under these heads.

While it is doubtful whether the grave crime figures will continue to fall, it seems certain that, with the development of the country, offences under special and local laws will show a tendency to rise.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE INCIDENCE OF GRAVE CRIME AND PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS DURING THE YEARS 1909 TO 1929.



17. A map showing the incidence of serious offences against person and property on the population is prefixed to this report. In the mufassal, only one district, South Madura, is now shown in black. There were 17,588 serious cases against 17,514 in the previous year, the ratio to the population being one case to every 2,406 and 2,416 persons in 1929 and 1928 respectively. Madras City, as usual, and South Madura showed the highest proportion. The Nilgiris, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Kistna, East Gōdāvari and North Madura ranked as the next highest of the criminal districts.

18. As the subjoined statement shows, the fall in the number of grave crime recorded in 1928 continued, and there was a decrease of 40 cases. Eighteen districts contributed to this fall, South Arcot and Madura showing the largest decrease. Improvements in methods of detection, more extensive use of the security sections, good work in handling wandering gangs, and close supervision over criminal tribe members may be mentioned as contributory to keeping crime at its present low level. The Ceded districts also shared in this general decrease, the fall in them being 1·3 per cent.

19. The number of murder cases reported during the year was 912, a fall of 56 cases or 5·8 per cent. The largest decrease was recorded by Coimbatore (35) and Madura (34), but these districts and Salem had the largest number of murders. In the Ceded districts there was a general but insignificant rise under this head, except in Cuddapah which had five cases less (48 against 53). Only five cases out of the 912 cases of murder were reported to the magistrates direct. The murderers committed suicide in 83 cases against 102 in 1928.

The result of the analysis made by the District Superintendents of Police of the motives for the murders is given below :—

Sexual matters	...	...	...	...	...	233 (against 239)
Family disputes	...	...	...	...	...	180 („ 206)
Faction	...	...	...	...	...	112 („ 109)
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	57 („ 56)
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	380 („ 358)
Total*	...	...	...	...	...	912 („ 968)

The only class of murder in which the police can take any preventive steps is that due to faction. The necessity for action in this direction is fully recognized, but there is much difficulty in having cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, expeditiously dealt with.

Some outstanding instances of murder are given below :—

In Sirumalai village, North Madura district, there was a dispute between two parties regarding some lands. One party, hearing that the other was felling trees and clearing bushes on the land, went to the scene armed with a gun and shot dead three men of the opposite party. Two brothers who with their servants were responsible for this were charged with murder. The brothers were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Again, in a case of South Madura district, on 7th January 1929, on account of factions and at the instigation of Ramaswami Chetti and others, Appavu Mudaliyar alias Muttukumaraswami Mudaliyar and Sankaranarayana Mudaliyar, the karnam of Kombai village, were shot dead by Oora Tevan and his associate Muttukannu Tevan. These murders created a sensation in the locality and feelings between the parties ran high. For some months, until matters became normal, it was found necessary to post a Reserve party of police in the village and since then Uttamapalayam station has been divided and a new station located at Kombai. Out of the nine accused in this case committed to the Sessions, one was sentenced to death and another to transportation for life, while the rest were acquitted.

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1929. (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.							
	1927. 1928. 1929.		1927. 1928. 1929.		1927. 1928. 1929.		1927. 1928. 1929.		1927. 1928. 1929.		1927. 1928. 1929.		1927. 1928. 1929.									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Madras City	7	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ganjām.	25	29	31	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Vizagapatam.	22	21	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore.	13	6	7	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
East Godāvari.	35	30	22	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
West Godāvari.	9	18	19	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Kistna.	9	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntūr.	30	30	37	17	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Kurnool.	58	35	37	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Bellary.	33	16	25	14	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Anantapur.	39	24	27	11	8	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Cuddapah.	52	53	48	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Chittoor.	27	29	28	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
North Arcot.	19	16	29	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Salem.	80	73	66	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
North Madura.	80	100	25	39	32	10	5	79	84	531	379	140	1,056	878	467	517	375	153	153	153	153	
South Madura.	57	44	57	17	21	17	17	258	246	258	226	198	345	353	310	126	102	108	108	108	108	
Rāmnād.	44	48	43	23	14	21	17	364	64	364	539	294	604	522	436	135	123	131	131	131	131	
Tinnevelly.	135	167	132	14	12	14	14	274	28	274	237	240	522	453	478	454	371	327	327	327	327	
Coimbatore.	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	34	1	34	45	60	103	84	98	6	12	2	2	2	2	
The Nilgiris.	9	13	9	1	1	1	1	80	3	80	63	59	125	80	53	37	26	22	22	22	22	
Malappuram.	30	32	35	2	2	2	2	191	18	191	186	110	435	404	366	58	56	37	37	37	37	
Malabar.	32	25	27	13	15	21	17	88	17	88	133	123	296	300	279	23	18	16	16	16	16	
South Kanara.	35	32	22	24	14	14	14	297	33	297	216	205	483	430	405	137	126	102	102	102	102	
Nellore.	18	22	22	3	8	4	9	441	19	441	384	323	759	745	736	153	138	101	134	134	134	
Chingleput.	20	15	17	1	1	1	1	389	27	389	402	300	983	1,019	869	272	287	193	193	193	193	
South Arcot.	30	21	26	1	6	12	23	438	51	438	428	513	546	677	794	185	186	187	187	187	187	
Tanjore.	34	41	33	26	18	4	41	347	41	347	330	278	718	692	783	260	215	207	207	207	207	
Trichinopoly.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	6	9	815	591	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway Police.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	23	5	23	15	18	871	786	685	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Madras. Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	907	908	912	268	202	189	730	652	611	8,170	7,243	7,178	17,659	16,816	17,264	3,786	3,406	3,093	31,580	29,287	29,247	29,247

A case of murder which was of some importance owing to the peculiar difficulties that stood in the way of the investigating officer was reported in Kurnool. In this, on account of the strained feelings regarding the disposition of property left by her husband who had no male issue, a woman was said to have been pricked, while asleep, in her foot with a poisoned needle by three of her distant relations. She died the next day on her way to the hospital. The death remained a mystery since the medical evidence was not positive as to the cause of death, and the Chemical Examiner too could not discover any poison in the stomach or in the region said to have been pricked.

In two cases, one in South Arcot and another in Trichinopoly district, fathers committed the heinous offence of murdering their own children. In the former, as an astrologer had predicted bad times for the family on the boy's horoscope, the father killed his only son, four years old. In the latter, a girl aged four and a half years was murdered by her father in order to foist the crime on his enemies. Both the accused were convicted.

One more case of murder which attracted much local attention at the time owing to the daring circumstances in which it was committed occurred in the Bangalore Mail train between Arkonam and Madras. In this, a Brahman woman of bad repute was stabbed while travelling in the ladies' inter-class compartment. A third-class passenger in an adjoining compartment who happened to be looking out of the window chanced to witness the murder. He pulled the communication chain but as the train slowed down the murderer threw his victim on to the line and jumped down himself. Nobody followed him and by the time the train was stopped and backed to the place where the woman lay dead, the murderer had disappeared and could not be traced.

20. There were cases of infanticide in each of the districts of East Gōdāvari, Kurnool, Bellary, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tinnevely, Malappuram and Malabar. Most of the offenders were either widows or unmarried women.

The only case which is worthy of mention here owing to the peculiar motive for the offence occurred in Maniyachchi station limits of the Tinnevely district. The mother, on account of severe pain from an injury on her thigh caused by a fall, threw herself into a well with her one-year old child. The child died but she was rescued and charged with murder. The case, which was pending at the close of the year, ended in conviction in 1930.

21. No disturbances of the public peace of any magnitude or of great importance occurred during the year except the riot at Mangalore in May 1929, consequent on the Hindu-Mappilla tension over the disputed right of the former to go with music before mosques. The leaders of both parties were bound over for good behaviour and a number of rioters on both sides were charged, convicted and bound over under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.

22. Hindu-Muslim tension, especially in the matter of Hindu processions moving with music in front of mosques, continued to manifest itself in several places, but did not result in any serious disturbance except in the case at Mangalore mentioned in the previous paragraph.

At Adōni in the Bellary district, there had been longstanding bitterness between the Hindus and Muhammadans about processions going past the Gayi Khasayi mosque. The Hindus had obtained decrees from civil courts, including the High Court, establishing their right to pass with music before mosques, but the stubbornness of the Muhammadans was such that no processions had been taken out for about 30 years, and, indeed, two years previously, there had been a riot over an attempt to pass the mosque in procession with music. The Muhammadans thinking that they were in a strong position would make no concession and no compromise could be arrived at. During 1929 two processions under police protection, one on the Telugu New Year's Day and the other at Dasara, safely passed the mosque, with the result that the Collector has now been able to make an agreement between the two communities, and it is hoped that,

though precautions will have to be taken during the next year or two, bitterness will gradually die out.

Another feature of the year was the active discontent in several districts on the part of the "depressed" classes against the social disabilities imposed on them by immemorial custom. The movement against untouchability and for the establishment of the right to enter temples and some of the prohibited streets gained further ground. In Erode a few Adi-Dravidas attempted to enter the local Siva temple. An organization known as the "Adi Kerala Hindu Maha Sabha" held a conference under the presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the 4th and 5th May at Tirunnavaya, a village near Tirur, Malabar district. The object of the organization was to remove untouchability to extend the right of temple entry to all and to generally elevate the depressed classes. With the avowed object of removing untouchability another association styled "Atma Vidya Sangam" led by Vakbatanandan in Malabar was also started. Active propaganda conducted by Swaminathan of Villupuram in villages of the South Arcot district against Adi-Dravidas holding up their hands in salutation, removing the dead bodies of animals, beating drums and doing any other village work led to friction between the depressed and higher caste Hindus. In November and December 1929, there was some panic in Villupuram and Chidambaram towns over rumours that Adi-Dravidas supported by some prominent "Self-Respecters" would forcibly enter the local Siva temples. As a conference of "Self-Respecters" was held in Villupuram on 27th November which synchronized with the arrival there of His Holiness the Jagat Guru Sri Sankarachariar of Kumbakonam and his entourage, a Reserve party had to be taken to Villupuram to preserve the peace. There was no temple entry by the Adi-Dravidas. The police took suitable precautionary measures in Chidambaram, and nothing untoward happened.

There were protests, almost throughout the presidency, against the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929, popularly known as the "Sarda Act." The conservative section of the Brahmans performed, on 10th November, the "Adhi-Rudra Yagam" at Palghat to invoke Siva's intervention against this Act.

23. The year showed a fall under dacoity from 202 to 189 cases, and the figure is the lowest since 1909. This form of offence is gradually disappearing. As pointed out by me last year, this is the result of the vigorous working of the Criminal Tribes Act and the increase of motor traffic. Out of 189 cases, of which 65 were reported to the magistrates direct, 32 were highway dacoities, 92 field and the remaining 65 house dacoities.

24. Robberies also fell from 652 to 611 cases, a decrease of 6.2 per cent. The fall was most noticeable in Madura. Tinnevely recorded the largest number of cases, 64 (against 55) and was followed by Tanjore with 51 cases (against 26).

Of the total of 611 cases, 68 were reported to the magistrates direct, 133 were highway robberies, 291 field and the remaining 187 house robberies.

There was a case of attempted mail robbery in Velanganni-Negapatam road in the Tanjore district. The case, which was under trial at the close of the year, ended in the discharge of the accused in 1930.

25. In spite of the fact that the bad character who a generation ago would have been a dacoit now turns his hand to burglary, the almost uninterrupted fall in house-breakings which began in 1920 continued in 1929. The figure fell from 7,243 in 1928, to 7,178, a fall of 0.9 per cent, and the decline was shared by most districts. Of them the noteworthy are Malabar (-76) and Chingleput (-61). Tanjore again headed the list in recording the largest number (513 against 428) and was followed by Madras City (440 against 325). Nine other districts showed an increase.

The average amount of property lost for a case of housebreaking was Rs. 132 against Rs. 128 in 1928 and Rs. 116 in 1927.

Despite this general fall in housebreakings, considerable difficulty was felt by the police of this presidency in dealing with the frequent inroads of criminals

from Hyderabad and Mysore States into the adjoining British districts. During the year some members of Kamasamudram Korachas from the Kolar area moved through North Arcot, while Salem, Chittoor and Anantapur districts were also affected by their visits. Most of the active members of this tribe have been traced and registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. Further concerted action against them is also being taken.

26. There was an increase of 2.7 per cent in the number of thefts (17,261 against 16,816). The largest number of cases occurred in Madras City (1,689), East Gōdāvari (1,144), Vizagapatam (935), South Arcot (869), Tanjore (794) and Trichinopoly (783).

27. Cattle thefts numbered 3,093 against 3,406 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 9.2 per cent. This year also Madura (349 against 375), Coimbatore (327 against 371) and Salem (219 against 275) had the largest number of cases.

The number of cattle-poisoning cases rose from 32 to 51 and nine persons were convicted against six in the previous year.

28. The number of true cases of counterfeiting coins was twenty, the same as last year. Six of these ended in conviction against ten in the previous year. Offences in respect of currency notes numbered 50 against 58 of the previous year. Of these only two ended in conviction against ten in the previous year.

Madras City and East Gōdāvari had each three cases of counterfeiting coins followed by West Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr with two cases each. The following are amongst the outstanding cases:—

Three Muhammadans while uttering counterfeit rupee coins in the bazaar in Guntūr town were noticed by the police. Enquiries showed that such coins were counterfeited by two brothers of the goldsmith caste; one of whom was arrested at Narasaraopet, Guntūr district, and the other at Mogalrajapuram, Kistna district. The cases against both ended in conviction in 1930.

A gang consisting of two goldsmiths and two others was formed in the East Gōdāvari district for counterfeiting rupees on an extensive scale. A well-to-do man of Annavaram was approached to finance this scheme, but he gave information to the sub-inspector of police, Annavaram, and tactfully made arrangements for obtaining further information to ensure the capture of the gang. A raid was arranged and the head of the gang was caught while in the act of striking counterfeit rupees. The case against him ended in conviction in 1930.

