

Government of Madras

PUBLIC (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 496, 10th September 1932

Administration Report—Police—1931—Reviewed.

READ—*Letter from C. B. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., C.S.I., Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public (Police) Department, dated Madras, the 30th June 1932, No. 180/A.R./32.*

ABSTRACT.—Submitting report on the administration of the Police in the Madras Presidency for the year 1931.

Order—No. 496, Public (Police), dated 10th September 1932.

The situation confronting the police force of this Presidency during the year 1931 was one of peculiar difficulty. A year of unexampled economic depression and of strained political conditions was eminently conducive to an increase of crime and the growth of a spirit of lawlessness, while acute financial stringency and the uncertainty and delicateness of the position created by the pact of March 1931 imposed a handicap upon officers responsible for the maintenance of law and order and added to their anxieties. Under such circumstances the Madras Government consider it a matter for congratulation to the Inspector-General and all officers of the Police department that the work, conduct and discipline of the police force of the Presidency during the year under review showed no falling off from the high standard set during recent years. Heavy strains were placed upon the police by the occurrence of riots directly due to civil disobedience activities, by the increased communal tension, occasionally resulting in open disturbances, attributable to the growth of political consciousness and by the campaign of calumny to which individual officers were subjected as a result of their endeavours to reconcile the maintenance of law and order with a strict observance of the terms of the pact; and the Government wish to place on record their commendation of the high sense of discipline, loyalty and devotion to duty with which officers of all ranks responded to the many exacting calls of duty in a year of unusual stress.

2. Recruitment was open during a portion of the year and the Government observe with satisfaction that literate recruits above the average were forthcoming in most districts. The percentage of illiteracy among head constables and constables showed a steady decrease and it became possible to prohibit the enlistment of illiterate recruits throughout the Presidency with the sole exception of the Agency tracts. At the same time a large decrease in resignations and substantial decreases in dismissals and desertions indicate an advance in the general contentment of the force which is particularly satisfactory during so difficult a period. The decline in the number of judicial punishments inflicted on police officers in the last few years is, in itself, evidence of a steady improvement in the standard of conduct in the force as a whole. The Government however note with regret that, although there was a considerable fall in the number of departmental punishments awarded, the number of cases in which orders were reversed or modified upon appeal increased owing mainly to the failure of officers to observe the rules governing the conduct of departmental enquiries.

3. The Government are glad to note that the co-operative movement continues to gain ground among members of the force and that the number of societies is increasing. The increase in the number of subscribers to the General Provident Fund is another encouraging sign.

4. Financial stringency was responsible for a regrettable but inevitable reduction in the number of rewards given to police officers, village officers and private individuals for good work done in the detection and arrest of criminals. It was also unfortunately found necessary to put off the usual conference of police officers and again to cancel the Range and Presidency sports. Substantial measures of retrenchment were effected as part of the general scheme of economy and further proposals were under the consideration of Government at the end of the year.

5. The Government note with satisfaction that true cases of cognizable crime fell from 47,663 in 1930 to 45,703 and that the total of grave crime was the lowest on record for

many years, although it is to be noted that the decrease is due to a fall in the number of thefts, while all other forms of crime slightly increased. At a time when there was so much to distract the police from their ordinary duties it is scarcely surprising that the standard of detection showed a slight fall on the whole, but it is satisfactory that the percentage of detection in cases of grave crime improved from 32.7 to 33.4. The increased efficiency of the Crime Branch in the Madras City is noted by the Government with special approval.

6. On the recommendation of the Inspector-General in consultation with the Commissioner of Labour and the District Magistrates concerned the Government have sanctioned a scheme for reorganizing the work of Kallar reclamation in Madura and Ramnad. The year under review saw the gradual closing down of the industrial branch of the work which had failed to yield satisfactory results. A reduction of the reclamation area was also ordered in Tanjore where the work is now centred on the Gandrakottai area. It is hoped that this concentration of work in the really essential areas will produce better results.

7. Additional staff was sanctioned during the year to ensure the better working of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. Fatal road accidents were fewer, but the number of less serious accidents increased during the year. The Government note that the Inspector-General is taking steps to improve the standard of traffic control.

8. In the Criminal Investigation Department the establishment of Intelligence Bureaux has now been completed in all districts save three wherein crime is inconsiderable. The Government are glad to observe that good progress has been made in classification work and that the bureaux are already beginning to render real assistance to investigating officers. It is hoped that inter-co-operation will be increasingly developed and that the bureaux will prove to be of increasing value as experience is gained.

9. The working of the Criminal Tribes Act was on the whole satisfactory. The Government are glad to note that the "Abeyance System", under which certain restrictions placed on members of criminal tribes are relaxed during good conduct, is proving a success. They hope that the problem of dealing with absconders from the criminal tribes settlements will shortly find a satisfactory solution. Improved arrangements have been made with the aid of the C.I.D. for classifying and keeping in constant touch with members of wandering gangs. The break up of the Kadirvelu Padayachi gang after a desperate encounter with the police had earned the thanks of the districts in which the gang had carried on its operations.

10. The Government note with satisfaction the substantial decrease in railway thefts during the year. Attempts at derailments unfortunately continued to be numerous and seven of the attempts succeeded. The number of persons run over and killed by trains was still high and a real remedy for trespass on railway lines, the commonest cause of such accidents, is yet to be found.

11. The Government record with regret the loss of a valuable officer in the sudden death of Mr. F. L. Mullaly, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order in Madras City.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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 Inspector-General of Prisons.
" the Secretary, Madras Services Commission.
" the Government of India, Home Department (with C.L.).
" the Director of Public Information, Government of India, Home Department (with C.L.).
" the Information Officer, India Office, London (with C.L.).
Press.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY 1931

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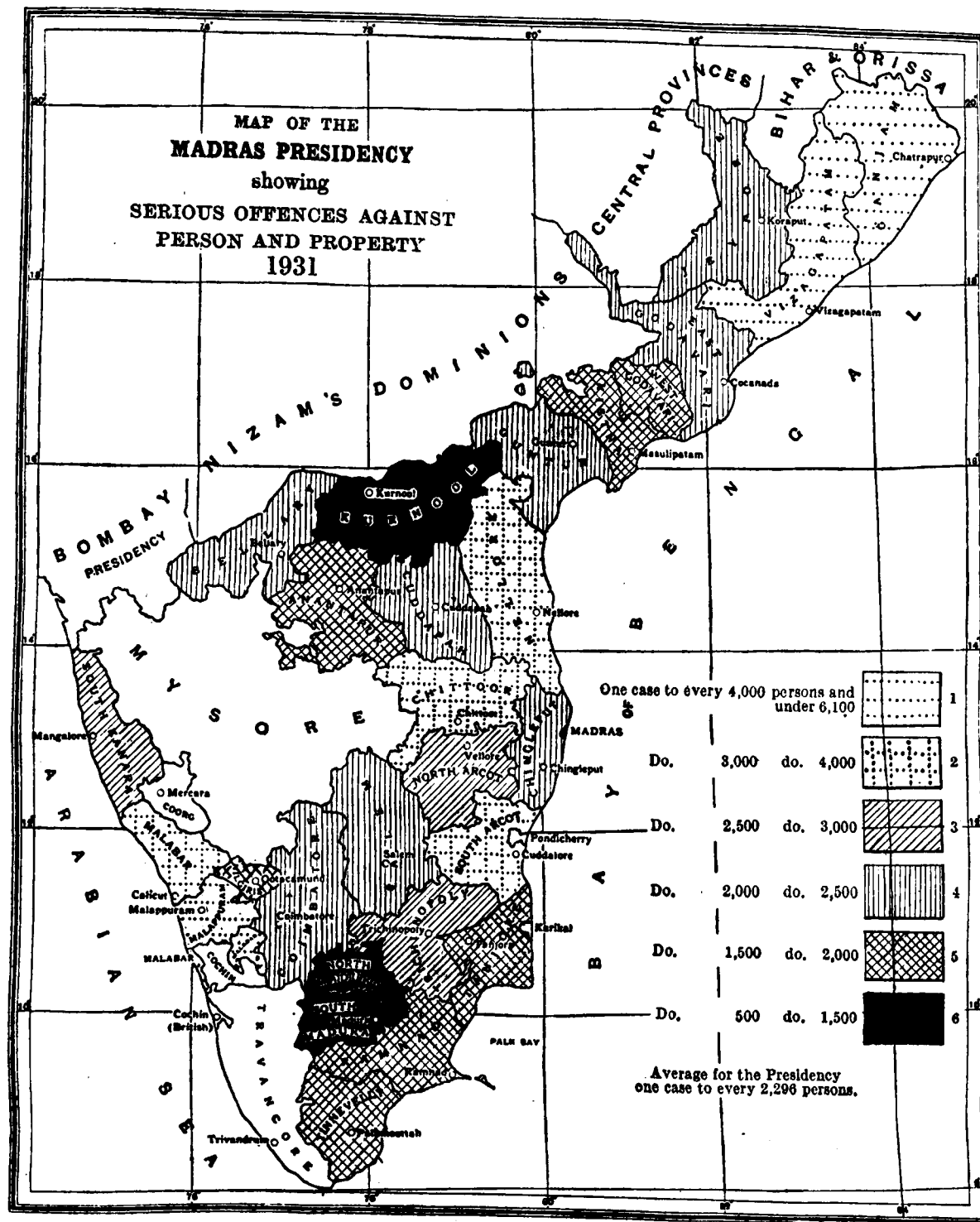
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* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No.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

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

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1931.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

OFFICERS. I was in charge of the department throughout the year.

Deputy Inspectors-General.—Messrs. Dawson and Windle continued to be in charge of the Northern Range, and Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, respectively for the whole of the year. Mr. Stevenson remained in charge of the Central Range up to 14th March, when he went on leave handing over to Mr. Gadsden, who continued as officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police for the rest of the year. The Western Range was in charge of Mr. Blackstone up to 6th June when he was transferred to the City of Madras as Commissioner of Police in relief of Mr. Rowlandson, who went on leave from 9th June; Mr. Happell officiated as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, from 7th June till the end of the year. Mr. Skinner was in charge of the Southern Range up to 21st March, when he proceeded on leave, resuming charge on 10th December; Mr. Sayers officiated in his absence up to 7th December and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal was in charge of the Range for two days on 8th and 9th December in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Police.

An additional Deputy Superintendent of Police was sanctioned from 1st May for executive charge of the Crime Branch under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.

There were no changes of district officers in 9 districts against 11 in 1930, one change in 15 districts against 12, two changes in 5 districts against 6 and 3 changes only in one district; the subdivisions were continuously officered throughout the year except on 16 occasions in 13 districts, when District Superintendents of Police held charge of subdivisions in addition to their own duties for short periods as a measure of economy of public time and funds. Transfers of gazetted officers were minimized to the utmost extent possible.

Mr. L. A. Bishop, District Superintendent of Police, continued to be on "foreign service" as Commissioner of Police, Travancore State. M.R.Ry. S. T. Rhenius Pillai Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was also on "foreign service" as Commissioner of Police, Pudukkottai State, proceeded on leave during the year and it was ordered that he should revert to his appointment in the Madras Police Service on the expiry of the leave; in his place the services of a District Superintendent of Police, viz., Mr. R. Hume, were placed at the disposal of the Pudukkottai Darbar. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in 1929 for employment in the Intelligence Bureau, was reverted to his permanent appointment in this province from 2nd April.

One officer of the Madras Police Service was promoted to the Imperial Service. Two officers of the Imperial Service retired and 3 others (a Deputy Inspector-General of Police and 2 District Superintendents of Police) were on leave preparatory to retirement at the close of the year. Among Deputy Superintendents of Police, 4 officers retired during the year and the probation of another was terminated.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year, was 28,656 or 87 less than the corresponding figure for the previous year. The main cause of the decrease was the reduction of staff ordered in the various schemes for retrenchment detailed in paragraph 7 below.

The temporary additional forces (588) shown at the end of Statement D consisted of—

I. Forces employed on the Kallar reclamation work	...	...	111
II. Police force employed for criminal tribes settlements	...	...	62
III. Plague police	...	...	165
IV. Private guards	...	...	93
V. Other temporary forces...	...	...	157
Total			588

The decrease in the temporary forces was chiefly due to the "Presidency General Reserve" first formed on a temporary basis being made permanent during the year.

The sanctioned strength of men in the districts was reduced by 808 by various retrenchment schemes and, after taking into account the additions to the permanent strength sanctioned during the year, including the "Presidency General Reserve", there was a net decrease in strength of 81 men.

Partial effect was given to the reduction of strength by the discharge of unpromising material wherever possible and sanction was given by Government to complete the process gradually as vacancies arose. There was, therefore, an excess of 211 men over the sanctioned strength at the close of the year as against 178 vacancies at the beginning of the year.

As the orders of Government to give effect to the reduction of strength were received only during the latter part of the year, and as 18 districts had vacancies at the close of the year even after the reduction in strength, recruitment was open during a portion of the year. Unlike the years 1929 and 1930, recruitment became definitely easy in almost every district and literate recruits above the average were generally forthcoming. In the case of Tanjore district, the outlying villages of the district were exploited for suitable recruits and the necessity, referred to in previous reports, for Tanjore to apply to other districts for assistance in recruitment, was thus obviated. A number of holders of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate and other youths of fair education were enlisted as constables and in the Coimbatore district a candidate who had passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts was enlisted as a constable. As the system of maintaining a waiting list of selected and suitable men was generally followed, vacancies did not remain long unfilled.

The Statutory Rules for the Madras Police Subordinate Service came into force from 23rd March 1931 and according to them, direct recruitment of subordinate officers had to be made in consultation with the Madras Services Commission and from the list of selected candidates furnished by it. The selection of sub-inspectors in 1931 and of sergeants from October 1931 was accordingly made from a list of candidates previously approved by the Commission.

In spite of an increase in the number of men pensioned or discharged on gratuity (+86) and discharged for other reasons (+6), the total number of casualties amongst the members of the permanent Force was 1,465 against 1,593 in 1930—a decrease of 128 or 8 per cent. Under detailed heads the largest decrease was in resignations (—149) while dismissals were 40 less than in 1930 and desertions 16 less. These figures are of good omen indicating in a time of stress, as they do, a marked advance in the contentment of the Force.

Casualties:
Statement E,
columns 31 to 36.

The general health of the Force was good in most districts as is evidenced by the percentage of admissions into hospital for the province declining from 136.8 to 122.1. The percentage of the daily average of men absent from duty on account of sickness was, however, the same as in the previous year, viz., 3.7. The number of deaths decreased by 15, but the percentage of deaths as compared with the actual strength was 0.9, the same as in the previous year.

As in the past, malaria proved the worst enemy to the health of the police force, especially in the Agency tracts and in the Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chingleput districts. A scheme for the free supply of mosquito curtains to the men in the Agency tracts mooted a few years ago could not be given effect to owing to paucity of funds. Some men in the Vizagapatam district Agency purchased mosquito curtains under the easy purchase scheme sanctioned by the Government under which the cost of the curtains is recovered in six monthly instalments.

3. Out of 3,117 head constables and 23,711 constables in the Force at the close of the year, 6 or 0.2 per cent of the former and 1,009 or 4.3 per cent of the latter were classified as illiterate. These figures compare with 10 or 0.3 per cent of illiterate head constables and 1,061 or 4.6 per cent of illiterate constables at the close of 1930. There were no illiterates in Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Trichinopoly and the Railway Police, Trichinopoly, districts. The enlistment of illiterates except in the Agency tracts has now been prohibited and the improvement thus effected in the year in the literacy of the Force will be improved upon in future years.

4. Mr. H. G. Furness was the Principal of the School throughout the year. Of the 4 gazetted officers (3 probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and one probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police) who were under training at the beginning of the year, one left the School in March and the other 3 in August, after completing the course. Three newly appointed Assistant District Superintendents (one Indian officer and 2 Europeans) and 2 probationary Deputy Superintendents joined the School during the year and were undergoing training at the close of the year. The officer of the Civil Service of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions who was admitted in the School in 1930 left it in October 1931 to join the Bellary district for practical training. An Assistant District Superintendent of Police of the Mysore State was admitted for training in the School in October.

Subordinate officers.—The cadets left over in the School from the previous year consisted of one inspector and 88 sub-inspectors or 89 in all. Of the sub-inspectors, 3 resigned as they found the course too exacting for them, the probation of 5 was terminated for failure in preliminary examinations, the services of one were dispensed with for cheating and one was detained in the School after the final examinations in October. The remaining 79 cadets were sent to the districts for practical training. When the new session commenced in October, 29 probationary sub-inspectors joined the School, of whom 6 were graduates, 6 Intermediates and 17 holders of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate. The decline in recruitment of sub-inspectors was due partly to the reservation of vacancies for the promotion of deserving head constables and partly to reduction in the sanctioned strength of sub-inspectors in pursuance of retrenchment.

One inspector from the Mysore State and one from Coorg and 2 sub-inspectors from the Mysore State and 2 from the Pudukkottai State were admitted to the School for training in this session.

Generally speaking, the enlisted candidates were of a satisfactory type.

Probationary sergeants.—Two sessions were held for training sergeants under the new system referred to in my report for 1930 and a third session was in progress at the close of the year. 26 probationary sergeants were admitted

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

during the year and of them one resigned, 2 were sent back to their units in the Army, being found unsuitable, one died and 5 were under training on the last day of the year. A good class of sergeant was obtained.

Training of the cadets.—Instruction in drill, riding and other outdoor exercises was keenly pursued and the cadets took to all branches of outdoor training in a gratifying manner. Boxing which was introduced on a voluntary basis was taken up with special enthusiasm. Judging by the results of the several class examinations held, it would seem, however, that the standard of work in the lecture rooms fell off somewhat with the increased classes necessitated by a reduced scale of instructors and is susceptible of improvement. This aspect is receiving attention in the current session.

In view of financial stringency, the annual conference of police officers of the Presidency and the Range and Presidency Sports were not held. The value of sports as an aid to training, both physical and mental, cannot be lost sight of and I hope it will be possible to hold these events again as soon as the financial conditions improve.

The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each of the 4 Constable Recruits' Schools, the number passed out after training, the 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	274*	363	657	365	176	116	657	28	95	174
Coimbatore	274	497	771	518	61	192	771	Discontinued as a measure of retrenchment.		
Anantapur	201	319	520	344	47	129	520	26	62	102
Vizianagram	177	149	326	303	23	Nil†	326	23	78	92

The Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, was ordered to be closed for a year from 1st January 1932 as a measure of retrenchment, and in view of this, Circular recruits were sent to the School at Anantapur from August 1931. The staff of the schools was reduced from November 1931 by raising the scale of recruits per instructor from 25 to 34 and limiting the period of training of recruits absolutely to 6 months. Candidates who do not make good within this period are not likely to make good police officers. The importance of sending out the recruits to their districts trained as early as they are efficient has been impressed on the Principals of all the schools.

Lessons in the class-rooms continue to be imparted on sound lines. All branches of practical police work which were added to the curricula of the schools in the previous year continued to be taught. Instruction on the parade ground in all schools was satisfactory and a pleasing general standard of alertness and avidity for work and games was evident.

The discipline and conduct of the recruits were excellent and punishments in all the schools showed a marked decrease. The general health of the staff and recruits continued to be good. Messing arrangements were re-organized and put upon an improved footing and full advantage was taken of the fall in the prices of provisions.

* Revised figure.

† Closed on 31st December 1931.

