

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
1933

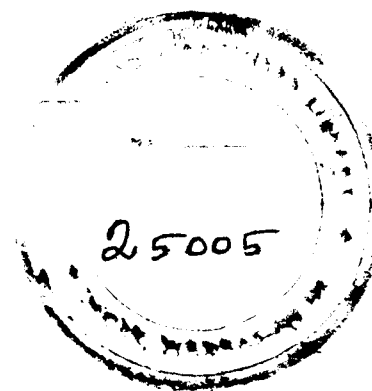
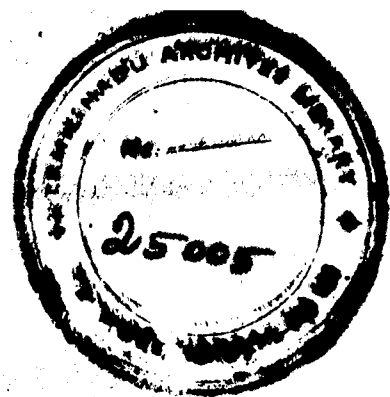
213
MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

PRICE, 1 rupee 2 annas]

1934

11, 1934
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2000/2001/2002
N543

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

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY 1933

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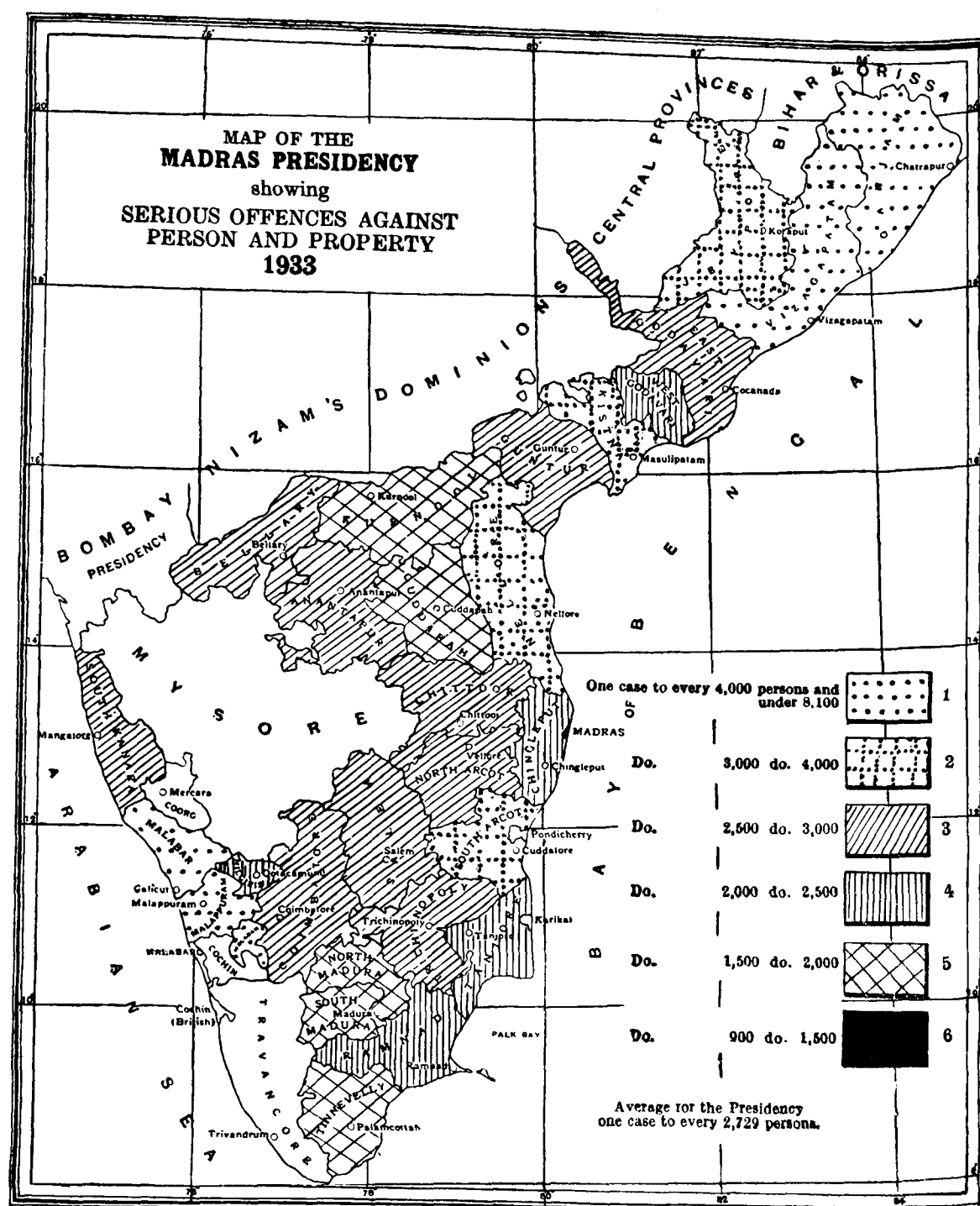
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1933.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

OFFICERS.—I was in charge of the department till 2nd April 1933, when I went on leave handing over charge to Mr. E. J. Rowlandson. I resumed charge from him on 6th November 1933.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.—Mr. T. W. Blackstone continued to be in charge of the Western Range throughout the year. Mr. F. Sayers relieved Mr. H. Dawson in the Northern Range on 13th March and the latter officer succeeded Mr. E. L. Skinner in the Southern Range on 23rd March. The Central Range was administered by Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson till 4th June, when he went on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. C. H. Gadsden was Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, till 7th September and Mr. Skinner for the rest of the year. The Railways and Criminal Investigation Department were in charge of Mr. O. E. Windle till 31st March, Mr. Skinner till 29th August and Mr. Gadsden from 18th September till the close of the year. Mr. A. F. Bulkley filled the transit vacancy from 30th August till 17th September.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Mr. L. B. Gasson was Assistant Inspector-General of Police until 20th April when he went on leave. Mr. J. Elliott relieved him and held the appointment for the rest of the year.

12 districts had no change of District Superintendents, 11 districts had one change, 6 two changes and 1 three changes. District Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions for short periods on 13 occasions.

The services of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal, were lent to the Travancore State for employment as Commissioner of Police, Travancore, from 25th November 1933. Mr. A. R. Jakeman continued to be seconded as Commissioner of

Police and Commandant of the State Forces of Pudukkottai till 1st May 1933, when he proceeded on leave. No officer was sent in his place from this Province. With effect from 1st October 1933, however, the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, was appointed ex-officio advisory and inspecting officer of the Pudukkottai State Forces, with an allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, paid by the State. One District Superintendent of Police was promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and an Assistant District Superintendent of Police to that of District Superintendent of Police. One officer of the Madras Police Service, viz., M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao Avargal, was promoted to be District Superintendent of Police with effect from 31st August 1932. Among the officers of the Indian Police, one Deputy Inspector-General of Police retired from 23rd August and two District Superintendents of Police from 2nd February and 6th July respectively. Three Deputy Superintendents of Police retired and one officiating Deputy Superintendent died during the year.

2. STRENGTH (statement D, column 16).—The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year, was 28,220 or 51 more than in the previous year. Important permanent additions to the strength were those of 8 sub-inspectors and 35 head constables to work the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 2 inspectors, 9 sub-inspectors and 27 head constables for District Intelligence Bureaux and the Central Intelligence Bureau at Madras, 2 inspectors and 6 sub-inspectors for the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, and 1 inspector, 4 sub-inspectors, 7 head constables and 31 constables on account of the reorganization of the Madura town police on the lines of the Madras City Police. Against these increases, reductions of strength totalling 3 sub-inspectors and 80 constables were effected in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Bellary and Kurnool districts.

* 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.

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

	District Super- intendent of Police.	Deputy Super- intendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-inspec- tors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Total.
I. Forces employed on the Kallar Reclamation work.	...	2	1	...	4	10	45	62
II. Police force employed for criminal tribes settlements.	...	...	...	...	...	9	61	70
III. Plague police	...	...	...	1	...	13	164	178
IV. Private guards	...	...	...	1	3	10	69	83
V. Other temporary forces	...	...	3	...	30	102	81	217
Total	1	2	4	2	37	144	420	610

Additional police.—The additional police force at Aruppukottai, Ramnad district, was continued. So also was that at Vajrakaruru, Anantapur district, where the outpost at Konakondla was converted into a station and a new outpost opened at Poliki from 1st November 1933. An additional police force of 1 sub-inspector and 7 constables was stationed at Attayampatti, Salem district, from 1st January 1933 at the cost of the inhabitants, to control the local factions. As the condition of affairs in that place has not yet improved, the quartering of the force is being continued for another year.

Recruitment.—Recruitment which had been stopped in the Northern and Central Ranges and restricted in the districts of other Ranges owing to retrenchment in 1932 was resumed. On the last day of the year, there were 168 vacancies as against 173 at the end of the previous year. As, however, in connection with the reorganization of the District Special Branch staffs, the strength of these staffs has been temporarily reduced by 164 constables, who still appear for statistical purposes in the figures of sanctioned strength, the real net number of vacancies on the last day of the year was only 4. This figure constitutes a record and it will be apparent from it that the need for filling vacancies promptly and keeping the force up to strength received due attention in the districts. Conditions of recruitment were favourable and the quality of the recruits obtained was good. There were indeed 90 holders of Secondary School-leaving Certificates, a holder of the Intermediate qualification in Arts and a graduate under training as constables in the schools during the year. Preference continued to be given to suitable ex-army men.

Casualties (statement E, columns 31 to 36).—Casualties in the permanent force numbered 1,089 as against 1,268 in 1932—a net decrease of 179 or 14.1 per cent. The decreases were under retirements (119), resignations (27), discharges (48), desertions (4) and dismissals (10), while under deaths alone there was an increase (29). The reduced

figures of resignations, desertions, discharges and dismissals give ground for satisfaction.

Health (statement E, columns 37 to 39).—The health of the Force showed considerable improvement, the percentage on actual strength of admissions into hospital rose, being 126.8 as against the 1932 figure of 124.6 and the percentage of the daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness falling from 4.1 to 3.6. 242 police officers died during the year as against 213 last year, the percentage on actual strength being 0.9 as against 0.8 last year. The increase under this head was probably fortuitous and is, at any rate, difficult to account for.

3. EDUCATION (statement E, columns 24 and 25).—There were 2,880 head constables and 23,127 constables in the Force on the last day of the year. Of these, only 3 head constables and 864 constables were illiterates, as against 3 head constables and 909 constables in the previous year. The percentage of illiterate head constables remained the same, viz., 0.1 per cent while that of illiterate constables has decreased from 3.9 to 3.7 per cent. There were no illiterate men in the districts of Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Trichinopoly and the Railway Police, Trichinopoly and in Madras City. As only literate men can now be enlisted, the number of illiterates will decrease automatically from year to year.

4. TRAINING SCHOOLS—The Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.—Mr. H. G. Furness continued to be the Principal of the School which put in another year of successful work.

Three probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police were under training at the beginning of the year and all of them were posted to districts for practical training during the year. Three Indian Police probationers joined the School later—2 Indian Officers in January and 1 European Officer in November. One probationary Deputy Superintendent also joined in September. All these four officers were still under training at the end of the year.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in arranging for the instruction of officers appointed at different stages of the school's curriculum and this has been brought to the notice of the Government officially. It will be good if all appointments to the Indian Police Service both in England and India and of Provincial Service officers could have effect from November-December so that all officers may pass through the various stages of the training contemporaneously.

Subordinate officers.—The year opened with 42 non-gazetted probationers in the school as compared with 36 in the previous year. They consisted of 41 of our own sub-inspector cadets and 1 sub-inspector of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. One sub-inspector whose probation had been ceased last year was reinstated, but the order of reinstatement was subsequently cancelled on the ground of irregularity. All the 41 cadets were sent to districts for practical training, 2 in June and the others in October. The final examination in October was, for the first time, conducted by the Madras Services Commission. The probation of two sub-inspectors who failed in three main subjects was terminated. Fifty probationary sub-inspectors joined the school for the new session commencing from October, including 49 direct recruits and 1 probationer transferred from another service. The place of one probationer who resigned was filled by fresh nomination. Of the 50 cadets now in the school, 2 hold M.A. degrees, 2 are Honours Graduates in Arts, 1 has degrees both in Arts and Law while the others hold lesser qualifications.

The health of the staff and cadets was excellent, the percentage of the total actual strength absent from duty on account of sickness decreasing from 1.8 in 1932 to 1.6. A high standard of discipline was maintained.

Training of the cadets.—Instruction in the various branches of the school curriculum was thorough and the results, as indicated by the final examination, were, except only in Police Orders, as good as could be expected. Police Orders results were distinctly poor and the need for giving instruction in this subject on more practical lines is receiving attention. The chief drill instructor of the Central Recruits' School, Vellore, coached the cadets in boxing and cricket.

Probationary sergeants.—During the session 1932-33, three training courses were held for 25 probationary sergeants and soldiers on vocational training. 16 of them were posted to districts after training, 2 were sent back to their units and 7 were under training on the last day of the year. The standard of recruits continued to be very satisfactory.

Conditions once more did not permit of the Presidency Police Sports being held.