Of forgeries of currency notes I may mention the appearance of notes of the denomination of Rs. 100 of T. E. 87 series, which began in Kistna and West Gōdāvari districts and then spread all over the presidency. Large numbers of these forged notes were found at the Guindy Race-course towards the close of the year. Continuous enquiries made by the staff of the Crime Branch to ascertain the origin of this series have now met with success.

On information that counterfeit ten-rupee notes which were under free circulation in the Trichinopoly district had originated in Rangoon, a sub-inspector was sent there to trace the source. The sub-inspector was able to trace the person concerned, but as no specific case could be made out against him, the Rangoon Police have been given full particulars regarding the *modus operandi* of the organization.

29. An out-of-view Known Depredator of South Arcot district—Tulasangan—was responsible for a number of thefts of musical instruments from Bhajana temples and mutts. His operations extended over the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput and the stolen articles were disposed of chiefly in Madras. He was arrested in connection with a case of Madurantakam, Chingleput district, and a series of cases numbering about sixteen were detected. He was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. His principal receiver in Madras was also convicted for complicity in several of the cases.

Another case connected with the movement of "Self-Respecters" may be mentioned here. Edakal, a small village attached to Ulundurpet station in South Arcot district, consists mostly of Odayars and there is also a "cheri" attached to it. The permanent village magistrate of the place owns most of the lands in the village and the Adi-Dravidas are his servants. The secretary to the Adi-Dravida Association who was doing propaganda work visited this village, lectured to the Adi-Dravidas on the need for their uplift and advised them not to work any longer as servants of the caste Hindus. A Sanyasi, who was a permanent servant of the village magistrate, followed his lead and induced his relations to act on his advice. The relations between this Sanyasi and the village magistrate eventually grew strained, and on 22nd March the abuse of Sanyasi by the village magistrate's servant, Dindan, led to exchange of words and blows. Dindan was beaten to death in the quarrel. The persons concerned were charged under sections 304, 148 and 324, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

A constable of the Salem district was shot dead in the execution of his duty in 1927, and in the first instance Government granted to his widow an extraordinary family pension of Rs. 8-8-0 per mensem. On the death of the widow, the daughter of the constable, has been granted an extraordinary family pension of Rs. 5 per mensem during the year, tenable until marriage or until she attains the age of sixteen years, whichever is the earlier.

While undergoing training over the obstacle course three constables in years past met with accidents which permanently incapacitated them for further service. They were all granted by Government extraordinary wound pensions during the year.

In two other instances where a constable of Cuddapah district and another of Rāmnād district were killed in the execution of public duty, Government granted to their sons extraordinary family pensions.

Government also sanctioned compassionate gratuities to the families of deceased police officers in 208 cases.

30. The number of deaths treated as justifiable homicide was fourteen. Of these, four were caused by the police in the execution of their duty, and the remaining ten by private persons in the exercise of their right of private defence. Of the four deaths caused by the police, one occurred during the suppression of the riot at Mangalore in May 1929 referred to in paragraph 21, two in Kurnool district when the notorious Chenchu outlaw Baigadu and one of his associates offered violent resistance to the police against their arrest, and the remaining one in North Madura district in January when a head constable who had been in pursuit of certain warrantees had to shoot one of them in self-defence.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

31. Cases of accidental deaths disclosing culpable negligence numbered 81 and 61 persons were prosecuted. Of these 30 were convicted, 11 were discharged and 16 were under trial at the close of the year.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

The following cases are worth mention. On 4th February, a trap containing a loaded country gun was laid by a resident of the Jeypore district against wild animals. His niece who came to his house stumbled against the string connecting the trap and the gun went off, injuring her so seriously that she died. The man committed suicide.

Owing to the syrang taking the tug too close to the Anicut by a forbidden route, a steam tug belonging to the Public Works Department was carried over the Dowlaishwaram Anicut across the Gōdāvari river and it sank with fourteen persons. Twelve persons swam ashore but the remaining two were drowned. A case under sections 280 and 304, Indian Penal Code, against the persons concerned is still pending trial.

A case of electrocution occurred in Tanjore town during the year. A cooly, who was working in fixing a cable when the town electric lighting scheme was being fitted up, died suddenly through an electric shock. The Electrical Engineer concerned and the contractor in charge of the works were charged and the case is still under trial.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

32. Crime continued to be handled during the year with almost the same amount of success as in the previous year. The average percentage for the Presidency of cases ending in conviction to the total number of cases under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisances), disposed of during the year was 37.5, against 36.8 in the previous year.

East Gōdāvari and Jeypore districts showed the highest improvement, +8.8 and +8.6 per cent respectively, against +1.6 and +4.9 per cent in the previous year and in seventeen other districts a general improvement was noticeable. In ten districts there was a fall in detection against fifteen in the previous year, the percentage being very marked in the Nilgiris (-8.7 against +9.8), Tanjore (-7.3 against +6.8), Kistna (-5.3 against +6.9) and Madras City (-5.2 against +6.4).

As regards detection of "grave crime" the percentage under all classes put together was the same, viz., 34.7. The figures for each class considered separately showed no appreciable variation.

As in the previous year, close attention was paid to habitual criminals, the intelligent handling and a more extended use of the Station Crime History system, prompt dissemination of information regarding crime and criminals, and quick despatch of crime cards and the grant of liberal rewards to the public, village officers, and the police. The following extract from the judgment of two eminent Judges of the High Court of Madras in a recent criminal appeal speaks for itself:—

"The case was complicated by the circumstance that Velappa insisted upon prosecuting a private complaint against two other persons along with this appellant, and the evidence so adduced had to be considered. It was no doubt embarrassing to the prosecution to be saddled with several witnesses whom the authorities believed to be untruthful and to the extent that the prosecution was embarrassed this appellant was no doubt assisted. There is no ground for supposing that he himself was any way embarrassed, and the idea that in proportion as the private set of witnesses was discredited, the police set would be credited, and vice versa, is purely fanciful. Evidence was led to show that deliberate concoction was afoot, and that was all to the advantage of any accused person, and because of this concoction, the First Information Report, on which the prosecution usually relies, had to be rejected as worthless. In fact had it not been for good straightforward work on the part of Chidambara Mudaliyar, the Circle Inspector, justice might easily have miscarried, and this case, if the facts were known, would go far to disabuse the minds of persons who imagine that concoction is always engendered by the police while the villagers are still lapped in the Age of Innocence. There is no doubt here that but for the intervention of the police two persons might have been unjustly hanged for this murder."

The District Detective staffs in Salem and Anantapur continued to work very satisfactorily.

Thanks to the attention given to this matter for some years, the percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to the total number of cases reported under classes I to V of Statement A-I, was 13.3 against 12.3 in 1928. Eleven districts showed a fall in the percentage of cases. Although the principles governing this matter are generally well understood, I still find that proper use is not being made of section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in certain districts. I have, therefore, again impressed on all concerned that frivolous and exaggerated complaints and those involving civil disputes, particularly, should be dealt with under this section and that this matter should be gone into by officers during their inspections.

The number of cases referred to the police by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, showed a further decline over the figures of the previous year, the total number for the year being 838 against 906 in 1928 and 1,040 in 1927. Cases of such reference were again high in Salem (81), South Arcot (72), and Kurnool (66), other districts with a large number of cases being

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

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

Coimbatore (65) and East Gōdāvari (61). Unnecessary references were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned, usually with satisfactory results.

Three hundred and fifty-eight sessions were held in the mufassal against 328 in the previous year, and the District Superintendents of Police attended 45 of these against 61 and subdivisional officers 174 against 153 in the previous year. In the town of Madras, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Police attended all the four sessions.

PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED. 33. The comparative statement below shows the amount of property lost and the amount recovered during the past three years:—

Property lost and recovered (Police cases).

Districts.	1927.			1928.			1929.			Districts.	Remarks.
	Lost.	Recov- ered.	Per- cent- age.	Lost.	Recov- ered.	Per- cent- age.	Lost.	Recov- ered.	Per- cent- age.		
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.			
Madras City ...	1,45,449	52,735	36.3	1,96,853	61,756	33.1	2,55,917	88,988	34.8	Madras City.	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases— Rs. 24,120.
Ganjām ...	35,897	7,150	20.2	33,830	8,561	25.3	60,837	11,073	18.2	Ganjām.	
Vizagapatam ...	53,057	9,915	18.7	60,822	19,211	31.6	90,851	18,664	20.5	Vizagapatam.	
Jeypore ...	19,157	6,837	35.7	10,723	4,619	43.1	25,321	11,966	46.9	Jeypore.	
East Gōdāvari ...	85,990	14,258	16.6	1,00,413	18,021	17.9	90,519	21,547	23.8	East Gōdāvari.	
West Gōdāvari ...	1,08,769	10,109	9.3	61,831	16,180	26.2	80,541	15,575	19.3	West Gōdāvari.	
Kistna ...	88,352	27,489	31.1	61,595	13,529	21.1	92,281	23,621	25.6	Kistna.	
Guntūr ...	65,892	17,781	27.0	71,452	14,684	20.6	68,010	8,899	13.5	Guntūr.	
Kurnool ...	51,176	10,699	20.9	55,128	11,641	21.1	48,949	8,775	18.7	Kurnool.	
Bellary ...	55,959	14,451	25.8	49,737	14,343	28.8	33,975	10,208	30.0	Bellary.	
Anantapur ...	52,363	14,295	27.3	40,978	11,007	26.9	38,515	8,503	22.1	Anantapur.	
Cuddapah ...	49,009	10,731	21.9	52,920	9,680	18.3	40,604	12,787	31.5	Cuddapah.	
Chittoor ...	54,356	8,971	16.5	54,192	9,084	16.8	42,274	8,492	20.1	Chittoor.	
North Arcot ...	76,017	23,259	30.6	58,373	19,989	34.2	56,159	12,033	21.4	North Arcot.	
Salem ...	63,059	22,262	35.3	49,833	19,246	38.6	61,469	30,208	49.1	Salem.	
North Madura.	1,27,813	24,027	18.8	97,377	12,419	12.8	53,160	7,601	14.3	North Madura.	
South Madura.							49,138	8,568	17.4	South Madura.	
Rānānād ...	1,01,978	27,778	27.2	1,00,238	26,230	26.2	59,819	13,496	22.6	Rānānād.	
Tinnevely ...	66,347	10,162	15.2	87,817	9,932	11.4	63,982	9,747	15.2	Tinnevely.	
Coimbatore ...	72,422	25,817	35.6	90,905	33,823	37.2	77,495	35,744	46.1	Coimbatore.	
The Nilgiris ...	19,146	3,144	16.4	61,222	7,859	12.9	17,426	8,820	50.6	The Nilgiris.	
Malappuram ...	7,037	2,630	37.4	7,958	5,563	69.1	2,406	1,269	52.7	Malappuram.	
Malabar ...	40,047	9,453	23.6	60,675	9,153	15.1	23,155	7,302	31.4	Malabar.	
South Kanara ...	27,588	11,672	42.3	28,440	8,438	29.7	25,961	9,269	35.7	South Kanara.	
Nellore ...	72,278	14,939	20.6	56,286	19,744	35.1	45,693	11,936	26.2	Nellore.	
Chingleput ...	62,966	11,147	17.8	73,027	7,078	9.7	72,960	13,220	18.1	Chingleput.	
South Arcot ...	81,068	27,449	33.9	86,520	25,538	29.5	84,821	21,417	25.9	South Arcot.	
Tanjore ...	1,06,326	28,587	26.8	90,010	17,590	19.5	1,30,994	27,089	20.7	Tanjore.	
Trichinopoly ...	64,958	25,074	38.6	94,598	26,741	28.3	69,755	14,483	20.8	Trichinopoly.	
Railway Police, Madras.	43,866	12,530	28.6	42,378	11,476	27.1	25,866	8,320	32.2	Railway Police, Madras.	
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	53,599	20,027	37.4	49,476	23,627	47.8	37,404	8,436	22.6	Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	
Total ...	19,51,449	5,05,293	25.9	19,75,097	4,96,798	25.2	19,20,237	4,98,101	25.9	Total.	

The amount of property lost decreased by about half a lakh, and the percentage of recovery increased from 25.2 to 25.9.

34. The number of cases under classes I to V of Statement A-I decided by courts increased from 14,219 in 1923 to 14,524 in the year under reference and of these, 10,863 or 74.8 per cent ended in conviction, the corresponding percentages for the two previous years being 74.6 in 1926 and 74.7 in 1927. The number of cases dealt with increased in most districts, and was marked in Madras City (1,295) and Coimbatore (1,041).

Statement A-II, columns 8 to 10. The number of persons tried in these cases was 27,441 (against 27,415 in the previous year) of whom 15,491 or 56.5 per cent were convicted, the percentage for 1928 being 55.6.

In the town of Madras, the prosecuting staff prosecuted 3,526 cases (against 3,867 in the previous year) of which 2,599 or 73.7 per cent ended in conviction, the percentage for the previous year

being 79.2. There was a decrease in the number of cases prosecuted by the prosecuting staff in the mufassal from 9,897 in 1928 to 9,787 in 1929, the percentage of successful prosecution also falling from 72.3 to 69.4. One thousand one hundred and eighty-nine appeals were opposed in the mufassal as against 1,179 in the previous year and the percentage of success achieved was 76.3 against 73.6.

The system of setting apart days exclusively for the trial of police cases is not working with uniform success. In seven districts, magistrates did not follow the system at all: in a few other districts only stationary sub-magistrates followed it, while itinerant magistrates did not do so.

35. During the year 81 persons escaped from the custody of the police against 115 in the previous year. Of these 69 were recaptured in addition to nine who had escaped in previous years. Escapes were most numerous in the year in the districts of South Arcot, East Gōdāvari and Kistna. The police were held free from blame in seventeen cases. In the remaining cases 50 policemen were punished departmentally and 23 prosecuted, 12 of them being convicted. In addition seven policemen responsible for escapes in previous years were convicted during the year.

Of outstanding cases of escapes the following may be mentioned:—

Four prisoners escaped from the sub-jail at Bezvada by filing the bars of two cells. One prisoner, an Yerukala by caste, was recaptured the following night by the local Yerukalas to whom he had gone for shelter. Another was arrested a few days later by the police of West Gōdāvari district for an offence committed there.