5. Figures of departmental punishments (excluding blackmarks) are in the margin. The decline in the percentage of such punishments which began in 1927 continued, the percentages for the 5 years ending with 1931 being 8.4, 8.1, 6.0, 4.7 and 3.8 respectively.

CONDUCT: Departmental punishments, excluding the award of blackmarks: Statement E, columns 10 to 13.	Percentage of the number of officers and men depart- mentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1929.	1930.	1931.
For absence without leave ...	0.7	0.4	0.5
For offences other than absence with- out leave.	5.3	4.3	3.3
Total ...	6.0	4.7	3.8

The percentage of blackmarks awarded during the year to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year also decreased from 18.7 per cent in 1930 to 15.0 per cent in 1931. This appreciable fall in punishments is partly due to the fact that recorded punishments are no longer given for purely trivial omissions and faults and partly to the consequent advance in the contentment of the Force. Severe punishments awarded in previous years for absence without leave combined with the liberal grant of leave in cases of real necessity also contributed to the decrease.

The conditions following the Pact with the Congress created difficult and delicate situations everywhere which were handled by the Force as a whole with firmness and discretion. From 6th March 1931, the date of the Pact, picketing in pursuance of the Congress programme was conducted throughout the province on a greatly augmented scale, without exactness of definition of the nature of the picketing that was permissible, and the employees of the Congress, mostly recruited from the riff-raff of the streets, were paid and encouraged by their leaders to transgress all limitations of law and reason. The spirit with which these operations were directed was a spirit of triumph as from a victory and the policy behind them was to push that victory home without scruple of honour or restraint. The spirit communicated to the rabble, who were the picketers, was the spirit of defiance of authority. The police on duty everywhere were alone depended upon to protect the victims of the picketing—merchants and customers—from coercion, to prevent offences, to check in time the growth of disorder, and at the same time to guard themselves that they did not transgress by their actions the ill-defined conditions of the Pact. Each check to Congress designs was the occasion of accusations against the police concerned and abuse of them supported by falsehood and perversion of fact. These very trying conditions continued for about 9 months and until the close of the year, during which the strain upon the Force was continuously great. The manner in which all ranks rose to so difficult an occasion yielded once more abundant proof of their staunchness and good discipline.

The number of appeals received by me increased by 36 and those received by Deputy Inspectors-General of Police by 4 and the percentage of cases in which the original orders were reversed or modified increased in both cases. Punishment minutes were in some cases poorly drafted and enquiries were not always conducted closely in accordance with the rules. These features were noticeable particularly in the districts of the Northern and Central Ranges. I have again issued special instructions for the guidance of officers conducting departmental enquiries and improvement may be expected in the current year.

Number.	Officers.	Number of appeals received.	Number of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified.			Percentage of appeals in which the punishments were cancelled or modified to those which were disposed of.				
			1929.	1930.	1931.	1929.	1930.	1931.		
1. Inspector-General of Police	...	92	86	122	6	6	13	6.8	7.1	11.2
2. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.		466	437	441	108	104	147	23.9	24.1	33.7

26 appeals were preferred to the Local Government, who confirmed the original orders of punishments in all cases.

The number of subordinate police officers and men punished by criminal courts was 45 against 43 in 1930. 20 of them were convicted of offences committed in their official capacity and the others of offences committed in their private capacity, as compared with 20 and 23 respectively in 1930.

I give below the figures for judicial convictions of police officers from 1919 onwards. It will be seen that the number was as high as 207 in 1919, but from 1920 there has been a steady and marked decline with a break only in 1928 when the figure rose from 44 to 68. These figures indicate steady improvement in the conduct of the Force.

Year.	Number of convictions.	Year.	Number of convictions.
1919	207	1925	82
1920	179	1926	66
1921	126	1927	44
1922	102	1928	68
1923	7	1929	57
1924	92	1930	43
		1931	45

There were two convictions of police officers under the Police Act, one each in Anantapur and Ramnad districts. Convictions under section 223, Indian Penal Code, for negligently allowing prisoners to escape from custody numbered 5 as against 11 in 1930.

A constable of the Salem district was sentenced to death for an offence under sections 302 and 324, Indian Penal Code, committed in his private capacity and the sentence was confirmed by the High Court on appeal.

A constable of the Chatrapur Armed Reserve, Ganjam district, shot dead Mr. Goodsell, Charge-Sergeant of the Reserve; the culprit was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Ganjam, and the conviction was upheld by the High Court on appeal.

None of the remaining convictions was of importance.

In 9 districts, no police officer was convicted by a judicial court or by magistrates.

6. In the New Year Honours, I was awarded the "C.S.I." and the following other Orders, medals and Indian titles were conferred upon other police officers during the year for meritorious services:—

TITLES AND REWARDS:
Titles.
Order of the British Empire (to be officers).—O. E. Windle, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Police and R. Hume, Esq., District Superintendent of Police.

Order of the British Empire (to be member).—W. F. A. Hamilton, Esq., Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

British Empire Medals (for meritorious service).—B. O'Brien, Esq., Inspector of Police, Madras City, G. T. R. Smith, Esq., officiating Inspector of Police in charge of the Armed Reserve, Madras City, and Muhammad Ghaus Chida Sahib Bahadur, Inspector of Police, Salem district.

Khan Bahadur.—Khan Sahib B. Mustafa 'Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Bahadur.—M.R.Ry. M. Govindan Nayar Avargal, District Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. T. G. Sanjivi Pillai Avargal, officiating District Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Duraiswami Pillai Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. M. S. Ananta Acharya Avargal, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. Rajavelu Mudaliyar Avargal, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Kanakarazu Pantulu Garu, Inspector of Police.

Khan Sahib.—M. Chamnad Sahib Bahadur, Inspector of Police, and Shaik Dawood Sahib Bahadur, officiating Inspector of Police.

Rao Sahib.—M.R.Ry. T. Devaraja Mudaliyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police (now officiating District Superintendent of Police), M.R.Ry. P. Sourirajulu Nayudu Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. K. Viswanatha Pillai Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, M.R. Ry. P. S. Jamburamaswami Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. G. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. C. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. M. S. Vaidyanatha Mudaliyar Avargal, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. N. Ramanatha Pillai Avargal, Inspector of Police, Madras City, M.R.Ry. D. R. Christodoss Pillai Avargal, Inspector of Police, Madras City, M.R.Ry. C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Inspector of Police and M.R.Ry. P. Damodaram Avargal, Inspector of Police.

King's Police Medal.—The King's Police Medal was awarded to the following officers and men for their conspicuous gallantry and outstanding devotion to duty during the riots that occurred in the City of Madras in April 1930 and they were decorated with the medals by His Excellency the Viceroy on 28th March 1931 at a parade held at New Delhi in the presence of a distinguished gathering:—

F. L. Mullaly, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police (since deceased), M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Venkatappa Avargal, Assistant Commissioner of Police (since retired), M.R.Ry. M. M. Chelladurai Avargal, Inspector of Police, Mr. E. R. Upshon, sub-inspector of police, G. M. Mohazir Sahib, sub-inspector of police, Mr. T. Browning, Sergeant-Major, Mr. A. Walton, Sergeant, K. Achyuta Menon, head constable, V. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu, constable and Muhammad Lutfullah Husain, sowar.

I have to acknowledge gratefully all this generous recognition of services rendered.

The following table shows the number of police officers and men, and private individuals (including village officers and servants) granted money rewards during the year and the amount distributed amongst them. According to it, 7,435 police officers in the mufassal were paid Rs. 75,877 against 6,984 officers and Rs. 63,677 respectively in 1930; excluding the sum of Rs. 37,069 sanctioned as rewards by Government in connexion with the Civil Disobedience movement to 2,599 police subordinates, the number rewarded was 4,836 against 6,984 in 1930 and the amount paid to them was Rs. 38,808 against Rs. 63,677 in 1930.

	1930.		1931.	
	Number of persons.	Amount. Rs.	Number of persons.	Amount. Rs.
Rewards to the police ...				
{ Madras City ...	957	18,336	565	4,391
{ Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	6,984	63,677	7,435	75,877
Total ...	7,941	82,013	8,000	80,268
Rewards to private individuals including village officers.				
{ Madras City ...	214	2,012	132	1,678
{ Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	5,790	44,338	4,463	28,494
Total ...	6,004	46,350	4,595	30,172

It will be seen that there has been a very definite decrease both in the number of persons rewarded and the amount paid to them, which is due to the restricted appropriation sanctioned under the unit "rewards" and the policy of retrenchment which had unavoidably to be adopted during the year.

Numerous instances of good work by private individuals including village officers, criminal tribe members and known depredators are recorded in all district reports, all of which were recognized to the extent to which funds permitted. In the case of respectable individuals, the system of recognition of their services by the issue of parchment certificates or letters of appreciation was freely adopted.

Meritorious instances.—A girl, aged 7 years, was paid a reward of Rs. 12 in a case of East Gōdāvari district for her courage in pursuing and with assistance securing a thief who bolted after snatching a jewel worth about Rs. 40 from the

person of a younger girl. For outstanding devotion to duty and work of exceptional merit in the investigation of the Tindivanam rioting case in 1930, the Police Inspector and other officers concerned were granted rewards totalling Rs. 500. Police officers and private individuals of the Tinnevely district, who did excellent work in connexion with the arrest of Chinnakottiyappa Tevan of Nelkattumseval, Tinnevely district, a notorious gangster whose operations held several taluks in dread, were granted rewards totalling Rs. 548. In South Madura police district, rewards aggregating Rs. 380 (Rs. 185 to the police and Rs. 195 to private individuals) were granted for securing the arrest and conviction of a gang of Kallar dacoits.

In recognition of meritorious services rendered in combating the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930, the Government, in G.O. Mis. No. 72, Public (General), dated 19th January 1931, sanctioned the payment of rewards aggregating Rs. 37,069 to 2,599 subordinate police officers and men.

Among the rewards offered by private individuals, only one instance deserves to be mentioned. In a case of burglary of Madura town, currency notes to the value of Rs. 4,300 were stolen from the safe of a leading merchant, whose brother was a prominent Congressman financing the Civil Disobedience movement. The burglar left a notice with a Royal coat of arms stuck on the iron safe purporting to emanate from the police. This created a sensation and the discovery of the real criminals presented many difficulties. Ultimately the offence was brought home to the complainant's clerk and another and the cash stolen was recovered. A reward of Rs. 250 to the officers who detected the case was offered by the complainant and I permitted its acceptance.

The number of officers rewarded by promotion during the year was 2 against 5 in 1930.

7. The total cost of the department for the year 1931-32, excluding the final accounts for March 1932, was Rs. 1,66,89,178 against Rs. 1,74,59,286, a decrease of Rs. 7,70,108. The several measures of retrenchment detailed in the next paragraph and the very strict economy exercised generally effected the saving.

The following appointments were abolished as measures of retrenchment. The estimated ultimate savings are shown below, but they cannot take full effect immediately:—

Serial number.	Nature of appointments retrenched.	Total of staff retrenched.			Total of savings per annum.
		Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	
1	Abolition of outposts ...	...	31	127	45,957
2	High Road patrol and criminal tribe checking centres—abolition.	...	...	585	1,54,179
3	Abolition of Gajapatinagaram outpost	...	1	4	1,376
4	Abolition of Agency standing guards	...	7	36	13,483
5	Retrenchment of sub-inspectors in stations manned by more than one sub-inspector and addition of one head constable to Hindupur station of Anantapur district.	8	+1	...	13,530
6	Retrenchment of prosecuting sub-inspectors...	10	...	...	17,318
7	Abolition of 222 ghat talaiyaris	...	...	...	23,904
8	Abolition of the sub-treasury guard at Addanki.	...	1	6	1,928
9	Replacement of station-writer head constables by constables.	...	286	+286	18,360
10	Reduction in the number of orderlies of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	...	...	5	899
Total ...		18	325	477	2,90,934

8. Strenuous efforts have been made during recent years to secure better accommodation for our men, but much still remains to be done and complaints are heard from many districts, where there are not enough Government quarters and where decent rented accommodation to house the men cannot be obtained.

The conditions of the year emphasised the effect that good housing has on the efficiency of the Force. Much inconvenience is still experienced in having the men scattered about in hired quarters instead of being concentrated in police lines. Owing to paucity of funds, only a very small number of items in the building programme could be provided for in the budget estimate for 1931-32, and a good portion of even this limited provision had to be resumed during the year. There can be no doubt that satisfactory accommodation has much to do with securing a contented police force. I trust that substantial progress in building will be made directly finances permit of it.

Inspectors in charge of Armed Reserves were graded separately from 1st April 1931 and designated "sergeants-major" and "charge-sergeants". They were declared eligible for free quarters as in the case of sergeants. Including this class of officers and excluding officers of the rank of inspectors and above, quarters existed at the end of the year for 129 sergeants and sergeants-major, 499 sub-inspectors, 2,099 head constables and 15,501 constables, the percentages on the sanctioned strength of each rank being 62.3, 34.8, 65.5 and 66.2 respectively against 65.4, 33.4, 65.4 and 66.1 respectively in the previous year.

9. Every possible endeavour was made to encourage the co-operative movement in the Force. The results were good. At the close of 1930, co-operative credit societies exclusively for the police existed in 21 districts, Madras City and my office, with a total membership of 10,007 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,12,105. During the year under review, new societies were started in 6 districts and the year ended with 28 societies having a total of 11,897 members and paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,58,699. Only 3 districts are still without police co-operative societies, viz., Malabar, Malappuram and Tinnevely and steps are being taken to form societies in Tinnevely and Malabar. Malappuram offers no scope and has no need for one. The District Superintendents of Police concerned are ex-officio presidents of all societies and are responsible for seeing that they are run on healthy lines.

A statement comparing the number and percentage of subscribers to the General Provident Fund during the years 1929 to 1931 is given below. There was a further increase of 1,647 subscribers or 10.6 per cent and the percentage of subscribers on the actual strength showed a definite improvement, viz., 59.7 against 54.8 of the previous year. These results are very encouraging and are the effect of sustained interest by superior officers.

Subscribers.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on actual strength.	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Inspectors ...	270	234	87.4	86.0
Sergeants-major, charge-sergeants and sergeants ...	139	194	97.9	98.5
Sub-inspectors ...	960	1,048	63.2	70.5
Head constables ...	2,050	2,187	65.2	70.0
Constables ...	12,130	13,529	52.2	57.0
Total ...	15,549	17,192	54.8	59.7

10. The inspectorate continued on the whole to prove an efficient and keen body of officers who contributed greatly to the general efficiency of the Force. Marked progress was made in the co-ordination by them of the investigations of the crime of their circles and their responsibility for the prosecution of minor cases which they have been too apt to forget was enforced.

The sub-inspectors are the back-bone of the Force and the greater proportion of them showed in a difficult year that they can be depended upon for steady and devoted service. There are still, of course, many shirkers and dullards

among the sub-inspectors, but the general average of these officers is as high as could reasonably be expected.

The fruits of the Civil Disobedience movement have not been entirely harmful. The stimulus of the new and great responsibilities which it has thrown upon the police and particularly upon officers of the grade of inspector and sub-inspector has wakened these officers to a new energy and pride in their work, and, all along the line and quite apart from work immediately connected with countering Civil Disobedience activities, it has taken officers out of the old rut of routine and there is to be remarked among them a general eagerness to serve which has already contributed noticeably to their general efficiency and which augurs well for the future of the Force. On the other hand, the revised Travelling Allowance Rules, which in very many instances failed to provide for officers' expenses in their travelling upon Government duty being fully met by the Government, have already had a marked effect (the report of this has come spontaneously from all the Ranges) in discouraging the activity which is essential to police efficiency.

11. The Armed Reserve and the Presidency General Reserve were kept efficient and up to strength, and the Emergency Forces were maintained at the prescribed figures. At the close of the previous year, District Reserves were under mobilization in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. They were demobilized in March 1931, when that movement was called off.

The detachment of the Presidency General Reserve stationed at Tanjore was lent to the Pudukkottai Darbar for a period not exceeding 6 months from 6th September 1931.

In G.O. No. 185, Public (Police), dated 28th March 1931, the designation of inspectors in charge of Armed Reserves was changed to sergeants-major and charge-sergeants with a revised scale of pay carrying with it rent-free quarters and free clothing as in the case of sergeants.

12. Mr. H. Keene held command of the Malabar Special Police till 28th November when he was relieved by Mr. H. D. Latham who held command thereafter till the close of the year. Mr. B. W. Lane held the post of Adjutant and Assistant Commandant till 29th August and Mr. O. L. Burrell thereafter. The latter officer was Assistant Commandant till 29th August when Mr. W. E. Middleton relieved him.

There was no alteration in the sanctioned strength of this Force, the strength remaining at 32 officers and 742 non-commissioned officers and men. Proposals for the abolition of one company involving a net reduction of 4 officers and 11 non-commissioned officers and men were submitted to the Government and have now been sanctioned. At the close of the year there were 15 vacancies against 27 at the end of 1930. Recruitment of suitable men was easy. Steps are being taken for the enlistment of Mappillas who have not hitherto been enlisted.

The health of the Force, as a whole, showed an improvement and the incidence of malaria and venereal diseases was less severe. There was a fall in casualties, the figures for the three years from 1929 to 1931 being 64, 41 and 39 respectively; the decrease in resignations and retirements on medical certificate was again marked. The discipline and conduct of officers and men left no room for any complaint.

Three Indian officers and 6 non-commissioned officers attended courses of instruction at the Small Arms School at Pachmarhi, the Physical Training School at Ambala and the Signal School at Poona. Two Indian officers attended the preliminary physical training course at Bangalore and 2 non-commissioned officers had a course with the Mahratta Light Infantry, Cannanore, with a view to their being sent to the Signal School at Poona. Two physical training courses and 2 small arms cadres were held at Malappuram during the year by qualified Indian officers. A bayonet training course for head constables and constables of the Madras City Reserve and a small arms training course for the Malabar district Armed Reserve were also held.

The annual inspection by Army officers was carried out early in November when the high efficiency of the Force was once again testified to. The Chief Civil Master Armourer inspected the arms of the battalion in August. The Hon'ble Mr. H. G. Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., visited Malappuram and Melmuri in October. I, together with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, inspected the force in September.

At the beginning of the year, one company of the Malabar Special Police was on duty in the City of Madras, in connection with the Civil Disobedience troubles. It was supplemented by 2 platoons of another company early in January. The former returned to their unit in March and the latter in June.

13. Reports from district officers show that the relations of the village officers and servants with the police continued generally to be cordial.

Instances of neglect of duty by village officers were promptly brought to the notice of the District or Subdivisional Magistrates and due attention was paid to the question of rewarding good work. 1,127 village magistrates and talaiyaris were reported against, of whom 733 were punished against 1,170 reported against and 786 punished in the previous year. Rewards were unavoidably curtailed by lack of funds but 625 village officers and talaiyaris were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 5,160 as against 780 and Rs. 8,006 in 1930. Gazetted and subordinate police officers do what they can to promote a spirit of co-operation of village officers with the ordinary police and to encourage and instruct and keep the village officers up to the mark.

14. The sanctioned strength of ghat talaiyaris was reduced by 222 during the year and orders to cut down 6 more have been received in the current year. The actual strength of talaiyaris at the close of the year was 81 against 299 of 1930.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

15. The year was one of adequate rainfall and the conditions for agriculture were favourable. Crops were good and plenty prevailed, but unfortunately the world slump in trade and industry and in the produce markets deprived the ryots of the normal rewards of industry which good seasons yield. Stocks were in heavy surplus and demand was low. Their disposal presented difficulties and the prices of food grains fell and remained below the average of the pre-war years—1912—1914. Unemployment was widespread both among the labouring community and the educated classes and, in Andhra Desa particularly, this was greatly aggravated by the return of emigrant labour in large numbers from Burma. In so abnormal a year, it is difficult to balance conditions favourable to a fall in crime with adverse influences. The total figures both of cognizable and of grave crime were, however, the lowest recorded for many years.