Central Recruits' Schools.—The Central Recruits' School, Anantapur, which had been closed in December 1932, was reopened on 1st August 1933 and the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, closed in January 1932, was reopened on 2nd October 1933. The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each of the four schools, the number passed out after training and the casualties during the year:—

Name of school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.			
	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.
Central Recruits' School.							
Vellore	116	317	433	233	29	171	433
Coimbatore	89	300	389	206	15	168	389
Anantapur	...	198	198	76	7	115	198
Vizianagram	...	162	162	...	1	161	162

The quality of the recruits, as has already been mentioned, was better than usual and with an improving average standard of education, training in law, police work and discipline is becoming an easier proposition than it was and distinct improvement in the trained recruit is evident.

The health of the Central Recruits' Schools was all that could be desired.

1-A

5. CONDUCT—Departmental punishments, excluding the award of blackmarks (statement E, columns 10 to 13).—Statistics of departmental punishments are given below:—

	Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.
For absence without leave ...	0.3	0.2	0.2
For offences other than absence without leave.	3.5	3.8	3.6
Total	3.8	4.0	3.8

The percentage of officers and men punished for offences other than absence without leave decreased from 3.8 in 1932 to 3.6 in 1933, while that of punishments for absence without leave remained the same, viz., 0.2. The percentage of punishments for all types of faults taken together (excluding the award of blackmarks) decreased from 4.0 in 1932 to 3.8 in 1933. 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 15.3 in 1932 to 13.7 in 1933. The number of policemen dismissed was 109 as against 119 in 1932, which figure includes 9 for absence without leave. Increments to sub-inspectors and constables were granted after careful scrutiny by district officers and ordinarily no increment was granted unless satisfactory service had been rendered.

Appeals.—A comparative statement of appeals for the last three years is given below:—

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.		
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
1.	Inspector-General of Police	122	109	68	13	17	6	11.2	15.6	8.8
2.	Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	441	443	431	147	143	118	33.7	33.4	29.0

22 appeals were preferred to the local Government as against 30 in the previous year, in all of which the original orders were confirmed. The fall in the total number of appeals and the decline in the percentage of appeals in which punishments were cancelled or modified, are satisfactory, indicating, as they do, a general improvement in the discipline of the Force, the exercise of discretion by district officers in awarding punishments and their adherence to the Statutory Rules for the conduct of departmental enquiries.

Judicial punishments (statement E, columns 14 to 21).—The number of subordinate officers and men punished by criminal courts was 22 as against 46 in 1932. 12 of them were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and the other 10, for offences committed in their private capacity. The corresponding figures for 1932 were 18 and 28 respectively.

Two police officers were convicted under the Police Act, the same number as in 1932, and 3 for negligently allowing prisoners to escape under section 223, Indian Penal Code, as against 6 in the previous year.

In the Tanjore district, a dancing girl of Kumbakonam living at Porayar complained to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tranquebar, that she was raped in the local station by certain head constables, constables and private individuals. All the accused were charged, but in the event, only two constables were fined for using criminal force, the rest being acquitted. A head constable of the Guntur district was convicted for causing hurt to a woman with a view to compel her to restore stolen property. He was dismissed.

In the Kurnool district, the station-writer and the sentry of Tripurantakam station were charged with torturing the writer's

servant-boy to extort a confession of theft from him. The station-writer was convicted but the sentry was acquitted.

A constable of the Chittoor district was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fine for misappropriating Government money. A constable of the Tanjore district, sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing jewels from his sub-inspector's house, was dismissed the Force. In 18 districts, as against 13 in 1932 and 9 in 1931, there were no convictions by judicial courts against police officers.

Year by year figures under this head are showing steady improvement.

6. TITLES AND REWARDS—Titles.—The honour of Knighthood, conferred upon me by His Gracious Majesty, was announced in the Birthday Honours.

The following titles and medals were conferred on other police officers during the year:—

Rao Bahadur.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. S. Vaidyanatha Mudaliyar Avargal, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Sahib.—Saiyid Yasim Sahib Bahadur, Inspector of Police.

Rao Sahib.—M.R.Ry. P. K. Monnappa Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. P. Guruswami Pillai Avargal, Inspector of Police, M.R.Ry. A. V. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Senior Superintendent (retired), Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

King's Police Medal.—The King's Police Medal was awarded to Mr. C. J. P. Pinto, Inspector of Police, Shaik Jamal Ahmad, head constable, and R. Muttuswami Pillai, constable, for their conspicuous gallantry. They were decorated with the medals at a special parade held on 3rd August 1933 by His Excellency the Governor of Madras, in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

The Indian Police Medal.—The following officers and men were the recipients of the Indian Police Medal:—

H. Dawson, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, J. Beckett, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, S. W. W. Wright, Esq., Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Saiyid Abdul Qasim Razvi Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar Avargal, Inspector of Police and Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Police (for gallantry), M.R.Ry. P. N. Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal, Inspector of Police, M.R.Ry. Susainatham Pillai Avargal, Inspector of Police (for gallantry), Mr. H. T. Diffey, Sergeant-Major, M.R.Ry. V. Narayanamurti, sub-inspector and officiating Inspector, M.R.Ry. K. Tirumalai Ayyangar, sub-inspector (for gallantry), M.R.Ry. K. Vijayaraghavulu Nayudu, sub-inspector and officiating Inspector, M.R.Ry. B. Narayanappa, sub-inspector, M.R.Ry. K. Ramanujam Ayyangar, sub-inspector, M.R.Ry. R. N. Subrahmanya Pillai, sub-inspector, M.R.Ry. V. Satyavagiswara Ayyar, sub-inspector, M. Ramunni Nayar, head constable, Muhammad Saleha, head constable, M. Kunju Nayar, head constable (for gallantry), Muhammad Beg, constable, Devadasan, constable (for gallantry), V. Somasundaram Pillai, constable (for gallantry).

These officers and men were decorated with the medals by His Excellency the Governor of Madras at special parades held in the Government House grounds at Madras on the 16th March 1933, the 3rd August 1933 and on the 1st March 1934 in the presence of distinguished gatherings.

Rewards (statement E, columns 22 and 23).—The following statement compares the amounts of monetary rewards granted during the last two years:—

Rewards to	Police officers—	1932.		1933.	
		Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
to police officers—	Madras City	479	4,015	805	5,429
	Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	5,489	32,536	6,475	44,623
	Total	5,968	36,551	7,280	50,052
to private individuals including village officers—	Madras City	188	1,687	204	1,436
	Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	4,148	19,632	5,089	26,640
	Total	4,336	21,319	5,293	28,076

There was an increase both in the total number of police officers rewarded and in the amount which they earned.

The practice of granting good-service entries in place of money rewards to police officers and men and, in the case of private individuals, letters of appreciation or parchment certificates, was continued. Improved co-operation by the public with the police is indicated by the larger number of private persons rewarded, while the increase in the rewards earned by police officers is an index of increasing devotion to work.

Meritorious instances.—Rewards to the total value of Rs. 2,770 were granted by Government to the several police officers and private individuals who were responsible for the arrest and successful prosecution of the armed terrorist dacoits who raided the Ootacamund branch of the Travancore National Bank.

A sum of Rs. 500 and eight good-service entries were sanctioned to two inspectors and other police officers and three private individuals for successfully rounding up a gang patronized by no less than 35 receivers and led by the notorious Pilla Munigadu of the Cuddapah district.

A notable instance of assistance rendered to the police by private individuals was the recapture, within 36 hours of their escape, of two terrorist convicts under life sentence, who had effected their escape from the Bellary Central Jail on 3rd October 1933. Rewards amounting to Rs. 390 in all were paid in this connexion to private citizens.

Rewards amounting to Rs. 830 were sanctioned to 18 police officers of Guntur and adjoining districts and the Criminal Investigation Department and Rs. 250 to non-policemen for rounding up a gang of Erukala absconders from the Sitanagaram Settlement, responsible for many burglaries in the Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari districts and in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Three inspectors were respectively assigned the first three places in the list of third-grade inspectors for particularly good and meritorious work while another inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department was given thirty places accelerated promotion in the list for creditable work in intricate and important cases.

Extraordinary family pensions and compassionate allowances and gratuities.—During the year under review, a compassionate allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem was granted to an inspector of police and an allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem to a constable. An extraordinary family pension of Rs. 3 per mensem was granted to the mother of a constable, who died of pneumonia contracted in the operations at Kalyanasingapur in January 1933.

The Government sanctioned compassionate gratuity in 115 cases as against 124 in 1932.

7. COST (statement D, columns 17 to 19).—The total cost of the department for the year 1933-34, excluding the final accounts for March 1934, was Rs. 1,59,03,299 as against Rs. 1,58,88,442.

8. BUILDINGS AND HOUSING THE FORCE.—The number of subordinate police officers for whom Government quarters existed at the end of the year was 140 sergeants, charge-sergeants and sergeants-major, 518 sub-inspectors, 2,146 head constables and 15,778 constables, the percentages on the sanctioned strength of each rank being 67·3, 36·1, 72·9 and 67·9 as against 63·3, 36·1, 74·2 and 67·7 of last year. An appropriation of Rs. 63,500 for police minor works and of Rs. 12,900 for new major works were sanctioned for 1933-34.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The number of departmental co-operative societies remained the same as last year, viz., 27 in the 30 districts besides two in the Madras City and one for the combined staffs of my office and the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department. Malappuram had no need for a separate society. A single society at Madura for the three districts, Madura North, Madura South and Ramnad could not cater satisfactorily for the needs of the forces of the three districts. This society has, therefore, since been divided into three, one for each district. The total number of members of these societies increased from 13,209 to 13,762 while paid-up share capital increased from Rs. 2,87,787 to Rs. 3,15,014. There is every indication that members of the Force are increasingly realizing the benefits of the movement.

General Provident Fund.—The statement below compares the number and percentage of subscribers to the General Provident Fund during the years 1932 and 1933 :—

Rank of subscribers.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage of actual strength.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Inspectors ...	234	244	89·7	89·4
Sergeants-major, Charge-sergeants and sergeants.	188	195	98·4	95·6
Sub-inspectors ...	1,092	1,131	74·5	78·5
Head constables.	2,153	2,279	75·1	79·1
Constables ...	14,621	16,323	63·3	70·6
Total ...	18,288	20,172	65·6	72·2

The percentage of subscribers as compared with the actual strength of the Force increased from 65·6 to 72·2.

10. WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.—The work and efficiency of the inspectorate was, on the average, satisfactory.

3,389 minor cases were prosecuted by circle inspectors and insistence on their handling such cases in court not only affords needed relief to the prosecuting staff but is bringing circle inspectors into closer touch with the magistracy and the people and giving them an opportunity of controlling the methods and work of their subordinates. The sub-inspectors, on the whole, again proved themselves a devoted body of officers and more progress was made in improving their village visiting and bringing them into closer relations of co-operation with the villagers whose needs their stations serve.

The liberalization of the Travelling Allowance Rules effected in 1932 has gone far to prevent loss arising to these classes of officers in respect of journeys on duty and has contributed to their general efficiency.

11. ARMED RESERVES AND PRESIDENCY GENERAL RESERVE.—The Armed Reserves and the detachments of the Presidency General Reserve were kept up to strength and maintained in a state of efficiency. Their discipline and morale continued to be satisfactory. Emergency Forces were maintained at the prescribed strengths.

The Armed Reserves of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore and East Godavari districts were successfully employed in the Kalyanasingapur operations in January. With the exception of the Ganjam detachment, these Reserves did fine work but the operations showed up the necessity for the more intensive training already sanctioned by Government in 1931, but which had then to be postponed on account of financial stringency. The four Reserves performed a fortnight's training tour in the months October to December and it is beyond doubt these bi-annual tours will result in a much improved efficiency.

The training of the Ganjam Armed Reserve has received special attention since the Kalyanasingapur operations and this Armed Reserve has demonstrated a satisfactory standard of discipline and efficiency in its subsequent bi-annual Agency training tour.

Special mobilizations were carried out on the occasions of the Mahamakham and Pushkaram festivals at Kumbakonam and in the Kistna district and the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Province in December, besides on other minor occasions. The two detachments of the Presidency General Reserve of North Arcot and Trichinopoly, which were at Madura from April, were sent to their respective districts in September, when the detachment at Tanjore was transferred to Madura as a permanent measure.

12. MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.—Mr. H. D. Latham was in command of the Malabar Special Police during the whole year. Mr. O. L. Burrell was Adjutant till 11th April 1933 when he handed over charge to Mr. A. E. D. Frederick who continued to be

Adjutant till the end of the year. Mr. W. E. Middleton was Assistant Commandant throughout the year.

There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the Force which continued at 28 officers and 731 non-commissioned officers and men. There were 12 vacancies at the close of the year. A system of recruitment under which vacancies will, in future, be promptly filled has since been prescribed.

The general health of the Force was satisfactory. Cases of malaria, pneumonia and tuberculosis have decreased while a slight increase occurred in venereal diseases. The construction of permanent buildings with a good drainage system at Melmuri camp has contributed in no small measure to better health conditions.

Casualties further declined from 28 to 9. Resignations fell from 6 in 1932 to 2 in 1933.