On 24th July while two Maravars concerned in a case of housebreaking of Kalakad, Tinnevely district, were being escorted by two constables, one of the constables was attacked by a dog. In the confusion both the prisoners ran away. They were recaptured on 11th August by some villagers in connexion with another burglary and were convicted. The constables responsible are being dealt with departmentally.

In South Kanara a notorious K.D., Sanna Hammade, who had escaped from police custody in the previous year was traced at night to his hiding place and arrested. In effecting the arrest two constables were attacked savagely by the K. D. with a butcher's knife, and one of the constables was seriously injured and he is not still fit to attend to his duties. Sanna Hammade was committed to the Sessions, and is now serving a term of three and a half years in jail.

36. The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false during the year was 2,994, that is, 56 less than that of the previous year. Salem (196), Coimbatore (155) and Tanjore (155) had the largest number of such cases. In 154 cases, prosecutions were launched for preferring false complaints, 22 on the sanction of magistrates and 132 on the initiative of the police, resulting in the conviction of 52 persons.

PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS. Sixty-one out of 210,875 cases prosecuted by the police were declared false after trial, the percentage being 0.03, the same as that of the previous year. No case was declared false in Madras City, East Gōdāvari, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malappuram, West Gōdāvari, North and South Madura and South Arcot. Compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was awarded in 28 cases against 17 in the previous year.

37. The number of habitual criminals under police surveillance is given in the following statement. The number of bad characters registered during the year was 5,089 (against 4,842 in the previous year). The increase was under all heads, K.D.'s (+70), Receivers (+10) and Suspects (+167). For having given up a life of crime, 3,259 (against 3,354 in 1928) bad characters were removed from the registers. The total number of bad characters at large on the last day of the year was 11,732 (against 11,658) and of these 1,420 were out of view. The number of persons with history sheets, who were convicted, was 1,218 against 1,026.

Return of known deprecators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1929.

Class of persons.	1	2		3	4		5		6		7	8	9	10	11	12	12 (a)	13	Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.										
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	By reason of death.	By reason of old age or infirmity.	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.	By reason of having left the district.	From other causes.	Of those included in columns 2 to 5 number in jail on 31st December 1929.	Number at large on 31st December 1929.	Of the number shown in column 12 number out of view.													
Known deprecators	...	5,694	47	517	12	1,315	6	1,661	25	104	1	107	2	982	7	403	5	437	13	1,514	14	5,640	48	972	12	945	12	945	12
	...	195	8	15	1	3	...	105	11	3	...	3	...	78	6	1	1	15	...	...	8	1	210	12	3	...	11	1	
	...	5,690	32	313	7	268	1	3,259	28	70	...	217	...	2,177	9	432	3	483	9	308	8	5,783	39	432	1	248	1	248	1
	...	11,579	87	845	20	1,586	7	5,025	84	177	1	327	2	3,237	22	836	9	935	22	1,890	23	11,633	99	1,407	13	1,204	13	1,204	14
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1928 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

The figures show that habitual criminals under police surveillance are being constantly watched. In order that the police might concentrate their attention on the most active and dangerous criminals, a careful elimination of the reformed bad characters was made by officers during their inspections of stations.

The number of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code was 1,565 and the number ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 576, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,647 and 644 respectively. For failure to notify residence 286 persons were prosecuted and of them 209 were convicted.

Criminal Tribes Act. Sections 3 and 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act were applied to the following tribes:—

Nakkalas (East Gōdāvari district).

Donga Yerukalas (Kurnool, Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Nellore and Anantapur districts).

Dommaras (Kurnool district).

Chengampudi Koravars (North Arcot district).

The Irulars (Trichinopoly district).

The Kal, Inji and Dabbai Koravars (Trichinopoly district).

Periya Suriyur Kallars (Trichinopoly district).

The provisions of section 10 (1) (a) of the Act were extended to the Koravars of Tinnevely district and the restrictions under this section were strictly enforced against the wandering tribe of Jodhpur Mahrattas to induce them to leave the Presidency and not re-visit it.

Under section 11 of the Act, the movements of the following tribes were restricted to the areas noted against each:—

Certain Donga Woddars of Kurnool district to Siddhapuram settlement.

Donga Dasaris of Cuddapah district to Cuddapah district.

Donga Dasaris of Anantapur district to two taluks of that district.

Donga Dasaris of Bellary district to certain taluks of that district.

Under section 16 of the Act the following transfers were made:—

Certain Donga Dasaris of Bellary district whose movements were restricted to that district were placed in the Kavali settlement in Nellore district.

Certain criminal tribe members of the Kavali settlement were transferred to Sembiam in Chingleput district for work on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway construction.

The restrictions imposed on the Maravars of Rāmnād district under the Act were withdrawn during the year. The total number of tribes registered under the Act at the end of the year was 209 (excluding Piramalai Kallars of Madura) against 203 in the previous year. Fresh registrations of individuals under the Act numbered 3,097, while 3,070 were removed from the registers for good conduct or other causes. The total number of persons, excluding Kallars in Madura and Tanjore districts and including persons confined in settlements who had been brought under the Act at the end of the year, was 34,593 (29,826 males and 4,767 females) of whom 1,559 (1,375 males and 184 females) were out of view. The number of persons convicted under the Act was 2,200 against 2,163 in the previous year, the number dealt with under section 24 of the Act being 56 against 76 in the previous year. Thirteen persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 23 against 20 in the previous year. In North Arcot district, criminal tribe members were convicted and sentenced to pay fines in cases under the Criminal Tribes Act by some magistrates. The evil effects of fining criminal tribe members were brought to the notice of the District Magistrate who issued instructions in the matter.

I am glad to report that the provisions of the Act continued to be worked with care and consideration. The general idea underlying the Act and the view that practical effect should be given to it have always been borne in mind. A

system of "holding in abeyance" the orders issued under rule 10 relative to section 10 (1) (a) was introduced in a few districts with the approval of the District Magistrates concerned. Under this system criminal tribe members who are not particularly dangerous or active and who have been reporting for a fairly long time are exempted from reporting on condition that, if at any time thereafter their conduct gives ground for suspicion or is unsatisfactory in any way, the orders of the District Magistrate under rule 10 will be brought into force immediately and may also be made more rigorous. This system on the one hand allows the police to concentrate their attention on the active criminals and on the other serves as an inducement to the criminal tribe members to lead an honest life. I hope that in course of time only the really hardened criminals will be on the police registers under the Act.

There were eight criminal settlements in the year including Sembiam which was opened during the year. The strength of each settlement and the number of persons out of view on the last day of the year are given in the statement below :—

Settlements.	Strength.			Number out of view.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Stuartpuram (Guntur)	689	617	807	57	70	47
Sitanagarum (do.)	346	311	201	18	25	17
Kāvali including Allur and Bitragunta (Nellore).	260	246	337	48	22	27
Kāvali Reformatory (Nellore)	61	41	38	...	...	...
Siddhapuram (Kurnool)	117	89	93	4	2	...
Pallavaram (Chingleput)	60	68	59	...	...	...
Sembiam (do.)	31	32	22	...	...	...
Aziznagar (South Arcot)	270	315	346	5	10	...
Total ...	1,834	1,719	1,908	132	129	91

Bitragunta (Nellore District).—On the whole the work at this settlement has been a strenuous task. Most of the settlers sent back to Bitragunta from Sembiam in November were sent to Sembiam from the Kavali Reformatory settlement. The settlement at Bitragunta having no wall or barbed wire fencing, the settlers had to be accommodated in temporary huts and watched in the open. This was effected by the formation of three additional beats at Bitragunta and the employment of sixteen special constables at the place.

Aziznagar (South Arcot).—The conduct of the settlers was on the whole satisfactory. There were some instances of theft committed by the inmates in the settlement itself. Three discharged settlers were responsible for housebreakings outside the settlement and the matter of their re-internment is under correspondence. Steps to prevent such occurrences have been taken and a panchayat is now working in the settlement. In order to see that they exercise vigilance, the settlement watchers are now under very strict control.

The remaining settlements call for no special remarks.

Besides the above settlements, a temporary voluntary settlement for Thottia Naicks was started at Tiruverumbur in Trichinopoly district in July, with 29 males and 38 females, mainly through the activities of the newly formed Crime Branch of my office. Work was provided for them in road making, and quarrying near Tiruverumbur and in Public Works Department works at the Grand Anicut. A sub-inspector from the strength of the Trichinopoly district and one head constable and four constables from the strength of the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts are supervising them. The number of settlers at the close of the year was 44 males and 69 females.

Hardened and wandering criminals as they are, attempts to reclaim them cannot be expected to have immediate effect but the results so far obtained are encouraging. The members are being prevailed upon to send their children to the local school, where the teachers have been invited to take a special interest in them.

M.R.By. Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao Avargal continued to be **Kallar reclamation,** Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation in Madura and **Madura and Rāmnād.** Rāmnād districts throughout the year.

Consequent on the re-allocation of the police in Madura district, placing it under two District Superintendents of Police, the police work connected with the working of the Criminal Tribes Act previously handled by the reclamation police, was transferred to the regular police in both Madura and Rāmnād districts, and a limited staff of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 7 sub-inspectors, 10 head constables and 38 constables was sanctioned for purely reclamation work till 31st March 1934.

Registration.—Since Government authorized the District Superintendent of Police, South Madura, to register Kallars in August 1929, 532 Kallars have been registered and the total of registered Piramalai Kallars in Madura district at the end of the year was 37,305. Four hundred and nine proved to be active criminals were brought under section 10 (1) (a) of the Act as compared with 753 in the previous year. Cases of absence without Radhari chits numbered 228 against 187 in the previous year.

Prosecution.—One hundred and twenty-six applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act were dealt with against 221 in the previous year. Prosecution was sanctioned in 72 cases, the persons concerned in 50 cases were warned and the remaining 4 cases were under correspondence at the end of the year. Of the 72 cases prosecuted, 45 ended in conviction, 2 were withdrawn, 3 discharged and 22 were pending trial at the close of the year. The penal provisions of the Act were enforced only in proper cases after due enquiry and verification.

Panchayats.—The Kallar panchayats continued to work satisfactorily during the year and there was better co-operation not only in the reporting of crime, but also in the detection of crime and apprehension of offenders. No panchayat was cancelled during the year. Consequent on the bifurcation of the Madura district into two police districts, the supervision over the work of panchayats improved. In the matter of misconduct and other irregularities, due attention was paid to the removal of individual panchayatdars and their replacement by efficient men.

Crime.—There was no organized crime by Kallars during the year and, as the following table will show, Kallar crime continued to decrease in spite of better registration :—

Kallar Crime.

Classes of crime.	1928.	1929.
Murder	7	6
Dacoity	4	4
Robbery	11	13
Housebreaking	96	93
Theft, ordinary	94	89
Do. cattle	138	109
Total ...	330	314

This decrease can be said to be due to a better control over Kallars under the new scheme now under trial in Madura district and to the proper working of the penal provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Except for a period of two months from 1st May when he was on leave, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Duraiswami Pillai Avargal was in charge of Kallar Reclamation work in Tanjore district and during the period he was away, M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal was in charge. The police staff continued to be of the same strength as in the previous year, viz., 3 sub-inspectors, 8 head constables and 29 constables.

Kallar crime.—The subjoined statement gives crime figures for the last five years with cattle thefts shown separately:—

Year.	Number of cases reported.	Cattle theft.
1925	1,441	190
1926	1,037	166
1927	982	179
1928	1,134	198
1929	1,303	179

This year Kallars were found responsible for 39 property cases against 61 in the previous year. In 30 more cases, Kallars were vaguely suspected.

The gradual reclamation of this caste and their general uplift are not at all discouraging. Much tact and patience is required to carry on work among a class, which though considered backward and criminal, includes a number of zamindars and big mirasidars, and whose members are not so poor and illiterate as their brethren in the Madura and Rāmnād districts. Reclamation work in this district gets little help from the leaders of the Kallar community. In fact opposition is experienced. There is, however, some satisfaction in knowing that this spirit is now gradually waning.

The reclamation of the Dandasis of Ganjām district continued and on the whole they behaved well. The Rajah of Bobbili informed the District Superintendent of Police in December that he would give a donation of Rs. 100 and grant lands for the reclamation of the Dandasis on certain conditions. They are now trying to help themselves and are sending their children to Board and night schools. Their panchayats have been helpful to the police in handing up criminals.

The Pano panchayats in Gumsur-Udayagiri circle of Ganjām district also worked well.

Kistna district had, during the year, still about 170 Woddars of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and ten of these were deported during the year. Others who show criminal propensities are being carefully watched.

In Tinnevely district the Maravars showed some activity. They have depended on kaval fees for their livelihood for a long time. Owing to the tendency on the part of the middle classes to do away with the kaval system and the consequent loss to the Marava of an easy income, he resorts to criminal acts. To discourage him from demanding kaval fee or resorting to crime, it is necessary to find him suitable employment and educate him to lead an honest life. The "Marava Sangam" of Nanguneri has done much towards these ends and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, is now investigating the matter further. The result is being watched.

Security for good behaviour.