A statement showing the relation between grave crime and the prices of food grains for the years 1909 to 1931 is below. When compared with pre-war years (1912 to 1914) the average of grave crime during the years 1929 to 1931 shows the following percentage decreases:—

	PER CENT.						
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.9
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.2
Housebreaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.3
Cattle theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.9
Ordinary theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.8

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

Comparative Statement showing the Relation between Grave Crime and Prices of Food Grains for the years 1909 to 1931.

Years.	Rice.*	Ragi.*	Cholam.*	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Cattle theft.	Ordinary theft.	Total grave crime (including murder).
1909 ...	8.1	13.4	13.5	515	843	9,870	3,831	15,182	30,861
1910 ...	9.0	15.0	14.3	448	775	9,956	3,653	14,898	30,385
1911 ...	9.3	15.7	14.6	479	868	10,125	3,255	15,401	30,727
Average	8.8	14.7	14.1	481	829	9,984	3,580	15,160	30,641
1912 ...	7.5	13.5	12.6	541	961	11,064	3,837	17,358	34,108
1913 ...	7.4	13.5	12.7	491	979	11,219	3,928	17,853	35,059
1914 ...	7.7	13.8	13.5	555	918	11,111	3,575	17,802	34,665
Average	7.5	13.6	12.9	529	958	11,131	3,747	17,671	34,711
1915 ...	8.2	15.0	14.8	562	1,079	11,788	4,161	17,817	36,089
1916 ...	7.8	14.8	14.5	478	974	11,096	3,936	18,489	35,680
1917 ...	7.8	14.0	12.6	424	890	11,698	3,483	19,737	36,960
Average	7.9	14.6	14.0	488	981	11,511	3,860	18,691	36,230
1918 ...	6.9	12.0	9.9	879	1,052	13,146	3,891	23,095	42,962
1919 ...	4.7	6.9	6.5	965	1,144	15,783	5,583	26,297	50,754
1920 ...	4.6	6.7	6.6	699	956	12,669	4,565	23,019	42,882
Average	5.4	8.9	7.7	848	1,051	13,866	4,680	24,197	45,531
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	893	10,028	3,452	19,983	35,883
1923 ...	6.0	9.8	10.4	437	901	9,645	3,262	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	465	904	10,833	3,962	19,343	36,410
1925 ...	5.2	8.8	9.4	319	716	9,236	3,684	18,606	33,478
1926 ...	5.6	10.0	9.7	250	602	8,072	3,354	17,460	30,681
Average	5.3	9.3	9.2	345	741	9,380	3,687	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	29,237
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	7,530	3,428	17,216	30,038
1930 ...	7.1	13.5	12.9	207	641	7,386	2,955	17,096	29,243
1931 ...	9.6	18.3	16.8	224	658	7,722	3,070	16,133	28,910
Average for 1929, 1930 and 1931.	7.7	14.3	13.3	207	637	7,429	3,039	16,831	29,133

16. True cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisances) fell from 47,663 in 1930 to 45,703, a fall of 4.1 per cent. The decrease was shared by 17 districts headed by the two Railway Police districts of Madras and Trichinopoly (47 and 37 per cent respectively), Chittoor (25 per cent) and Vizagapatam (17 per cent). In my report for 1930, I had to record considerable increases of crime in the Tinnevely, Kistna, Guntūr and South Arcot districts. Each of these districts has recorded a definite decrease this year, the percentages of decrease being 11, 10, 12 and 7 respectively. These results were due to organized work against active criminal organizations which achieved considerable success. In South Kanara district, where crime had increased by 4.0 per cent, many of the offences against property were traced to juveniles, 40 cases being reported from Mangalore town alone and 14 from Udipi. This tendency to juvenile crime is ascribed to the influence of the cinema and many of the boys implicated in cases were traced to be regular cinema goers. One boy who was responsible for 7 cases of housebreaking and theft in Udipi had been employed for years in a local picture house.

Offences under special and local laws rose from 16,687 to 16,916, or by 1.4 per cent, but in 19 districts including Madras City, decreases were recorded.

* Number of Government seers per rupee.

Nuisance cases increased from 126,359 to 134,124 or by 6.1 per cent; 18 districts including Madras City contributed to this increase.

Statistics of arrests and convictions for drunkenness are given in the table below:—

Area.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.*	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban ...	8,756	530	10,143	796
Rural ...	2,814	142	4,319	342
Total ...	11,570	672	14,462	1,138

Incidence of total cognizable crime reported per thousand of population in various provinces—Classes I to V of Statement A—Police.—The latest figures from other presidencies and provinces available for comparison under this head are those of 1930. They are given below and compared with the figures of this Presidency. Madras per population continues to be the least criminal of the provinces while Burma heads the list:—

Serial number.	Province.	Incidence of reported cognizable crime per 1,000 of population.		
		1928.	1929.	1930.
1. Burma ...	...	4.04	3.83	4.47
2. North-West Frontier Province	...	2.29	2.46	3.47
3. Central Provinces and Berar...	...	2.59	2.70	2.57
4. The Punjab ...	...	2.01	1.98	2.07
5. The United Provinces	...	1.74	1.80	1.54
6. Assam ...	...	1.55	1.62	1.49
7. Bengal ...	...	1.26	1.28	1.33
8. Bombay (excluding Sind)	...	1.36	1.44	1.31
9. Bihar and Orissa ...	...	1.11	1.07	1.10
10. Madras † ...	...	0.99	1.007	1.03
		(1931)	1.04	

The proportion of cognizable crime to police strength is shown below. Madras with 6.2 crimes per police officer heads the list:—

	1930. 1931.			1930. 1931.	
	1930.	1931.		1930.	1931.
1. Madras...	6.2	6.4	7. Central Provinces and Berar.	2.2	...
2. Burma ...	4.6	...	8. The Punjab ...	2.1	...
3. The United Provinces...	3.2	...	9. North-West Frontier Province.	1.8	...
4. Assam ...	3.0	...	10. Bombay (excluding Sind).	1.6	...
5. Bihar and Orissa ...	2.9	...			
6. Bengal...	2.6	...			

17. A map showing the criminality (cases against person and property only) proportionate to population of the various districts is prefixed to this report. There were 18,433 such cases, i.e., 279 or 1.5 per cent more than in the previous year. The ratios for the two years were 1 case to every 2,296 and 1 case to every 2,331 persons respectively. Madras City and South Madras again ranked as the most criminal districts with North Madras, Kurnool, Kistna, the Nilgiris, Tinnevely, West Gōdāvari, Anantapur, Ramnad and Tanjore following in this order.

18. The attached statement gives districtwise details of true cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1931. The decline in the total of grave crime which began in 1927 continued, the number of cases for 1931 being 333 or 1.1 per cent less than in 1930. The decrease is accounted for by a heavy fall in thefts, other sub-heads showing increases.

* This number includes those who appeared voluntarily or on summons.

† Figures according to the census of 1921.

True Cases of Grave Crime reported during the three years ending with 1931. (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.		
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Madras City.	10	5	8	1	...	1	11	16	10	445	525	500	1,889	2,195	1,348	15	20	17	2,166	2,761	2,384
Ganjām.	31	35	30	4	...	4	8	11	6	201	201	208	682	496	487	36	45	42	1,029	788	781
Vizagapatam.	17	29	21	4	1	4	25	14	8	308	303	297	935	690	553	80	77	48	1,369	1,104	931
Jeypore.	7	11	14	2	...	...	4	2	...	185	167	176	325	847	322	45	50	20	518	577	532
East Godāvari.	22	49	32	2	4	3	16	34	23	371	380	321	1,144	1,006	992	104	78	102	1,662	1,502	1,531
West Godāvari.	19	19	28	2	4	3	7	14	12	238	249	321	649	584	642	97	76	97	1,012	946	1,103
Kistna.	15	16	20	2	6	10	13	17	14	324	477	442	624	707	789	76	90	106	1,057	1,313	1,381
Krishna.	37	31	51	4	3	11	20	38	30	251	242	330	895	685	710	80	86	101	1,097	1,088	1,233
Guntur.	22	26	27	4	...	4	19	23	27	205	219	292	405	404	398	102	92	51	757	789	684
Nellore.	37	36	70	5	10	15	21	29	24	235	291	292	241	324	348	50	68	70	579	758	819
Kurnool.	25	30	24	7	3	5	13	6	11	134	129	152	209	253	258	50	48	52	441	469	502
Bellary.	27	36	46	13	11	10	25	27	20	238	243	235	348	347	347	142	121	113	793	785	771
Anantapur.	48	40	23	3	5	3	13	13	17	177	153	159	249	230	217	55	47	46	545	488	470
Cuddapah.	28	22	21	8	10	2	16	9	5	241	203	175	372	320	287	122	112	66	787	676	556
Chittoor.	10	19	25	5	7	5	9	8	9	323	289	324	736	800	813	101	101	90	1,184	1,222	1,266
Chingleput.	29	30	35	3	4	2	17	18	17	433	348	384	697	635	640	130	114	115	1,309	1,149	1,193
North Arcot.	66	75	99	3	10	5	22	25	17	234	227	237	661	575	538	219	215	166	1,195	1,127	1,062
Salem.	132	137	122	14	15	29	28	33	35	240	242	253	478	450	484	327	298	381	1,219	1,175	1,304
Coimbatore.	4	3	5	...	...	...	1	2	1	60	40	38	98	61	51	2	1	2	165	107	97
The Nilgiris.	9	10	12	1	...	...	2	2	4	59	70	67	53	54	72	22	29	33	143	165	188
Malappuram.	35	17	26	3	4	3	12	11	23	110	193	210	386	358	383	37	45	40	583	636	695
Malabar.	27	19	21	21	9	13	22	20	13	129	144	167	279	329	351	16	10	18	494	531	583
South Kanara.	17	20	17	3	2	2	23	17	15	390	344	336	869	798	814	193	195	232	1,445	1,376	1,416
South Arcot.	33	33	41	12	8	8	51	35	42	513	470	557	794	649	636	187	163	179	1,593	1,345	1,463
Tanjore.	33	33	39	4	2	5	41	14	30	278	215	256	783	626	606	207	178	204	1,346	1,068	1,140
Trichinopoly.	25	41	73	5	7	12	17	36	38	140	179	168	467	497	477	153	164	217	1,807	924	985
North Madura.	41	46	61	10	12	14	34	31	49	208	211	199	346	328	310	186	170	206	835	785	839
South Madura.	57	52	45	17	22	23	46	47	58	198	218	271	310	290	391	108	127	115	989	756	903
Ramanād.	43	50	61	21	35	16	64	98	98	294	431	398	436	526	518	131	135	141	989	1,275	1,232
Tinnevely.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	17	5	619	809	406	...	...	...	629	837	412
Railway Police, Madras.	2	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	18	16	16	685	713	435	...	...	...	710	791	454
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	912	958	1,103	189	207	224	611	641	658	7,178	7,386	7,722	17,264	17,096	16,133	3,083	2,955	3,070	29,247	29,243	28,910

19. 1,103 murder cases were reported against 958 in 1930, an increase of 145 cases or 15.1 per cent; 21 out of 31 districts (including Madras City) contributed to this increase. The largest number of cases was again reported from Coimbatore, where, however, the number was less than usual, 122 against 137 in 1930, followed by Salem with 99 cases against 75 in 1930. The heaviest increases were in Tanjore—105 per cent, Kurnool—94 per cent, North Madura—78 per cent, the Nilgiris—67 per cent, Guntūr—65 per cent, Madras City—60 per cent and Malabar—53 per cent. 6 out of the 1,103 cases were reported to the magistrates direct. In Tanjore, the Nilgiris and Malabar, murder is infrequent and heavy proportionate variations are to be expected. In North Madura, factious murders are rapidly increasing and the need for the more extended and effective use of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code is being faced. In Kurnool assassins' services were available for hire more cheaply than usual and action under the Criminal Tribes Act against these people has been taken in hand. The increase in Guntūr is attributed to agrarian difficulties in the delta tracts pressing with peculiar hardship upon the labouring classes. The following analysis shows the motives for the crimes:—

	1931.	1930.
1. Sexual matters	252	257
2. Family disputes	187	180
3. Factions	175	123
4. Robbery	80	47
5. Other causes	409	351
Total ...	1,103	958

The murderers committed suicide in 146 cases against 104 in 1930.

The Charge-Sergeant of the Ganjām district Armed Reserve, Mr. Goodsell, an exceptionally good officer, was shot dead by one of his men who felt aggrieved because he had been found fault with. The constable was hanged.

At Nagari in the Chittoor district a police constable shot a fellow constable, against whom he had a grievance, in his sleep. The accused was still under trial at the close of the year.

In the Anantapur district, certain leaders of a faction were going along the road with a vakil when they were ambushed and shot down by their enemies, 5 of them being killed. In another case of the same district, 2 individuals were waylaid by factious opponents and shot dead with revolvers. In the latter case, 4 of the murderers were sentenced to be hanged and an appeal has been lodged against the acquittal of 8 others. In another case of the same district, which is under investigation, 2 individuals were attacked and murdered and mutilated while proceeding on the public highway.

Of factious murders in the Coimbatore district, one case known as the Valayar shooting case attracted much local attention. The deceased, a prominent Gounder landlord, was shot dead by factious enemies while he was walking along the railway line taking a short cut home. The case was pending trial in the Sessions Court of Malabar at the close of the year.

A villager in the limits of the police station at Gangarajumadugulu, Jeypore district, murdered his wife and tried without success to fasten the guilt upon a tiger.

A wart on his nose led to the identification, capture and conviction of an unknown murderer in the Jeypore district, although he had excised the wart with a country razor to avoid identification.

A blood-stained lottery ticket found in the shirt pocket of an unknown man whose dead body was found in the bed of the Coleroon river below the railway girder bridge near Srirangam, Trichinopoly district, led to his identity being traced and put the police on the track of his murderers who were eventually

arrested and sentenced to death. The High Court commended the work of the investigating police very highly in this case.

In the Guntūr district, a father drowned a baby whose arrival was condemned by a soothsayer as inauspicious.

In South Arcot, a pujari murdered a child to appease Mariammal and secure that goddess' mercy for a smallpox patient. He was transported for life.

A head constable of Attayampatti outpost in Salem district was waylaid and brutally murdered by a gang of criminals against whom he had done stout work. 5 accused were sentenced to be hanged for the murder but sentences of imprisonment were, in the cases of 4 of them, substituted by the High Court on appeal, the section of conviction being altered to 304, Indian Penal Code, while one accused was acquitted. The head constable had been beaten slowly to death with every circumstance of brutality, but apparently intention to murder within the meaning of the law cannot be deduced when death is inflicted by means involving long-drawn-out agony. The head constable's dependents were pensioned by the Government.

In the Tinnevely district, a constable engaged in rounding up a notorious murderer, Nagi Reddi, was found murdered in the Bazaar street of Koilpatti. The case unfortunately is undetected.

Two forest guards of the North Arcot district, who had been impounding cattle grazing in reserves, were murdered by 4 aggrieved villagers and their bodies were hidden 6 miles from the scene. The case was pending trial at the close of the year.

In the Chingleput district, the village magistrate of Adyar and his brother were ambushed and shot dead by their own nephew—the outcome of a family dispute. The murderer committed suicide by cutting his throat.

The village magistrate of Othalavady in the North Arcot district was murdered by assassins hired by an ex-village magistrate whom he had supplanted, the body and necessary paraphernalia being carefully disposed to suggest suicide. 8 accused were on trial for the offence at the close of the year.

A drunken head constable in the Kurnool district, enraged at the defiance of some private persons whose quarrel he intervened in, shot one of the latter dead. The head constable was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under section 304, Indian Penal Code.

In North Madura district, a village headman, under the fear of arrest in a murder case, murdered 13 members of his own family and committed suicide.

A convict serving a life sentence in the Central Jail, Vellore, murdered another life convict by smashing in his head with a stone while he was asleep. The murderer was sentenced to death.

In a crime of Ettapur, Salem district, a man was left for dead in a sugar-cane garden after his throat had been cut. The victim, however, recovered consciousness sometime later, walked to a village half a mile off and gave a brief account of the occurrence before he died. The accused in the case was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Salem.

A hitherto respectable married couple in the Ramnad district tempted by the sight of a young Nattukkottai Chetti girl laden with jewels lured her into their house, murdered her there and buried the body in their garden. The husband was sentenced to death and the wife to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Reference to the crimes of the notorious murderer and robber, Kadirvelu Padayachi of the Tanjore district, is desirable. He first came to the notice of the police in 1927 as a suspect, but his important criminal activities began in 1930, when he stabbed a sub-inspector of police who attempted to arrest him in a case of cattle theft. He was caught by some villagers while attempting to rape a woman in Trichinopoly district but managed to escape before the police arrived. In April, he murdered a police informant and seriously injured another. In July 1931, he led a house dacoity in Mulangudi village of Tanjore district and decamped with jewels worth Rs. 8,000 and other property. He disposed of a part of this

property in Chidambaram town a few days after this offence and made off in a stolen motor car. In August 1931, when his car was delayed on the Pennar causeway, then under repairs, by two District Board maistries, he shot them dead. The following day he shot at two individuals of Vriddhachalam taluk, seriously injuring one of them. On 20th October 1931, he suddenly appeared at Tirupandal during the procession of a temple festival and fired point blank at his quondam employer, an old enemy, but fortunately missed him. The people of the Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot districts were in terror of him and no one dared to give information of his movements, but finally, as a result of the systematic and concentrated efforts of a special party of police, in November, he was traced and shot dead in the Tanjore district, exchanging fire with the police till the last. Kadirvelu's lieutenants, Marimuttu and Ramayya, were arrested on 27th November 1931 by the Chidambaram police and his gang was completely broken up.

20. Cases of infanticide were reported from Chittoor, Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts. Most of the offenders were either widows or women leading loose lives.

A Madras widow who throttled her newly born babe at Hospet had her sentence of transportation commuted by the Government and was handed over to the Madras Seva Sadan.

21. With the announcement of the Pact between the Government and the Congress in March 1931, the nature of the strain upon the police arising from Congress activities altered. True cases of rioting and unlawful assembly which had risen from 476 in 1929 to 1,407 in 1930 fell in the year under report to 647, but new responsibilities of a trying character involving continual strain and the exercise of discretion and forbearance by all ranks of the Force came into being. Throughout the period of the suspension of Civil Disobedience, which covered the greater part of the year, the Congress were avowedly organizing for war and the spirit of their actions and the tone of their propaganda which had to be freely permitted were alike militant. The Indian cloth and yarn mills were to be coerced into agreements with the Congress, which made them mere adjuncts of that body, while picketing by hirelings, of liquor and toddy shops and foreign cloth shops and wholesale godowns, was to paralyze these businesses. The extent to which the terms of the Truce were disregarded in Congress picketing operations and offences were committed to enforce the Congress boycott may be judged from the fact that 348 offences, including several cases of incendiarism, committed by Congress volunteers in the course of picketing in which 363 persons were convicted by the courts, were prosecuted. In addition to these, there were 18 cases under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, in which 20 Congress volunteers were convicted, while the persistent customer of a toddy shop in the North Arcot district was killed in a fight started by Congress volunteers. I have to add to these figures that coercion and intimidation by Congress volunteers were in the great majority of cases dealt with by warning. Throughout all this, the position of the police was one of extreme delicacy. They were responsible for the prevention of offences and for the protection of the public, customers and vendors alike, but the discharge of these duties against adherents of the Congress resulted in floods of abuse and accusations supported by perversion of truth and falsehood which were taken up with malignant eagerness and supported and pressed in the character of breaches of the Pact by the Central Congress authorities. The days of the Pact were undoubtedly days of difficulty for the police and I feel that the firmness and forbearance with which in general they performed their duties were greatly to their credit.