Two Indian officers and three non-commissioned officers attended the courses of instruction at the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi. Two non-commissioned officers attended courses at the Army Signal School, Poona, two more, the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, and two others, the preliminary physical training course, Bangalore. All qualified except one of the two who attended the Army School, Poona. Two non-commissioned officers underwent preliminary signal training with 1/13 Frontier Force (Coke's) Rifles and both qualified. Two small arms cadre courses and two physical training cadre courses were held under trained instructors. Two bugle courses and a course for sanitary orderlies were also conducted during the year under the Bugle-Major and the Assistant Surgeon respectively. The annual training courses were also conducted as usual. Mr. Rowlandson inspected the Force in September and the annual inspection by a military officer was carried out by Major Ackland of the 2/2nd Punjab Regiment in November. The Force maintained its high standard of efficiency through another year.

The officering of this Force by military officers seconded from the Army was sanctioned during the year, but it could not be given effect to before the close of the year.

The motor transport, the ambulance equipment and the wireless stations continued to be maintained efficiently.

13. VILLAGE POLICE.—Village magistrates co-operated fairly well with the police in the matter of reporting of crime and watching bad characters and the relations with village officers were good.

Instances of private individuals, including village officers, assisting the police in apprehension of offenders and detection of crime were more frequent than before.

The co-operation of village officers and villagers with the police is an essential to successful police work and I am continually

impressing upon all officers the vital necessity for station-house officers to enlist the sympathy and help of village folk.

504 village officers and talaiyaris were granted rewards as against 439 in 1932, while the amount granted was Rs. 2,938 as against Rs. 2,319, both showing an increase. Cases of neglect of duty or other offences were reported to the revenue authorities. During the year 878 village officers and talaiyaris were reported against, of whom 610 were punished. The corresponding figures for 1932 were 1,009 and 612 respectively.

In the Ganjam district, certain cases came to notice in which village magistrates connived at the cheating of the Venus Life Assurance Company by furnishing false death reports regarding insured persons and colluded with the claimants in their bogus claims against the Insurance Company. The cases have been chargesheeted and are under trial.

14. GHAT TALAIYARIS.—As in 1932, there were 77 ghat talaiyaris attached to the Force. The services of these talaiyaris continued to be useful at the few ghats where they are still employed.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

15. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.—Floods in the Kistna and Godavari rivers in August caused extensive damage to crops, parts of the Ramnad and Tinnevely districts were inundated in November, while, towards the end of the year, a cyclone caused heavy losses in the Tanjore, South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts. These calamitous happenings were fortunately compensated for by good general conditions for agriculture in the Presidency as a whole. The average prices of foodstuffs fell further and there was no scarcity. The world economic depression, however, persisted, the machinery of trade continued to be out of gear and business stagnated. The ruling prices of agricultural produce were scarcely remunerative. Uncertainty was a persistent feature of the markets and trading commitments were attended by exceptional risks. Buyers held back and the unfortunate ryots were ordinarily compelled to dispose of their crops at a sacrifice. Money wages fell and unemployment was widespread. An increase of crime might well have been expected to follow from these very unsettling conditions. As it transpired, however, the figures of crime—both of total cognizable crime and of grave crime—beat the record of the previous year and were once again the lowest ever recorded. In the majority of districts, too, further improvement in the contact between the police stations and their villages led,

it is believed, to freer reporting of crime and its fuller registration.

The following table sets out for comparison the prices of the staple food grains and the numbers of the grave crimes registered by the police in each of the last fifteen years. Money values have alternated greatly in these years and, unaccompanied by figures of the wages of labour and of

unemployment and indices of actual money values for the different years, the figures in the table can exhibit no clear relationship between economic conditions and crime. It will be seen from them, however, that in the last five years dacoity has fallen by 37.5 per cent, robbery by 10.3 per cent, housebreaking by 17.9 per cent and cattle theft by 19.5 per cent:—

Comparative statement showing the relation between grave crime and prices of food grains for the years 1919 to 1933.

Years.	Rice.*	Ragi.*	Cholam.*	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Cattle theft.	Ordinary theft.	Total grave crime (including murder).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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
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 ...	5.3	8.3	8.1	720	972	11,943	4,127	21,642	40,355
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	33,476
1926 ...	5.6	10.0	9.7	250	602	8,072	3,354	17,460	30,631
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	29,287
Average ...	5.4	9.4	9.1	301	721	8,711	3,638	17,977	32,277
1929 ...	6.3	11.1	10.2	189	611	7,178	3,093	17,264	29,247
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
1932 ...	9.9	18.4	16.4	209	642	6,951	2,743	15,441	26,991
1933 ...	11.7	19.3	19.1	162	681	6,506	2,785	14,866	26,083
Average ...	8.9	16.1	15.1	198	647	7,149	2,929	16,160	28,095

16. TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.—There was a further decrease in the number of true cases of cognizable crime excluding offences under special and local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, the figures for the last three years being 45,703, 43,763 and 42,126 respectively. The percentage decreases as against the previous year's figures were 4.2 in 1932 and 3.7 in the year under report. Decreases were recorded in Madras City and in 19 districts, the same number as last year. The largest decrease was in the Madras Railway Police district (30.0 per cent) followed by Jeypore (23.8 per cent), Kistna (18.9 per cent), Railway Police, Trichinopoly (17.8 per cent), Anantapur (16.8 per cent) and the Nilgiris (12.6 per cent).

The persistent and methodical campaign against professional crime in the Kistna district initiated in 1931 which last year brought about a reduction of 31.8 per cent in reported crime bore further fruit in the year under review. The districts of Ganjam, Jeypore, Nellore, Bellary, Ramnad and North Arcot in which a tendency towards increasing crime was apparent in 1932 were

able to record a decrease. Effective village intelligence systems and improved co-operation between villages and police stations have contributed in no small manner to these satisfactory results. More intelligent application of the abeyance system in working the Criminal Tribes Act and a closer watch over the more dangerous members of criminal tribes have been pleasing features of the year's work. District Intelligence Bureaux rendered increasing help to investigating officers while the general watch and control exercised by the Central Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department over crime and the movements of criminals were responsible for increased interest and vigilance shown by officers of all ranks in the districts.

There was an increase of 38.4 per cent in offences under special and local laws, 29,177 cases in the year as against 21,083 in 1932. Madras City and the districts of Coimbatore and Vizagapatam contributed largely to the increase.

Nuisance cases increased by 23.8 per cent—171,413 cases as against 138,466 in the

* Number of Government seers per rupee.

previous year. Madras City, Tinnevely and Malabar districts were the principal contributors to this rise which is ascribed to renewed police activity rendered possible by the restoration of normal political conditions. Variations under this head in different districts may be ascribed to the personal element, the different District Superintendents of Police giving varying degrees of interest and attention to such matters.

The table below shows the incidence of cognizable crime (classes I to V of statement A) and of all cognizable crime (state-

ment A) including offences against special and local laws and nuisances per 1,000 of the population compared with other provinces.

The proportion of police to population and of cognizable crime investigated to police strength as compared with other provinces is shown in the table. It is evident that Madras, employing as it does a police force of comparatively moderate strength in proportion to its population, gets considerably more crime work from its police officers than any other province.

Statement showing proportion of police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1932.

Serial number.	Province.	Population.	Police strength.	Proportion of police per 1,000 of population.	Total cognizable crime investigated (statement A).			Incidence per 1,000 of population		Proportion of total investigated crime to the police force.
					Classes I to V.	Class VI and serials 41 and 42.	Total.	Total cognizable crime including nuisances, etc.	Cognizable crime under classes I to V.	
1.	North-West Frontier Province.	2,425,976	7,619	3.1	8,908	2,671	11,579	4.8	3.7	1.7
2.	Bombay ...	16,830,670	18,359	1.1	19,905	11,044	30,949	1.8	1.2	1.7
3.	The Punjab ...	23,580,852	22,770	1.0	42,789	21,354	64,143	2.7	1.8	3.6
4.	Burma ...	14,207,970	13,352	0.9	43,659	14,825	58,484	4.1	3.1	4.4
5.	The United Provinces.	48,408,763	33,637	0.7	61,637	65,020	126,657	2.6	1.3	3.8
6.	The Central Provinces.	15,507,723	11,312	0.7	25,373	5,757	31,130	2.0	1.6	2.7
7.	Madras ...	46,740,107	28,169	0.6	37,671	151,326	188,997	4.0	0.8	6.7
8.	Bengal ...	48,704,346	24,511	0.5	48,273	20,083	68,356	1.4	1.0	2.8
9.	Assam ...	8,563,758	4,389	0.5	11,916	1,622	13,538	1.6	1.4	3.3
10.	Bihar and Orissa ...	37,677,576	14,455	0.4	36,154	8,456	44,610	1.2	1.0	3.1

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

Area.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.*	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban ...	10,249	536	11,025	623
Rural ...	3,764	231	5,328	471

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

17. SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY.—A map showing the criminality (cases against person and property only) proportionate to the population of the various districts is prefixed to this report. There was a total of 17,127 cases, i.e., 428 cases or 2.4 per cent less than last year. The average presidency ratios for the last three years 1931-1933 were one case to 2,296 persons, one case to 2,662 persons and one case to

2,729 persons respectively. Madras City continued to show the highest proportion. Madura South which ranked with Madras City as a "black" district in the previous year showed better figures and ascended to the next category (one case to every 1,500 and under 2,000 persons). In the result, there is now no black spot in the mufassal districts, which represents a notable stage to have reached in the control of crime.

18. GRAVE CRIME.—The following statement shows districtwise the total number of cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1933. There was a further decline on the previous year's figure of grave crime of 908 cases or 3.4 per cent. Dacoity, housebreaking and ordinary theft showed individual decreases while there were slight individual increases in murder, cattle theft and robbery.

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1933. (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.	
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.
Madras City.	8	8	4	1	1	13	500	413	344	1,848	1,943	1,755	2,384	2,394
Ganjam.	30	38	28	8	9	20	208	239	199	487	565	556	781	906
Vizagapatam.	21	23	34	2	2	8	297	223	227	553	580	617	931	887
Jeypore.	14	10	6	4	4	3	176	184	141	322	294	241	532	525
East Godavari.	32	18	28	5	5	31	378	344	307	992	935	849	1,531	1,389
West Godavari.	28	22	21	3	3	17	321	235	247	642	478	567	1,103	816
Kistna ...	20	13	15	1	1	12	442	273	158	789	465	416	1,381	837
Guntur.	51	39	46	11	6	35	330	310	251	710	684	682	1,233	1,151
Nellore.	27	38	26	10	5	25	171	195	198	398	400	343	684	718
Kurnool.	70	45	56	15	7	30	292	219	264	348	324	319	819	675
Bellary.	24	23	33	5	3	11	152	145	151	258	242	255	502	476
Anantapur.	46	25	36	10	11	34	235	224	167	347	332	302	771	734
Cuddapah.	28	46	59	3	3	21	159	172	201	217	223	248	470	486
Chittoor.	21	16	24	2	2	12	175	203	228	287	347	257	556	675
Chingleput.	25	19	18	5	7	11	324	303	277	813	727	680	1,266	1,150
North Arcot.	35	31	34	2	4	7	384	374	417	640	645	681	1,193	1,200
Salem.	71	87	84	2	1	17	237	275	278	538	561	587	1,062	1,127
Coimbatore.	122	122	134	5	5	35	253	211	197	284	381	476	1,304	1,162
The Nilgiris.	5	5	2	1	2	2	38	48	37	51	55	40	97	109
Malappuram.	12	18	7	...	2	4	67	70	48	72	53	67	188	176
Malabar.	26	28	19	3	2	10	210	224	199	393	386	355	695	720
South Kanara.	21	37	27	13	11	13	167	124	162	351	320	317	583	513
South Arcot.	17	24	14	4	15	13	336	269	295	814	790	680	1,416	1,285
Tanjore.	41	40	27	8	15	42	557	426	441	636	608	663	1,463	1,333
Trichinopoly.	39	40	39	5	18	20	17	256	229	182	179	195	1,434	1,338
North Madura.	73	59	66	12	7	59	168	196	197	477	477	535	1,140	1,134
South Madura.	61	46	51	14	16	41	199	174	159	310	268	303	839	659
Ramanad.	45	64	63	23	26	66	71	270	223	391	388	352	903	960
Tinnevelly.	61	40	75	15	13	99	398	360	294	518	476	418	1,232	1,108
Railway Police.	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	406	312	204	412	318
Madras.	...	2	4	1	...	2	16	14	14	435	364	289	454	382
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,103	1,005	1,083	224	209	681	7,722	6,951	6,506	16,133	15,441	14,866	28,910	26,991
Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

19. **MURDER.**—Murder cases reported in the year totalled 1,083, an increase of 78 cases or 7.8 per cent as compared with the previous year. Madras City and 12 of the 30 districts reported fewer cases. Murders resulting from sexual affairs showed a slight decrease but there was a substantial increase (31.8 per cent) in the number of factious murders. Coimbatore and Salem districts, as usual, reported the largest numbers, 134 and 87 respectively, the districts of Tinnevely (75) and Madura North (66) being next in order. The number of murders in the Tinnevely district was 75 against 40 only in 1932. The increase was almost entirely in murders arising from family and petty quarrels, drunken brawls, etc., and may be attributable to the very large numbers of people in the Tinnevely district thrown out of employment and reduced to hard circumstances by the economic depression in Ceylon. In 109 cases, the murderers committed suicide as against 89 in 1932.