The annexed statement shows the results of prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		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.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	
Madras City	43	27	47	30	25	19	35	19	1	57.6	Madras City.
Ganjām	52	42	44	28	27	20	37	18	6	69.2	Ganjām.
Vizagapatam	56	36	61	41	37	25	16	13	2	92.9	Vizagapatam.
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	...	78.6	Jeypore.
East Godāvari	57	28	76	47	128	57	98	60	20	77.9	East Godāvari.
West Godāvari	74	15	65	20	67	26	56	25	8	55.6	West Godāvari.
Kistna	67	16	69	44	141	41	131	53	14	49.1	Kistna.
Guntūr	108	49	76	38	42	12	64	39	3	67.2	Guntūr.
Kurnool	106	88	135	109	109	76	43	29	10	87.9	Kurnool.
Bellary	24	14	28	22	14	7	66	28	20	60.9	Bellary.
Anantapur	135	61	52	25	57	35	73	51	8	78.1	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	97	66	136	72	180	78	82	52	1	64.2	Cuddapah.
Chittoor	54	34	70	39	38	29	49	38	2	80.9	Chittoor.
North Arcot	172	119	125	110	77	53	61	50	8	98.0	North Arcot.
Salem	56	41	36	18	50	39	156	132	6	88.6	Salem.
North Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North Madura.
South Madura	49	11	61	33	91	51	66	42	13	85.7	South Madura.
Rāmnād	115	73	86	48	166	125	97	67	6	75.3	Rāmnād.
Tinnevely	202	87	156	86	199	104	179	29	95	72.5	Tinnevely.
Coimbatore	26	18	68	40	41	25	26	17	4	77.3	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	4	2	9	5	1	1	2	2	...	100.0	The Nilgiris.
Malappuram	...	...	5	...	50	64	29	26	...	89.7	Malappuram.
Malabar	13	11	19	14	27	22	17	13	...	76.5	Malabar.
South Kanara	11	11	21	17	14	11	11	11	...	100.0	South Kanara.
Nellore	89	50	88	60	83	54	95	71	4	78.0	Nellore.
Chingleput	98	85	42	31	29	17	70	47	7	74.6	Chingleput.
South Arcot	56	29	72	41	70	49	41	31	6	91.2	South Arcot.
Tanjore	125	84	103	71	123	85	96	46	14	56.8	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	63	39	49	39	116	66	178	107	14	70.9	Trichinopoly.
Railway Police, Madras.	26	16	16	11	29	23	22	16	3	84.2	Railway Police, Madras.
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	17	14	12	10	16	9	12	6	1	54.5	Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total	1,995	1,116	1,827	1,149	2,057	1,221	1,920	1,149	271	73.7	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.

The number of cases put up has fallen off considerably, but the percentage of successful prosecution has risen. Of the 1,050 persons bound over, 411 were petty thieves, 324 K.Ds. and 40 Receivers. The number of persons sent to jail for failure to furnish security was 723 against 809, the largest number being in Coimbatore (59), North Arcot (58) and Chingleput (53). The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 254 against Rs. 276 in the previous year. In Kurnool the average amount exceeded Rs. 500, and in thirteen other districts it was more than Rs. 250.

As far as practicable, magistrates heard cases near the villages of the accused persons.

38. Mr. Stevenson was in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department till 1st May, when it was re-organized and split up into two branches—Special and Crime—and was placed under my direct control. The press section was transferred to the Secretariat.

The activities of the newly formed Crime Branch were directed mainly towards dealing with the Thottia Naicks. Officers were detailed specially to make enquiries regarding selected wandering detachments and to effect contact with individual members. These enquiries demonstrated clearly that the members of these detachments were actively engaged in crime but showed an inclination to settle if given an opportunity. As the main object in dealing with these people was to stop them wandering about, steps were taken to test their professed willingness to settle. As mentioned above a voluntary settlement has been formed for them in Trichinopoly district.

Preliminary enquiries were also made concerning the Telaga Pamulas and the District Superintendents of Police, Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari, who are chiefly concerned, have been asked to investigate and prepare schemes for settlements in these districts.

The whole question of dealing with wandering gangs was exhaustively investigated and rules drawn up by Mr. Gadsden to replace the existing rules. The possibilities of establishing a more effective Central Criminal Intelligence Bureau and extending the District Detective staffs were also examined and proposals made to Government have been accepted in part.

The staff of the Crime Branch also dealt with cases arising out of the South Indian Railway strike in 1928 and other intricate cases transferred to it from the district police.

The pay of the staff of the Bureau was revised from 1st April and the pay of eight clerks on Rs. 40—125 was reduced to Rs. 40—65. **Finger print Bureau.** The continuance of two temporary clerks up to March 1930 was also sanctioned.

The number of finger-print slips of convicted and other persons, received for record during the year was 15,041 against 17,116 in 1928, showing a decrease of 2,075 slips. This number added to that on record at the end of 1928 makes a total of 210,735. Of these 8,556 were removed under the elimination rules, leaving a balance of 202,179 at the end of the year. The number of searches during the year rose from 18,947 in 1928 to 19,738, the highest figure in the history of the Bureau. The increase was due to frequent references from districts regarding moving criminal gangs and registration under the Criminal Tribes Act. The highest number of search references was received from Madras City (1,791), followed by Kistna (1,410) and West Gōdāvari (1,349). A slight fall was noticed in the number of slips received from Guntūr, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, and a marked decrease from East Gōdāvari, Nellore and Salem districts. The largest number of finger-print slips received from other provinces for search was 822 from Bombay followed by Yenangyaung (609) and Hyderabad (Deccan) (498).

Out of the 19,738 search references received from districts of this presidency and from other provinces, the number of identifications effected was 5,038. The percentage of identifications for this presidency was 29.3 and 12.4 for other provinces.

During the year 101 written expert opinions were furnished as against 94 in 1928 and evidence was given in 490 cases, including 362 police cases, 20 registration cases, 43 postal cases, 48 civil suits, nine judicial cases and eight private criminal cases. For attendance at courts in civil and criminal cases instituted at the instance of private persons and for written opinions furnished, a sum of Rs. 1,925 was realized.

The testing staff visited all the central and district jails as well as the sub-jails at Mangalore, Russellkonda, Calicut and Nellore as usual and tested 7,720 finger-print slips.

The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau is two inspectors and 37 sub-inspectors and, as shown below, the actual strength at the end of the year was 35 including one inspector who was reduced to the grade of sub-inspector :—

English, senior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Do. junior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tamil, senior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Telugu, senior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Do. junior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kanarese, senior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urdu, senior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. junior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35

The reporters attended 912 political and labour meetings and 52 conferences against 732 and 42 respectively in the previous year. The increase was due to the tour of Mr. Gandhi in the Andhra districts for about two months and the visit of the Simon Commission to Madras. The reporters had to give evidence in numerous cases and their reports stood the test of the courts successfully. In one case a shorthand sub-inspector was subjected to a test in court as to his efficiency. The accused delivered a speech in court on a subject chosen by the magistrate. The sub-inspector reported that the accused spoke at a rate of at least thirty or forty words a minute in excess of his ordinary speed. Test examinations were held for the sub-inspectors as usual and the results have been satisfactory.

39. On account of the following extensions, the jurisdiction of the Madras **RAILWAY POLICE.** Railway Police district increased from 2,278.75 to 2,369.25 miles (+90.5 miles) and that of Trichinopoly Railway Police district from 2,231.3 to 2,346.53 miles (+115.23 miles).

Madras Railway Police district.

	MILES.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway: Nidadavolu-Narasapur (in February)	47.25
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway: Cocanada-Kottapalle (in November)	27.25
Bengal-Nagpur Railway: Parlakimedi-Varanashi (in November)	16.00
Total	90.5

Trichinopoly Railway Police district—South Indian Railway.

	MILES.
Vriddhachalam-Lalgudi section of Trichinopoly-Villupuram chord line (in February)	59.33
Salem-Mettur Dam Railway (in April)	23.25
Trichinopoly-Pudukkottai (in April)	32.65
Total	115.23

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

	1928.	1929.
Thefts in running passenger trains—		
(a) from passengers	190	223
(b) from mail and luggage vans	25	12
Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds	294	285
Thefts in running goods trains	79	50
Thefts from stationary wagons, goods sheds and yards	226	206
Thefts of railway materials	419	405
Other thefts	106	119
Ordinary and cattle thefts of Anjengo Police station	8	4
Total	1,347	1,304

Though thefts decreased by 43 in the two districts taken together, there was an increase of 58 cases in the Madras Railway Police district. The new Bhimavaram station alone contributed 27 cases towards this increase. In the Railway Police, Trichinopoly district, which showed a decrease of 101 cases, good work was done by the police detective staff under a sub-inspector who were working up to June 1928. The patrolling of running goods trains and station yards by beat constables with electric torches, the increase in the watch and

ward staff of the railway company at Madura, combined with the activity of the Madura Railway Police, the re-introduction of the system of joint checking by the Railway Police and Railway staff of brass fittings, etc., in trains, the sending to jail of some bad characters of Villupuram, Mayavaram, Tanjore and Trichinopoly stations and of Erode and Calicut circles and the effective patrol of the railway line between Erode and Trichinopoly have all contributed to the fall of thefts. Shortages numbered 798, against 791 in the previous year. Attempts to derail trains numbered 13 (against 24), of which three were in the Madras Railway Police district and ten in the Railway Police, Trichinopoly district. All the three cases in the former remained undetected and they were not due to malice but merely to mischief. Out of the ten cases in the Railway Police, Trichinopoly district, three were charged and the remaining seven were undetectable. Of the three charged, only one ended in conviction. Cases of stone throwing decreased from 42 in 1928 to 28 in the year. These were committed mostly by mischievous boys. The villagers concerned have been warned of the serious consequences of this act. The number of collisions was three, the same as in the previous year. Derailments numbered 6 (against 5). Three hundred and fifty-six persons were run over by trains and killed during the year, as compared with 305 in the previous year.

40. The Port Police establishments at Cocanada and Cuddalore were maintained throughout the year. In Mangalore harbour an establishment of one head constable and four constables was also maintained for nine months during the year at the expense of the Port Trust.

41. The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has in his report dealt with the working of the Indian Cinematograph Act, II of 1928, in the Town of Madras. In the mufassal the provisions of the Act received strict observance.

42. The statement below compares the number of cars, buses, etc., registered during 1928 and 1929 in mufassal districts:—

	1928.	1929.
Number of vehicles registered up to the end of the previous year	10,807	14,069
Number registered during the year	2,936	3,057
Number of buses plying in the mufassal	4,355	5,290
Number of accidents to cars	314	480
Number of accidents attended with loss of life	148	172

Overloading and rash driving continued to be the chief offences. As pointed out by me in the previous year the rapid increase in the number of motor vehicles has thrown an enormous amount of work on the police. I have already submitted proposals to increase the traffic control staff in certain districts and the extra strength sanctioned by Government will improve matters in a few large towns. There are still very many places where the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police urge that from their own personal observation traffic control is essential, but it is not possible to provide the staff from the district strengths.

A committee was appointed during the year to revise the rules under the Motor Vehicles Act, but its work has been suspended pending issue of general rules by the Government of India on the recommendation of a special committee appointed by them.

Another point which may have to be considered in the near future, especially in view of the increasing number of accidents, is the cultivation of a "road sense" especially in the younger generation in towns. The Education Department might include in the school curriculum the teaching to the boys of the proper rules of the road.

43. There were only two instances of post-mortem examination conducted by medical practitioners in charge of Local Fund dispensaries in Rāmnād district. The medical officer concerned in one case misbehaved while giving evidence in court, and on his conduct being reported to his superiors he was reprimanded.

44. As will be seen from the number of persons run over by trains and killed detailed in paragraph 39, the offence under this head shows a slight increase. In most districts, the station-house officers were directed to warn villagers during their village visits of the danger of walking on railway lines and District Magistrates issued similar instructions to village officers.

45. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 2,061, compared with 2,130 in the previous year, and the number pending for over a year was 940, against 1,063.

46. I visited the districts of Madura (thrice), Rāmnād, Salem, North Arcot, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely during the year. The Deputy Inspectors-General of Police did an adequate amount of touring. All the police stations in the presidency were inspected by gazetted officers of the department, except one in Rāmnād district which was inspected in the first week of January 1930.

47. The year was almost free from communal disputes of a serious nature, and political agitation was not very vigorous. The police were, therefore, able to devote themselves to their ordinary duty of protecting the community from the anti-social criminal.

Conclusion.—The record of an uneventful year makes rather dull reading. The following were the chief points in which progress was made during the year:—

- (1) The re-organization of the Madras City Police.
- (2) The re-organization of the Criminal Investigation Department.
- (3) Bifurcation of the Madura district—a measure that showed almost immediate results.
- (4) Strengthening of the Armed Reserves of the Northern Circars.
- (5) Liberal grant of rewards to private persons.
- (6) A further decrease in grave crime.
- (7) A slight improvement in detection.
- (8) Greater concentration on professional criminals and crime of real importance.
- (9) Improvement in the lot of the subordinate ranks, e.g., in providing damp-proof floors and in encouraging subscription to the General Provident Fund and to Co-operative Societies.

Matters requiring attention are—

- (1) The adjustment of the pay of Reserve Inspectors to suit that of sergeants,
- (2) The formation of traffic control staffs in districts,
- (3) Re-armament,
- (4) Construction of buildings for the Malabar Special Police and Armed Reserves,
- (5) Extension of Detective staffs to deal, principally with criminal tribe work, and
- (6) The completion of the Criminal Investigation Department re-organization by the posting of a gazetted officer for the Crime Branch.

MADRAS,
3rd May 1930.

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

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929.

PART I.—Return of cases.

[Paragraphs 82 and 84.]