With the Congress boycott of the criminal courts suspended, there was only one case against the police relating to alleged excess launched in the Province during the Pact, and those who had seen fit to file and finance this case withdrew from the prosecution in the course of the trial, while departmental enquiries into innumerable allegations of police excess revealed only a single instance in which the charges brought were true and the police were at fault and

deserved punishment. There was one occasion when the police were freely accused of murder in connexion with the disappearance of a Congress volunteer. The explanation of the matter as it transpired was that the missing volunteer, who, like many of his confreres, was a previously convicted criminal, had been caught in the course of fresh criminal depredations in another place and sentenced to imprisonment.

A 'no rent' campaign was organized by congressmen in the Udaiyarpalaiyam zamindari of the Trichinopoly district and was so successful for the time being that armed police had to be provided for the zamindar's bodily protection. Strong measures had to be adopted by the authorities to maintain the peace and the ryots were finally brought to reason by the intervention of the District Magistrate, who organized a conference at which certain concessions granted by the zamindar appeased his tenantry.

There were the beginnings of a similar agitation in the Sivaganga zamindari which came to a head and had to be dealt with in the current year.

In the Venkatagiri zamindari, congressmen organized an agitation and succeeded in working up the ryots of a group of villages to refuse payment of grazing fees, and offences and rioting were the outcome of the agitation. This trouble is still unsettled and gives cause for uneasiness.

Congress agitation for a "no tax campaign" in the East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari and Kistna districts towards the end of the year was vigorously pursued and gave room for anxiety, but in the event it has completely failed of its purpose.

A serious riot occurred on 30th March 1931, at Vadepalli, East Gōdāvari district, owing to the persistence of Congress adherents in attempts to take charge of the temple car during a local festival against the express wish and protest of the authorities of the temple. The police and the magistracy at the spot were attacked by a large mob of congressmen and others and a sanitary inspector and a number of police officers including the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Rajahmundry, were severely injured. Fire had to be opened by which 5 of the rioters received fatal wounds and 12 others sustained minor injuries. 25 rioters committed to the Sessions were acquitted. An appeal against the acquittal is now pending in the High Court.

At Panruti, South Arcot district, a party of volunteers under the lead of one Ratnam Pillai, a prominent congressman, tom-tomed throughout the place that they would enact an objectionable political drama entitled "Victory of Chastity or Charka's Victory", the staging of which stood prohibited by order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and that admission to the place would be free. An unruly crowd, about 1,000 strong, collected at the theatre and had to be dispersed by lathi charge. Ratnam Pillai and eleven others were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

At Kuppam in the Chittoor district, social boycott organized by the local Congress committee to enforce its programme upon the inhabitants was accompanied by intimidation, forcible shaving and other illegal penalties and the leading boycotters had to be prosecuted under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code before the oppression was stopped.

The table hereunder gives the number of cases put up against Congress volunteers arising out of the picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops during the Truce and the number of such cases that ended in conviction. Figures of cases in which volunteers committed offences punishable under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code are given separately:—

Number of cases in respect of picketing and other Congress activities	...	...	...	...
Number of such cases ending in conviction	...	...	...	348
Number of persons convicted	...	...	...	265
Number of cases under Chapters XII and XVII, Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...	363
Number of such cases ending in conviction	...	...	...	18
Number of persons convicted	...	...	...	12
	...	...	...	20

There were two agrarian riots arising from the impoverished state of agricultural labour:—

Riot at Kalidindi, Kistna district.—A mob of field labourers, Malas and Mutharasis, raided the granary of a landlord and money-lender in September 1931 and, during the investigation of the case, a mob of Malas attacked the small police investigating party and overwhelmed them. Reinforcements of police brought the situation under control. 33 of the raiders were charged and the case was pending trial at the end of the year; while 75 accused concerned in the subsequent rioting case were charged and 21 of them have been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

Rioting at Kuchinapudi, Guntūr district.—A mob of about 4,000 agricultural labourers looted a grain store at Kuchinapudi on 27th September and, while they were about to loot another, a police party consisting of one head constable and 6 constables reached the spot. The mob attacked the police with stones and missiles and refused to disperse in spite of repeated warnings. Fire had to be opened and the situation was only brought under control after one of the rioters had been killed and 2 wounded. The conduct of the small police party engaged called for high commendation.

Other agrarian trouble.—Longstanding trouble between the tenants of the Kalyanasingapur Mutta and the Jeypore zamindari came to a head in February 1931, when an armed police force supporting the execution of certain attachment warrants was attacked by the disaffected Khonds armed with bows and arrows and battle axes. Fire had to be opened and 3 Khonds were killed, while several police officers including Mr. Saunders, the District Superintendent of Police, sustained minor injuries. A large police camp had to remain in the Agency in the locality till the end of May 1931 during which period the situation continued to be threatening. The dispute is not composed and further trouble is to be anticipated.

22. Once again political agitation which makes communal political fears and aspirations live issues reacted very unfavourably upon the harmony of communal relations and threw a heavy incidental burden of work and anxiety upon the police.

COMMUNAL TENSION AND RIOTS.

Hindu-Muslim relations.—Hindu-Muslim tension was everywhere aggravated.

In Nellore, Cumbum, Bellary and Salem where longstanding bitterness smoulders, elaborate police precautions were effective and the main religious festivals which are generally the occasion of clashes, passed without serious incident.

There were, however, serious disturbances in Trichinopoly town on 30th and 31st May 1931 and the following days over a Hindu procession with music passing a new mosque in Tennur. The disturbances were promptly and effectively quelled by the local authorities whose action averted the development of a grave situation. With the assistance of the leaders of the two communities, a compromise on the issues in dispute was afterwards effected.

In Kulittalai and Karur taluks of the same district and in Dindigul taluk of the Madura district tension arose from the rumoured seduction of Hindu women in the two districts by Ravuttars. Feeling ran so high over this rumour that the Hindus decided upon social boycott of the Muhammadans. This was resented and a situation developed and spread which threatened to be serious. Action under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, in support of police precautions fortunately settled it.

A clash between Hindus and Muhammadans occurred at Vaniyambadi, and the spread of disorder was averted by the timely intervention of the police.

At Vellore, serious Hindu-Muslim tension continued and every occasion which might offer opportunity for clashes called for strong police preparations and careful arrangements. Serious conflict was so averted, there being only one clash in the year when a group of Hindu congressmen in political procession was attacked and driven in dispersal by some Muhammadans.

At Kilakarai, in the Ramnad district, the Muhammadans of the place, who form the major portion of the population, looted the shops of the Hindu minority, property worth Rs. 24,000 being destroyed in the looting. This trouble arose from an organized boycott of the Muhammadans by the Hindus in resentment at the forcible conversion of some Adi-Dravidas to Muhammadanism. With the assistance of prominent leaders of both communities in Madras who went to much trouble and expense in the matter, a settlement was arrived at which may endure.

Adi-Dravida uplift.—The movement among Adi-Dravidas for their emancipation was strengthened and consolidated by political apprehensions and a community inured to subservience and patience were stirred further by events to assert themselves. In most districts there was evidence of growing resolve in this direction which provoked the higher castes to the defence of their immemorial privilege of domination and in some districts the inevitable clash of interests led to rioting. Two cases of such rioting occurred at Devakottai and another in a village of the Aruppukkottai taluk.

At Guruvayur in the Malabar district, satyagraha directed to the attainment by the lower castes of the right of entrance to the local temple was started in November under the direction of the District Congress Committee. The movement was very strongly supported and still continues without abatement. Fortunately the satyagrahis have adhered strictly to the principle of non-violence; the district police have behaved with admirable discretion and no incident of importance has occurred.

In the Chingleput district, in July, one man was killed and many others injured in an Adi-Dravida riot.

In the Ramnad district, the mass movement for emancipation continued to gather strength and in the Ramnad, Aruppukkottai, Karaikkudi and Devakottai taluks, there were repeated occasions when timely action averted riotings.

Other communal disputes.—In Aruppukkottai, where the entire population were divided by communal dissension, matters became so serious that additional armed police had to be quartered in the place at the cost of the inhabitants.

Friction between the Nadars and caste Hindus of the village of Chintamani, Tinnevely district, came to a head in March 1931, when Nadars in procession were attacked by the higher castes and the police had to intervene and open fire. 5 rioters were killed and 7 injured. The retrial of 42 rioters acquitted by the lower court was ordered by the High Court and the case is now pending.

Mappilla rebellion prisoners.—The released Mappilla rebellion prisoners settled down peacefully in their homes. They showed no disposition to take part in political movements and their release, which was widely approved in Malabar, made no difference to the generally peaceful conditions which prevailed in the district. It gives promise of composing the last relics of bitterness which are the inheritance of the Rebellion.

Factional and other riots.—In Korrapadu, a village of the Cuddapah district, the feud between two rival factions culminated in riots on 31st May 1931 and again on 8th August 1931. In the former, fire-arms were used by the contending parties. In both cases the police had to resort to gun fire to control the situations.

In another factional riot of Veludurti of the same district, a small police party under a sub-inspector earned the commendation of the Government for the courage and effectiveness of their intervention. 3 rioters were wounded in this case by police fire.

Near Nagore in the Tanjore district, a party of customs officers came to a clash with a gang of silver smugglers. One of the customs party, a clerk, had to open fire in self-defence injuring one of the smugglers fatally. 8 of the 10 accused smugglers were charged for rioting and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The unfortunate clerk, by committal order on a private complaint, had to stand his trial for murder at the Sessions, where however he was acquitted.

Agitation in the matter of the succession to the Jeypore zamindari after the

Other movements. death of the late Maharajah, led to some division of feeling and excitement in the Jeypore Agency and 5 ringleaders

in the agitation had to be deported from the Agency while 6 others were bound over under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. With this action the agitation ceased.

The activities of a young Paiko by name Sri Haridoss, who posed as a social reformer with divine powers, created unrest among the hill tribes and gave occasion for some apprehension in the Vizagapatam Agency. The Sadhu was arrested on 25th September 1931 and interned in Bellary but he escaped on 13th November 1931 and is still at large.

A curious superstition that black sheep, goats and cattle were unlucky, spread by a fanatic took strong hold both in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agencies and all over the country, for a time, black animals were destroyed or sold for nominal prices for export to the plains.

Labour troubles.—Labour was generally restless, if trouble to any serious extent did not eventuate. There was a lockout in the railway workshops at Perambur in June 1931 which luckily was speedily settled without incident.

There was also a six weeks' strike or lockout in the Madura Mills where marked unrest among the workers continued till the close of the year.

23. Districtwar figures for dacoity for the last three years will be found in the statement referred to in paragraph 18, and the total figures from 1909 onwards are given in the statement appended to paragraph 15. The number of dacoities rose from 207 in 1930 to 224 in 1931, an increase of 17 cases. 65 of these were highway dacoities, 84 field dacoities and 75 house dacoities. Only 42 cases were reported to magistrates direct. Coimbatore district reported the largest number of cases (29 against 15) followed by Ramnad district (23 against 22).

The bulk of the dacoities which occur nowadays are inspired by factious motives or are technical crimes and the professional dacoity by habitual criminals is of rare occurrence.

In the Nellore district, a series of dacoities were committed by a Yanadi gang which was rounded up eventually in the Marripudi hills and secured after a fight with the police. Both the Sessions Court and the High Court commended the pluck of a small party of police under a sub-inspector in tackling this desperate gang.

A house dacoity in which electric torches were used occurred in a village within the limits of the police station at Samalkota, East Godavari district. The village magistrate of the village and others who were heavily indebted to the complainant had his residence dacoited by hired bad characters who decamped with property worth Rs. 1,600. A case against 14 of the accused was pending trial at the close of the year.

24. Robberies rose from 641 to 658, i.e., by 17 cases or 2.7 per cent. Of these, 154 were highway, 323 field and 181 house robberies. **ROBBERY.** 77 cases were reported to magistrates direct.

A political robbery occurred in Madura town where two educated youths held up a bank shroff with revolvers to secure funds for revolutionary purposes and attempted to relieve him of Rs. 23,000. Both accused were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

There was no case of mail robbery during the year. **Mail robbery.** 25. Housebreakings during the year rose from 7,386 to 7,722, i.e., by 336 cases or 4.5 per cent. 17 districts contributed to this increase, the largest increases having occurred in Guntur district (+ 88 cases or 36 per cent), in West Godavari district (+ 72 cases or 25 per cent) and in Ramnad (+ 53 cases or 24 per cent).

Burglary increased in the districts surrounding Madura due to the Piramalai Kallars and other criminal tribe members under economic pressure tending to revert to professional crime, while in the Kistna delta districts, absconding settlers gave a great deal of trouble.

The notorious "Cat burglar" of Madras, after a prolonged career of crimes committed and covered with the greatest ingenuity, was brought to book at last.

He was an old offender out of view, a Sinhalese Christian and an ex-ship's stoker and, during all the course of his crimes, he lived apparently respectably in the character of an Anglo-Indian at Bangalore.

As a result largely of the work of the Central Crime Branch in the Criminal Investigation Department, study of professional crime and criminals is being tackled earnestly and with considerable success by all district officers and the District Intelligence Bureaux established at district headquarters are proving of very great practical use.

The average amount of property lost per case of housebreaking was Rs. 150 against Rs. 143 in 1930 and Rs. 132 in 1929.

26. Ordinary thefts during the year numbered 16,133 against 17,096 in 1930, a fall of 963 cases or 5.6 per cent. 17 districts contributed to this fall, the most appreciable decrease being in the two Railway Police districts of Madras and Trichinopoly (— 403 and — 278 cases respectively), in which the falls were due to improved methods of prevention and more discriminating registration.

27. The number of true cases of cattle theft was 3,070 against 2,955 in 1930—an increase of 115 cases or 3.9 per cent.

48 cases of cattle poisoning were reported against 26 in 1930. 10 of them ended in conviction. 11 of 16 persons concerned in these cases were convicted.

28. True cases of counterfeiting coins numbered 30 against 20 in 1930 and there were 17 forgeries of currency notes against 38 in 1930. Of the former cases, 20 were detected against 14 in 1930 and of the latter 5 against 4 in 1930.

In Palghat town, the seizure of a forged ten-rupee note disclosed a gang of note forgers at work in Changannasseri, Travancore State. About 400 forged ten-rupee notes, 8 blocks, printing presses, etc., were recovered and the case against the accused was pending trial at the close of the year.

29. (i) *Bomb cases.*—Four cases of bomb manufacture were reported from Cuddapah, one from Anantapur, one from Bellary and one from Kollegal in the Coimbatore district. In all these cases, the bombs were manufactured to serve factious ends and were of a crude type.

The explosion of a bomb in the house of a Muhammadan in Prodattur, Cuddapah district, injured his child fatally.

In another case of the same district, two bombs left in a disused temple exploded when some unsuspecting women came upon them and the explosion injured one of the women fatally.

In Tadpatri of the Anantapur district, a gang of hired assassins were found in possession of a manufactured bomb and an unlicensed revolver and there was evidence that they were at the time under contract to commit certain murders. They were put up under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

(ii) *Defalcation in co-operative credit societies and banks and other public bodies.*—There were cases of defalcation and falsifying of accounts, etc., by the staff of co-operative societies or co-operative banks in Ganjam, Guntur and South Kanara districts and in Madras City. In most of these cases the frauds extended over prolonged periods and efficient audit would go far to prevent occurrences of the kind.

The Secretary of the Guntur Co-operative Urban Bank with the help of other officials and bill collectors of the bank for long systematically manipulated the accounts, forged bonds and committed frauds to the extent of about Rs. 9,10,000. When these crimes were discovered, the accused treated all the records of the bank with sulphuric acid and threw them into an unused well. The case was investigated by an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department and 8 accused including the Secretary stood committed to the Sessions.

Another case worthy of mention occurred in Mangalore. A Director of the Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Mangalore, who was also a member of the executive committee, conspired with the aid of the secretary and the assistant secretary of the bank to defraud it and succeeded in misappropriating sums totalling Rs. 14,040. The case against the accused was pending trial at the close of the year.

(iii) *Other cases.*—In the Malappuram district, a displaced Mappilla Karnavan having made up his mind to kill his younger brother who had ousted him from the Tarwad management dug a grave and kept it ready before proceeding to despatch his sleeping victim with a chopper. An alarm was, however, raised and neighbours interfered in time to prevent the full execution of his purpose. He got seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

During the year under review, Government sanctioned 2 wound pensions to officers injured in the course of their duty and 3 family pensions to the dependents of officers so killed. Among these cases, the case of Charge-Sergeant Goodsell murdered by a police constable and the case of a head constable of Salem beaten to death by criminals against whom he was working are the most worthy of mention.

The Government granted compassionate gratuities to destitute families of 153 police officers who died on duty in the course of the year.

30. The number of deaths treated as due to justifiable homicide was 25 against 16 in 1930. Of these 15 (against 9 in 1930) were caused by the police in the execution of their duty and the remaining 10 by private individuals in the exercise of their right of self-defence.

In Guntur district, a village magistrate collected a party of villagers and pursued a Erukala gang, which had committed a burglary in his village, to the forest, where a fight ensued and one of the criminals was shot dead by the villagers.

In Srivilliputtur, a murderer met his death in resisting capture by private persons.

The case in which a smuggler was shot dead by a customs clerk has been referred to in paragraph 22 above.

31. Accidental deaths disclosing culpable negligence numbered 34 (against 45 in 1930 and 81 in 1920). 28 persons were prosecuted (against 39 in 1930) of whom 14 were convicted, 8 discharged and 6 were under trial at the end of the year.

A deplorable accident resulting in the death of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet, occurred on 10th December 1931, when the unfortunate gentleman in crossing the railway line was run over and killed by a mail train.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

32. The percentage of cognizable cases convicted to cases disposed of was 36.4 against 37.8 in 1930—a difference of 1.4 per cent. **CRIME—HOW DEALT WITH:** Madras City and 14 districts notably Malappuram (+ 8.5), the Railway Police, Madras (+ 7.8), the Nilgiris (+ 7.8) and Vizagapatam (+ 6.7) showed improved detection, while in the remaining 16 districts the percentage declined.