The following analysis shows the motives for murders:—

	1932.	1933.
1. Relation between sexes ...	276	257
2. Family disputes ...	224	207
3. Factious ...	129	170
4. Robberies ...	75	98
5. Other causes ...	301	351
Total ...	1,005	1,083

The following are some of the more noteworthy cases:—

Murder arising out of sexual matters.—A servant in the Nilgiris employed two "sorcerers" from Malabar to rid him of his wife. They strangled the woman to death in an empty house. Following a successful investigation they and their employer were brought to justice.

Murders for gain.—A Burma-Shell Company agent in the Tanjore district woke to find a burglar in his house. He tackled the intruder who stabbed him to death and got clean away with some loot.

In the Tinnevely district, a villain posing as a doctor and astrologer murdered two women patients for their jewels, buried the bodies in the yard of his house and absconded. He and an associate were eventually traced and are under trial.

A criminal tribesman of the North Arcot district was responsible for six murders and several attempts at murder. His practice was to waylay and strangle lonely women and rob them of their jewels. He was convicted and sentenced to death.

In the Malabar district, two friends went out shooting one night. One only returned and reported that the other had gone to Coorg to seek employment. Some two-and-a-half months later the discovery of bones, hair and bits of clothing led to an enquiry which resulted in the conviction of the survivor for murdering his friend and misappropriating the jewellery he was wearing.

In the South Arcot district, a man decoyed four boys from their playground to a tope nearby promising to give them honey. He there killed one of the boys with a knife and robbed him of a silver *karai*. He was sentenced to death.

In the same district, an Adi-Dravida persuaded a Hindu woman, who was watching her ragi field, to accompany him to a tank promising to catch fish for her there. When they got there, however, he murdered her and removed her jewels. He also was hanged.

Murders arising from factious quarrels.—In the Krishtipadu village of the Anantapur district, an unpopular village magistrate, while making revenue collections under the protection of two constables, was attacked and brutally murdered as a result of a preconceived plan. Nine of the murderers were brought to justice.

As a result of local board election excitement in the Coimbatore district, a wealthy mirasidar and member of the taluk board was stabbed to death by an ex-servant. The Chairman of the Tiruppur Municipal Council, an opponent of the deceased in local politics, was charged with instigating the murder but was acquitted, the actual assassin alone being convicted.

In the Tanjore district, a wealthy man employed some Gandarvakottai Kallars to rid him of an enemy. The unfortunate individual was decoyed to a lonely place and strangled there. His body was thereafter burned and concealed in a jungle. The culprits were, however, detected and are now under trial.

Other cases.—In the Trichinopoly district a police informer who had given information against a notorious local criminal was murdered on his way from the house of the police sub-inspector, his body being dismembered and portions distributed in three different places of concealment. Patient investigation yielded clues and a circumstantial case was built up against certain accused. The case, however, was found not to be quite conclusive by the trying court and it ended in acquittal.

In the Tinnevely district, a Brahman money lender—an assessor in a murder case—suffered for his failure to implement a bargain struck by him with the accused. He had, it was alleged, been paid Rs. 200 as a *quid pro quo* for undertaking to give an opinion in Court that the accused was not guilty of the murder and to influence his fellow assessors to express the like opinion. He failed in the latter part of his undertaking and was stabbed and murdered after the conclusion of the trial.

In the Chittoor district, a Muhammadan ran amok, killed four people and severely wounded three others with whom he was involved in civil disputes and domestic quarrels. He was sent to the lunatic asylum.

Poverty and consequent despair were the motives which drove a man in the North Arcot district to murder his wife and five children and commit suicide.

A barber employed by the staff of the Madura town police station, heavily involved in debt, sought to free himself by committing a murder and leaving on the corpse of his victim forged documentary evidence implicating his creditors. His reliance on his position as police barber did not save him, for his villainy was seen through and he was convicted and hanged.

In the West Gōdāvari district, an Excise Inspector found lying in his kitchen unconscious with multiple injuries died the same night in hospital. His Brahman cook was chargesheeted for the murder but was acquitted for want of direct evidence.

In the Nilgiris district, a Mappilla who had posed as a sorcerer was found battered to death in the Tiger Cave near Ootacamund. In spite of prolonged and thorough enquiries, no vestige of a clue to the murder has been forthcoming.

A gang of ruffians of Bodinayakkanur in the South Madura district attacked and murdered an unarmed man in the village street, terrorising the bystanders to inaction. They then decapitated their victim and carried his head impaled on a spear in triumphal procession through the village. After the crime they absconded from the village and for some time defied arrest. On one occasion, tracked down by a search party of Kallars, they turned on their pursuers and routed them. They were eventually surrounded in a house where they had taken refuge and arrested by the police. Two of them were sentenced to death and three to transportation for life.

20. INFANTICIDE.—Cases of infanticide as usual occurred in most districts, poverty or unhappiness driving married mothers to the crime and the concealment of their shame being, in the main, the motive of other offenders. In three cases of infanticide by mothers, the Government remitted the sentences conditionally subject to the accused remaining in rescue homes.

21. RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.—**Civil Disobedience Movement.**—Both the ingenuity and the strength of the Congress had exhausted themselves long before the year opened and the continuance of the Civil Disobedience movement during the year, modified in the month of July to a programme of individual Civil Disobedience, seemed to serve no other purpose than to demonstrate the completeness of its defeat and failure. It imposed no degree of strain upon the Force, had no repercussions upon the public peace and gave no ground for anxiety or concern. Before the commencement of the year, the Congress had lost all public support—at its close, public interest in Civil Disobedience activities was negligible and the Congress had forfeited such backing as they had had of

public sympathy or respect. Saner objectives and more reputable methods alone can recover for them the position which they have lost. Meantime, the struggle has imbued the police force with pride in their work, has inspired them to better and more eager service and has gained for them a growing measure of public confidence which is already contributing not a little to their efficiency.

The numbers of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly during the last five years are given below:—

Year.	Number of true cases of rioting and unlawful assembly.
1929	476
1930	1,407
1931	647
1932	739
1933	732

The persistence of inter-communal bitterness and the continued existence, in view of constitutional controversy, of political restlessness sufficiently account for the increased number of public disturbances subsequent to 1929. The experience we are having of local body election feuds seems to point to the likelihood of the political elections of the future being rowdy occasions and this had best be kept in mind in estimating the provision of police that will be necessary when they are in progress.

At Tiruchengode in the Salem district, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari announced his intention of performing a demonstration march with his followers from his ashram at Pudupalaiyam. The demonstration from every point of view was ineffectual. The leader and 17 of his followers were promptly arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each. The affair attracted little public attention and induced no emulation.

In Malabar, local congressmen attempted for a short while to establish a Congress postal service, selling post cards and stamped covers for six pies and one anna each. Attempts were made to open Congress post offices at Calicut and Cannanore and a few letters were actually delivered by youthful Congress postmen. The whole affair, however, was farcical in its futility and was dealt with without any difficulty. It brought only punishment and ridicule upon the participants.

The existence by reason of economic conditions of genuine distress and hardship among the ryot population offered a likely field for successful agitation, which Congress adherents, particularly in the Andhra delta tracts, did not fail to seek to take advantage of. Their agitation, however, yielded no important results and their plans were disappointed, for the ryots were wise enough to see that lawlessness could only damage their cause and that their best hope of relief lay in constitutional representations.

Revolutionary conspiracy and crime.—The year was, however, marked by the first

determined efforts to introduce the cult of political violence into the Presidency and to establish therein revolutionary organizations with programmes of murder and political outrage. These movements, as it transpired, had their origin in the contact between North Indian revolutionaries and Madras Civil Disobedience prisoners in the jails of Madras, where Madras youths were won over to revolutionary views, revolutionary associations were organized and plans were conceived.

In April, accident baulked a political outrage contemplated in Cocanada when a bomb concealed in a boat, unwittingly struck by a boatman, exploded and caused injuries to nine persons. Investigation into this occurrence revealed the existence of a revolutionary association in the Andhra districts. Its leader was one Bhayankarachari, an undergraduate, who has since become notorious. Among the immediate plans of this group was the murder of Mr. Mustafa 'Ali Khan Sahib, Deputy Superintendent of Police of Cocanada, who had rendered conspicuous service in the suppression of the Civil Disobedience movements of 1930 and 1932. Revolvers, daggers and a volume of incriminating correspondence were seized. Bhayankarachari absconded and took shelter in Hyderabad State where he was traced and arrested with three revolvers in his possession after a fierce struggle. Nine conspirators were tried before a Special Judge and all of them have since the close of the year been convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging up to fourteen years.

In the same month, there was an armed raid on a branch bank in Ootacamund, all but one of the raiders being revolutionaries from the north. They were tracked down, arrested and brought to justice and in this matter it is pleasing to be able to put it on record that the police were greatly assisted by the voluntary co-operation of the public. Particulars of the affair are given in paragraph 23 of the report.

While investigation into this case was proceeding, the accidental explosion of a bomb in Madras with fatal results to an unknown stranger, led to the discovery of a gang of North Indian revolutionaries who had recently arrived in Madras. Their arrest was effected only after a pitched fight and pursuit over the roofs of Georgetown, reminiscent of the famous Sydney Street battle. The miscreants were armed with automatics, bombs and a rifle and used their weapons, the police replying with their muskets and revolvers. In the outcome, one of the revolutionaries engaged was shot dead while the three others were captured and convicted.

In July, information was received that arrangements were afoot for the commission of dacoities in the Chettinad to secure funds for anarchical purposes. Three youths armed with revolvers were arrested in a

Madras City hotel. The resulting investigation disclosed the existence of a terrorist organization with roots spread among the southern districts of the Presidency and with plans matured for several political assassinations and other outrages. After a long and painstaking investigation, arms were recovered, literature seized and 20 of the conspirators were arrested and prosecuted before the Madras High Court Sessions. Since the close of the year, 17 of them have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 1 to 4 years. It can only be hoped that these sentences will prove sufficient as a deterrent to other similar would-be malefactors.

In October, a watchman, inspired by newspaper accounts of recent terrorist cases, conspired with two unbalanced youths to plunder the safe in the office of the Royapuram Medical School as the first of a programme of political crimes. The hinges of the door of the safe were sawn through and notices were posted on doors and windows in the vicinity, attributing the offence to Bhagat Singh volunteers. To give further false colour to the offence, the watchman was tied up with ropes by his confederates and left to be discovered in the morning with a false story ready that he had been overpowered and drugged. The three accused had taken oaths of fidelity to each other written in their blood over a camphor flame. The purchase of revolvers in Pondicherry and the assassination of the police inspector who shot one of the terrorists in May in Madras were on their immediate programme. Diligent investigation brought the true facts fully to light. One accused was taken as an approver while the other two were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The good work of the police in bringing the above series of investigations to success has been generously appreciated by the Government in their order Ms. No. 488, Public (General), dated 14th May 1934.

Factional riots.—The use of firearms by the police was necessary to suppress an inter-village fight over a water course in the Cuddapah district. The rioters are under trial.

Local Board elections in the West Gōdāvari and Kistna districts led to riots and outrages in which several people were killed and many injured.

At Mursupudi in the Kistna district, a head constable and a constable, while engaged in the investigation of a theft case, were set upon by the villagers, beaten and confined in a house. 13 of the 18 assailants were chargesheeted and convicted.

At Ramapuram in the Nellore district, disputes regarding their fishing rights in the Pulicat lake led to a kind of guerilla warfare between two parties of fishermen which culminated in an attempted mass attack by

one party on the other. About 600 men had gathered for the attack which, luckily, was foiled by the timely arrival of a strong force of police.

In the Bellary district, a party of Reddis attempted to distrain a buffalo illegally. The owner of the buffalo resisted the distraint and was shot dead by the Reddis. Shortly afterwards the relatives and friends of the deceased attacked an amin who arrived armed with a decree and the policemen who were accompanying him. Members of both parties are under trial.

22. COMMUNAL TENSION AND RIOTS.—

Hindu-Muslim tension continued unabated in many districts and the two communities actually came to blows in the Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Ramnad districts. The conflict at Ambur in the North Arcot district had to be controlled by gunfire. At Kamudi in the Ramnad district, the police escorting a Hindu procession were attacked by a Muslim mob and had to use their lathis in dispersing their assailants. In other districts, the danger of Hindu-Muslim clashes gave room for anxiety and called for special measures of prevention. At many places, elaborate police precautions supported by magisterial action were required to safeguard the public peace.

There was a serious riot between Kapus and Mala Christians at Konadedu in the Kurnool district in which firearms were freely used by the contending parties. 2 Malas were killed and 19 wounded. 27 rioters were chargesheeted but only 6 of them were convicted.

In the Ramnad district, the Pallars of Kollangulam, enraged at real or fancied insults to their women by the local Nadars, gathered and attacked the Nadar quarters. Five persons were killed and a number injured. The aggressors are under trial.

A petty quarrel between a Golla and a Kapu of Dornipad in the Kurnool district developed into a riot between two established local factions. The timely use of firearms by the head constable of the local outpost resulted in the early dispersal of the rioters. Following the riot, the leader of the Golla party murdered his own father and unsuccessfully attempted to foist the murder on the village magistrate, the leader of the other party.