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 - 8).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mis-take of law or non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	265 to 268-A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 218-A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 158, 167, 168, 169.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	502	1,165	38	1,623	57	200	480	409	276	134	847	604	221	1,451
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 308	Murder	372	874	...	1,846	14	63	359	304	261	283	848	4	3	852
12	307	Attempts at murder	49	162	...	211	12	16	59	59	42	16	117	6	1	123
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	56	189	...	245	1	29	45	108	45	13	166	1	...	167
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	11	68	...	77	10	6	23	18	15	5	40	10	1	50
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	10	...	13	...	1	2	5	1	...	8	...	...	8
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	43	113	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	43	989	1	311	4	67	52	117	30	24	172	9	8	181

18	305, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	249	1,079	71	1,267	20	177	274	323	186	81	661	430	84	1,091
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22a	332, 333	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,405	6,156	860	6,901	104	972	1,475	1,753	1,038	803	4,284	1,936	383	6,280
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Decoy and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	122	235	25	332	88	33	54	27	38	36	126	47	...	173
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Bobbery	153	820	89	884	222	76	179	148	98	150	485	66	11	551
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	119	1,069	292	1,496	60	150	103	37	98	1,089	1,466	256	25	1,722
28	426, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,554	11,340	759	12,035	1,211	563	1,475	1,697	685	6,241	9,382	695	120	10,077

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	39	207	31	215	20	38	43	29	33	13	106	631	69	737
32	386, 387	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	86	487	11	562	6	124	107	190	60	88	289	51	16	340
		Total	125	694	42	777	26	162	150	219	93	51	395	682	85	1,077

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—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 to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases, 6 + 11 + 12 + 13.	Total 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	Thft of cattle ... Attempt	618	9,975	144	4,149	208	533	598	1,320	369	1,083	2,916	102	26	3,018
34	406 to 409	Thft ordinary ... Attempt	1,915	17,054	3,865	15,104	1,085	1,360	1,599	4,248	834	5,840	14,787	2,317	577	17,104
35	411 to 414	Criminal breach of trust ... Attempt	599	1,208	61	1,746	32	198	554	517	141	150	869	613	100	1,482
36	419, 420 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	96	404	...	500	2	8	70	319	91	4	414	39	26	458
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Cheating ... Attempt	209	606	21	794	4	56	239	286	69	102	428	166	21	594
38	461, 462 ...	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or housebreaking. Attempt	41	245	55	231	5	36	34	71	32	21	179	2,525	364	2,704
		Breaking closed receptacle ... Attempt	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	...	8
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
39	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	1	18	2	15	...	5	3	3	2	2	9	28	7	37
40	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	7,359	167,710	2	175,067	2	49	11,805	160,600	2,621	10	163,233	4,934	4,587	168,167
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*	Total	7,360	167,726	4	175,082	2	54	11,308	160,603	2,629	12	163,242	4,962	4,594	168,204
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924 †	...	793	14,065	406	14,452	12	91	937	12,504	522	116	13,548	2,124	984	15,672
43	Grand total ...	...	663	2,714	...	3,377	...	52	793	2,174	98	5	2,277	20	14	2,297
			15,894	227,143	6,077	236,960	2,820	4,290	19,722	186,144	6,904	14,600	213,725	16,856	7,508	280,631

* These cases are not all strictly cognizable under section 4 (j) 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 (j) 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 1928 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1929.

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—continued.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrates order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	131 to 135, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 225 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	581	1,447	104	4	3,894	1,223	2,665	50	372	353	541	2,886
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	8	1	...	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	601	1,769	111	6	4,362	1,557	2,805	81	421	425	700	3,163
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	492	1,410	42	67	1,446	500	946	76	562	12	11	18
12	307 ...	Attempt at murder ...	26	154	2	5	180	88	92	9	46	16	9	19
13	304, 306 ...	Culpable homicide ...	57	349	1	17	388	197	189	5	63	1	...	8
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	42	3	1	40	21	19	1	12	1	...	23
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	1	1	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	...	...	...	35	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	14	97	9	...	147	116	31	1	...	2	8	2
18	325, 326, 328, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ... Attempt	128	747	36	23	1,346	606	740	34	150	125	181	1,132

STATEMENT A—concluded.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—concluded.

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

Serial number	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned 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 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	...	...	13	2	...	...	3	5	1	3	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... Attempt	...	642	60	10	1,028	448	580	28	121	146	282	2,188
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Hurt ... Attempt	...	145	16	4	204	96	108	4	18	3	8	192
22	346 to 348	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	63	...	...	49	22	27	...	28	1	1	60
22a	332, 353	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	91	357	13	4	891	461	430	9	60	29	91	217
23	354, 356, 357	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	4	59	2	...	113	62	51	...	7	21	75	338
24	304-A, 338	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. Attempt ...	...	178	7	1	327	202	125	1	...	...	13	16
		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	937	4,301	195	135	8,210	2,854	3,356	189	1,133	357	680	4,214
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.														
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 403.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	125	572	21	6	480	123	337	32	98	34	...	370
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	68	433	7	13	491	252	239	21	70	67	19	239
27	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ... Attempt	37	131	9	4	303	67	236	1	16	29	65	865
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	70	3	1	137	66	71	2	10	5	26	237
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	1	55	167	2,928	1,904	1,034	78	429	81	115	541

30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	7	63	2	1	70	48	23	2	8	1	1	11
		Total	6	3	...	1	18	8	10	1	...	3	3	...
31	341 to 344	...	20	66	3	...	237	78	159	...	12	41	154	1,707
32	336, 337	...	12	137	4	...	297	212	85	5	24	11	16	75
		Total	32	203	7	...	534	290	244	5	36	52	170	1,782
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
33	379 to 382	...	275	2,218	15	67	2,604	1,748	856	53	262	18	42	305
34	406 to 409	Theft (of cattle ... Attempt	588	5,694	135	207	7,400	5,227	2,173	112	570	641	1,173	7,792
35	411 to 414	...	...	69	2	...	79	62	17	...	4	...	...	9
36	419, 420	...	...	518	30	16	664	486	178	183	38	80	105	798
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal breach of trust ... Attempt	25	290	5	2	515	378	137	4	28	11	33	29
		Receiving stolen property ... Attempt	50	327	16	9	384	258	136	66	42	26	21	211
		Cheating ... Attempt	...	10	...	...	13	11	11	...	...	...	...	...
		Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or housebreaking.	29	126	5	...	253	149	104	...	26	304	855	6,889
38	461, 462	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Breaking closed receptacle ... Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Total	1,061	9,251	208	301	11,926	8,321	3,605	417	990	1,080	2,232	16,049
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.														
39	295, 296, 297	...	...	5	1	...	10	3	7	...	3	...	16	130
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291	Offences against religion ... Public and local nuisances	1,347	104,043	142	7	165,109	162,263	2,326	49	2,407	396	4,842	521
		Total	1,347	104,043	142	7	165,109	162,263	2,326	49	2,407	396	4,842	521
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...	521	11,817	16	2	16,333	15,118	1,215	26	554	212	1,041	780
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924	...	41	1,708	1	1	2,290	2,188	102	185	42	2	14	2
		Grand total	5,241	136,835	778	635	211,183	195,083	16,100	1,069	6,217	2,734	9,924	28,904

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1928 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1929.

[illegible]

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—continued
PART I.—Return of cases—continued.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 249, 333, 346 and 404, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken effect 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.	181	5,846	5,827	1,766	2,152	1,237	474	198	28	...	4
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	34	4,102	4,136	31	278	244	3,536	47	...	13	1
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
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	...	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	13	36	49	2	28	...	4	15	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	95	846	941	18	56	702	128	37	...	...	...
		Total ...	392	12,278	12,670	2,351	3,068	2,643	4,280	359	38	16	7
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	Grand total ...	12,772	106,724	119,497	2,089	47,566	9,518	50,927	9,057	12	34	11
			† 14,480	154,045	168,525	11,163	66,124	20,738	59,649	10,797	155	86	68

* 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 1928 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1929.

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—continued.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
			On complaint.	On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, transferred, or were apprehended before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.															
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	8	61.5	...	...	...	...
2	120-B (1), 120-B (3)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.															
3	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 235-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	62	2,088	183	6	2,303	25	398	1,518	67.4	87	275	2	...
6	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	18	66	7	...	91	...	32	49	67.1	10	...	...	...
7	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	58	582	32	3	669	25	329	214	34.9	54	47	...	...
8	465 to 477-A	Attempt to forge or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	246	103	8	342	...	154	69	30.7	31	5	1	...
10	482 to 489	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	25	...	...	26	...	57	277	79.4	7	1	...	...
	149, 153-A to 156, 160	Making or using false trade marks. Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	10	1,040	28	...	1,078	1	182	767	7.2	12	114	7	...
		Total	207	4,223	394	17	4,803	77	1,170	2,904	62.9	210	443	10	4

STATEMENT B—concluded.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—concluded.

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

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons against whom process issued.		On complaint.	On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom process were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
			4	5						10	11			Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)		
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	5	1	...	6	...	5	1	16.7	...	...	...	...		
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12(a)	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total	1	8	1	...	10	...	7	3	36.8	...	...	...	...		
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	27	304	1	...	332	6	271	32	10.6	19	...	...	...		
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total	27	304	1	...	332	6	271	32	10.6	19	...	...	...		
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	4	...	...	4	2,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	23,066	11	150	24,354	...	7,024	1,572	6.6	515	...	...	...		
16	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	19	1	...	20	...	6	12	60.0	...	...	...	...		
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	934	33,232	1	131	34,030	2,458	10,080	2,342	7.0	1,101	18,049	28	...		
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total	1,843	57,341	18	281	58,308	4,763	17,114	3,926	6.9	1,816	30,889	33	7		

19	417, 418	Cheating	4	244	...	6	242	11	74	3	1.2	30	124	...	...	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	7	364	5	4	372	16	138	33	8.9	11	174	...	...	...
21	496, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	238	5,868	1	29	5,567	279	1,973	531	9.9	217	2,587	2	...	1
		Total	239	5,946	6	30	6,301	308	2,185	537	9.4	258	2,985	2	...	1
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	...	7	...	...	7	...	4	1	14.3	...	2	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	4	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
24	493 to 495	Offences relating to marriage	42	1,703	3	2	1,746	95	538	51	3.0	42	970	2	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defama on	57	775	2	4	830	41	391	62	8.0	41	295	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	237	8,330	12	76	8,699	872	2,470	655	7.7	341	4,261	...	...	4
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	57	5,741	68	23	5,842	33	606	4,773	82.2	39	392	19	...	1
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	100.0	...	...	1	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	...	37	...	...	37	...	...	4	10.8	12	21	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	95	827	1	26	897	...	702	128	15.5	11	56	...	...	...
		Total	433	17,626	87	132	18,064	1,140	4,763	6,291	32.0*	436	5,998	22	...	5
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognisable by the police.	Grand total	5,632	110,932	11,500	5,967	121,905	2,577	11,731	56,129	45.8	1,542	49,926	36	...	282
			7,996	196,360	12,002	6,436	208,623	8,369	37,241	69,852	38.2*	4,131	90,144	102	...	299

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

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1929. [Paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6.

Home (Judicial), dated 1st December 1919.

8

STATEMENT E—concluded.
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1929—concluded.

Districts.	Total strength.			Armament of the force.			Punishments.										Rewards.		Education.		Number of constables.							Number who have left the force during the year.					Percentage on total actual strength of					
	Sanctioned.		Actual.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished depart-mentally other-wise than by dismissal.		Under Police Act.		Under Secs. 330, 331, Indian Penal Code.		Under Sec. 332, Indian Penal Code.		Under Sec. 333, Indian Penal Code.		By promotion.	By rewards, gifts or money.	Number of police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year and under five years service.	Of five years and under ten years.	Of seven years and under seventeen years.	Of seventeen years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pen-sion or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding column.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.		
	Officers.	Men.					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.															Officers.	Men.
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
2	78	881	880	320	36	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Nellore	66	829	834	278	26	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Chingleput	62	871	871	338	27	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
South Arcot	79	1,069	1,091	410	34	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Tanjore	68	923	992	320	29	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Trichinopoly	10	683	654	85	17	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Madras	13	716	694	96	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Railway	376	6,102	6,026	1,837	186	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	
Trichinopoly	17	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	376	6,102	6,026	1,837	186	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	
Criminal Investiga-tion Department.	17	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial Police	10	25	25	111	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore	3	3	3	235	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits	3	3	3	180	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School, Vellore	3	3	3	125	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits	3	3	3	129	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School, Anantapur	22	25	25	770	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School, Vizianagaram	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22	25	25	770	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	1,913	26,340	26,113	1,911	19,467	1,124	5,166	32	1,493	9	431	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	376	6,102	6,026	1,837	186	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	
	17	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	25	25	111	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	235	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	180	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	125	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	129	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	25	25	770	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	3	3	1,913	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										

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.
(2) Jamadars, head constables, head sowers, 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) Sub-inspectors doing duty in the Railway Police, Madras and Trichinopoly districts, have been included in the sanctioned and actual strength of the respective districts to which they have been attached—G.O. No. 123, Judicial, dated 15th March 1929.
* Includes an undistributed reserve of 13 sergeants.
† Includes 3 orderlies sanctioned for the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Eastern Range.
‡ Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes 24 Lewis guns and 8 D.P. Guns with the Malabar Special Police.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1929.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

I continued in charge of the City Police force until 2nd July 1929, when I handed over to Mr. E. J. Rowlandson and proceeded on leave out of India, resuming charge from him on 16th December 1929.

Mr. F. L. Mullaly and Khan Sahib Muhammad Zia-ud-din Sahib Bahadur continued in charge of the Southern and Northern Ranges respectively until 1st May 1929, when they took over, Mr. F. L. Mullaly the re-organized department of Law and Order and Khan Sahib Muhammad Zia-ud-din Sahib Bahadur that of Traffic, Licensing and Harbour. Mr. J. S. Wilkes joined on 1st April 1929 and assumed charge of the Crime department.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Venkatappa Avargal continued as Headquarters Assistant Commissioner of Police until 1st May 1929, when he became the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, in charge of the Southern subdivision. M.R.Ry. M. S. Ananta Acharya Avargal joined on 18th April 1929 as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, and took charge of the Northern subdivision, Law and Order department, on 1st May 1929. M.R.Ry. V. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal officiated as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, until 15th March 1929, when he was transferred to the mufassal. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar Avargal who succeeded him, officiated as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, until 18th April 1929, and as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime department, thereafter.

Captain T. V. Rajaratnam assumed charge as Police Surgeon on 1st July 1929.

2. The entire organization and working of the force was recast during the year, the pre-existing system of work and the territorial division of the City into two ranges having been found to be unsatisfactory and detrimental to efficiency. With effect from 1st May 1929, a Crime department under a Deputy Commissioner of Police, assisted by an Assistant Commissioner of Police, was formed and a Central Crime station which took over the maintenance of all crime records and the investigation of all important crime occurring throughout the City.

The Law and Order department was evolved out of the station or divisional police. To it has been assigned all purely local work and routine work such as beats, patrols, bundobust, the supervision of licensed houses and the investigation of purely petty crime and minor traffic and other offences under the special and local laws. This department is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner of Police assisted by two Assistant Commissioners of Police with subdivisional responsibilities, each in respect of three divisions of the City. The Deputy Commissioner of Police himself holds direct charge of each division in rotation one at a time, in addition to having direct charge of the Armed Reserve, the Mounted Branch and the Fire Brigade.