I give below percentage figures of detection of general crime during the last few years:—

Year.	Percentage of detection.	Year.	Percentage of detection.
1916	32.2	1924	33.7
1917	31.1	1925	33.8
1918	31.1	1926	35.3
1919	35.0	1927	35.9
1920	33.9	1928	36.8
1921	33.6	1929	37.5
1922	33.3	1930	37.8
1923	33.0	1931	36.4

In grave crime only, the percentage rose from 32.7 in 1930 to 33.4 in 1931, a slight improvement in a difficult year. The figures for the particular heads of grave crime are as follows:—

					Percentage of detection.		Difference in percentage.
					1930.	1931.	
Murder	...	...	...	...	31.3	30.2	-1.1
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	29.2	23.9	-5.3
Robbery	...	...	...	...	36.8	37.2	+0.4
Housebreaking	...	...	...	...	21.4	22.2	+0.8
Cattle theft	...	...	...	...	46.8	48.1	+1.3
Ordinary theft	...	...	...	...	86.1	87.4	+1.3

Very considerable progress was made in the breaking up of active gangs and in the surveillance of others. By systematic organized work, responsibility for many crimes was attached to the wandering gangs of Thottia Naicks, Jodhpur Mahrattas, and Telaga Pamulas which infest the province, and many of the active members of these gangs were put away. The problem of the criminal Marava in the Tinnevely district was tackled with success and a curb was put upon the depredations of the gangs of out-of-view settlers and others which have been a plague in the Guntur, Kistna, West Gōdāvari and East Gōdāvari districts. A great deal of spade work was done in the Central Criminal Bureau and the District Bureaux in the collection and collation of information regarding crime and criminals from which valuable results must accrue in the future, while already these bureaux are rendering good service in investigation. Throughout the province, the improvement of intelligence arrangements as between the stations and the villages was taken in hand and noticeable improvement was effected. The Crime Branch in the Madras City recorded a notable advance in efficiency.

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

Indiscriminate resort to the power of the police to refuse investigation had to be checked. Out of a total of 43,818 cases under Classes I to V reported to the police, investigation was refused in 5,151 cases or 11.8 per cent against 13.9 in 1930 and 13.3 in 1929.

The number of cases referred to the police by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, increased from 705 in 1930 to 768. As in the previous year, the number of such references rose in Madras City (82 against 53 in 1930). The Nellore, East Gōdāvari and Tinnevely districts, where such references were too frequent in 1930, showed marked improvement in 1931. When called for, unnecessary references were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

377 criminal sessions were held in the mufassal against 363 in 1930. District Superintendents of Police attended 51 of these (against 47 in 1930) and subdivisional officers 166 (against 157 in 1930). In the Madras City the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Police attended all the 4 sessions of the year. The advantages securable from attending sessions were impressed upon district officers.

PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED.

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

Property lost and recovered (Police cases).

Districts.	1929.			1930.			1931.			Districts.	Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.		
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.			
Madras City ...	2,55,917	88,988	34.8	2,67,675	59,551	21.9	3,11,858	1,04,805	33.6	Madras City.	
Ganjām ...	60,837	11,073	18.2	49,257	5,944	12.1	57,757	2,645	4.6	Ganjām.	
Vizagapatam ...	90,851	18,864	20.5	68,346	17,817	26.1	79,367	11,393	14.4	Vizagapatam.	
Jeypore ...	25,321	11,966	46.9	17,081	7,851	46.0	18,281	5,241	28.7	Jeypore.	
East Gōdāvari ...	90,519	21,547	23.8	1,04,122	17,562	16.9	95,287	18,106	19.0	East Gōdāvari.	
West Gōdāvari ...	80,541	15,575	19.3	92,079	12,656	13.7	96,524	18,400	19.2	West Gōdāvari.	
Kistna ...	92,241	23,621	25.6	83,453	16,509	19.8	2,46,523	1,43,035	58.0	Kistna.	
Guntūr ...	66,010	8,999	13.5	82,323	13,982	17.0	1,32,011	10,899	8.3	Guntūr.	
Nellore ...	45,693	11,986	26.2	55,870	10,261	18.4	42,258	10,090	23.7	Nellore.	
Kurnool ...	46,949	8,775	18.7	56,874	9,019	15.9	48,883	10,272	21.0	Kurnool.	
Bellary ...	33,975	10,208	30.0	30,819	11,724	38.0	36,029	11,410	31.7	Bellary.	
Anantapur ...	38,515	8,503	22.1	46,655	12,062	25.9	54,727	9,040	16.5	Anantapur.	
Cuddapah ...	40,604	12,787	31.5	76,174	10,580	15.1	46,732	14,861	31.8	Cuddapah.	
Chittoor ...	42,274	8,492	20.1	46,631	5,160	10.9	51,093	10,443	20.3	Chittoor.	
Chingleput ...	72,960	13,220	18.1	79,181	20,625	26.0	61,734	13,142	21.2	Chingleput.	
North Arcot ...	56,159	12,033	21.4	46,887	13,032	28.1	71,184	15,635	21.9	North Arcot.	
Salem ...	61,469	30,203	49.1	62,327	21,134	33.9	46,355	10,309	22.2	Salem.	
Coimbatore ...	77,495	35,744	46.1	96,621	49,100	50.8	75,143	27,885	37.1	Coimbatore.	
The Nilgiris ...	17,426	8,820	50.6	15,882	11,756	74.0	11,491	5,778	50.2	The Nilgiris.	
Malappuram ...	2,406	1,269	52.7	5,886	1,147	19.5	7,030	2,827	40.2	Malappuram.	
Malabar ...	23,155	7,302	31.5	29,331	4,390	15.0	32,358	4,994	15.4	Malabar.	
South Kanara ...	25,961	9,269	35.7	30,798	10,912	35.4	87,634	53,516	61.0	South Kanara.	
South Arcot ...	82,821	21,417	25.9	66,568	17,067	25.6	75,997	21,247	27.7	South Arcot.	
Tanjore ...	1,30,994	27,089	20.7	1,45,944	32,906	22.5	1,10,849	30,993	28.0	Tanjore.	
Trichinopoly ...	69,755	14,483	20.8	64,976	16,644	25.6	69,640	17,109	24.6	Trichinopoly.	
North Madura ...	53,160	7,601	14.3	53,539	10,284	19.2	83,779	22,865	27.3	North Madura.	
South Madura ...	49,138	8,568	17.4	38,976	6,592	16.9	38,328	14,617	38.1	South Madura.	
Ramanad ...	59,819	13,496	22.6	71,726	24,179	33.7	95,861	42,964	44.8	Ramanad.	
Tinnevely ...	63,982	9,747	15.2	86,323	23,117	26.8	91,077	14,058	15.4	Tinnevely.	
Railway Police, Madras.	25,866	8,320	32.2	41,705	18,454	44.2	32,120	5,156	16.1	Railway Police, Madras.	
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	37,404	8,436	22.6	25,509	6,388	25.0	16,479	5,077	30.8	Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	
Total ...	19,20,237	4,98,101	25.9	20,32,838	4,97,330	24.5	23,26,889	6,88,902	29.6	Total.	

The increased value of property stolen is accounted for by a few cases of fraud in which exceptionally large sums were involved.

34. The number of cases of Classes I to V decided by courts decreased from 14,789 in 1930 to 14,592 in 1931 and of these 10,957 or 75.1 per cent ended in conviction as against 75.3 per cent in the previous year.

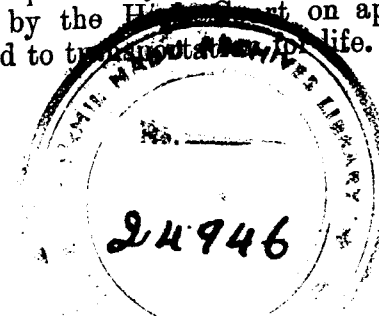
In the above cases, 28,737 persons against 30,349 in the previous year were tried and 16,016 or 55.7 per cent were convicted against 57.9 per cent in 1930.

The Prosecuting staff in Madras City prosecuted 3,327 cases (as against 3,329 in 1930) of which 2,841 or 85.3 per cent (against 84.8 per cent) ended in conviction. In the mufassal, 10,513 cases (against 10,937 in 1930) were prosecuted of which 7,033 or 66.9 per cent (against 72.0 per cent) were successful. 1,126 appeals were opposed in the mufassal as against 1,156 in the previous year, the percentage of unsuccessful appeals being 71.2 against 74.5 in 1930.

The system of setting apart days exclusively for the trial of police cases was in force and yielded good results in most districts. In districts where such a course was not found feasible, other special arrangements were devised to achieve the desired object.

A case of murder and robbery acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, was convicted by the High Court on appeal, the accused being sentenced to transportation for life.

Inadequate sentences and retrials.



35. 80 prisoners, the same number as in 1930, escaped from custody. Of these 15 escaped from sub-jails and the remainder from police custody or lock-ups. 71 of the escaped prisoners were recaptured as were also 5 prisoners who had escaped in previous years. There were no escapes in the South Kanara, Bellary and East Gōdāvari districts.

4 police officers as against 11 in the previous year were prosecuted for negligently allowing prisoners to escape and 2 of them were convicted. Besides these, 2 police officers responsible for escapes in previous years were convicted. 60 police officers (against 46 in 1930) were punished departmentally for negligence in this connection while in 28 cases the police were held free from blame.

36. The number of cases struck off as wilfully and maliciously false was 3,308 as against 2,801, an increase of 507 cases. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 197 cases, 12 with the sanction of magistrates and 185 on the initiative of the police. 74 persons were convicted in these cases.

**PROSECUTIONS
FOR FALSE
COMPLAINTS:**
Appendix C.

Out of 172,702 cases (against 167,925) prosecuted by the police, 29 or 0.03 per cent (against 0.01 per cent in 1930) were declared false after trial or enquiry by courts. Compensation was awarded to persons falsely accused under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 7 cases (against 9 in 1930).

37. The annexed statement shows the number of habitual criminals under surveillance. The number of bad characters registered during the year was 5,281 against 4,471 in 1930 and 5,089 in 1929. 3,707 persons were removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime. The number of bad characters at large at the end of the year was 11,011, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 11,055. Of these 1,125 or 10.2 per cent were out of view. The recorded histories of bad characters under surveillance were greatly amplified and improved.

PREVENTION:
Habitual criminals.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1931.

Class of persons.	*Number at large on 31st December 1930, i.e., excluding those in jail, but including those out of view.		Number brought under surveillance during the year.			Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the register during the year.					Of those included in columns 2 to 5, number in jail on 31st December 1931.		Number at large on 31st December 1931.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.									
	Males.	Females.	On account of arrivals from outside the district.	By release from jails.	By fresh registration.	By reason of death.	By reason of old age or infirmity.	On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.	By reason of having left the district.	From other causes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12. (a)	13	14	15	16	17	18	19							
Known depredators	5,000	39	398	7	1,544	7	105	...	...	...	85	...	1,026	9	344	6	291	2	1,335	9	4,903	34	744	12	819	7
	157	15	7	...	227	10	2	...	4	...	2	...	89	11	4	...	25	...	9	...	263	14	1	...	23	...
	5,214	34	300	1	3,402	42	77	...	299	2	301	2	385	4	291	6	801	2	385	4	5,440	49	291	6	207	1
Total	10,401	88	705	8	5,173	59	184	...	647	8	677	4	1,729	13	1,036	18	1,049	97	1,049	8	10,806	110	1,105	20	1,191	9
+ Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	549	15	6	...	49	...	29	...	4	...	108	1	179	1	295	2	13	13	142	1	295	110	1,105	20	1,191	9
Grand Total	10,950	103	711	8	5,222	59	213	...	651	8	785	5	1,908	14	1,049	20	1,105	110	1,191	9	10,901	110	1,105	20	1,191	9

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1930 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

† This classification in the case of the criminals of the Madras City has been adopted from the year 1930.

The number of persons who received enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 1,468, and the number ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 551. 306 persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence of whom 226 were convicted.

Sections 3 and 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act were applied to the Madigas of certain villages of the Kurnool district while certain members of the registered criminal tribes of Donga Erukalas, Donga Woddars, Donga Dasaris, Gudu Dasaris and Nawabpet Korachas were brought under sections 11 and 16 of the Act.

The total number of tribes registered under the Act at the end of the year was 237 against 236 in the previous year. 2,104 persons (1,966 males and 138 females) were registered under the Act during the year and 1,990 persons were removed from the registers for good conduct or other causes. The total number of criminal tribe members on the registers at the close of the year (excluding Piramalai Kallars in Madura district and including persons in settlements) was 36,459 (31,584 males and 4,875 females) of whom 1,287 males and 274 females were out of view.

Convictions for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act fell from 2,078 to 1,897 or by 8.7 per cent. 73 persons were convicted under section 24 of the Act and 50 were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 23, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 83 and 8 respectively.

The system of "Holding in Abeyance" the orders issued under rule 10 relative to section 10 (1) (a) of the Act, to which reference has been made in previous reports, was continued with good and improving results, while control over criminal tribe members improved. No fewer than 10,085 registered criminal tribe members had the benefit of abeyance of restrictions during the year and to that extent, the burden of checking the imposition of restrictions was lightened for the police.

The Criminal Tribes settlement at Pallavaram in Chingleput district was closed with effect from 30th November 1931, while the remaining 7 settlements were maintained. The strength of each settlement and the number of inmates out of view on the last day of the year are given hereunder:—

Name of the settlement.	Strength.			Number out of view.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1. Stuartpuram (Guntur)	671	686	358	58	65	47
2. Sitanagaram (do.)	337	802	209	43	22	18
3. Kāvālī, including Allur and Bitragunta (Nellore).	262	214	349	46	24	27
4. Kāvālī Reformatory (Nellore)	66	53	42	1	...	...
5. Siddhapuram (Kurnool)	117	98	121	1	2	...
6. Konnur (Chingleput)	117	103	164	...	...	...
7. Aziznagar (South Arcot)	376	394	404	7	4	...
Total ...	1,946	1,795	2,247	156	117	92

Stuartpuram and Sitanagaram (Guntur district).—Economic conditions had adverse effects on the Stuartpuram and Sitanagaram settlements. The depression in the tobacco trade deprived the Stuartpuram settlers of work to a large extent, while the cessation of certain Public Works Department works had similar effects at Sitanagaram. Some of the Stuartpuram settlers were transported to the Kavali settlement in the Nellore district and employed experimentally in the mica mines there, but the experiment was not a success and had to be abandoned. The tobacco trade improved in the latter part of the year and 110 of the Sitanagaram settlers found two months' employment in repairing a tank. The problem of finding adequate remunerative work for the inmates of these two settlements, however, remains acute.

Considerable crime is attributed to absconders from these settlements, particularly Sitanagaram, and settlers out on leave. This has still to be dealt with but some progress in bringing such crime under control was made.

Bitragunta (Nellore district).—Some degree of failure by the management to control criminally active settlers was complained of at the Sitanagaram and Bitragunta settlements.

Konnur (Chingleput district).—The settlement at Sembiam was removed to Konnur near Villivakkam, where railway work for the settlers was obtained, while 38 inmates were established in railway quarters at Sembiam with work in the vicinity.

The other settlements continued to run smoothly and satisfactorily.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao Avargal continued to be Superintendent of Kallar Reclamation in Madura and Ramnad districts except for 4 months from 10th April 1931, when he was on leave and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Devaraja Mudaliyar Avargal officiated.

The industrial branch of the reclamation work was closed down gradually between March and July 1931 as it had failed to yield useful results and the following temporary staff—4 sub-inspectors, 6 head constables and 18 constables—was disbanded in accordance with the orders in G.O. Ms. No. 517, Public (Police), dated 1st October 1931.

A scheme prepared in collaboration with the Commissioner of Labour and the District Magistrates concerned for the re-organization of the Kallar Reclamation work, with a view to remedy the defects to which reference was made by the District Magistrate, Madura, and myself in last year's administration report, is now before the Government.

Registration.—The number of Kallars registered during the year in the North Madura police district was 12 (against 8 in 1930) while there were 465 new registrations in the South Madura district (against 643 in 1930), a total of 477 for the whole revenue district. The number of registered Piramalai Kallars of both the districts at the end of the year was 38,289 against 37,954 at the end of 1930. Owing to a tendency to increased criminal activity, it was found necessary to enforce the penal provisions of the Act with greater rigour.

Prosecution.—The number of applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was 362 against 139 in 1930 and prosecutions were sanctioned in 279 cases, of which 131 cases ended in conviction and 138 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Panchayats.—The cancellation of 9 panchayats in North Madura and 4 in South Madura and the rigorous application of section 10 of the Act had a good effect on the working of the panchayats as evidenced by the greatly increased number of panchayat reports received—4,614 against 2,792 in 1930—and also the appreciable increase in the number of crimes reported by panchayatdars—92 against 74 in 1930. The number of panchayatdars replaced for misconduct and other delinquencies during the year was 36.

Kallar crimes.—The statement below compares Kallar crime with total crime in the whole of Madura district for the last 2 years:—

Nature of offence.	District crime.						Kallar crime.					
	1930.			1931.			1930.			1931.		
	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.
Murder	41	46	87	73	61	134	3	9	12	2	8	10
Dacoity	7	12	19	12	14	26	...	10	10	...	5	5
Robbery	36	31	67	38	49	87	4	2	6	4	19	23
Housebreaking	179	211	390	168	199	367	26	96	122	27	92	119
Theft (cattle)	164	170	334	217	206	423	52	87	139	82	123	205
Do. (ordinary)	467	328	825	477	310	787	13	45	58	25	83	108
Total ...	924	798	1,722	985	839	1,824	98	249	347	140	330	470

The increase in Kallar crime follows the general rise in the various heads of grave crime and may be ascribed to the unfavourable economic conditions.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Duraiswami Pillai Avargal was in charge under the District Superintendent of Police of the Kallar reclamation work in the Tanjore district till 21st April when he was relieved by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kalimullah Sahib Chida Bahadur, M.B.E. The special police staff for the work continued to be of the same strength, viz., 3 sub-inspectors, 8 head constables and 29 constables.

Reclamation work was withdrawn at the end of June 1931 from the deltaic area and this resulted in the reduction of school supervisors by one. The weaving, tailoring and industrial centres at Tanjore and the industrial centre at Gandrakottai were also closed during the second half of the year.

Government ordered during the year that the Orattanadu area should also be left outside the zone of the reclamation area and that the reclamation work should be concentrated on the Gandrakottai area where the Kallars were reported to be really needy and really troublesome. Proposals were accordingly submitted to Government and the scheme has been ordered to be tried from the middle of 1932.

Panchayats.—The number of panchayats at the end of the year was 185 against 253 in the previous year. They have had in the past little influence for good but with the reduction in their number it may prove possible to get them working to better purpose.

Crime.—The statement below gives crime figures for the Tanjore district for the 5 years ending with 1931 with cattle thefts and crimes committed by Kallars shown separately:—

Years.	Property cases in the district.	Cattle thefts in the district.	Offences against property committed by Kallars.	Cattle thefts by Kallars.
1927	1,206	185	88	66
1928	1,323	186	61	46
1929	1,557	187	39	25
1930	1,325	163	32	13
1931	1,422	179	20	5

I fear that detection of Tanjore Kallar crime is poor and these figures are not very reliable. With the scope of reclamation activities restricted, there may be a better chance of effecting something in the direction of the reform and control of individual criminals and the detection of Kallar offences.

The Dandasi and Pano panchayats in Ganjam district functioned usefully and were helpful to the police occasionally. In the Vizagapatam district, the criminality of the tribe known as Donga Yathas was established and proposals to bring it under the Criminal Tribes Act were under discussion with the District Magistrate. This tribe has been notified since the close of the year.

The question of bringing the criminally inclined Maravas of the Tinnevely district under the Criminal Tribes Act, which was referred to in my previous year's report, was pushed on with and proposals for bringing the section of the Maravas known as "Arupangu Maravas" of Nanguneri circle are with the District Magistrate.

Practically every district of the Presidency was visited by parties of Jodhpur Mahrattas and many by Persian Nomads. Telaga Pamulas frequented almost all the districts of the Northern and Central Ranges and the districts in the Southern and Western Ranges were traversed by detachments of Thottia Naicks. Much was done in the year to trace crime to these gangs and to bring them under adequate watch and control.

Criminal Tribes Gangs.

Security for good behaviour.