Agrarian disputes.—The trouble in the Kalyanasingapur valley in the Vizagapatam Agency was, it is hoped, dealt with finally in the year. For many years, the Khond tenants of the Maharaja of Jeypore in this part of the Agency had renounced their allegiance to the Maharaja, refused payment of the Estate dues and been united in their defiance of all authority. In 1931, years of attempts at systematic peaceful persuasion having failed to bring these hill people to reason, a strong Armed Reserve Force under the then District Superintendent of Police

was sent to Kalyanasingapur to enforce their submission to the law. This force, when attacked in strength with bows and arrows and spears, routed the attackers by rifle fire, several of them being killed at the scene. The male inhabitants of the worst villages thereafter abandoned their homes and took to the hills and the valley was for long garrisoned by armed police. Further threat and persuasion, however, alike proved futile and the Khonds stubbornly maintained their resistance. Meantime, the death of the late Maharaja in 1931 and the subsequent interregnum before his successor could be installed created legal difficulties which prevented further strong executive action. At any moment the disaffection might have spread to the wild tribes of the surrounding agency and led to a *Fituri* and the need for effective action to reduce the malcontents to submission was pressing. In January 1933, on plans carefully thought out and prepared by Mr. Beckett, ex-District Superintendent of Police of Vizagapatam, a strong armed force of the combined Armed Reserves of Vizagapatam, Jeypore, East Godavari and Ganjam marched into the Agency under the then District Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadur E. V. Amu Sahib Bahadur. There, by a series of swift operations involving march and countermarch by day and night through malarious country and among places that were with difficulty accessible and where supplies were unobtainable, they made short work of all resistance and in less than a month had established the ascendancy of the Government throughout the disaffected country. Their success followed from carefully laid plans and a vigour and thoroughness in their application that were beyond all praise. No success could have been more complete. The ringleaders tumbled over each other to tender their submission, long-standing civil processes and criminal warrants were executed with ease and the population of the valley returned to their allegiance. So was brought to an end a grave menace to the peace which had given cause for continuous anxiety for many years and this result was attained without serious casualty. The behaviour of the armed police through these arduous and difficult operations amply justified the special training which the Circar Reserves had been put through in the three preceding years.

The discontent among the tenantry of the southern villages of the Venkatagiri Estate in the Nellore district continued and led on more than one occasion to free fights between the tenants and the Zamin officials. Police intervention prevented any very serious breaches of the peace, but the situation called for continuous close watch and at one stage called for the wholetime attention of a special police officer.

There were threats of trouble in the Parlakimedi Estate in the Ganjam district, but nothing serious eventuated there.

In the Tinnevely district, the bad relations existing between the Zamindar of Maniyachi and some of his Marava tenants led to a serious riot in which the Zamindar's supporters shot a Marava dead, wounded a second fatally and inflicted serious injuries on several others. The Zamindar's son and ten others were convicted and the Zamindar's privilege of exemption under the Arms Act was withdrawn.

At Mamandur in the North Arcot district, disputes between landlords and their tenants over their respective shares of agricultural produce led to an outbreak of cases of incendiarism and crimes of violence and theft and preventive action had to be taken.

Uplift of depressed classes.—The movement among the depressed classes for their uplift continued to gain strength but provoked no serious disturbance. The temple-entry campaign was not seriously renewed.

An interesting incident occurred in the Nellore district where the local depressed classes refused on the opening day to enter a temple specially built for their admittance.

Mr. Gandhi toured the Province in the months of December 1933 to March 1934 collecting funds for the Harijan cause. His collections were considerable but his tour had little real effect except to provoke opposition from orthodox Hindus. His personality attracted large and interested crowds wherever he went but he did not succeed anywhere in evoking any considerable or lasting enthusiasm. At more than one place the police had to protect him from crowds and before he left the Presidency he expressed gratitude for the services of the police.

Labour troubles.—The Presidency was practically free from labour troubles during the year, the only event in this connexion worthy of mention being a hostile demonstration by the workmen of the Papanasam Mills in the course of which stones were thrown by the mill labourers. An agitator who was stirring up the workmen by unbridled speeches was bound over to keep the peace for a year.

23. DACOITY.—Districtwar figures for dacoity for the last three years will be found in the statement referred to in paragraph 18 and the total figures for the last fifteen years are given in the statement appended to paragraph 15. The number of dacoities was 162 as against 209 in the previous year or a decrease of 22.5 per cent. 36 of these were reported to magistrates direct. Highway dacoities numbered 38, field dacoities 56 and house dacoities 68. The Ramnad district, as in 1932, headed the list with 24 dacoities. Madras City, the Railway Police districts and the Kistna and Malapuram districts reported no cases. As usual, in recent years, most of these crimes were of a factious or technical nature.

The most sensational dacoity of the year was the Ootacamund Bank raid. A gang of Punjabi and United Provinces terrorists led by the notorious Sithanath Dey of Amritsar came to Madras in the month of March-April. Five of them proceeded to Ootacamund with a Madras accomplice who afterwards turned approver. On 26th April, having bound a taxi driver hand and foot and left him in a shola, they made free with his taxi and, armed with revolvers and a syringe of sulphuric acid, drove to the Ootacamund branch of the Travancore National Bank in daylight in business hours, entered the bank and at the revolver's point, forced the cashier to disgorge the contents of his till. Having so secured a sum of over Rs. 3,200 they drove off in the taxi, abandoned it after going some distance and dispersed. Four of them were spotted that night by the platform constable at the Erode railway station and two were captured after shooting through the thigh the sub-inspector of police who challenged them. The other two who succeeded for the time being in escaping were arrested by the people of villages in which they sought refuge and handed over—a very notable instance of valuable co-operation by the public with the police. The other offenders were afterwards arrested elsewhere. In the final outcome, the Madras accomplice was taken as an approver and the five other accused got sentences of ten years' rigorous imprisonment each. The other members of the parent gang in Madras were accounted for, as has been related in paragraph 21 above, as a result of the battle over the roofs of Georgetown.

In a house dacoity in the Cuddapah district alleged to have been organized by a village magistrate, the unfortunate victim—a woman—was compelled by torture to reveal the place where her jewellery and money were hidden. The dacoits then killed both her and her grand-daughter and decamped with the property. They are under trial.

In the Coimbatore district, 6 Goundars entered a Muhammadan house with a mixed gang and after handling the inmates roughly decamped with property worth Rs. 3,000. They were detected and property worth Rs. 2,000 was recovered from them. They got sentences varying from seven years' imprisonment to transportation for life.

At Kalugumalai in the Tinnevely district, a kangani was dacoited and robbed of cash and jewellery to the value of Rs. 1,500. On an alarm being raised, the dacoits were pursued by a party of villagers but escaped after a running fight in the course of which one villager was fatally wounded and several others on both sides were injured. Members of the gang were eventually traced and arrested and eight of them are under trial.

24. ROBBERY.—There were 681 cases of robbery as against 642 in 1932, an increase of 6.1 per cent. Of these, 182 were highway robberies, 248 field robberies and 251 house

robberies; 49 cases were reported to magistrates direct. The Tinnevely district recorded the largest number of robberies.

The robbery in the South Arcot district of certain cart passengers, passing through his gate, by a railway level-crossing watcher was perhaps the most interesting crime of this kind.

Mail robbery.—There was no case of mail robbery.

25. HOUSEBREAKING.—Housebreakings fell from 6,951 to 6,506, a decrease of 445 cases or 6.4 per cent, a substantial reduction in this serious form of crime. Excluding Madras City, decreases were reported by 16 districts as against 19 districts in 1932. Tanjore, North Arcot and Madras City continued to report high figures under this head. The districts of East Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Anantapur, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, South Madras, Ramnad and Tinnevely which reported marked decreases in burglaries in 1932 again recorded further decreases, while the increases reported in 1932 by the districts of Ganjam, Jeypore, the Nilgiris, Malappuram and Malabar were followed by decreases in the year under review.

A serious housebreaking occurred in an enclave of Travancore State near Tenkasi in July. Property worth Rs. 23,000 was stolen. The police of the Tinnevely district and the Travancore State in co-operation succeeded in detecting the case, arresting the offenders and recovering the bulk of the stolen property.

Responsibility for as many as 112 burglaries in different districts was fixed upon a single gang of Erukala absconders from the Sitanagaram Criminal Tribes settlement. It had been the practice of this gang, with the connivance of inmates of the Sitanagaram settlement, to deposit their loot pending disposal within the settlement. Search of the premises resulted in the recovery of much stolen property and the discovery of evidence leading to the detection and arrest of the gang.

The decision of the Mangalore Municipal Council to extinguish their street lights at 11 p.m. nightly led to a crop of burglaries in that town. In one of these, access to the house was actually obtained by climbing an unlighted municipal standard.

The average value of property stolen per case of housebreaking was Rs. 140 as against Rs. 133 in 1932 and Rs. 150 in 1931.

26. THEFT.—The number of thefts (ordinary) during the year was 14,866 as against 15,441 in 1932, a fall of 575 cases or 3.7 per cent. Nineteen districts excluding Madras City contributed to this decrease, the most appreciable decreases being in the Railway Police, Madras, the Nilgiri and Chittoor districts.

27. CATTLE THEFT.—The number of true cases of cattle theft was 2,785 against 2,743 in 1932, an increase of 42 cases or

1.5 per cent. This increase was more than accounted for by the operations of a gang of Lambadis responsible for an epidemic of cattle thefts in the Kistna, Guntūr, West Gōdāvari and Kurnool districts. A sub-inspector placed on special duty was successful in recovering no less than 113 stolen cattle disposed of by this gang. Twenty members of the gang are now under trial.

Cattle poisoning.—The number of cattle poisoning cases reported in 1933 was 36 as against 48 in 1932. 11 of these ended in conviction, 14 out of 22 persons prosecuted being convicted.

28. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—There were 52 cases of counterfeiting of coins as against 43 in 1932 and 16 cases of note forgery compared with 26 in the previous year. 29 counterfeiting cases and 6 note forgery cases ended in conviction.

A case of the systematic counterfeiting of rupees in a secluded cave in the Veligunda hills of Nellore was detected and is under trial.

A considerable influx from Burma of forged ten-rupee notes came to light and is under investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department.

29. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST.—**Bomb cases.**—Eighteen cases of bomb manufacture were reported in the year. The bombs were of a crude but highly dangerous type, the explosive agent being a mixture of sulphide of arsenic and chlorate of potash and the load consisting of shot, pebbles, broken glass or pieces of iron. Such bombs are used in some districts to destroy wild animals. In some of the cases of the year, they were used in factional disputes or by escaping criminals. The facility with which the ingredients of such bombs have been available for free purchase in the province has constituted a danger of some magnitude. Sulphide of arsenic is a poison notified under the Poisons Act—a fact which had hitherto escaped attention. During the year and in the current year, there have been many prosecutions in respect of its illicit sale. The sources of its wholesale supply have been marked down and retail businesses in the districts have been brought under control and supervision established over stocks and sales. In the result, the danger of the illicit manufacture of crude bombs for criminal purposes is much less now than it was.

Bombs were thrown at the police station at Srivilliputtur and the sub-jail and post office at Virudhunagar. The cases were undetected but four youths suspected were chargesheeted under section 110 (f), Criminal Procedure Code.

Firearms.—A Muhammadan of Raichur was arrested at the Tungabhadra railway station, while in possession of a revolver, live cartridges and three railway signal detonators, the day before His Excellency the Viceroy passed through the place. He

was convicted under the Arms Act while an accessory is still under trial.

Under the orders of the Government, steps were taken during the year to tighten up the administration of the Arms Act and for the thorough registration and periodic check of licensed firearms. An index of all imported firearms also is now maintained by the Criminal Investigation Department.

Other cases.—In the South Kanara district, a Bhatt with the collusion of a bank peon successfully cheated the Puttur Bank of no less than Rs. 1,07,000 by the substitution of spurious copies for genuine gold jewels on the security of which the bank had advanced money. The culprits are under trial.

A lecturer in an Andhra college was cheated of Rs. 3,657 by a pseudo mesmerist-astrologer who promised not only to cure his victim's deafness but persuaded him that tickets in a continental lottery, if purchased through his agency, would yield a fortune. Investigation into the belated complaint of the lecturer unmasked the swindler and disclosed against him a long record of cheating in the course of which the Nawab of Banganapalle had been victimised to the extent of Rs. 45,000 paid to secure winning lottery tickets. The man is now under trial.

A series of "accidental" fires in cotton godowns in the Bellary district proved, on investigation, to be cases of incendiarism committed with a view to obtain insurance benefits. Two such cases are now under magisterial enquiry.

In Malabar, a Hindu convert to Islam, unable to procure employment, threatened his relations who had discarded him on his conversion. The frightened relations informed the police of his threats and the convert, fearful of the consequences, falsely accused the police sub-inspector of beating him and setting his dogs on him with a view to his reconversion. The case caused a temporary stir in the Mappilla country. The magistrate before whom the complaint was made, finding it to be false, acquitted the police officers and awarded them compensation.

In the Kurnool district, a wandering sanyasi met a barber on the road side in a jungle. There he gave the barber ganja and, while the wretched man lay drugged, cut off his genitals. No motive for the horrible crime was discoverable and the offender is still untraced.

A Kabuli trader in the Jeypore district, unable to recover money due to him from a local merchant, beat the latter and his wife and took away the merchant's two young sons whom he sold to a muttadar of the place for Rs. 260. The muttadar was convicted under section 370, Indian Penal Code, and the Kabuli is under trial for offences under sections 394, 342 and 323, Indian Penal Code. The case illustrates the undesirability

of allowing the entrance of the Kabuli trader into the Agency.

30. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—The number of deaths treated as justifiable homicide was 10, the same as in 1932; of these, 4 were caused by the police in execution of their duty, the remaining 6 being caused by private individuals in the exercise of their right of self-defence.

One Shanmugiah Tevan, a notorious dacoit of the Tinnevely district, was traced and surrounded in a small village hut. In resisting arrest, he killed a constable. The police were forced to open fire and cause his death.

One Chinnapillai Padayachchi, a dangerous ruffian who had escaped from Kumbakonam sub-jail, was traced by a sub-inspector whom he attacked fiercely with a sword. The sub-inspector was compelled in self-defence to shoot the warrantee.

A gang of smugglers in the Tanjore district savagely attacked a party of Customs officers who attempted to arrest them. The Customs sub-inspector opened fire shooting one of the smugglers dead.

In the Bellary district, when a sowcar, returning from shandy, was attacked and robbed of Rs. 95, he attacked his assailants and killed one of them. The dead robber was afterwards identified by a photograph of his corpse to be one Venkatramudu of the Anantapur district wanted in a murder case and absconding for eleven years.

A cattle thief of Melur station, Madras North district, who was pursued by villagers while escaping with stolen cattle, resisted capture and was mortally wounded in doing so.

In the Salem district, a man was attacked with an aruvai by his discarded mistress whom he killed in self-defence.

31. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—There were 46 fatal accidents in which culpable negligence was a contributory cause, as against 50 cases in 1932. 30 persons were prosecuted of whom 7 were convicted, 19 discharged and 4 were under trial at the close of the year.

An old Adi-Dravida woman was killed by a stray bullet during field firing practice by the troops at St. Thomas' Mount.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

32. CRIME—HOW DEALT WITH (statement A, part I).—The percentage of cognizable cases convicted to cases disposed of was 39.5 as against 38.2 in 1932—an improvement of 1.3 per cent.

Madras City and 16 districts showed improved detection which was most noticeable in Nellore (15.7 per cent), Railway Police, Madras (13.2 per cent), the Nilgiris (11.2 per cent), Malappuram (11.2 per cent) and Kistna (10.9 per cent).

The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime during the last ten years is noted below :—

Year.	Percentage of detection.	Year.	Percentage of detection.
1924	33.7	1929	37.5
1925	33.8	1930	37.8
1926	35.3	1931	36.4
1927	35.9	1932	38.2
1928	36.8	1933	39.5

Except for a temporary set-back in 1931, the improvement in detection has been steadily progressive.

In grave crime only the percentage increased from 36.1 in 1932 to 38.6—an advance of 2.5 per cent. The figures for each head of grave crime are as follows :—

			Percentage of detection.		Difference in percentage.
			1932.	1933.	
Murder	...	...	31.2	35.2	+4.0
Dacoity	...	...	25.0	23.5	-1.5
Robbery	...	...	38.5	36.7	-1.8
Housebreaking	...	...	24.9	27.9	+3.0
Theft, cattle	...	...	53.2	54.0	+0.8
Theft, ordinary	...	...	39.4	41.8	+2.4

The year's achievement in detection was once again the best on record—a result attributable to the guidance and help of the Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, to the improving work of the District Intelligence Bureaux and in general to good team work and improved methods.

Cases in which investigation was refused, section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code (statement A-1, columns 5 and 6).—Out of a total of 41,130 cases under classes I to V reported to the police, investigation was refused under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 3,630 cases or 8.8 per cent as against 9.5 per cent in 1932 and 11.8 per cent in 1931. The need for checking the inclination to abuse this provision of law receives constant attention.

Cases referred by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—The number of cases referred to the police by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 862 in 1932 to 758. Unnecessary references were fewer than in previous years and were brought to the notice of District Magistrates where necessary.

Attendance at sessions.—The number of criminal sessions held in the mufassal was 368 as against 395 of the previous year. District Superintendents of Police attended 57 sessions as against 49 in 1932 and sub-divisional officers 203 as against 158. In the Madras City, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners with their assistants attended criminal sessions on all days.

33. PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED.—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.	1931.			1932.			1933.		
	Lost.	Recov- ered.	Per- cent- age.	Lost.	Recov- ered.	Per- cent- age.	Lost.	Recov- ered.	Per- cent- age.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Madras City	3,11,658	1,04,805	33.6	3,00,075	1,11,334	37.1	2,10,386	58,725	27.9
Ganjām	57,757	2,645	4.6	62,883	9,256	14.7	48,330	11,027	22.8
Vizagapatam	79,267	11,393	14.4	59,911	16,973	28.3	84,986	28,643	33.7
Jeypore	18,281	5,241	28.7	19,950	7,245	36.4	12,354	2,532	20.5
East Godāvari	95,287	18,106	19.0	87,296	23,028	26.4	82,696	18,868	22.8
West Godāvari	96,524	18,430	19.2	6,55,399	5,09,002	77.7	77,617	16,420	21.2
Kistna	2,46,523	1,43,035	58.0	71,159	20,908	29.4	51,551	14,300	27.7
Guntūr	1,32,011	10,899	8.3	63,889	11,523	18.0	62,757	15,665	25.0
Nellore	42,258	10,090	23.7	57,862	12,784	22.1	46,608	14,777	31.7
Kurnool	48,883	10,272	21.0	58,686	12,767	21.8	58,240	6,433	11.0
Bellary	36,029	11,410	31.7	39,384	9,334	23.7	27,793	10,927	39.3
Anantapur	54,727	9,040	16.5	81,050	20,323	25.1	45,963	12,320	26.8
Cuddapah	46,732	14,861	31.8	39,664	13,525	34.1	60,846	17,596	28.9
Chittoor	54,093	10,443	19.3	46,325	8,569	18.5	62,840	11,020	17.5
Chingleput	61,734	13,142	21.2	56,041	10,071	18.0	64,587	20,405	31.6
North Arcot	71,184	15,635	21.9	65,543	19,235	29.2	67,822	18,746	27.6
Salem	46,355	10,309	22.2	70,682	30,348	42.9	85,467	22,273	26.1
Coimbatore	75,143	27,885	37.1	83,570	27,829	33.3	72,959	37,325	51.2
The Nilgiris	11,491	5,778	50.2	9,950	3,808	38.3	24,462	8,526	34.9
Malappuram	7,030	2,827	40.2	6,057	1,446	23.9	7,414	1,578	21.3
Malabar	32,358	4,994	15.4	65,489	8,406	12.8	23,278	6,061	26.0
South Kanara	87,634	53,516	61.0	27,090	11,163	41.2	1,61,244	5,397	3.3
South Arcot	75,997	21,247	27.7	71,483	30,121	42.1	49,346	15,464	31.3
Tanjore	1,10,649	30,993	28.0	77,160	19,918	25.8	1,04,689	39,187	37.4
Trichinopoly	69,640	17,109	24.6	73,679	17,671	24.0	56,791	21,012	37.0
North Madura	83,779	22,865	27.3	54,198	13,498	25.0	75,004	21,190	28.3
South Madura	38,328	14,617	38.1	36,198	6,946	19.2	29,556	8,955	30.3
Ramnad	95,861	42,964	44.8	66,855	22,597	33.8	86,872	27,796	32.0
Tinnevely	91,077	14,058	15.4	87,233	11,299	12.9	74,223	7,362	9.9
Railway Police, Madras.	32,120	5,156	16.1	11,796	5,446	46.1	7,997	3,168	39.6
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	16,479	5,077	30.3	14,059	4,721	33.6	12,976	3,899	30.0
Total	23,26,889	6,88,902	29.6	25,20,616	10,31,094	40.9	19,37,654	5,07,597	26.2

NOTE.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 20,903.

Fortunate seizures of valuables and cash in two heavy cases of 1932 contributed very largely to the recoveries of that year. There were no such circumstances to help the figures for 1933 in which year, further, two important cases of criminal breach of trust added Rs. 1,37,000, none of which in the nature of the cases could be recovered, to the total of property lost. These facts account for the percentage of property recovered in 1933 appearing to compare unfavourably with the results of the previous year.

34. PROSECUTIONS (statement A-I, columns 11 and 12).—The number of cases, classes I to V, decided by courts rose from 14,636 in 1932 to 15,341. Of these, 11,431 cases or 74.5 per cent ended in conviction as against 75.1 in 1932.

Statement A-II, columns 8 to 10.—In the above cases, 30,937 persons as against 28,713 in 1932 were tried and 16,681 or 53.9 per cent were convicted against 55.6 per cent in 1932.

Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff in the Madras City prosecuted 4,818 cases as against 5,074 in 1932, of which 3,614 cases or 75.0 per cent (as against 59.7 per cent in 1932) ended in conviction. In the districts, 10,226 cases (as against 10,938 in 1932) were prosecuted of which 7,391 or 72.3 per cent were successful. The prosecuting staff opposed 1,379 appeals as against 1,240 in 1932, the percentage of unsuccessful appeals being 74.9 as against 74.5 in 1932.

Inadequate sentences and retrials.—Cases of seriously inadequate sentences or of *prima facie* glaring miscarriage of justice were duly brought to the notice of their District Magistrates by District Superintendents.

A murderer sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Tanjore for murdering two sisters was, on appeal, sentenced to death by the High Court.

In a case of the Trichinopoly district, under the Explosives Substances Act, the sentence of the Sessions Judge to three months' rigorous imprisonment was enhanced by the High Court to three years.

35. ESCAPES.—There were 90 escapes of prisoners from custody against 79 in 1932. 21 of these prisoners escaped from sub-jails, 2 from police lock-ups and 67 from personal police custody. 66 of the escaped prisoners were recaptured as also 10 prisoners who had escaped in previous years. There were no escapes in the Jeypore, East Godāvari, Kistna, Madura South and Railway Police, Madras, districts.

Five police officers were prosecuted for negligently allowing prisoners to escape and three of them were convicted.

75 police officers (as against 41 in 1932) were punished departmentally for negligence in guarding prisoners, while in 20 cases the police were held free from blame.

The notorious Kabir Sri Haridoss of Agency fame escaped from the Bellary Central Jail in March 1933, but has fortunately been recaptured in the current year.

In the Coimbatore district, a herd of wild elephants put to flight both a party of prisoners and their police escort. The latter could scarcely, in the circumstances, be blamed.

Two Punjabi terrorist prisoners concerned in the Ootacamund Bank raid and the Madras Bomb cases escaped from the Bellary Central Jail on 3rd October 1933 with the connivance of one of the jail warders. With the assistance of private persons, they were re-arrested at Gadiganur Railway station within 26 hours of their escape.

In the Vizagapatam district, a gang of Telaga Pamula prisoners acting in concert suddenly attacked their escort and 13 of them escaped with a police carbine after causing injuries to the constables. Fire was opened upon these prisoners in the course of the scuffle that preceded their escape and one of them was wounded. Those who escaped were subsequently recaptured with the stolen carbine and are under trial.

36. PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS.—Including cases of the previous year which were pending magisterial orders, the police referred 4,294 cases of which 3,738 were struck off as false by magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 190 cases. 16 of these were filed with magisterial sanction. 75 accused as against 62 in 1932 were convicted.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 217,236 cases prosecuted by the police, 25 or 0.01 per cent (as against 0.02 per cent in 1932) were declared false after trial or enquiry by courts. Compensation was awarded to persons falsely accused under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 6 cases as against 9 in 1932.

37. PREVENTION—Habitual criminals.—A statement showing the number of habitual criminals under police surveillance is given below. The number of bad characters brought under surveillance during the year by fresh registration was 5,052 against 4,982 in 1932 and 5,281 in 1931. 3,642 persons were removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime. On the last day of the year, 10,430 bad characters were at large against 10,465 in 1932 and of these, 1,061 or 10.2 per cent were out of view. 1,366 history-sheeted bad characters were convicted during the year as against 1,223 in 1932.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1933.

Class of persons.	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 1933.		Number at large on 31st December 1933.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons with history convicted during the year.							
	On account of arrivals from outside the district.		By release from jails.		By fresh registration.		By reason of death.		By reason of old age or infirmity.		On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(12-a)	(13)	(12-b)	(13)	(12-c)	(13)							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Known depredators	4,759	34	436	5	1,531	7	87	1	88	1	1,003	9	341	2	308	6	1,393	8	4,769	23	706	4	864	2		
Receivers of stolen goods	227	13	9	...	28	1	142	3	5	...	3	...	139	5	11	...	31	4	7	...	210	8	2	...	6	...
Suspected persons	5,137	28	314	7	276	3	3,273	18	67	1	2,471	15	312	3	605	2	299	1	5,179	32	261	3	268	...		
Total	10,123	75	759	12	4,946	28	159	3	158	2	3,613	29	684	5	944	12	1,699	9	10,158	63	969	7	1,188	2		
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	265	2	5	...	111	2	77	1	4	...	...	...	17	...	37	...	194	2	206	3	85	...	225	1		
Grand total	10,388	77	764	12	5,023	29	163	3	158	2	3,613	29	681	5	981	12	1,893	11	10,364	66	1,054	7	1,363	3		

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1932 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

Old offenders.—The number of persons who received enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 1,578 as against 1,545 in 1932 and the number of convicts ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 551 against 582 in 1932. 299 persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence and 208 of them were convicted.