Responsibility in respect of all matters relating to traffic was assigned to a third Deputy Commissioner of Police who was also in charge of licensing, Harbour Police and the Langarkhana.

The formation of a Surgeon's department to look after the health of the force and to give expert advice and assistance in medico-legal matters connected with the investigation of crime, the provision of greatly improved telephone facilities by which information can at last be promptly broadcasted (to six stations or offices at a time) throughout the City and prompt and uninterrupted communication on all police matters can be assured and the creation of a photographic section as an adjunct to the Crime department are among the more important of the other features of the re-organization.

3. Excluding gazetted officers, the sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 2,158 (188 officers and 2,020 men) or 121 more than the figure for the previous year. The re-organization accounted for a decrease of 3 officers and an increase of 130 men and subsequently there was a decrease of 6 constables due to the abolition of the Central Stamp Depot guard (4 constables) and the reduction of two office orderlies who were replaced by 4 police boys. On 31st December 1929 the actual strength stood at 134 officers and 2,604 men.

There were also temporary forces as follows:—1 sergeant, 3 head constables and 14 constables employed on quarantine duty; 2 head constables and 19 constables of the Government

House guard and 2 sub-inspectors sanctioned for routine court duties in the two Presidency Magistrates' courts.

4. Enlistments numbered 142 (exclusive of casualties) as against 90 in the previous year.

Recruitment. Owing to the increased strength, the former number would have been greater but for the drafting to the City of a considerable number of experienced constables from the mufassal to assist make up the revised strength. The Police Surgeon now conducts the medical examination of all recruits, and this has resulted in the attainment of a uniform and satisfactory standard of physique. At the close of the year there were only 14 vacancies.

The City Police Recruits' School was abolished and all recruits are now trained in the Central Recruits' School at Vellore.

Probationary sub-inspectors.—Of the six sub-inspectors on probation at the close of 1928 (including two promoted head constables), three were confirmed and the probation of one was terminated. Two probationary sub-inspectors had to be reverted in consequence of the reduction in strength of sub-inspectors. These were however re-promoted in vacancies which occurred later in the year. Four sub-inspectors promoted from the rank of head constable were on probation at the end of the year.

The revision of the rates of pay of City inspectors and sub-inspectors to correspond with the mufassal scales facilitated the interchange of inspectors and sub-inspectors with the mufassal. Two inspectors and one sub-inspector were received from the mufassal and three sub-inspectors of the City were sent out, one on transfer and two on promotion as inspectors.

The pay of sergeants was increased so as to enable them to live in the style to which their class of people is accustomed, without having recourse to corrupt practices or running into debt.

Casualties. 5. The following is a comparative statement of casualties in the permanent force :—

	1928.	1929.
By pension or gratuity ...	34	38
By resignation ...	19	32
By dismissal ...	14	17
By discharge ...	18	47
By desertion ...	7	10
By death ...	24	13
Total ...	116	157

The strength of the casualty and leave reserve was raised from 243 to 280 from 1st April. This body was treated as a separate unit under the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, vacancies as they occurred in all departments being filled up promptly from headquarters and subordinate officers and men proceeding on leave being transferred automatically to the vacancy reserve. This has proved a great improvement on the old system under which the vacancy reserve men were allotted *holus-bolus* as permanent increments of strength to the various stations and branches without regard for their constantly varying actual requirements. The provision for vacancy reserve is still rather narrow and until it is increased to the standard margin of 15 per cent, it will be difficult to maintain all units and stations constantly at their full sanctioned strength. There was, however, a very satisfactory improvement in this respect in the year.

6. The percentage of admissions into hospitals decreased from 97.4 to 74.32 and the incidence of medical certificate leave was greatly reduced. The daily hospital sick rate decreased from 75.6 or 8.7 per cent to 68.32 or 3.19 per cent. The force was divided into groups for purposes of medical inspection and on Mondays the groups paraded in rotation before the Police Surgeon. Cases of venereal taint and infectious or contagious skin diseases and the like are thereby promptly spotted and subjected to treatment at the police dispensary. The Police Surgeon also inspected the police lines and reported upon their sanitary condition. He kept in touch with police patients undergoing treatment in Government hospitals.

Conduct. 7. A statement showing the punishments awarded during the year as compared with those awarded during the previous year is given below :—

	1928.	1929.
Number punished with black marks only ...	618	430
Do. fined ...	15	6
Do. suspended ...	10	13
Do. reduced ...	114	96
Do. dismissed ...	14	17
Total ...	771	562

There was, I think, a decided improvement in the conduct of the force which accounts for these figures. The weekly holiday and easier hours of duty under the new system of work, undoubtedly tended to make the force more contented, and all indications of unrest among the subordinate ranks disappeared.

The services of two Anglo-Indian sub-inspectors who were addicted to alcoholic excess were dispensed with for misconduct. Two constables were dismissed for drunken and disorderly behaviour, three for insubordination, five for corruption, four for gross neglect of duty and one under the black mark rules.

The following are the statistics of deferred punishments :—

Pending at the beginning of the year ...	68	} 393
Awarded during the year ...	325	
Confirmed do. ...	54	} 393
Remitted do. ...	269	
Pending at the end of the year ...	70	

One sergeant and one constable were judicially punished by fine during the year, the former for an offence committed in his official capacity and the latter for one committed in his private capacity.

Rewards. 8. Rewards amounting to Rs. 4,656-10-2 were granted to 539 officers and men as compared with Rs. 4,788 to 481 individuals in the previous year.

Private individuals were rewarded to the extent of Rs. 1,425 as against 1,367 in the previous year. The public in several instances offered rewards to police officers and 20 officers and men received such rewards. Among these may be mentioned a reward of Rs. 500 offered by a temple trustee for the recovery of a valuable temple jewel which had been stolen by one of the temple servants.

The King's Police Medal was awarded to me in the year and M.R.Ry. T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime department, was honoured with the title of Rao Sahib.

Housing the force. 9. Quarters exist for 7 inspectors and 40 sub-inspectors or sergeants and huts for 150 head constables and 762 constables.

Quarters for 6 sub-inspectors or sergeants and huts for 14 head constables and 86 constables of G division as well as huts for 17 head constables and 179 constables of the Armed Reserve have been constructed and will, it is hoped, be handed over for occupation in March.

10. The total cost of the City Police force was Rs. 14,46,805 as against Rs. 13,34,323 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the cost of the re-organization and additional expenditure incurred in connexion with the Simon Commission's visit to the city.

11. The strength of stations was adjusted so as to provide for the performance of all essential duties. A sectional system was introduced under which clear-cut responsibilities were for the first time placed upon head constables and this has already led noticeably to the simplification of work in the stations, has given substantial relief to the station sub-inspectors, and has effected a great advance in the usefulness and efficiency of the head constables. Sectional duties have been arranged so that each man has 8 hours duty per day, usually not more than 4 hours at a stretch, and a weekly holiday. The system of night patrols, providing for the guarding of all main routes and junctions by which depredators must come and go on their criminal excursions, was continued. The area of each patrol was varied nightly and limited and defined to ensure that men, if on duty, could be found by their checking officers quickly and with certainty. At important junctions, pickets were substituted for patrols. With considerably fewer men on night duty than was formerly the case, these arrangements have been accompanied by good results in the arrest of night hawks by the patrols.

Under the new arrangement a large force of divisional police can be mobilized when there is need without any kind of disturbance to routine duties and this arrangement was put into operation several times during the year and worked smoothly and without hitch.

The transfer of serious and special offences to the Crime and Traffic departments enabled the Law and Order police to devote more attention to street offences such as traffic obstructions, street nuisances, gambling and petty quarrels and rowdyism. Throughout the year the Commissioner of the Corporation was pressing in the interests of sanitation for more vigorous police work in these directions and the force was able to respond. In spite of the power of initiative in such matters being taken from the constables and restricted to their superiors, as a result of increased activity, nuisances and cases under special and local laws rose from 30,957 to 70,771 and the Bench courts had difficulty in coping with this large volume

of work. Apart from sanitation, street obstructions in congested areas, street gambling and gambling, opium and ganja dens, and the use of false weights and measures in the markets and bazaars of the city, all received special and vigorous attention.

12. The standard of efficiency of the Armed Reserve continued to be satisfactory. It was mobilized on five occasions during the year. The transport equipment of the Reserve was improved by the provision of two additional protected lorries, capable of transporting large bodies of Reserve men, speedily to any point in the city.

13. The sanctioned number of horses in the Mounted branch was increased from 56 to 64. There were actually 62 horses on the last day of the year. Fourteen horses were purchased and 6 corks either too old for work or unfit by reason of incurable disease were destroyed. Arrangements were made for the first time with the Veterinary department for regular veterinary inspection of the horses and stables which should help to keep the horses fit and ensure that Government money is not wasted on the maintenance of horses never likely to be fit for work again.

The Sowar troop was augmented by 9 sowars. It is a well-mounted and well-trained body and an invaluable asset in the maintenance of law and order. Its usefulness and efficiency were amply demonstrated on the occasion of the Simon Commission's visit when it handled and removed an assembly of about 1,000 unruly demonstrators and removed them in a body to a place far from their objectives without casualty of any kind and without giving occasion for any complaint. The two additional troops of Mounted sergeants and sub-inspectors formed in 1928 were regularly trained and drilled with the sowars. Three well-trained troops of Mounted police were thus always available to deal with any emergency.

14. Captain T. V. Rajaratnam, M.B., C.M., I.A.R.O., took over the duties of Police Surgeon on 1st July 1929 and the City Police dispensary was opened by Major-General J. W. D. Megaw, C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, on 3rd July 1929.

The Surgeon's duties at present comprise (1) giving medical attendance to officers and men of the Madras City Police, including clerical and menial establishments, (2) running the Police dispensary, (3) keeping in close touch with officers and men of the City Police force under treatment in the various State hospitals in the city, (4) the medical inspection of the force, (5) examining new entrants to the force, applicants for leave, return to duty, etc., (6) examining bus and taxi drivers, (7) granting certificates of age in cases under the Madras Children's Act, and (8) acting in an advisory capacity in the investigation of crime, explaining facts and any needs and framing questions to medical and other experts and generally acting as an intermediary between the investigating police officers on the one hand and the medical experts on the other.

All out-patient treatment is undertaken at the Police dispensary except in respect of cases which require special treatment for which facilities do not exist at the dispensary, such as Radiography and Electrotherapy, Dental Surgery, special treatment of affections of the eye, ear, nose or throat, special venereal treatment and tuberculosis.

Statistics of treatment at the dispensary are as follows:—

	Cases.
Malaria	332
Diseases or disorders of the stomach or intestines	294
Respiratory diseases (including 100 cases of influenza)	274
Diseases of the skin, ulcers and local disorders	219
Injuries (local)	125
Eye affections	124
Dysentery	49
Venereal diseases	42
Asthma	42
Others	20

Cases sent to other medical institutions were as follows:—

Diseases of the eye	39
Special venereal treatment	6
X-Ray or Electrotherapy	5
Tuberculosis	5
Diseases of the ear, nose or throat	4
Dental surgery	4
Cases sent to King Institute, Guindy, for culture and vaccine	2
Anti-rabic treatment	1

Men reporting sick are passported to the Police dispensary for treatment and are transferred thence to one of the hospitals for special treatment if the Police Surgeon considers it necessary. Where, however, a patient is so ill as to be unfit to be sent to Egmore,

officers have discretion to send him to the nearest hospital giving prompt information to the Police Surgeon who thereafter keeps in close touch with the case.

The question of a separate hospital for police patients is one that will have to be faced before long.

In respect of all non-gazetted officers, subordinates and menials of the Madras City Police, Government have prescribed the Police Surgeon as the authority competent to

(1) grant certificates of age, health and vaccination, for appointment to permanent posts,

(2) examine candidates for appointment in subordinate executive posts,

(3) grant certificates recommending leave or extension of leave to City Police subordinates who are in Madras City or within 10 miles of it at the time of application, and to countersign certificates granted by registered medical practitioners to men who are more than 10 miles away from Madras,

(4) issue the initial certificate for the grant of special disability leave, and

(5) grant certificates of unfitness for further service.

These measures have put a salutary check upon malingering.

PART II.

CRIME.

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

Offences.	Year.	Cases		Persons		Property	
		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Total crimes.</i>							
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1927	2,568	2,333	997	834	1,45,449	52,735
	1928	2,656	2,488	1,251	1,036	1,86,853	61,756
	1929	3,294	2,997	1,446	1,186	2,55,917	88,988
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences against special and local laws.	1927	27,621	27,592	30,506	30,189	...	...
	1928	30,972	30,968	34,752	34,392	...	...
	1929	70,788	70,781	73,686	73,165	...	...
<i>Grave crime.</i>							
Murder	1927	8	7	4	2	100	100
	1928	9	9	12	7	...	...
	1929	10	10	7	6	...	...
Dacoity	1927	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1928	1	1	...	...	150	...
	1929	1	1	...	...	1,085	370
Robbery	1927	18	7	5	4	162	116
	1928	8	2	3	2	28	...
	1929	19	10	8	7	832	823
Housebreaking and lurking house-trespass.	1927	385	325	128	106	11,537	8,653
	1928	335	325	133	109	29,442	5,650
	1929	456	438	138	110	89,420	9,097
Cattle theft	1927	15	13	15	15	197	197
	1928	20	18	15	14	601	374
	1929	17	12	5	4	298	205
Theft (ordinary)	1927	1,574	1,451	609	528	72,339	28,217
	1928	1,629	1,538	617	546	93,350	27,289
	1929	1,810	1,684	694	612	1,21,300	59,391

The total number of true cognizable crimes recorded in the year under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, etc., was (2,997 plus 192) 3,189 as against 2,788 in 1928 and 2,520 in 1927, while the number reported to the police was 2,997 as against 2,488 in the previous year. In spite of the increase in registered crime, only 192 crimes were taken direct by complainants to the courts against 255 crimes in 1928 which indicates some degree of increased public confidence in the police. The Crime branch began to function from 1st May 1929 and the investigation of all but unimportant cases was undertaken by the General section of this branch.