The annexed statement gives the figures of prosecutions in bad livelihood cases:—

Prosecutions in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.				1931.				Districts.
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	
Madras City	25	19	35	19	29	20	32	20	5	76.9	22	18	3	94.7	Madras City.
Ganjāna	27	20	37	18	30	11	29	17	5	89.5	50	40	1	81.6	Ganjāna.
Vizagapatam	37	25	16	13	37	29	29	27	1	96.4	37	28	3	82.3	Vizagapatam.
Jeypore	...	...	14	11	33	25	17	14	...	82.4	4	4	...	100.0	Jeypore.
East Godāvāri	128	57	98	60	97	46	70	51	6	81.0	64	41	5	69.5	East Godāvāri.
West Godāvāri	67	26	56	25	40	21	39	21	15	91.3	78	53	10	79.1	West Godāvāri.
Kistna	141	41	131	53	51	16	83	49	22	89.1	87	41	25	67.2	Kistna.
Guntūr	42	12	64	39	70	41	87	49	15	71.0	68	22	13	40.0	Guntūr.
Nellore	83	54	95	71	48	26	66	41	18	85.4	81	46	13	75.4	Nellore.
Kurnool	169	76	43	29	76	54	50	16	21	55.2	80	38	4	50.0	Kurnool.
Bellary	14	7	63	28	33	20	21	15	...	75.0	50	21	20	70.0	Bellary.
Anantapur	57	35	73	51	42	19	63	41	3	70.7	44	15	13	50.0	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	160	76	82	52	61	49	64	33	12	63.5	48	30	4	68.2	Cuddapah.
Chittoor	38	29	49	38	92	59	118	82	16	8.0	95	48	23	69.6	Chittoor.
Chingleput	29	17	70	47	88	68	70	39	7	79.4	46	29	5	74.4	Chingleput.
North Arcot	77	53	61	50	111	86	62	47	3	81.0	99	75	6	80.6	North Arcot.
Salem	50	39	156	132	43	29	53	31	14	79.5	34	23	6	82.1	Salem.
Coimbatore	41	25	26	17	80	67	39	19	8	63.3	39	28	...	71.8	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	1	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	...	100.0	2	2	...	100.0	The Nilgiris.
Malappuram	80	61	29	26	3	2	2	2	...	100.0	3	2	1	100.0	Malappuram.
Malabar	27	22	17	13	8	4	40	27	6	79.4	30	17	4	65.4	Malabar.
South Kanara	14	11	11	11	18	16	10	3	7	100.0	15	12	...	80.0	South Kanara.
South Arcot	70	49	41	31	67	39	82	57	1	72.2	91	63	5	73.3	South Arcot.
Tanjore	123	85	96	46	74	51	82	57	18	89.1	110	65	9	65.0	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	116	66	176	107	71	48	88	67	12	88.2	76	42	6	67.7	Trichinopoly.
North Madura	91	51	66	42	46	40	47	5	2	77.1	98	66	9	74.2	North Madura.
South Madura	166	125	97	67	64	33	96	83	8	100.0	9	3	...	33.3	South Madura.
Ramnad	199	104	179	29	241	85	172	41	75	96.5	88	72	3	27.4	Ramnad.
Tinnevely	29	23	22	16	20	19	33	28	2	67.2	178	54	57	51.4	Tinnevely.
Railway Police, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90.3	32	25	...	80.6	Railway Police, Madras.
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	16	9	12	6	7	4	7	4	1	80.0	6	5	...	83.3	Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total	2,057	1,221	1,920	1,149	1,699	1,050	1,662	1,017	318	80.2	1,764	1,028	248	69.7	Total.

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

Of the 1,028 persons bound over, 349 were petty thieves, 266 habituals and 35 receivers. The number of persons sent to jail for failure to furnish security was 686 against 642 in 1930. The average security demanded was Rs. 248 against Rs. 292 in the previous year.

As far as possible, trying magistrates heard cases in or near the villages of accused persons.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT. 38. Mr. O. E. Windle continued in charge of the department throughout the year.

Intelligence Bureaux.—Progress in the organization of these bureaux was maintained and the bureaux continued to justify their existence.

The functions of the Central Bureau and the District Bureaux were clearly laid down in orders and apart from the 9 sanctioned District Bureaux, bureaux staffed from existing strength were established in all districts, except the Nilgiris, Malappuram and Jeypore where crime is inconsiderable. Each district bureau published a weekly crime and information sheet for circulation to all stations of the district and outside stations concerned and these sheets kept the station police informed and vigilant, and were of great value, while very substantial progress was made in the preparation of histories and photographs of active criminals and their classification, of information files of crime, stolen property, etc.,

and of connected indices. The Central Bureau reviewed the crime of the districts monthly or as occasion required and prepared and maintained histories and files and indices relating to inter-district criminals and their crimes.

The District Bureaux are already well enough developed to respond helpfully to references from investigating officers and the Central Bureau is already actively assisting the District Bureaux. With time for the development and perfection of this organization, there is every reason to expect that continuously better results will be obtained.

Gangs.—The Central Intelligence Bureau has throughout worked in very close conjunction with the gang section of the Criminal Investigation Department, which maintains a day-to-day touch with every detachment and member of the C.I.D. gangs and at last has got the records of these gangs into order. As a result, several out-of-view Telaga Pamulas and Thottia Naicks, who were appearing here and there under different names, were traced and in several cases, information supplied to the districts by the gang section of the Criminal Investigation Department led to the detection of gang crimes.

A consolidated list of the C.I.D. gangs in separate registers with name index is under preparation. The compilation of a tribewar list of the several criminal tribe members with the names of the important leaders in each tribe is also under preparation. The orders for the surveillance of wandering criminal gangs were revised during the year.

Crime Branch.—The Crime Branch staff of the Criminal Investigation Department undertook the investigation of offences relating to coinage and forged currency notes and other intricate cases in which inter-district and inter-provincial swindlers were concerned. The services of the currency expert were utilized by courts in 33 cases.

In paragraph 29, I have given a short account of the Guntūr Co-operative Urban Bank fraud case which was investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department. Some other cases handled by the same agency are worthy of mention :—

One Rajamanikkam Chetti of Salem, a cheat who canvassed bogus orders utilising the name of a Madras firm on his letter paper and misappropriated advances on a large scale was run in, after an intricate investigation extending over many districts. He is under trial.

Three Coimbatoreans and a Malayali started a bogus business which went by different names, viz., the Nilgiri Hill Produce Company, Hebron Tea Estate and the Universal Tea Supply Company, with headquarters at Coonoor and Tiruppur and a branch at Poona. They advertised for agents and customers and induced applicants to deposit sums of money ranging from Rs. 25 to 500 per head which they misappropriated. The 4 accused are now under trial.

A case of counterfeiting hundred-rupee notes in the West Gōdāvari district was also detected and investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department and 2 of the counterfeiters were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Slips on record.—The Bureau had on record at the beginning of the year 210,983 slips while 13,973 slips (against 14,047 in 1930) were received during the year. 3,190 slips were removed under the elimination rules and the number of slips on record on the last day of the year was 221,766, an increase of 10,783 slips over the number on record at the close of the previous year.

The number of finger-print slips received for search during the year was 20,046 (against 17,753 in 1930); of these 15,828 were from this Presidency and 4,218 from other provinces. Madras City again sent the largest number (1,930), followed by North Arcot (994), Tanjore (963) and Kistna (933). Of other provinces, Mysore sent the largest number (868) followed by Bombay (823). Of the slips received for search during the year, 4,636 were traced—4,034 from among references of this Presidency and 602 from other provinces. The identity of 5 unidentified dead bodies was established by finger-print references.

Expert finger-print evidence was given in 355 cases against 370 in the previous year. The number of written opinions furnished during the year in Postal, Civil and Registration cases was 84 (against 99 in 1930).

A sum of Rs. 1,375 was realized and credited to Government as expert fees for the attendance of experts in courts and for written opinions furnished in civil and criminal cases between private parties.

The finger-print testing staff visited as usual all the District and Central Jails and also the sub-jails at Mangalore, Calicut, Nellore and Russellkonda and tested 7,838 slips.

The heavy work of re-arranging and indexing the contents of the classified bundles of finger-print slips, which were in considerable confusion, was taken in hand in the year and is making good progress.

The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 2 inspectors and 37 sub-inspectors. The actual strength of the sub-inspectors, including the one sub-inspector officiating as inspector in a permanent vacancy, was 36 as shown below :—

English, senior	...	4	Telugu, junior	...	...	1
Tamil, senior	...	16	Kanarese, senior	...	...	1
Do. junior	...	1	Urdu, senior	...	...	4
Telugu, senior	...	9	Total	...	...	36

The reporters of the Bureau attended 71 conferences and 1,559 political and labour meetings against 20 and 1,543 in the previous year.

Test examinations for all the sub-inspectors in the Bureau were held periodically with satisfactory results.

39. The mileage of railway under the jurisdiction of the Superintendents of the Madras and Trichinopoly Railway Police districts respectively were 2,506.25 and 2,515.029 against 2,478.25 and 2,429.419 respectively at the end of the previous year. The increases of 28 miles in the Madras Railway Police district and of 85.61 miles in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district were due to the following extensions :—

MADRAS RAILWAY POLICE DISTRICT.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

	MILES.
Rayaghada-Taravali (opened in March)	12
Varanashi-Gunupur (opened in November)	16
Total	28

TRICHINOPOLY RAILWAY POLICE DISTRICT.

South Indian Railway.

Salem town to Chinnasalem (opened in February)	51.02
Chinnasalem to Vriddhachalam (opened in August)	31.91
Trivandrum (old) to Thambanur or Trivandrum Central.	3.43
	86.36
Deduct mileage of dismantled line	0.75
Total	85.61

Thefts, the principal form of crime on railways, showed a considerable decrease as will be seen from the following table:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
Theft in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers	223	268	148
(b) from mail and luggage vans	12	8	14
Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds	285	297	193
Thefts in running goods trains	50	48	30
Thefts from stationary wagons, goods sheds and yards.	206	193	104
Thefts of railway materials	405	587	246
Other thefts	119	120	98
Ordinary and cattle thefts of Anjengo police station.	4	1	...
Total	1,304	1,522	833

The decrease is noticed under all heads except “thefts from mail and luggage vans”; this result is partly due to improved methods of work introduced in the latter half of 1930, which have justified themselves.

Instances of shortages in goods transported showed again a decrease from 760 in 1930 to 637 during the year under review. There were 30 attempts to derail trains (against 33 in 1930); 4 of these were in the Madras Railway Police district and 26 in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district—all were cases of mischief.

On the night of 16th April 1931, a passenger train crashed into a rail placed across the track near Ambatturai railway station in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. The engine was derailed but fortunately no one was injured. Three residents of a village near the scene of the accident were charged and convicted, the motive for the offence being enmity between the villagers and the gang coolies over the grazing of cattle.

Cases of stone throwing, the work generally of mischievous boys, decreased from 42 in 1930 to 39 in the year under review.

There were no collisions during the year. Derailments numbered 7 against 3 in 1930. The number of persons who were run over by trains and killed was 393 against 396 in 1930.

Railway strike schemes.—Railway strike schemes were prepared and approved by Government during the year. In addition to these, detailed schemes for every district have been prepared and approved. There was some difficulty in preparing these district schemes in regard to the lines running through the States of Travancore, Pudukkottai and Cochin, owing to the extra-territorial jurisdiction involved, but after some correspondence a working arrangement has been arrived at.

40. The Port Police establishments at Cuddalore and Cocanada were maintained throughout the year and that at Mangalore for nine months in the year. They worked efficiently.

41. The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has in his report (Appendix B) dealt with the working of the Indian Cinematograph Act in Madras City. In the mufassal, the provisions of the Act were observed generally.

42. Details of the numbers of motor vehicles, buses, etc., registered in the years 1929 to 1931 in mufassal districts are given below:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
Number of vehicles registered up to the end of the previous year.	14,069	17,520	19,705
Number of vehicles registered during the year.	3,057	2,731	1,517
Number of buses plying in the mufassal.	5,290	5,558	4,332
Number of accidents to motor vehicles reported.	480	541	608
Number of accidents attended with loss of life.	172	211	170

The fall in the number of vehicles registered and the decline in motor bus traffic during the year may be due partly to the general economic depression and partly to the new taxation under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. Motor traffic, however, continues to be heavy and the problem of controlling it cannot be satisfactorily solved without provision of additional staff. This provision cannot safely be postponed indefinitely and it is hoped that the necessary funds will ere long be available.

Every effort was made to improve the direction of traffic in the towns and it is believed that there was some improvement.

Motor accidents involving loss of life were fewer than in the previous year while other less serious accidents were more frequent.

Experience seems to effect little in the education of the man in the street in road sense and I trust that the pamphlet on this subject, which I have drafted for the Government's approval with a view to its broadcast sale or distribution, will soon be approved and ready for issue.

43. The number of persons run over by trains and killed is detailed in paragraph 39 above. The police station-house officers continued to warn the villagers of the dangers involved in trespass on the railway lines and District Magistrates issued instructions in the matter to their village officers.

44. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 1,922 compared with 2,086 at the end of 1930, and 883 of them had been pending for more than a year. These comparatively favourable figures result from special efforts in the year to trace absconders.

45. I visited the districts of Vizagapatam, East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Ramnad during the year. The touring of the Deputy Inspectors-General was adequate. In the case of District Superintendents of Police and subdivisional officers, I have to say that the cutting of travelling allowances in the latter part of the year to a point below the level of the unavoidable cost of touring led to a decided decrease in the touring done. With travelling allowance reduced to a point at which officers must be out of pocket over touring, there was naturally general disinclination to incur more private financial loss than was avoidable, and the hardship of having to meet a portion of touring expenses from their private funds was felt by all ranks. The potential usefulness of a District Police Officer to the Government and to his department is directly dependent on the intimacy of his personal knowledge of his charge, and the satisfactory discharge of their executive duties by subordinate police officers requires of them constant and ready activity. Good police work cannot be looked for in face of general circumstances which make officers reasonably reluctant to proceed upon their duties. The existing state of affairs must stand in the way of efficiency and may indeed, if not soon corrected, lead to rapid deterioration. The Government have undertaken in Madras Travelling Allowance Rule 2 (b) to cover the expenses which officers incur in travelling in the interests of the public service and it is presumed that the Government's financial obligations to their officers are allowed to rank equally at least with their other financial obligations. The primary object of retrenchment is to attain a position in which the Government's ability to satisfy its financial obligations is assured. These circumstances set permissible limits to the retrenchment of travelling allowances beyond which it must defeat its own purpose. As far as the police force is concerned there is, too, the question of the wisdom of measures which are liable to undermine the contentment and efficiency of the agency responsible for the preservation of law and order, upon the adequate functioning of which the whole structure of the Government's credit must depend.

I write strongly in this connection for I do not know how near the breaking point may be, and I feel that the matter is of great and urgent public importance.

46. I have commented in the body of this report upon the peculiar difficulties of the year. In its first months, the Civil Disobedience movement was held controlled and thereafter the terms of the "Truce" with the Congress created conditions of extreme delicacy and difficulty calling for the exercise of an unusual degree of discretion and forbearance by all ranks of the police. Communal dissensions gave occasion for anxiety in many parts of the province. Agrarian agitation and troubles had to be tackled in several places. The world depression of trade threw large numbers of people out of employment in all districts and created conditions favourable to disturbance and crime. The Force faced all difficulties cheerfully and I trust that its conduct and work through a second year of strain will be judged by the Government to have been satisfactory.

Other outstanding features of the year were—

- (1) District Intelligence Bureaux manned from existing strength were formed at the headquarters of all districts where they were required ;
- (2) Measures of retrenchment representing a substantial departmental contribution to essential economy were adopted ;
- (3) To enforce the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, outdoor executive staffs were appointed ;
- (4) The Presidency General Armed Reserve was established upon a permanent footing ;
- (5) Further good results under the "Abyance system" of Criminal Tribes control were achieved ;
- (6) The number of subscribers to the General Provident Fund increased ;
- (7) The number of police co-operative societies increased and measures for the direction and control of the societies were taken ;
- (8) The shooting of the notorious inter-district dacoit, Kadirvelu Padayachi, after a miniature battle with the police and the breaking up of his gang gave relief to the inhabitants of the South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts ;
- (9) Further control of the depredations of active Maravas in the Tinnevely district was effected and there was a substantial check upon the activities of wandering criminals in the Kistna delta districts ;
- (10) New rules for the surveillance of wandering gangs were issued and constant and close touch with their movements and doings was established ; and
- (11) The released Mapilla Rebellion prisoners settled down quietly in their homes.

MADRAS,
30th June 1932.

C. B. CUNNINGHAM,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO C.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1931

PART I.—Return of Cases.

[Paragraphs 32 and 34.]

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mis- take or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.					Total magis- trates' cases.	Total magis- trates' cases ending in con- viction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or appre- hended.	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 Cognisable criminal conspiracy	3	5	...	8	...	2	1	3	1	...	4	...	...	4	
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	54	...	58	1	1	26	20	4	6	30	7	2	37	
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	1	31	...	32	...	...	23	2	2	2	6	4	2	10	
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	11	8	...	19	...	2	5	5	2	5	12	11	2	23	
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	10	23	1	32	...	4	11	5	1	10	17	1	...	18	
7	212, 216, 218-A	Harbouring an offender	3	9	...	12	...	...	1	5	2	4	11	...	...	11	
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	114	329	2	441	26	31	107	180	64	9	255	256	147	511	
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	357	982	39	1,300	36	181	387	249	272	87	647	409	77	1,056	
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	9	...	10	...	...	1	6	2	1	9	1	...	10	
		Total	501	1,445	42	1,904	63	219	561	472	349	124	987	689	230	1,676	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	302, 303	Murder	338	1,182	...	1,520	26	70	401	283	300	366	954	8	8	962	
12	307	Attempts at murder	54	191	1	244	9	17	72	72	44	25	142	3	...	145	
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	63	204	1	289	8	40	47	107	51	10	169	10	...	170	
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	19	93	1	111	20	10	22	26	16	16	59	10	1	69	
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	7	1	7	...	1	1	3	...	...	5	...	...	5	
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	17	132	...	149	...	34	26	25	...	52	86	1	1	87	
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	57	296	1	352	9	55	38	165	32	35	233	8	4	241	
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	279	1,128	78	1,329	20	153	278	369	213	120	780	350	60	1,130	

19	328	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	31	...	37	...	9	6	3	1	17	21	...	21	
20	324, 327, 330	...	Hurt	264	2,038	574	1,758	59	291	322	314	220	217	1,325	843	93	2,168
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	55	208	9	254	16	69	39	43	26	50	138	50	6	178
22	346 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	11	24	2	33	4	7	5	4	6	6	18	21	3	39
22a	332, 353	...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	117	486	11	582	19	94	124	203	115	21	350	129	53	479
23	354, 356, 357	...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	34	148	15	167	6	22	36	61	24	15	115	179	39	294
24	304-A, 338	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	104	409	3	510	2	134	97	127	76	45	251	10	4	261
			Total	1,422	6,607	697	7,332	198	1,006	1,514	1,810	1,134	995	4,636	1,613	267	6,249
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																	
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	51	306	33	324	99	36	70	28	37	52	150	35	1	185
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	...	Robbery	181	865	84	962	245	87	182	162	88	185	519	68	9	587
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	128	2,005	473	1,660	92	147	138	43	78	1,153	1,747	192	27	1,939
28	428, 429	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	43	220	12	251	9	84	41	43	24	48	127	74	13	201
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.	1,300	8,464	187	9,577	877	220	1,176	1,805	384	5,253	7,429	182	51	7,611
30	311, 400, 401	...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	54	460	25	439	4	8	39	42	9	376	452	1	...	453
			Attempt	3	1	...	...	...	..	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
			Total	1,760	12,321	814	13,267	1,330	588	1,647	1,925	620	7,067	10,426	552	101	10,978
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
31	341 to 344	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	53	223	19	257	10	46	45	43	41	23	126	469	62	535
32	336, 337	...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	92	379	8	463	2	124	74	159	37	34	238	34	10	272
			Total	145	602	27	720	12	170	119	202	78	57	364	503	72	867
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																	
33	379 to 382	...	Theft { of cattle ... Attempt ... ordinary ... Attempt ...	578	3,665	112	4,131	1	242	523	567	1,335	357	1,085	100	32	2,989
			...	1,604	16,395	3,330	14,689	1,060	1,357	1,625	3,839	725	5,865	13,859	1,831	363	15,690
34	406 to 409	...	Criminal breach of trust	597	1,261	40	1,816	147	33	197	566	679	8	102	601	86	1,541

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1931—concluded.
PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in Cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number concerned in magistrates' cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Class II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.														
19	398	...	1	6	2	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330	...	71	846	53	...	1,118	524	584	...	141	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves. Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	25	102	13	...	119	58	61	5	23	35	14	187
22	346 to 348	Hurt ... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	9	3	...	...	29	19	10	...	9	7	4	108
22	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	95	491	12	3	810	371	439	3	104	30	102	200
(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	11	91	2	1	117	72	45	2	13	24	57	315
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	45	147	12	2	226	136	84	4	35	7	5	16
		Total ...	1,026	5,206	306	230	6,891	2,724	3,667	154	1,175	444	535	3,723
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.	79	578	17	66	433	144	289	3	283	34	5	395
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	82	449	22	13	471	250	221	32	86	37	23	221
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	36	189	10	11	314	68	248	3	37	39	59	592
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	8	72	3	3	117	72	45	1	7	8	15	173
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.	322	3,195	60	188	3,193	2,165	1,028	68	471	85	76	432
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	5	63	3	4	72	49	23	1	6	...	...	1
		Total ...	539	4,534	115	285	4,637	2,769	1,898	108	890	203	178	1,813

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31	341 to 344	...	44	126	8	3	274	148	126	...	42	54	145	1,382
32	336, 337	...	23	112	7	6	252	191	61	...	11	2	17	53
		Total ...	67	238	15	9	526	339	187	4	53	56	162	1,435

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

33	379 to 382	...	245	2,222	43	68	2,539	1,729	810	70	236	55	72	213
		Theft { of cattle ... Attempt ... ordinary ... Attempt ...	526	5,585	149	156	6,795	4,895	1,900	52	464	880	736	6,267
34	406 to 409	...	75	722	48	10	774	564	210	162	101	74	107	948
35	411 to 414	...	38	387	2	9	581	396	135	4	58	14	13	16
36	419, 420	...	55	425	12	10	438	304	184	53	58	26	48	264
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	...	9	82	...	6	182	84	98	...	17	393	503	5,128
38	461, 462	...	...	7	2	3	4	1	3	...	1	...	...	17
		Total ...	948	9,499	256	262	11,388	8,038	3,300	344	900	1,442	1,480	12,851

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

39	295, 296, 297	...	...	10	1	...	19	11	8	...	...	9	12	128
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 288, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1898 and III of 1899 and other local laws.	Offences against religion ... Public and local nuisances	1,312	71,451	5	4	132,417	130,148	2,269	27	1,126	431	3,082	427
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...	263	10,361	19	11	15,992	15,103	889	21	362	369	1,409	559
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924	...	71	1,563	3	12	2,024	1,893	131	158	84	3	4	1
		Grand Total ...	5,020*	105,689	986	927	179,170	169,160	16,010	863	5,581	3,294	7,437	24,409

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1930 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1931.

PART I.—Return of Cases.

44

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 338, 346 and 499, Cr.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
2	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.	Offences against the State	1	28	29	...	1	5	22	1	...	...	...
5	121 to 130, 505 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
6	137 ...	Offences against public justice	280	1,451	1,681	34	118	200	1,159	170	6	...	9
7	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences by public servants	4	60	64	9	1	31	21	2	...	...	...
8	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	58	466	524	42	88	184	164	46	2	...	7
9	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	465 to 477-A ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	22	94	116	22	6	49	13	26	1	...	...
11	264 to 267 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	5	189	194	...	3	37	144	10	...	...	1
12	482 to 489 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	11	365	376	2	28	27	318	1	...	1	3
13	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ...	Total	336	2,677	3,013	115	248	541	1,851	258	9	1	20

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[APPENDIX A]

CLASS II.— <i>Serious offences against the person.</i>		11	312 to 316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1931—continued.
PART I.—Return of Cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 409, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.													
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	244	4,966	5,200	1,146	2,000	1,415	459	180	3	...	6
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	20	3,111	3,131	14	164	154	2,759	40	...	3	1
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	5	5	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
29	* Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	446	446	3	12	70	348	13	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	2	33	35	1	13	1	17	3	1	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	93	783	886	2	64	624	133	63	...	...	...
		Total ...	447	10,511	10,958	1,483	2,720	2,610	3,783	362	7	8	10
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognisable by the police.		6,356	122,723	130,379	2,020	46,742	11,980	63,191	6,446	12	21	94
		Grand Total ...	† 8,349	162,316	170,665	8,383	61,865	22,206	70,875	7,836	112	59	178

* 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 1930 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1931.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1931—continued.
PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in Cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 9).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				(In complaint.	On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, insane during trial.	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)
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	100.0	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1), 120-B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	29	1	...	29	...	5	22	75.9	1	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	100.0	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 239.	Offences against public justice	154	1,592	180	33	1,882	13	399	1,820	74.5	73	117	...	1
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	3	99	7	...	109	1	66	40	37.7	...	2	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	51	675	47	7	768	18	370	213	29.5	42	123	...	...
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	33	109	20	2	180	4	101	15	11.6	34	6	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	141	56	...	202	...	37	149	75.2	13	3	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks.	4	15	...	...	19	...	9	5	33.3	1	4	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	29	757	72	...	857	...	160	611	77.3	...	54	2	1
		Total	279	3,421	383	42	4,089	38	1,117	2,410	63.4	164	310	2	2

STATEMENT B—concluded.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1931—concluded.
PART II.—Return of Persons concerned in Cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons 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.	Number abandoned, committed or withdrawn, and those who died, insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.	
			On complaint.	On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.															
11	312 to 316	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
12	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(c)	376	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3	3	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.															
13	384 to 389	...	45	321	...	1	365	8	263	29	9-0	49	16	...	...
		Extortion	45	321	...	1	365	8	263	29	9-0	49	16	...	...
		Total	45	321	...	1	365	8	263	29	9-0	49	16	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
14	345	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	...	283	19,665	...	81	19,885	2,060	6,322	1,389	6-5	241	10,163	...	14
16	334	...	...	16	...	...	16	2	12	...	...	...	5	...	...
17	328	...	1,215	27,714	107	237	28,796	1,921	8,627	2,211	7-9	996	15,041	...	3
18	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,498	47,401	119	318	43,683	3,983	14,674	3,580	7-5	1,237	25,209	3	17

19	417, 418	...	20	228	...	...	...	20	17	89	15	5-3	...	119	...	...
20	403 to 405	...	15	355	6	...	...	376	6	128	34	9-4	9	199	1	...
21	426, 427, 434	...	178	4,451	8	4	4,633	256	256	1,643	428	9-6	196	2,110	...	...
	Total	...	213	5,034	14	5	5,256	269	269	1,860	477	9-5	222	2,428	1	...
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
22	295-A, 298	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498	...	59	1,358	...	1	1,380	80	472	61	61	4-5	50	717	...	...
25	500 to 502	...	28	514	2	...	514	75	236	33	33	6-4	38	162	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	...	469	7,939	50	10	8,345	808	59	2,538	652	8-3	244	4,089	...	33
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	...	28	3,784	145	5	3,950	59	...	237	3,303	84-1	27	321	3	2
28	294-A	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	1	14	98-3	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	...	...	462	...	2	460	...	...	73	366	79-2	1	20	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	...	...	105	...	...	105	...	...	1	71	67-6	...	33	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	...	93	791	...	34	850	...	...	624	133	16-8	29	64	...	...
	Total	...	678	14,916	199	89	15,869	1,039	1,039	4,183	5,254	34-6*	339	5,417	3	35
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	...	5,717	128,437	13,618	5,079	142,545	3,768	3,768	15,266	69,338	48-8	1,899	52,274	20	148
	Grand Total	...	8,433	199,536	14,833	5,534	216,566	9,105	9,105	37,368	81,091	37-0*	3,960	56,655	29	202

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

STATEMENT C.
Property Stolen and Recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A.—Cognisable.</i>							
1. Theft ...	a. In conjunction with larking house-trespass or house-breaking.	6,666	2,256	33·8	Rs. 9,91,835	Rs. 2,94,946	29·7
	b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	156	...	...	18,879	...
	c. Other thefts ...	16,087	6,689	41·4	8,92,363	2,71,727	30·5
2. Robbery. {	a. Dacoity ...	185	52	28·1	64,591	14,882	23·0
	b. Other robbery ...	558	158	28·3	44,862	8,008	17·8
3. Criminal breach of trust ...		1,346	425	31·6	3,30,013	85,737	26·0
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.		301	88	29·2	2,04,810	32,388	15·8
Total ...		25,093	9,774	39·0	25,28,474	7,26,512	28·7
<i>B.—Non-cognisable.</i>							
5. Extortion ...		77	16	20·8	2,542	518	20·4
6. Criminal misappropriation ...		221	47	21·8	27,567	9,929	36·0
Total ...		298	63	21·1	30,109	10,447	34·7

Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 21,448.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS D AND E.

Showing sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for 1931.

Showing sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for 1931.

[illegible]

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include 8 subadars, 24 jamadars, 6 havildars-major, 27 havildars, 38 naiks and 671 constables of the Malabar Special Police.
(2) The figures for column 90 to 93 have been adopted from the census figures of 1931 since the census figures of 1931 were not available.

(1) This statement does not include 8 surgeons, 24 janitors, 6 navvies-major, 2 navvies, 38 maids and 6/1 constables of the main hospital.

(2) The figures for columns 20 to 22 have been adopted from the census figures of 1921, since the census figures of 1931 were not available.

- Includes orderlies of the District Superintendents of the Railway Police.

† Includes orderlies of the C.I.D.
* Exclude the Commissioner of Police Civil and Military Station Bangalore

Includes 13 sergeants of the undistributed Reserve.

Represents the cost for the official year 1931-32 excluding the final account.

(Judicial), dated 19th June 1918.

Home (Judicial), dated 1st December 1919.

[illegible]

Note.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant District Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents of Police. (2) Jamadars, head constables, head sowars, sowars and constables are shown as men. (3) The difference in the actual strength of officers and men between this statement and the strength and armament statement is due to the adoption of revised figures since available. (4) For purposes of this statement, sub-inspectors of Railway Police, and head constables of the C.I.D. who have been attached to districts, are shown against the Railway Police districts and the U.I.D. respectively both under the sanctioned and actual strength. (5) Includes an undistributed reserve of 13 sergeants. (6) Includes 8 probationary sergeants and 30 probationary sub-inspectors under training in the school. (7) 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 1931.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

I was in charge of the City Police up to 8th June 1931 when I went on leave. Mr. T. W. Blackstone was in charge for the rest of the year. The

Personnel.

Deputy Commissioners of Police, Messrs. F. L. Mullaly, J. S. Wilkes and Khan Sahib Muhammad Zia-ud-din Sahib Bahadur continued in charge of the departments of Law and Order, Crime and Traffic, respectively. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar Avargal continued as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime Department, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. S. Ananta Acharya Avargal as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, in charge of the Northern subdivision throughout the year. Mr. C. H. Jackets, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern subdivision, was appointed as acting District Superintendent of Police, Chittoor, and relieved on 6th April 1931 and Inspector Mr. B. O'Brien, officiated as Assistant Commissioner of Police, from 7th April to 6th July 1931. Mr. A. R. Jakeman took charge as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern subdivision, on 28th July 1931. Captain T. V. Rajaratnam continued as Police Surgeon.

2. Excluding gazetted officers, the sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year stood at 2,201, i.e., 140 officers and 2,061 men.

Strength.

This exceeded the corresponding strength on the last day of the previous year by 41 men (3 head constables and 38 police constables) sanctioned for the Armed Reserve in G.O. Ms. No. 176, Public (Police), dated 26th March 1931.

3. Recruitment has been well maintained and there has been no difficulty in obtaining literate recruits of the City standard. There were only four vacancies

Recruitment.

at the end of the year due to casualties which occurred during the preceding month. City recruits continue to be trained in the Central Recruits' School at Vellore.

Casualties.

4. The number of casualties was less than in the previous year as shown in the table below:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
By pension or gratuity ...	38	26	39
„ resignation ...	32	22	12
„ dismissal ...	17	23	8
„ discharge ...	47	43	45
„ desertion ...	10	7	4
„ death ...	13	23	22
Total ...	157	144	130

Conduct.

5. There was a further improvement in the conduct of the force as the following comparative statement shows:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
Number punished by black marks ...	430	394	384
Do. fined ...	6	...	...
Do. suspended ...	13	5	6
Do. reduced ...	96	60	54
Do. dismissed ...	17	23	8
Total ...	562	482	452

Censures were awarded in fifteen cases.

6. Rewards amounting to Rs. 4,391 were granted to 565 officers and men as compared with Rs. 18,386-3-1 to 957 individuals in the previous year. As mentioned in the last year's report, the figures for 1930 include the rewards granted specially for work connected with the rioting on the beach on the 24th and 27th April 1930. Help rendered by the public was recognized and encouraged with good effect by the grant of rewards as freely as funds permitted. Private individuals were rewarded to the extent of Rs. 1,678. Rewards were given to private gentlemen in the shape of fountain pens, silver cups, etc. Private persons and other Government departments, such as Customs and Excise, offered rewards to police officers in many cases. A reward was also granted by the Governor of Pondicherry for the arrest of a French fugitive. The Government of Mysore rewarded City Police officers for good work in arresting an accused in a temple theft case of Mysore.

The Madras Electric Supply Corporation offered a handsome reward to a police officer who investigated and successfully prosecuted several cases of tampering with electric meters and theft of electricity.

For arresting the "Cat burglar" responsible for the bungalow burglaries, the Bangalore Police were rewarded to the extent of Rs. 500.

The distinction of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred upon M.R.Ry. M. S. Ananta Acharya Avargal, Assistant Commissioner of Police, and that of "Rao Sahib" on Inspectors Messrs. N. Ramanatha Pillai and D. Christodoss.

King's Police Medals were awarded to Messrs. F. L. Mullaly, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Rao Bahadur M. Venkatappa Avargal, Inspector M. M. Chelladurai, sub-inspectors E. R. Upshon and G. M. Mohazir Sahib, Sergeant-Major Browning, Sergeant A. Walton, head constable K. Achyuta Menon, constable V. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu and sowar Muhammad Lutfullah Husain, for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during the rioting in Madras in April 1930.

Inspectors B. O'Brien and G. T. R. Smith were awarded British Empire Medals.

7. The percentage of admissions into hospitals rose from 158.8 to 164.7.

Health.

8. The City Police dispensary treated 3,617 out-patients during the year 1931, the average daily attendance being 54.38. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,369 and 54.41 respectively. The slight excess in the total treated is partly due to the inclusion of patients from the Malabar Special Police and other Reserve Police from the mufassal, temporarily stationed in the City during the first five months of the year. Of the total treated, 3,340 were executive members of the police force.

The average daily admissions were 9.9 as against 9.13 last year.

Statistics of main diseases treated at the dispensary—

	Cases.
Malaria ...	532
Diseases of the stomach ...	384
Respiratory diseases ...	359
Diseases or disorders of the digestive system ...	359
Injuries (general and local) ...	187
Eye affections ...	138
Influenza ...	137
Diseases of the intestines ...	101
Dysentery ...	36
Tuberculosis of the lungs ...	15
Diabetes ...	6

The total treated for venereal diseases was 35 against 51 in the previous year. There were only 24 instances of malingering as against 83 in the previous year.

Cases sent to other medical institutions for special treatment (outdoor) were as follows:—

	Cases.
Diseases or affections of the eye ...	24
Tuberculosis of the lungs ...	14
X-Ray Institute ...	8
Venereal ...	4
Orthopaedic department ...	4
Anti-rabic ...	3
Ear, nose and throat department ...	2
Skin department ...	2
Dental ...	1
Leprosy ...	1

Indoor patients.—There were 227 admissions to the various City hospitals with a mortality of 7 as compared with 219 admissions and 11 deaths in the previous year. The causes of mortality being—

	Cases.
Intestinal obstruction	1
Tetanus	1
Obstructive pyloric ulcer	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Coronary thrombosis	1
Pneumonia	2

General.—The sanitary condition of the police lines continued to be satisfactory throughout the year and the general health of the force during the year was satisfactory. There was no outbreak of infectious diseases.

Fifteen constables were invalided out of the service during the year under report as against 9 in the previous year. The causes of invalidation were:—

	Cases.
Pulmonary tuberculosis	6
Mental disorder or derangement	4
Mitral Stenosis	1
Diabetes Mellitus	1
Stricture of Rectum	1
Leprosy	1
Multiple Neuritis	1

Age certificates under Madras Children Act IV of 1920.—About one hundred age certificates were issued by the Police Surgeon and his assistant during the year under report.

The Police Surgeon and his assistant rendered necessary assistance in an advisory capacity to the Crime branch in connexion with several medico-legal cases.

Recruits to the City and Railway Police.—Two hundred and nine men were examined for the constabulary in the City Police; out of these 35 were rejected as physically unfit.

The Police Surgeon also examined 119 constables before their confirmation.

9. During the course of the year, quarters for five officers and an outpost now used as a head constable's hut were handed over by the Public Works Department. Accommodation is now available for 7 inspectors, 51 sub-inspectors or sergeants, 182 head constables and 1,027 constables.

The huts for 5 head constables and 32 constables of E-3 Police station, Teynampet, referred to in my report of last year, are nearing completion and are expected to be occupied before 1st April. The construction of huts for the Harbour Police has had to be deferred again owing to financial stringency.

10. The Army Clothing Depot guard of one head constable and 12 constables was abolished during the year and an addition of 5 head constables and 50 constables was sanctioned for the Armed Reserve—vide G.O.s. Nos. 175 and 176, Public (Police), dated 26th March 1931. Thus the total increase during the year was 3 head constables and 38 constables. The Armed Reserve has maintained its high standard of efficiency. During the year 8 head constables and constables were trained in the Malappuram Special Force as instructors in bayonet fighting and subsequently the whole of the Reserve has received up-to-date training in this subject.

11. The number of horses in the City Police stables on the last day of the year was 61 against the sanctioned strength of 64. Seven horses were purchased during the year and six horses were destroyed on account of old age or incurable disease. Regular training of all mounted officers and sowars was continued and a high standard of efficiency attained. Veterinary inspection of horses and stables was held quarterly.

12. The total cost of the City Police was Rs. 15,19,434 as against Rs. 15,87,495 in the previous year; the latter figure included certain additional expenditure on account of the Civil Disobedience movement.