The following statement gives the number of cases reported under various heads during the past five-years :—

Offence.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Sections 406 to 409, Indian Penal Code	168	156	168	160	293
Do. 419 and 420 do.	98	93	81	99	151
Do. 376 do.	4	3	2	4	7
Do. 377 do.	...	...	...	1	5
Robbery	9	10	13	3	19
Section 363, 363-A, 368-A, 371 and 372	9	8	9	12	39
Kidnapping and theft	27	16	26	47	52
Housebreaking and lurking house-trespass	437	384	335	335	456
Theft (ordinary)	1,740	1,734	1,574	1,629	1,810

I do not regard these figures this year as of much value for purposes of comparison. It was anticipated that the new arrangements as regards reporting, registration and investigation of crime would bring a considerable proportion of hitherto unrecorded crime on to the records and the indications are pretty clear that this has actually happened. Attention is invited to the figures of criminal breach of trust—sections 406 to 409, Indian Penal Code, and of cheating—sections 419 and 420, Indian Penal Code. These figures which have hitherto been scarcely variable from one year to another increased by no less than 71 per cent. It is inconceivable that such an increase should have in fact occurred in the absence of special circumstances to account for it. Under all heads also the increase of crime has been brought about by an increase in the number of petty offences. The figures can be accounted for only on the basis of an indeterminate volume of crime of a type which has hitherto escaped record, coming on to records for the first time. It was natural that this should occur. The station staffs have now, since investigations are no longer a burden on them, no temptation to discourage reporting of crime or to minimise or suppress reports. Informants are no longer kept hanging about stations waiting for attention. Their reports of crime are phoned briefly to headquarters where inspectors and sub-inspectors are in waiting day and night and, ordinarily within a matter of minutes, an investigating officer is on the spot. The considerable fall in the number of police cases taken direct by complainants to the courts in itself shows clearly that the public were more disposed than they had formerly been, to resort to the police.

The figures of detection are greatly confused in view of the fact that improved reporting has brought on the registers an increment of crime which is mainly of a petty and undetectable nature. All that can be said as regards detection is, that while it is impossible to say to what extent, if any, there was a real increase in crime—in spite of our figures there might have been an actual fall, the number of cognizable crimes under the Penal Code detected and brought to conviction rose from 919 in 1928 to 1,113 in 1929.

Nuisance cases and cases under special and local laws rose from 24,522 and 6,441 to 62,868 and 7,913. These increases have already been explained.

16. There were ten cases of murder, of which four ended in conviction and two are pending trial. One case, a case of infanticide, was undetected. In the remaining three cases the murderers committed suicide. The motives for murder are classified as under :—

Sexual matters	4
Infanticide	3
Other causes	3

None of these murders were attended by features of particular interest.

17. The only case of dacoity, in which a Chetty of Cuddapah, who came to Madras for purchasing piece-goods, was decoyed to a lonely spot near Choolai burial ground and robbed of Rs. 1,035 he had on his person, was detected and is pending trial.

18. There were ten true cases of robbery as against two in the previous year. Six of them ended in conviction. Nine were street robberies of a petty or factious nature. The only professional crime was a house robbery in which a woman was stupefied by the administration of a drug and robbed of jewels valued at Rs. 700. The offenders were Chetties from the Coimbatore district. The case has been successfully investigated and is under trial.

19. The number of true cases registered under this head rose from 325 in 1928 to 438 in 1929. The latter figure includes 13 burglaries in European bungalows against 31 such crimes in 1928. A run of bungalow burglaries, which gave the police a good deal of uneasiness in July, was brought

to an end by the arrest of an inmate of the Slater hostel, a youth belonging to the criminal tribe of Veppur Pariahs. He was convicted in two cases and sent to the Borstal School.

One hundred and nine cases under this head were detected as against 94 cases in 1928. The average value of property lost in a case was Rs. 102.

20. Thefts rose from 1,538 true cases in 1928 to 1,684 true cases in 1929. Five hundred and eighty-six cases were detected in the latter year against 530 cases detected in 1928. The promptitude and vigour of the investigation in a case of theft of a crown valued Rs. 27,500 in a Jain temple in Sowcarpet, resulted in the recovery of the property and the arrest and conviction of the culprit. The average value of property lost per case was Rs. 74.

Property lost and recovered. 21. Statement showing the value of property lost and recovered is given below :—

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.	Remarks.
1. Theft—			RS.	RS.	
(a) In conjunction with housebreaking.	387	121	39,420	8,097	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 2,105.
(b) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	...	1	...	25	
(c) Other thefts	1,697	658	1,23,461	60,308	
2. Robbery—					
(a) Dacoity	1	1	1,035	370	
(b) Other robbery	10	8	832	823	
3. Criminal breach of trust	233	121	90,140	18,365	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	3	...	1,029	...	

22. The number of cases (excluding cases under special and local laws) brought to trial and decided during the year was 1,302 of which 1,113 or 85.5 per cent ended in conviction as against 87.5 per cent in the previous year. Seventy-two thousand three hundred and forty cases under the Indian Penal Code and special and local laws, as against 32,510 in the previous year, were prosecuted by the police, of which 70,572 or 97.5 per cent ended in conviction.

23. The prosecuting staff prosecuted 3,526 cases as against 3,867 in the previous year, of which 2,599 ended in conviction. Motor Vehicles Act prosecutions are included in these figures and the fall in their number accounts for the apparent decline in the Prosecuting inspector's work.

24. The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false was seventy-one in the year. Prosecution for preferring a false complaint was launched in a case which is under trial. Out of 1,458 cases under the Indian Penal Code prosecuted by the police during the year, no case was declared false after trial.

25. Nineteen cognizable cases were referred to the police by the magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which ten were struck off as false. Five non-cognizable cases were referred, of which two were found true.

26. Eleven gambling houses were successfully raided and 100 persons were convicted. In addition, many cases of street gambling, of which no separate figures are available, were prosecuted. Thirty-three persons were convicted under the Opium Act.

27. Fifteen Koravars of Madras City were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year and three were removed from the registers on account of good conduct or for other reasons. At the end of the year there were in the City 371 Koravars to whom the Act applied. Seventeen individuals were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act.

28. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 596 as against 482 in the previous year. One hundred and thirty-two bad characters were convicted during the year. One hundred and fifty-seven persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 174 in 1928. The number of persons ordered to notify their residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 86 as against 54 in the previous year and 24 persons were prosecuted and convicted for breach of conditions laid down under that section. Finger-print slips sent for record numbered 726 and 1,791 references were made to the Finger-print Bureau, which traced the antecedents of individuals in 525 instances.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 29 persons of whom 20 were bound over. Of them 13 were habitual burglars or thieves and others were suspects or petty thieves. All 20 persons were sent to jail for failure to furnish security.

Measures to keep the hooligans of the City under control were maintained. Six hundred and eighty-two of them were bound over under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, in the course of the year and a close supervision was maintained over them. Five thousand four hundred and six persons were convicted under section 75 of the City Police Act for disorderly behaviour in public places and in the cases of 3,514 of these, drunkenness was an element of the charges against them.

29. The record section of the Crime branch has published a Crime and Occurrence sheet, which is issued to all stations daily, and a fortnightly summary, from the time the branch started working on 1st May 1929. These have proved of much utility in keeping the subordinate staff informed and vigilant. The section has gradually absorbed the records of registered criminals from the local police stations of the city and taken up their maintenance. Index cards have been opened and arranged in cabinets. When complete, these will classify criminals (1) by name and aliases, (2) by methods and (3) by the personal deformities and peculiarities of individual criminals. Index cards have also been opened to classify by *modus operandi* cases, the investigation into which revealed information useful for future reference, and also for items of stolen and lost property. Work in this section has of necessity been abnormally heavy as the creation and re-shaping of the records required to equip a Criminal Information Bureau has had to proceed along with current work. Three hundred and fourteen typed histories, 981 name index cards and current crime and property indices have been maintained in the section during the year. Though the full value of this very important section cannot appear until its foundations are complete, it has already made a good start.

30. The photographic studio was started on the 1st July 1929. Up to 31st December 1929 the following photographs were taken :—

1. K.Ds. photographed (in four different postures), i.e., (1) profile left, (2) profile right, (3) full face, head and shoulders, (4) full length	56
2. Criminals' photographs copied from photographs for Crime branch	7
3. Foot prints	1
4. Finger prints	2
5. Unclaimed dead bodies	20
6. Car accidents for the traffic police	9
7. Drill postures for the Police Training School, Vellore	3
8. Sanad photographs	78

It took some time to get the studio and dark room satisfactorily fitted up. It is now well equipped for all branches of photographic work except micro-photography.

Experience of the daily round has proved the worth of this central organization for investigating all crime which is not essentially parochial and petty. As is natural at this comparatively early stage, re-adjustments have occasionally to be made, mainly of the angles of vision of those who should work with as well as of those who work in the General section of the Crime branch. But even seven months' work displays the great advantage which this agency has, in being able to keep up a systematic offensive all along the line against the city criminals, instead of dealing with them in disconnected outpost affairs.

31. The Intelligence section had to face strenuous work during the year on account of increased political agitation owing to the boycott of the Simon Commission's visit, and "Independence" propaganda, the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the City and steadily increasing labour activities. A comparatively small staff has coped with this work creditably.

During the year, in spite of the restriction of the activities of the section to purely confidential work and the transfer of other work to other departments, 3,302 references were dealt with as against 3,152 in the previous year.

Press work increased consequent on the transfer of the scrutiny of newspapers from the Criminal Intelligence Department to the Secretariat. The Secretariat scrutiny extends only to a few important English journals while the task of going through all other papers and journals falls on this section. Three hundred and ninety-one newspapers and periodicals as against 295 last year were checked and particulars necessary for the compilation of annual returns were supplied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate with necessary notes.

A great deal of surveillance and other work of a delicate character was performed efficiently by the section in the year without giving room for any complaint.

PART III.

TRAFFIC CONTROL AND LICENCES.

32. A Deputy Commissioner of Police was in charge of the Traffic and Licensing department from May 1929 and the traffic staff was increased greatly in strength from the same date to meet a long-felt need. Traffic points in the City were increased in number from 65 to 86 and provision was made for reinforcing the men on some points and for serving others for longer periods than had previously been allowed for. Additional men were provided to regulate the coming and going of buses at their termini and to regulate traffic in congested parts of the streets other than traffic points. A staff was allowed to check motor vehicles on the streets and at their parking places with a view to ensuring the enforcement of the motor vehicles law.

A substantial increase was given to the motor case staff which enabled it to function satisfactorily.

The traffic group centres from which traffic men are deputed for duty were increased from 2 to 8 and with the men living in the vicinity of the centres to which they are attached, a considerable economy in the time and exertion hitherto expended in coming and going to and from points was effected. The two crown sergeants were raised to the status and pay of Sergeant-Majors. These officers had been used for supervising and checking fast traffic on the streets without being fitted into the organization. Each of them, from 1st April 1929, was given the definite charge under the Traffic Inspector of four group centres and responsibility for the allotment and performance of all duties in their charges.

Traffic allowances to the constabulary were increased from Re. 1 per mensem to Rs. 2 per mensem and this measure, together with the revision of work and duties, removed all signs of the discontent which had previously had an adverse influence on the efficiency of the department.

These changes have had a wholesome effect. The work of the department is no longer to the same extent a struggle against discouraging odds. Officers and men alike tackle their duties and difficulties cheerfully and I believe that they are steadily progressing in efficiency. Stopping places for buses were increased to suit the convenience of the public from time to time.

The central traffic staff took over the investigation in all important traffic cases and occurrences involving prolonged attention. The number of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act taken up for investigation during the year was only 1,440 as against 2,737 in 1928 and 4,509 in 1927. Purely technical and minor infringements of the rules were dealt with by issuing warnings. Of the 1,440 cases under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules, 1,300 ended in conviction, 25 in acquittal, 36 were withdrawn and the rest were pending trial in courts at the end of the year. Only one case was reported as undetectable.

Traffic offences investigated under the Indian Penal Code sections numbered 60, of which 40 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 7 were pending trial at the end of the year. The others were treated as accidents.

A sub-inspector of the traffic staff is always on duty, ready against a call at the Central Crime station.

The following table gives the figures of accidents in which motors were concerned for 1927, 1928 and 1929 :—

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 ended in conviction.	Number acquitted.	Number withdrawn.	Number pending trial.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1927 ...	434	85	200	86	32	6	6	104
1928 ...	269	25	102	39	31	10	7	30
1929 ...	314	16	206	18	58	12	6	16

The increase in the total of motor accidents from 269 in 1928 to 314 in 1929 is probably due to more satisfactory arrangements for reporting and recording minor accidents in which private cars were concerned. In both years there were proper arrangements for recording motor bus accidents and these fell from 214 in 1928 to 142 in 1929, while deaths due to motor accidents declined from 35 in 1927 and 25 in 1928 to 16 in 1929. In the face of a considerable further increase in the total of motor traffic there was a decided further advance in the direction of public safety in the streets. In the majority of the fifteen accidents in the year, the occurrences were due to pedestrians heedless or losing their heads, suddenly at the last moment too late for the drivers to avoid them dashing into the paths of on-coming vehicles.

The following are the figures of motor vehicles registered in the years 1928-30:—

Year.	Pleasure auto-mobiles.	Commercial auto-mobiles.	Omnibus vehicles.	Public auto-mobiles.	Motor cycles.	Total.
1927-28	2,378	153	397	166	574	3,668
1928-29 (to 14th February 1929).	3,254	180	560	134	809	4,937
1929-30 (to 10th February 1930)	4,334	263	510	155	1,017	6,279

The number of motor vehicles registered increased from 4,937 in 1928-29 to 6,279 in 1929-30, an increase of 27 per cent.

At all important functions, the duty of parking cars was performed by the Traffic staff.

Warning boards were put up in crowded localities and near schools and hospitals. White lines beyond which traffic should not pass when the signal is against it are necessary and the Corporation authorities have this matter in hand.