13. A recrudescence of Civil Disobedience in January kept the Police fully occupied and, as in the previous year, they responded to the call admirably. The volume of work done under the City Police Act III of 1888 slightly exceeded that of the previous year, and continuous attention was paid to the City hooligans who were kept well in hand.

PART II.

CRIME.

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

Crime.	Year.	Cases		Persons		Property	
		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total crimes.							
Classes I to V—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1929	3,294	2,897	1,446	1,186	2,55,917	88,988
	1930	3,972	3,685	1,605	1,465	2,67,675	58,551
	1931	3,586	3,248	1,498	1,298	3,11,658	1,04,805
Class VI—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences against special and local laws.	1929	70,788	70,781	73,686	73,165	...	...
	1930	35,438	35,434	39,689	34,841	...	...
	1931	37,109	37,105	41,607	41,351	...	...
Grave crime.							
Murder	1929	10	10	7	6	...	...
	1930	5	5	9	3	...	...
	1931	9	8	4	4	1,035	370
Dacoity	1929	1	1	...	3	...	...
	1930	3	...	...	...	10	...
	1931	3	1	...	7	832	823
Robbery	1929	19	10	11	11	494	222
	1930	29	15	11	6	98	40
	1931	19	10	7	...	39,420	9,097
Housebreaking and lurking house-trespass.	1929	456	438	138	134	68,914	8,638
	1930	530	522	139	134	60,637	17,906
	1931	508	499	208	194	298	205
Cattle theft	1929	17	12	20	14	1,767	1,601
	1930	23	20	20	11	620	529
	1931	21	17	13	612	1,21,800	59,391
Theft (ordinary)	1929	1,810	1,684	694	611	1,22,381	32,225
	1930	2,294	2,179	654	560	1,04,372	34,229
	1931	1,981	1,838	618	...	...	...

The total number of true cognizable crimes recorded in the year under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, etc., was (3,248 plus 158) 3,406 as against 3,899 in 1930 and 3,189 in 1929; while the number reported to the police was 3,248 as against 3,685 in the previous year. Despite unfavourable economic conditions throughout the year and the continuance of the Civil Disobedience movement in the earlier part of the year, crime was kept well under control and decreased. An analysis of the figures shows that burglary and theft, forms of crime which can in some degree be termed "preventable" decreased by 4 per cent and 15.5 per cent respectively; while under the heads "criminal breach of trust" and "cheating" there was an increase indicative of public confidence and free registration.

Offences.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Criminal breach of trust	166	168	160	293	302	354
Cheating	93	81	99	151*	153*	184*

* Crime branch central investigating agency in being from 1st May 1929.

Pointing in the same direction is the fact that only 158 cases were taken direct by complainants to courts as against 214 in the previous year.

Serious offences against the person numbered 350 as against 435 in the previous year, the ratio to the population being 1 case to every 1,849 persons. Grave crimes decreased by 13.6 per cent from 2,761 in 1930 to 2,384.

The organized outbreaks of crime which occur from time to time in the City are usually the work of outside criminals such as absconders from criminal tribes settlements, or out-of-view registered criminals of the City, who are really wanderers. During 1931, several criminal organizations were broken up and a number of outside criminals were arrested and convicted. Good results in this direction were achieved by watching their rendezvous, such as the People's Park, Konditope burial ground, Otteri burial ground, Fort maiden and the

Beach sands, during the earlier part of the night. Many other absconding outsiders were arrested and sent to the police stations where they were wanted; some typical instances being Palaniappa Kavandan of Kodumudi, wanted under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code; Irula Manikkam, an absconder from a criminal tribe settlement; Yanadi Subbadu, C.T.R. No. 3298 of Ponneri; Suban Sirkar alias Dibus Kumar Sirkar of Bechampur, Bengal; Rama Baser of Mangalore; and Duraiswami of Bangalore.

There were again a number of instances in which the same criminal or set of criminals was found to be responsible for series of occurrences of the same kind, viz., certain types of housebreaking, bicycle thefts, thefts of jewels from children, hostel and hotel thefts, bungalow thefts, pickpocketing, cheating by the confidence trick, etc. To deal with such series, special patrols and co-ordinated enquiries were organized as the type of crime, place and time indicated and the criminals responsible for several of the series were traced and convicted. This, as usual, led to the prosecution of a number of detected cases not being pressed in court, the offenders having been punished sufficiently in a few of them. A striking instance in point was that of Pereira, the "Cat burglar" against whom only 4 out of 48 cases were pressed. Had all the cases in all the series been prosecuted in the courts, the total convictions, which prescribed statistical forms treat as the total detections, would be considerably greater.

Nuisance cases rose from 30,128 in 1930 to 31,836 in 1931, while in cases under special and local laws there was a slight decrease from 5,306 to 5,269 in 1931. Continuous attention was paid to the City hooligans who were kept well in hand. Statistics of arrest and conviction for drunkenness are given below:—

Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
2,342	143	2,336	140

The work of the year demonstrates still more the advantages of the 1929 re-organization, and shows that the co-ordination and economy in effort which results therefrom is real and effective. The full usefulness of a system which includes a detailed and comprehensive Crime Information Bureau cannot be seen until the passage of years enables the Bureau to record and index the criminal history of a generation; but the story of the year that is past reveals a further satisfactory and pleasing advance in the right direction.

Cases in which investigation was refused—section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.

15. The following is a comparative statement of cases in which investigation was refused under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code:—

Year.	Total number of cases reported (Classes I to V of Statement A Police).	Cases dealt with under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage.
1928 ...	2,656	36	1.4
1929 ...	3,292	67	2.03
1930 ...	3,972	128	3.2
1931 ...	3,588	147	4.1
Theft (ordinary).			
1928 ...	1,629	35	2.15
1929 ...	1,810	52	2.8
1930 ...	2,294	121	5.3
1931 ...	1,981	140	7.06

While impressing on all the need to eliminate minor and unimportant investigations in order to find time to deal with crime committed by habitual criminals, care has been taken that the use of the section is not abused.

16. Eight true cases of murder were reported, of which four ended in conviction. In two cases, the murderers committed suicide and two others are pending trial. The motive was sexual in six cases; a factious quarrel gave rise to one; and the other was born of the grudge a convicted thief had against the informant who gave him away. All four convicted persons were sentenced to death.

17. Three cases of dacoity were reported, of which one was technically true. It was, however, more a drunken brawl than anything serious and was withdrawn when the quarrel between the factions concerned (coolies of Messrs. Binny & Co.) was quietly settled.

18. Robberies were fifteen in 1930 and ten in 1931. Investigation was refused in two cases and four cases ended in conviction. All were street robberies of a petty nature, the total value of the property lost in them being only Rs. 96.

19. Housebreaking cases numbered 499, a decrease of 23 cases or 4.4 per cent. The "Cat burglar" mentioned in last year's report, who was responsible for forty-one bungalow burglaries in 1930 and for seven in 1931 was traced and convicted. He was found to have been responsible for similar offences in Madras since 1927 and he had committed offences in many cities in Northern India also. Property to the value of about Rs. 20,000 concerned in cases of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, Bangalore City, Saint Thomas' Mount and Madras City was recovered. He was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment in four cases of Madras City and to four and a half years' rigorous imprisonment in Bangalore cases. Other items of property suspected to be concerned in cases of Bombay, Calcutta, Asansol and other places were recovered and efforts are being made to get them identified. The receivers, some of whom are pseudo-respectable jewellers of the City, have been charged and the cases against them are under trial.

Several outside burglars who were active in the City were apprehended and brought to book. Noorshah of Karachi, a "wall-scaling" burglar was traced to be responsible for four cases. Srinivasa Ayyangar of Sholavandan, Ramaswami, an ex-convict of Madura, Sambayya Nayudu of Nellore, Munmad Umar of Bombay, Narayana Nayar of Palghat, Subbayya alias Peddanna Chetti of Namakkal were convicted for burglaries. Yanadis Subbadu, Erravadu, and Chinnavadu of Gururajagandikai were arrested and convicted: eight "wall-hole" burglaries, five roof-hole and scaling cases and twenty-seven window-bar-pulling cases were probably the work of Yanadis. A mixed gang of registered and unregistered Koravas was traced at the end of the year and was found to be responsible for six cases.

A gang of local criminals who were systematically committing burglaries in garages and motor firms and stealing motor accessories, was traced, and property worth about Rs. 10,000 was recovered. The accused were convicted in three cases. Detection improved considerably, 172 cases or 30.6 per cent ending in conviction as against 112 or 22.4 per cent in the previous year.

Cases in which property lost was Rs. 1,000 and over numbered only eight and the average amount lost in a case was Rs. 112.

20. Thefts also declined during the year from 2,179 to 1,838. Detection and recovery of property improved. Day patrols were organized and instructed to look out for suspicious loafers in places of public resort, such as mosques, choultries, bus stands, railway stations, parks, markets and cinemas. Bus stands were particularly favoured by pickpockets and were specially watched for them. Fifty-three pickpockets were convicted during the year including some notable "outsiders" such as Asker Ali, a member of an Irani gypsy gang, Gullali Govindan, a notorious pickpocket of Saint Thomas' Mount, Nadhamuni of Tiruvallur, and Giddu Abdul Rahim of Nellore.

Traps were laid for cycle thieves near hospitals, colleges, etc. Thirty-one cycle thieves were convicted during the year, a number of whom were responsible for series of such cases. All the pawn shops in the City were simultaneously checked for bicycles on 16th August 1931 and, as a result, a considerable number of stolen machines were traced. Mari Nayakan of Sriperumbudur, Piaz Ahmed of Cawnpore, Kanniyappan of Arkonam, Kasi Viswanatha Asari of Uttiramerur, Husain Khan of Hyderabad, Ibrahim Sahib of Ramnad, and Adi-Dravida Kuppan of Cheyyur were among the cycle thieves convicted, instancing yet again the extent to which crime in the City is affected by outside agencies, and the need for and the usefulness of our system of indexing all criminals who have visited or are likely to visit the City. That form of theft which we index under the caption "(from) children", and which usually consists in the enticement of a child to a quiet spot for the removal of jewellery, is another form popular with criminals in the City. A number of those notoriously addicted to this dangerously easy type of crime were rounded up during the year. The day patrols mentioned above are regularly on the lookout, in this connexion, for suspicious persons loafing about schools and other likely places. Rangaswami Padayachi of Olakkur, Tindivanam, was responsible for nine such cases. When he was being brought from Salem Jail to take his trial here, he escaped and is still at large. Muniswami Nayudu of Vizagapatam, a notorious inter-district criminal and a member of the Kepmari gang, Viswanathan of Sadras, Erravadu and Doraigadu, Adi-Dravidas of Satyavedu, Abu Bakar of Mangalore, as well as twenty local criminals were convicted for thefts of this type.

Among hostel thieves convicted were K.D. Abdul Razack, Kannan Chetti (responsible for three cases), Kumaran Nayar (to whom 7 cases were traced), Alla Pichchai, an ex-convict of Madura, and Balaram Nayudu, a wanderer.

John Pillai alias Dorairaj, a bungalow thief, who was responsible for six cases, and Ratnavelu alias Rajamanikkam, another bungalow thief were brought to book.

Seventeen cases of cattle theft were reported, of which nine ended in conviction, eleven persons being convicted. Thirty-four cases of theft of telegraph and telephone wires were reported during the year. Most of these thefts occurred on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, within the limits of the City or of Perambur in Chingleput district. The wire stolen is commonly available and unidentifiable. The arrest of K.D. Guruswami of Tiruvallur, a wire thief, led to the discovery of a gang responsible for many of these thefts. Patrols in conjunction with the Railway Police and Sembiam Police and other co-ordinated arrangements have been made to deal with these crimes. They affect many places in India, and it is unfortunately a common experience throughout that, as ordinarily reported to the police, they are practically undetectable.

An item of the year's work out of the ordinary run was the successful investigation and prosecution of several cases of tampering with electric meters and theft of electricity. This is a common offence in the City, but one not easily proved. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation expressed their appreciation of the work done and presented a handsome reward to the officer who investigated these cases.

Detection improved, 543 cases or 31.3 per cent ending in conviction as against 571 or 28.6 per cent in the previous year. Twenty-five other cases detected were either withdrawn or not proceeded with, as the accused were concerned in series of cases. Five hundred and sixty persons were convicted. The average value of property lost per case was Rs. 81.

21. Counterfeiting instruments and other materials for making two-anna nickel coins were seized from the house of one Abdul Manoof, and he was charged under section 235, Indian Penal Code. He has since been discharged in the High Court Sessions. Two other persons were arrested for uttering counterfeit rupee coins and they are under trial.

Property lost and recovered. 22. Statement showing the value of property lost and recovered is given below:—

Offences.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen. Rs.	Amount of property recovered. Rs.
1. Theft—				
(a) In conjunction with house-breaking.	453	141	50,637	17,906
(b) Other thefts	1,752	585	1,05,937	34,977
2. Robbery—				
(a) Dacoity	1	...	10	...
(b) Other robbery	8	3	96	40
3. Criminal breach of trust	257	124	1,54,940	51,862
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	4	2	38	20

Remarks.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 12,865.

23. The number of cases (excluding cases under nuisances and special and local laws) brought to trial and decided during the year was 1,267 of which 1,150 or 90.7 per cent ended in conviction. In the above cases, 1,498 persons were tried and 1,298 persons or 86.6 per cent were convicted.

24. The prosecuting staff prosecuted 3,327 cases as against 3,329 in the previous year of which 2,841 ended in conviction.

25. One hundred and five cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false during the year. There was one prosecution for preferring a false complaint which ended in conviction.

26. Eighty-two cases as against fifty-three in the previous year were referred to the police by the magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, of which twenty-six were struck off as false. Six non-cognizable cases were referred, of which two were found true.

27. Twenty-two gambling houses were successfully raided and 117 persons were convicted. Twenty-four persons were convicted under the Opium Act. Eleven "Bucket shops" were raided during the year and 17 persons were convicted. In addition, many cases of street gambling were prosecuted.

28. Nineteen Koravas of Madras City were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year and ten were removed from the registers on account of good conduct or for other causes. At the end of the year, there were in the City 341 Koravas to whom the Act applied. The other Criminal Tribe members residing in the City are detailed below:—

Chingleput Koravas	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Do. Jogis	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Do. Adi-Dravidas	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Do. Kal Oddars	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. Kepmari	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. Nokkar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
South Arcot Veppur Pariahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Do. Irula	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chittoor Koravas	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cuddapah Yerukalas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nellore Dommara	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. Oddars	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. Donga Yanadis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Salem-Melurnad Korava	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
North Arcot Dubbai Koracha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. Chengambuli Koravas	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. Thottia Naik	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	82

Twelve persons were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act, of whom one was convicted under section 24 of the Act.

The system of "holding in abeyance" the orders issued under rules 10 and 22 relating to sections 10 (1) (a) and 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act was applied to 16 Koravas of the City.

29. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 308. One hundred and forty-three bad characters were convicted during the year. One hundred and ninety-four persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code. Forty-four persons were ordered to notify their residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Twenty-one persons were prosecuted of whom twenty were convicted for breach of conditions under that section. Forty-two persons were convicted under section 65 of the City Police Act and two under section 64 of the City Police Act.

Finger-print slips sent for record numbered 798 and 1,930 references were made to the Finger-print Bureau, which traced the antecedents of individuals in 473 cases.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 22 persons of whom 18 were bound over. Of them thirteen were habitual burglars or thieves, two were receivers and the other two were petty thieves. All the eighteen persons were sent to jail for failure to furnish security.

30. Records in "History" or "index card" form, or both, according to the importance of the persons concerned, were opened for all criminals operating or likely to operate in the City who came to notice during the year; and good progress was made in the examination, re-arrangement, and amplification of the records of those who had previously come to notice.

Criminals whose activities demand a detailed record have a complete dossier in the prescribed "History" form. To enable full and prompt use to be made of that record, the names and aliases of these criminals are indexed in alphabetical order on cards which provide cross references and summarized important points of information.

Essential information about lesser criminals is conveniently and succinctly recorded in the name card index itself with the help of supplemental sheets. For convenience of classification, in view of the rapid natural growth of these indexes, they have now been put in four main divisions:—

- Criminals with detailed histories.
- Criminals registered under the Criminal Tribes Act.
- Criminals likely to require detailed histories.
- Other criminals.

All criminals who have distinctive *modus operandi* or physical peculiarities are also indexed separately in respect thereof.

The *modus operandi* index and the index to receivers of stolen property have been re-arranged during the year so that each head provides territorial lists of the persons indexed, to facilitate reference to these also rapidly growing records.

The indexes relating to stolen property and persons wanted have provided daily work and have been very useful.

A new index opened during the year is that for unclaimed property which is a valuable addition to our "Lost Property Office" arrangements.

All information of permanent value obtained during investigation and enquiries, and extracted by the Record section staff from case diaries and other reports, is now recorded in General Information files under the appropriate *modus operandi* and other heads. Index cards were found inadequate for this record, and it is, therefore, made now on forms of foolscap size, which, filed in pads, provide an adequate and classified history of all important crimes. As with the "Histories" of individual criminals, index cards are used to facilitate reference to these General Information files. The form devised for reference in them has recently been standardized.

Another interesting feature of a busy year's work has been the classification of criminals' photographs in portfolios; one set being arranged caste and height-war, and another according to *modus operandi* and height.

The section has continued to publish the City Daily Crime and Occurrence Sheet, fortnightly summary, and their various supplements throughout the year, and through these publications and regular inter-communication, has provided connecting links between the police of the City and its environs.

Among other items of the year's work are—

- (1) the preparation of station-war lists of (a) goldsmiths' shops, (b) shroff bazaars, and (c) hotels, musafarkhanas, etc.,
- (2) the renumbering and indexing of criminals registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, and the preparation of a revised list of them and their obligations under the Act, and
- (3) the instruction in Crime Information Bureau work of many sub-inspectors from districts.

The classified information about crime and criminals in the Record section, although, as remarked above, only the passage of time can make it absolutely comprehensive, is now sufficient to be of regular practical use to investigating officers, and to make a reference to it an essential part of all their investigations. The effect on the control and detection of crime is already manifest. The section has done a hard and good year's work, carrying on again its numerous current duties in conjunction with those constructive and evolutionary labours which are necessarily numerous and exacting in the early years of a new organization.

31. The photographer, most of whose work belongs to the Record section, was kept well occupied during the year providing that section with photographs for its "Histories" and classified portfolios. He also provided useful material for investigations and enquiries. The following statistics give a bird's eye view of his work:—

Photographic section. (1) *Photographs of persons and scenes—*

- (a) Criminals—284, each in four postures.
- (b) Unclaimed dead bodies—23.
- (c) Car accidents—25.

(2) *Copying.*—Besides copies from photographs of individuals made for publication or distribution, copies were made of correspondence seized in connexion with cases; and photographs of finger-prints appertaining to murder and burglary cases were copied and enlarged.

(3) *Finger-print photographs—Thirty instances.*—These photographs were taken from impressions, often hazy, left on window-frames, bottles, tables, boxes, etc., and also from the skin of the fingers of deceased persons. Amongst other cases in which finger-print photographs proved useful was a theft case of Bangalore in connexion with which, at the request of the Commissioner of Police, Bangalore, the photographer took photographs of finger-prints and gave evidence in court and thus materially contributed to the detection and conviction of the case.

(4) *Miscellaneous.*—Photographs were also taken for the Police Gazette, the Police Drill Book, and the Crime Branch sanads. Apart from actual photography, the photographer has had a considerable amount of work in the way of listing and arranging negatives in consonance with the connected criminal records in the Record section.