The Electric Traffic Controller at the General Hospital bridge continued to work efficiently during the year and a new Electric Controller erected at the Broadway-Esplanade junction is also working very satisfactorily.

With the continuous increase of traffic on the streets, further increase of staff in the Traffic department may be required from time to time.

33. The following licences were issued during the year under the various Acts:—

Arms Act.		1928.	1929.
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II)	...	107	140
Do. import arms and military stores by land (Form III)	...	4	5
Do. export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV)	...	36	16
Do. export arms and military stores by land or river to Indian States and foreign territories (Form VI)	...	...	...
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)	...	199	207
Do. manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form IX)	...	...	...
Do. keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X)	...	19	20
Do. for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XIII)	...	5	5
Do. to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XIV)	...	22	21
Do. possess firearms (Form XIV)	...	43	38
Do. possess arms and ammunition for personal use, including renewals during the year (Form XVI)	...	1,837	1,880
Temporary licence for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII)	...	3	10
Licence to go armed on a journey (Form XX)	...	5	7
Sales of arms and ammunition	...	7,879	8,410

Explosives Act.		1928.	1929.
Licence to import explosives (Form I)	...	174	166
General licence to transport explosives (Form II)	...	133	120
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A)	...	10	10
Do. possess and sell explosives (Form B)	...	254	269
Do. possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C)	...	1	3
Do. possess gunpowder for bona fide blasting purposes (Form E)	...	1	3
Do. possess explosives generally (Form F)	...	1	1
Do. possess explosives other than fulminates and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J)	...	7	7

Petroleum Act.

	1928.	1929.
Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B)	12	10
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C)	7	5
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D)	16	15
Licence to possess and transport petrol for owners of motor vehicles (Form F)	1,092	1,207

Poisons Act.

Licence to possess and sell poisons	61	62
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City Police Act.

Licence for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc.	1,055	1,095
Do. toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	125	137
General licence for music for religious institutions	148	133
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquors	71	32
Licence for gymnasium	7	6
Do. places of public resort	61	46
Other music licences	5,070	4,927

Cinematograph Act.

Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres	10	17*
Do. certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films	16	28

* Includes 7 travelling cinemas.

Motor Vehicles Act.

Number of motor vehicles registered	1,537	1,607
Do. duplicate certificates of registration granted	546	703
Do. drivers' licences issued	9,838	11,037
Do. buses licensed	525	471
Do. endorsements granted to drivers of motor buses	2,779	2,854
Do. endorsements granted to conductors	1,885	1,974
Do. permits issued to bus owners	959	973
Do. taxicabs registered	130	159
Do. taxi-drivers' licences issued	217	252

Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered	1,494	1,508
Do. rickshaws registered	1,703	1,774
Do. drivers' licences issued	1,793	1,817
Do. rickshawmen's licences issued	2,785	2,919

Passport Act.

Number of applications for passports forwarded to Government	333	271
Do. passports issued for proceeding to Hedjaz	28	6
Do. certificates of identity issued for proceeding to holy cities in Mesopotamia	2	12
Do. emergency police passes issued for proceeding to the Straits Settlements	...	Nil.

34. Seventeen licences for cinematograph theatres were issued including licences for seven travelling cinemas. Twenty-eight certificates were issued in respect of cinema films against sixteen in the previous year. The Madras Board met on nineteen occasions to censor new films. No objectionable or uncertified film was exhibited. The seating accommodation of all the theatres was revised during the year bringing the cinema houses into conformity with rules.

35. The strength of the Harbour Police was increased by two sergeants and five constables and reduced by one sub-inspector. The revised allocation provides for thirty day posts and twenty-four night posts being continuously served by a total of fifteen sections of seven constables each working in 3 reliefs, and for six head constables being always on duty at a time. Each man has eight hours' duty per day and a complete day off duty once a week. On the average each sergeant has seven hours of day duty and one hour of night duty, the duties over a fortnight being equally distributed among all the sergeants. Each sergeant is relieved for a complete day's rest once a week. The actual working strength is never allowed to fall below the prescribed strength, temporary shortages being promptly made up from the vacancy reserve. Harmonious relations were maintained with Port Trust authorities. Eight hundred and thirty steamers and fifty-eight sailing crafts entered the harbour during the year.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. Two prisoners escaped from police custody and both were recaptured. A constable was departmentally punished in one case while in the other the police were held free from blame.
Escapes.
37. The number of inquests held during the year was two hundred and eighty-eight as against three hundred and two in the previous year. There was no occasion to prosecute any individual for culpable negligence contributing to accidental death from drowning. I expect a considerable improvement in the conduct of these investigations from the presence and advice of the Police Surgeon.
Inquests.
38. There were forty-nine cases of accidental fire involving loss of property valued at Rs. 10,594. The fire brigade answered calls promptly and did excellent work.
Fires.
39. Two hundred and eighty missing children were restored to their parents or guardians and seven hundred and forty-seven injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or other institutions.
Stray children.
40. One hundred and eighty-three mental defectives were sent to the Mental Hospital as against one hundred and twenty-four in the previous year.
Mentally deranged persons.
41. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 4,187 as against 7,125 in 1928.
Stray dogs.
42. The City Police Officers' and the Constables' Co-operative Societies continued to flourish. The former society had 141 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 18,334. Loans aggregating Rs. 74,072 were advanced to members during the year. Members are not permitted to stand as sureties for each other and loans granted to members solely on their personal responsibility and on the strength of their deposits and share capital. In the constables' society there were 856 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 14,535. Loans advanced to members amounted to Rs. 27,078.
Police Co-operative Societies.
43. There was no serious inter-communal friction.
Communal.
44. The Choolai Mills continued to give trouble. There were in three mills no fewer than 6 strikes of which one lasted from 1st to 11th April 1929 and another from 16th to 24th July 1929. The remainder were lightning strikes each lasting only for a day. Mistrust of the management by the labourers is at the bottom of all the trouble but it must be admitted that in the last 3 or 4 strikes the labourers have had very little justification for downing tools. On each occasion adequate police precautions were taken and there was no breach of the peace. A threatened strike in the Burma Oil Company installation early in the year as the result of reduction in establishment was settled without much difficulty although later a few of the cartmen and coolies indulged in a strike to extort higher wages. They returned to work when they found that there was no chance of the management giving in to their demands.
Labour.
45. My office staff, which had for long been overworked, was strengthened by two senior clerks, one lower division clerk and one typist. The separate offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Police were abolished and the entire clerical work was centralized as a single office, the Deputy Commissioners concerned being in charge of the sections concerned with the branches of executive work for which they are responsible. This led to a marked improvement in efficiency.
Office.
46. In the face of determined efforts at organized boycott by the Congress leaders, the visit of the Simon Commission to Madras from 18th February 1929 to 3rd March 1929 passed off without trouble of any kind. The efficiency of the police arrangements on the occasion secured the congratulations of His Excellency the Governor and the thanks of the Government.
General.
- His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the City in December 1929 passed off successfully and the police arrangements made earned the appreciation of the Viceroy.
- The year was notable mainly for the complete re-organization of the force and its work under which it is hoped that the force will continually advance in efficiency.

MADRAS,
25th February 1930.

C. B. CUNNINGHAM,
Commissioner of Police.

Government of Madras

PUBLIC (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 439, 5th August 1930

Administration Report—Police—1929—Reviewed.

READ—*Letter from C. B. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public (Police) Department, dated Madras, the 27th June 1930, No. 168/A.R. of 1930.*

ABSTRACT—Submitting report on the administration of the Police in the Madras Presidency for the year 1929.

Order—No. 439, Public (Police), dated 5th August 1930.

The year 1929 was, from the point of view of Police Administration, uneventful, and was marked by a comparative absence of communal or political disturbances. The only instances of communal friction were those at Erode, at Tirunnavaya in Malabar, at Chidambaram, and at Villupuram, where the "depressed" classes exhibited active discontent against their social and religious disabilities and at Adoni, where a long-standing difference between the Hindus and Muhammadans on the question of Hindu processions passing mosques with music produced considerable local tension. In the latter instance, thanks to timely precautions by the local authorities, two processions were held without mishap, and there are indications that the danger of disturbances due to local ill-feeling will in future be greatly reduced.

2. When reviewing the report on Police Administration for 1928, the Government had reason to congratulate the Inspector-General and his department upon the fall in crime generally. In the year 1929, although there has been a very small rise in the figures for cognizable crime as compared with those of the previous year, there is cause for congratulation on account of the fall in the figures of grave crime, which are the lowest recorded since the introduction of the scheme of Police Reform in 1902-1903. As the Inspector-General has shown, this has to be attributed in a large degree to favourable seasonal conditions and to the fall in the prices of food-grains, fluctuations in which have in recent years produced an almost corresponding fluctuation in the criminal statistics of the Presidency. Such results could not, however, have been achieved without sustained efforts on the part of all ranks of the department, upon which they are a fitting commentary. Owing to the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, and to the improvements in communication through motor traffic, the figures for dacoity are the lowest since 1909, and the Inspector-General is of opinion that this form of crime is gradually disappearing. In detection of crime, careful use was made of each of the following sources—namely, study of habitual criminals, the Station Crime History System, prompt dissemination of information regarding crime and criminals, dispatch of crime cards, and rewards not only to members of the Police Force but also to the public and to village officers. The Government note with approval that the amounts disbursed to the latter by way of rewards showed an

increase as compared with the figures of the previous year, and that consequently the Inspector-General is able to report an increasing measure of public co-operation in reporting crime.

Detection of crime as a whole met with the same amount of success as in 1928, and the two District Detective staffs worked satisfactorily. The amount of success varied, however, from district to district, and there was a distinct fall in four districts. It is desirable that the less satisfactory results should be carefully examined, and efforts made to secure early improvement.

3. The Criminal Tribes Act was carefully administered during the year, with encouraging results, and these have in particular justified the scheme of "holding in abeyance" orders issued under Rule 10 relative to section 10 (1) (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act. Improved control in Madura district led to an actual decrease of Kallar crime, in spite of better registration. In Tanjore, conditions are not so favourable and there is an unfortunate hesitation on the part of leaders of the community to co-operate in the working of the system. At the same time there is no ground for discouragement regarding future improvement. Welcome assistance was rendered by the Raja of Bobbili in the case of the Dandasis of Ganjam. The Government await the results of the investigation by the Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, of the conditions among the Maravars of Tinnevely resulting from discontinuance of the noxious system of kaval fees.

4. The problem of motor vehicle traffic (except in Madras City, where the slight increase in the number of reported accidents does not appear to be a correct reflexion of the maintained improvement), continues to be acute. Even taking into consideration the increase in the number of vehicles registered in the Presidency as compared with the figures for the previous year, the fact that the total number of accidents to cars in the Presidency increased from 314 in 1928 to 480 in 1929, and that the number attended with loss of life increased from 148 to 172 is in itself alarming. Overloading and rash driving continued to be the chief causes of accidents, and the necessary enquiries have thrown largely increased volume of work upon the Police Force. The Inspector-General mentions that in many places where the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police of the district have advocated traffic control as a necessity, it has been impossible to provide the staff from the district strengths. The difficulty of dealing adequately with the problem, except with increased staffs, is undeniable. But emphasis must be laid upon the necessity for public education in developing among pedestrians no less than among drivers of vehicles a proper road sense. The absence in almost all streets of the towns in South India of pavements for pedestrians renders it more than ever a vital necessity for every pedestrian to walk with caution and for every driver of a vehicle to drive with caution, and the facts do not justify strictures at the expense of either class of the public to the exclusion of the other. The Government trust that when the Committee appointed to revise the rules under the Motor Vehicles Act eventually produces its recommendations, such measures will be devised as will, in their practical application, effectively reduce the growing number of accidents.

5. It is matter for satisfaction that relations between the Police and the Magistracy continued to be harmonious. As regards the appropriation of certain days specially for police cases, the attention of District Magistrates is drawn to G.O. No. 2080-A, Home (Judicial), dated 20th August 1920, paragraph 9, and G.O. No. 680, Judicial, dated 27th September 1921, paragraph 12. The Inspector-General will no doubt raise the question separately if he finds necessity.

The Government note with pleasure the improvement in the standard of education among constables, and the maintenance of a good standard of educational qualifications among Sub-Inspectors. They endorse the remarks of the Inspector-General on the subject of the grant of increments to Sub-Inspectors who are on the time scale, and trust that District Superintendents of Police will be particularly careful to see that increments are granted only when clearly earned by merit. They share the Inspector-General's confidence that the existence of two scales of pay for Sub-Inspectors, one graded and the other a time-scale, will so operate that blocks in promotion will be obviated in future years.

6. The Government await the proposals of the Inspector-General for expediting the building of quarters for the Force. Regarding the question of the maintenance of the Armed Reserve up to full strength in all districts the proposals of the Inspector-General have been sanctioned in G.O. No. 354, Public (Police), dated 24th June 1930.

The Government observe that the number of departmental punishments awarded has declined, but that the percentage of cases in which punishments were modified or cancelled on appeal has increased, and endorse the remarks of the Inspector-General on the need for increased discrimination in the awarding of punishments.

A praiseworthy feature is the growing number of members of the various Police Co-operative Societies and of subscribers to the General Provident Fund, especially among the younger members of the Force. The Government would repeat the observations which they made in their order on the Police Administration Report for 1928 in this connection and trust that every encouragement will be given to members of the Force to take a part in these organizations.

The report deals with the last year of Mr. Hamilton's tenure of the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

The Government are glad to congratulate Mr. Hamilton on the development and progress of police work under his direction and on the general success of his administration of the Force.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
 „ the Commissioner of Police.
 „ all District Magistrates.
 „ the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
 „ the Accountant-General.
 „ the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
 „ the Revenue Department.
 „ the Law (General) Department.
 „ the Public (General) Department.
 „ the Public Works and Labour Department.
 „ the Secretary, Madras Services Commission.
 „ the Government of India, Home Department (with C.L.)
 „ the Director of Public Information (with C.L.)
 „ the Information Officer, India Office, London (with C.L.)
 „ F.A. Hamilton, Esq., C.I.E.
 Press.



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தவணைத்தாள்.

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