Criminal Tribes Act.—The following tribes were for the first time brought under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act and subjected to the provisions of section 10 (1) (a) and (b) of the Act:—

(1) Donga Lambadis of the Kistna district.

(2) Maravars of the Tinnevely and the Ramnad districts.

(3) Donga Boyas of the Kurnool district.

(4) Reddikas of the East Gōdāvari district.

(5) Nizam Woddars of the Kistna district.

(6) Dommaras of the West Gōdāvari district.

(7) Sengunam Poligars of the North Arcot district.

(8) Mundapottas of the Ganjam district.

(9) Devagudi Talayaris of the Cuddapah district.

(10) Thogamalai Koravas (Kepmaris) throughout the Presidency.

Under sections 11 and 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, specified members of the following criminal tribes were restricted in their movements to the area shown against each:—

Name of tribe.	Area to which restricted.
Donga Yerakalas	Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram settlements.
Nawabpeta Korachas.	Sitanagaram settlement.
Donga Dasaris	Bitragunta settlement.
Donga Woddars	Bitragunta Reformatory settlement.
Natham Korachas	Certain villages in the Chittoor district.
Donga Dasaris	Certain villages in the Chittoor and Cuddapah districts.

The total number of tribes registered under the Act at the end of the year was 254 against 255 in the previous year. The registration of Iranis or Persian nomads as a criminal tribe was cancelled. 3,871 persons (3,547 males and 324 females) were registered as members of criminal tribes during the year, while 2,368 persons were removed from the registers for good conduct. The total number of criminal tribe members on the registers at the close of the year (excluding Piramalai Kallars of the Madura district but including persons in settlements) was 37,890 (32,984 males and 4,906 females) of whom 1,001 males and 152 females were out of view.

The number of persons convicted for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was 2,124 against 1,973 in the previous year; 77 persons were convicted under section 24 of the Act and 13 were sentenced to enhanced

punishments under section 23 against 89 and 8 respectively, in the previous year.

The "Abeysance" system of control of criminal tribesmen continued to work successfully. 15,203 criminal tribe members against 10,966 in the previous year were, under abeyance, relieved of obligations under section 10 (1) (a) of the Act. The spirit of the system is gradually coming to be understood by the subordinate police officers who have to work it and by criminal tribe members themselves. It provides the former with a really effective means of control while it offers to the latter a strong incentive to good conduct. The past results of its application indicate strongly that it is going to be progressively effective in restraint of crime in the future.

Criminal Tribes settlements.—The seven Criminal Tribes settlements were maintained during the year under the Commissioner of Labour. The strengths of the settlements and the numbers of their inmates absconding on the last day of the year were as follows:—

Name of the settlement.	Strength.			Number out of view.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1. Stuartpuram (Guntūr).	719	668	969	39	48	46
2. Sitanagaram (Guntūr).	240	276	429	19	18	3
3. Bitragunta Reformatory (Nellore).	95	75	99	2	...	...
4. Bitragunta (Nellore).	187	186	346	22	5	...
5. Siddhapuram (Kurnool).	134	102	156	...	...	...
6. Konnur (Chingleput).	121	107	135	...	...	...
7. Aziznagar (South Arcot).	309	331	445	8	5	...
Total	1,805	1,745	2,579	90	76	49

Sitanagaram settlement.—The improvement in the management of this settlement referred to in last year's report was maintained, and there were no complaints of the inmates being criminally active. The comparatively small number of absconders from the settlement gave occasion for satisfaction.

Bitragunta Reformatory settlement.—The reformatory settlement at Kavali was transferred to Bitragunta with effect from 1st April 1933. It is hoped, however, that the boarding establishment for criminal tribes children at Kavali, which has done fine work in past years, will be continued.

The other settlements continued to be run on efficient lines.

Kallar Reclamation, Madura North and South.—The reorganization of 1932 by which the entire Kallar Reclamation work in the North and South Madura districts was placed directly under the District Magistrate's direction and control continued to yield

encouraging results, though the improvement in the effectiveness of the work was much more marked in the North district than in the South district, in which, to a greater degree, the lethargy resulting from pre-existing conditions had become stereotyped. The impulse to reform within the community itself has to be reawakened and is being reawakened and, with more drive and activity in the South district—a matter to which the District Magistrate is giving his attention—progress in reclamation should be assured. Meantime, the panchayats are being reinfused with life and a sense of their responsibilities. Their great potential practical usefulness has been fully demonstrated and is beyond question, and no effort is being spared to force and induce them to play their essential part of active co-operation with the authorities. An immediate general response cannot be expected. The year's experience shows that the remodelled machinery is well designed and adjusted to its purposes, but it is not automatic and success must depend upon the interest and energy with which it is worked.

Registration.—The following are the figures of registration of Piramalai Kallars:—

	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.
Total number remaining on the rolls at the end of the previous year.	6,076	30,842	36,918
Number registered during the year.	98	373	471
Number removed on account of good conduct or other causes.	90	762	852
Total number remaining on the rolls on 31st December 1933.	6,084	30,453	36,537

Nature of offence.	District crime.									Kallar crime.								
	1931.			1932.			1933.			1931.			1932.			1933.		
	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.
	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.
Murder ...	73	61	134	59	46	105	66	51	117	2	8	10	6	6	3	9	12	12
Dacoity ...	12	14	26	7	16	23	12	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery ...	38	49	87	37	31	68	59	41	100	4	19	23	8	13	21	8	29	37
Housebreaking ...	168	199	367	196	174	370	197	159	356	27	92	119	37	73	110	31	85	116
Theft (cattle) ...	217	206	423	152	124	276	193	132	325	82	123	205	39	76	115	63	71	134
Do (ordinary) ...	477	310	787	535	268	803	632	303	935	25	83	108	29	60	89	20	69	89
Total ...	985	839	1,824	986	659	1,645	1,159	689	1,848	140	330	470	116	235	351	129	265	394

Kallar Reclamation, Ramnad.—This work is inconsiderable. It continued under the supervision of the district authorities of Ramnad. Out of 7 schools transferred to the District Superintendent's direct management in 1932, 4 schools were closed during the year. The usefulness of the remaining 3 schools was maintained.

Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore.—The sanctioned strength of the police force employed in reclamation work in the Tanjore district was 1 inspector, 2 sub-inspectors, 7 head

Prosecutions.—There were 332 applications for sanction to prosecute under the Criminal Tribes Act as against 380 in 1932. Prosecutions were sanctioned in 312 cases of which 207 ended in conviction. The accused persons were warned in 21 cases; 20 cases ended in discharge or withdrawal. The remaining cases were pending trial at the end of the year.

Panchayats.—6,837 reports were received from the panchayats during the year as against 6,842 in 1932 and 4,614 in 1931. 56 cases of crime by Kallars and others and 28 cases of unexplained absences by Kallars were reported by panchayats on their own initiative. The panchayats rendered material help to the police in 67 investigations. 6 panchayats of South Madura and 1 of North Madura were cancelled during the year for failing in one respect or another to abide by the conditions of their agreement. 5 panchayats of South Madura and 8 of North Madura which were cancelled in previous years were restored during the year.

The panchayats were reconstituted. Revised panchayat agreements laying down their duties in regard to crime and reclamation work were drawn up and the panchayat presidents were invested with the powers of village magistrates.

Kallar crimes.—The statement below compares Kallar crime with the total crime in the two districts during the years 1931 to 1933. With better reporting resulting from the revised arrangements, an increase in reported Kallar crime was to be expected and the fact that such an increase of ascertained Kallar crime occurred is encouraging rather than the reverse:—

constables and 25 constables and they were working in seven centres during the year.

Panchayats.—82 panchayats were nominally functioning, the corresponding figures for the two previous years being 100 and 185. They were useless for all practical purposes.

Crime.—Figures for the years 1929-33 of Tanjore district crime and ascertained Kallar crime respectively were as follows. The figures of Kallar crime are those only of detected crime and may indicate only failure

of detection. At any rate, they are not illuminating.

Year.	Total property cases in the district.	Cattle thefts in the district.	Offences against property committed by Kallars.	Cattle thefts by Kallars.
1929 ...	1,557	187	39	25
1930 ...	1,325	163	22	13
1931 ...	1,422	179	20	5
1932 ...	1,293	195	12	18
1933 ...	793	273	10	8

Since the close of the year, this reclamation work, having been found to be unprofitable, has been ordered to be closed down. The application of the Criminal Tribes Act to five of the worst Kallar villages, which has been effected, is expected to yield much more practically beneficial results.

Other criminal communities.—The Dandasi panchayats in the Ganjam district, while they have effected something in the restraint of Dandasi crime and in the reformation of Dandasi criminals seem, as now constituted, to have reached the limit of their usefulness. Three of these panchayats were reconstituted experimentally during the year on the model of the Madura Kallar panchayats and the experiment will be watched with interest.

The Pano panchayats in the same district did some useful work in the year.

Criminal Tribe Gangs.—The peregrinations of the Kanjar Bhats and Telaga Pamulas in the districts of the Northern and Central Ranges and of the Thottia Naicks in the

Central, Western and Southern ranges continued.

Vigorous application of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to the Kanjar Bhats resulted in several detachments leaving the Presidency for the north via Ganjam. The local authorities of Bihar and Orissa at first made use of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, to prevent this invasion, but on protest from here, the orders under section 144 were withdrawn.

Initial success attended efforts by the District Superintendent of Police, Tinnevely, to settle Thottia Naicks on a voluntary basis in his district. Land was secured and several small voluntary settlements, controlled only under the abeyance system, appear to be happily started. A few Telaga Pamulas in the Ganjam and East Godavari districts and some Thottia Naicks in the Ramnad district have similarly been induced to give up their nomadic habits and settle down. Other District Superintendents have been informed of the methods employed in Tinnevely and encouraged to try similar experiments.

Iranis or Persian nomads, as Persian subjects, had to be freed from the application to them of the Criminal Tribes Act and are now being controlled, as far as is practicable, under the provisions of the ordinary law.

Security for good behaviour.—The statement below gives the figures of prosecutions in bad livelihood cases:—

Prosecution in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1931.		1932.		Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	1933.		Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.			Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	
Madras City ...	22	18	17	10	3	71.4	52	49	94.2
Ganjam ...	50	40	81	56	22	96.6	101	55	75.3
Vizagapatam ...	37	28	90	72	4	83.7	126	77	76.2
Jeypore ...	4	4	11	7	...	63.6	42	23	56.1
East Godavari ...	64	41	78	60	12	90.9	62	36	87.8
West Godavari ...	78	53	72	33	22	70.2	60	24	45.3
Kistna ...	87	41	122	87	1	73.7	56	40	81.6
Guntur ...	68	22	107	72	18	80.9	138	77	67.5
Nellore ...	81	46	78	41	18	73.2	116	57	60.0
Kurnool ...	80	38	44	33	3	80.5	86	68	82.9
Bellary ...	50	21	65	36	6	62.1	60	48	94.1
Anantapur ...	44	15	68	36	13	69.2	84	41	70.7
Cuddapah ...	48	30	61	29	22	74.4	67	40	62.5
Chittoor ...	95	48	57	32	11	69.6	63	33	63.5
Chingleput ...	46	29	58	41	8	82.0	51	28	68.3
North Arcot ...	99	75	64	44	7	81.5	75	50	72.5
Salem ...	34	23	36	25	2	75.8	44	32	86.5
Coimbatore ...	39	28	38	29	1	78.4	35	22	66.7
The Nilgiris ...	2	2	3	3	...	100.0	3	3	100.0
Malappuram ...	3	2	21	10	9	83.3	20	14	73.7
Malabar ...	20	17	56	48	5	94.1	74	53	86.9
South Kanara ...	15	12	7	5	1	83.3	31	24	92.3
South Arcot ...	91	63	79	54	3	71.1	78	60	78.9
Tanjore ...	110	65	97	59	19	76.6	115	94	85.5
Trichinopoly ...	76	42	80	52	12	81.3	105	72	82.8
North Madura ...	98	66	108	86	8	86.9	90	42	66.7
South Madura ...	9	3	33	23	5	85.2	82	50	60.9
Ramnad ...	88	72	90	52	22	78.8	131	79	80.6
Tinnevely ...	178	54	202	87	101	87.9	170	75	56.4
Railway Police, Madras ...	32	25	27	22	...	84.6	27	20	76.9
Railway Police, Trichinopoly ...	6	5	14	12	2	100.0	18	14	87.5
Total ...	1,764	1,028	1,964	1,256	360	79.8	2,262	1,400	74.9

NOTE.—1. In calculating the percentages, cases pending disposal at the end of the year and those withdrawn during the year are left out of account.
2. Figures for three years only are given with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 452, Public (Police), dated 18th August 1932.

Of the 1,400 persons bound over, 533 were petty thieves, 409 were habitual criminals and 11 were receivers. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in default of security was 936 against 920 in 1932. The average security demanded was Rs. 258 against Rs. 237 in the previous year.

Every effort was made to improve the quality of security work and to discourage the tendency to resort to it for statistical purposes. I regard it as very important in this connexion that the responsibility of the magistracy in the initiation of security proceedings should in practice be recognized and magisterial co-operation secured.

38. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—Mr. O. E. Windle was in charge till 31st March 1933, Mr. E. L. Skinner till 29th August and Mr. C. H. Gadsden from 18th September till the close of the year. Mr. A. F. Bulkley filled the transit vacancy from 30th August to 17th September 1933.

The Criminal Record section in the City reached an advanced stage of development and demonstrated its high value as an adjunct to the investigating police, while the District Intelligence Bureaux proved increasingly useful. The habit of resorting to the District Bureaux for guidance and help in investigations has not yet, however, been fully established. References for help are necessary to the development of record bureaux on sound lines and the circle and station police are gradually coming to recognize the importance of resorting to the bureaux and making use of them. Meantime, crime work is benefiting greatly by their existence.

The Central Intelligence Bureau continued to carry out its functions as the central organization for co-ordinating the work of the District Intelligence Bureaux and affording guidance in dealing with organized crime in the Presidency. It surveyed the crime of the districts monthly in detail, responded to references for assistance as they came in, maintained a day-to-day touch with inter-district criminals and provincial gangs and kept the districts constantly informed of matters of practical importance and usefulness. The practical value of the work of this Bureau cannot be exaggerated.

The executive staff of the Criminal Investigation Department undertook the investigation of offences relating to coinage and forged currency notes and other cases calling for investigation over a wide field. The most important cases handled directly by the Criminal Investigation Department were the two terrorist conspiracy cases, the Ootacamund Bank raid, the Gōdāvari ten-rupee note forgery case and the Tadivaripalle cave coining case all of which have already been referred to. The Criminal Investigation Department staff also investigated successfully several extensive frauds and cheating cases and the Bellary cotton godown fire cases. By

its work a series of burglaries committed by the notorious Tinnevely district burglar Subbayya Tevan in several different districts were detected, Subbayya Tevan himself was arrested, much of his loot traced and recovered and an end, for the time being, was put to his criminal activities.

Finger-print Bureau—Slips on record.—The Finger-print Bureau had 237,008 slips on record at the beginning of the year against 221,766 in the previous year; while 17,587 finger-print slips of convicted persons, criminal tribe members and others were received for record, as against 15,242 slips in 1932—an increase of 2,345 slips. The number of slips on record at the end of the year was 254,595.

19,395 finger-print slips were received for search during the year against 19,183 in 1932; of these, 14,017 were from this Presidency and 5,378 from other provinces. Madras City sent the largest number, viz., 1,993 followed by North Arcot (824), Tanjore (823), East Gōdāvari (734), West Gōdāvari (628) and Kistna (621). Of other countries and provinces, Ceylon once again sent the largest number (1,241), followed by Bombay (815). Of the slips received for search during the year, 4,468 were traced—3,713 on references from this Presidency and 755 on references from other provinces. The identity of a dead body from the South Arcot district was established by its finger-print.

98 cases of double registration under the Criminal Tribes Act and 28 cases of failure of the local police to refer to the Finger-print Bureau, resulting in evasion of enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code, were detected as a result of scrutiny in the Bureau.

A latent finger-print on a hurricane lantern chimney, traced to be that of one of the accused in a case of murder of the Ramnad district, went far towards securing the conviction of the murderer.

Expert finger-print evidence was given in 361 cases against 403 in 1932. The number of written opinions furnished during the year in Postal, Civil and Registration cases was 91 as against 161 in 1932.

Rs. 3,075 were realized and credited to Government as 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 all the District and Central Jails and also the sub-jails at Mangalore, Calicut, Russellkonda and Nellore and tested 8,742 finger-print slips as against 8,284 in the previous year.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau was 2 inspectors and 37 sub-inspectors.

The reporters of the Bureau attended 50 conferences and 764 political meetings as

compared with 19 conferences and 701 political meetings in the previous year.

Test examinations for all the sub-inspectors were held periodically and a good practical standard of efficiency in reporting was maintained.

39. RAILWAY POLICE.—The mileage of railway under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Madras Railway Police district remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 2,575.25 miles. The jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Trichinopoly Railway Police district decreased from 2,505.22 miles to 2,503.97 miles during the year, the variation being due to the re-measurement of the meter gauge lines, Trivandrum, Salem-Attur-Vriddhachalam and Pollachi-Palghat and to realignment in connection with the conversion of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway to broad gauge.

The following table gives figures of the different classifications of railway thefts in the two Railway Police districts in the years 1931 to 1933:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers	148	153	119
(b) from mail and luggage vans.	14	17	8
Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds.	193	168	159
Thefts in running goods trains	30	25	12
Thefts from stationary waggons, goods sheds and yards.	104	69	51
Thefts of railway materials	246	148	86
Other thefts	98	96	58
Total	833	676	493

There was a decrease of 183 cases or 27.1 per cent in the total number of thefts as against the 1932 figures and a reduction of 41 per cent has been effected in the last two years. Stricter supervision over bad characters and better organized intelligence and co-operation with the local police has brought about this most satisfactory result.

In a case of the Madras Railway Police station, a running train thief detected in the act stabbed two passengers before he was secured. He got off with six months' rigorous imprisonment which was, in the circumstances, rather a lenient sentence.

Reported instances of goods shortages increased from 643 in 1932 to 651.

There were 18 attempts to derail trains against 27 in 1932. 15 of them were in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district and only 3 in the Madras Railway Police district. Most of these attempted outrages were committed by railway gangmen and were designed to get fellow workmen into trouble and pay off outstanding scores.

Cases of stone throwing at trains which came to notice were, as in other years, mainly the work of mischievous boys. 29 such cases were reported against 37 in 1932. In some cases convictions were secured and in all districts the village authorities and

villagers of railway line villages were warned of their responsibility for the prevention of this kind of offence. Trespassers on the railway line were prosecuted as far as possible.

There were three train collisions as compared with four in the previous year and two of them occurred in the short section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in this province. In one case, a level-crossing gate-keeper found responsible for a collision between a goods train and a buffalo cart was convicted of negligence. In another case, in which the Shencottah passenger train collided with a goods train at Tambaram, one of the engine drivers was chargesheeted and convicted. In the third case, no culpable negligence could be proved against anyone. There were no fatalities as a result of these collisions.

One train only was derailed in the year. The derailment was due to the non-observance of the rules by railway subordinates. They were dealt with departmentally.

355 persons were run over by trains and killed as against 382 in 1932.

There was a tragic happening on the electrified section of the South Indian Railway, two boys who inserted an umbrella into a hole in the Saidapet railway station overbridge being electrocuted and killed. The defect which gave room for the occurrence was afterwards rectified and similar defects elsewhere on the electrified line received attention.

40. PORT POLICE.—The Port Police establishments at Cuddalore, Cocanada and Mangalore functioned efficiently.

41. CINEMATOGRAPH ACT.—The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has dealt in his Administration Report (Appendix B) with the working of the Indian Cinematograph Act in Madras City. No exhibitions of objectionable films came to notice in the mufassal.

42. MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.—The number of motor vehicles using the roads at the end of 1932 was 17,967. 1,424 vehicles were registered during the year, while the registration of 3,237 vehicles was cancelled. There were thus 16,154 vehicles on the roads at the end of the year. The number of buses plying in the mufassal declined from 3,956 at the end of 1932 to 3,745 at the close of 1933, the variation being attributable to the economic depression and the combined weight of the Government taxes and District Board licence fees. Some form of relief from taxation in areas in which motor transport is not yet well developed and where the railways have not yet penetrated would stimulate progress and be of local public benefit.

The following are the figures of motor accidents reported in the last three years :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Number of accidents to motor vehicles reported.	608	568	677
Number of accidents attended with loss of life.	170	206	154

Accidents attended by loss of life, it will be seen, decreased considerably.

The regulation of motor traffic received special general attention, but the police staffs provided for the work are still inadequate in many places, and schemes for their being supplemented as necessary are being examined.

43. MEDICO-LEGAL WORK.—The following case deserves mention :—

The sub-assistant surgeon in charge of a rural dispensary in the Tinnevely district refused, unless his fee and conveyance charge were paid beforehand, to go two miles to give first-aid to a grievously injured person. The latter died from loss of blood the following day in the hospital to which he was taken. The callous behaviour of the sub-assistant surgeon was taken to the notice of the District Medical Officer and the President of the District Board who accepted the sub-assistant surgeon's explanation.

44. TRESPASS ON RAILWAY LINES.—The number of persons run over by trains and killed is given in paragraph 39 above. Trespass on railway lines still continued and is unavoidable; all that is possible is being done to discourage it.

45. EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.—The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 1,900 compared with 1,849 at the end of 1932. 789 of the pending warrants had been pending for more than a year.

46. INSPECTION.—I visited the districts of South Kanara, Chingleput, North Arcot and Nellore, while Mr. E. J. Rowlandson visited the Nilgiris, Bellary, Madura, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly, North Arcot, Salem, Malappuram, Malabar, Vizagapatnam and Ganjam. The touring of the Deputy Inspectors-General was adequate as was that of District Superintendents of Police and subdivisional officers.

47. GENERAL.—Following three successive years of unusual stress, the year was one of comparative calm for the Police Force and the respite was used to consolidate

recent years' progress of organization and method in dealing with crime and disorders. New records of success in the prevention and the detection of crime, which will hearten the Force in its endeavour to maintain and improve upon them, were achieved. The longstanding Kalyanasingapur trouble was settled by a series of swift blows in a manner which is likely long to be remembered in the surrounding Agency. Determined efforts to establish political terrorism in the Presidency were countered with a promptitude and completeness of success which should have the effect of discouraging further ventures of the kind. The Civil Disobedience movement, nominally continued, was collapsed and finished and it gave no cause for anxiety at any time in the year.

These were other noteworthy aspects of the year's work :—

(1) The Madras City reorganization of 1929 reached a new stage of development and yielded further good results, while the Madura Town reorganization continued to justify itself.

(2) The reorganization of Kallar Reclamation work in Madura gave augury of success.

(3) The Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department was expanded to meet growing needs and the great and increasing usefulness of the Criminal Investigation Department Crime Branch and the District Intelligence Bureaux staffs was amply demonstrated.

(4) Police arrangements for the important Pushkaram festival in the Kistna district and the Mahamakham festival at Kumbakonam and for His Excellency the Viceroy's visit in December were all that could be desired.

(5) Military inspection resulted in fresh testimony to the practical working efficiency of the Malabar Special Police and the officering of the force by military officers was sanctioned.

(6) The police staffs for the working of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act were made permanent.

(7) There were further increases in police subscribers to the General Provident Fund and in the membership of the Police Co-operative Societies.

(8) The discipline and contentment of the Force were such as to offer good hope for the future.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO C.

MADRAS,
30th June 1934.

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

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.

[Paragraphs 32 and 34.]

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mis- take of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total magis- trates' true 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 ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	2 1	6	...	2 7	...	...	1 5	1 2	...	...	1 2	...	...	1 3
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	14	65	...	79	1	...	20	29	...	...	52	3	3	55
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	10	...	10	...	1	2	5	...	...	7	4	4	11
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	16	7	...	23	...	...	13	7	...	...	9	8	2	17
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	10	14	...	24	...	4	4	6	3	7	16	...	...	16
7	212, 216, 218-A	Harbouring an offender ...	4	9	...	13	...	...	4	6	3	...	9	1	1	10
8	218, 219, 224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	94	300	6	886	26	12	83	179	56	16	257	213	103	470
9	143 to 166, 167, 168, 169	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	504	963	42	1,425	71	213	381	232	350	108	733	335	52	1,067
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	18	...	21	...	1	8	9	3	...	12	8	2	20
		Total ...	646	1,386	48	1,964	98	236	494	474	431	142	1,095	572	167	1,667
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 303	Murder ...	327	1,175	1	1,501	25	90	373	334	300	316	951	6	1	957
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	74	172	...	246	20	16	55	71	56	23	180	2	1	182
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	62	164	...	226	8	26	37	90	41	10	150	4	...	154
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	14	64	3	75	15	4	9	21	13	11	48	11	1	59
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	2	7	...	9	...	...	2	3	2	2	7	...	...	7
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	25	148	2	171	1	67	18	24	7	52	85	1	1	86
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	36	316	1	351	4	53	43	165	29	45	240	7	3	247
18	326, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335	Grievous hurt ...	378	1,285	60	1,603	26	179	258	457	251	198	998	354	77	1,320

19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	9	34	...	43	1	13	9	1	3	13	17	1	...	18
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt ...	399	2,179	454	2,124	53	343	324	385	251	304	1,394	966	117	2,380
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	52	186	10	228	14	74	36	38	34	26	108	70	1	178
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	12	...	18	6	...	2	2	4	3	9	10	2	19
22a	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	149	448	2	595	21	84	112	212	119	83	368	125	47	491
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	33	159	4	198	30	23	35	45	34	19	102	198	29	300
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	84	344	...	428	2	125	71	74	91	32	197	12	2	209
		Total ...	1,650	6,698	537	7,806	226	1,137	1,384	1,931	1,235	1,087	4,790	1,767	282	6,557
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402	Decoy and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	63	235	10	285	106	20	63	23	29	46	108	34	...	142
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery ...	193	926	38	1,086	278	68	162	210	128	239	605	52	7	657
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	188	1,998	255	1,951	85	179	141	80	104	1,352	1,771	184	23	1,955
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	31	198	13	216	5	65	30	47	22	46	128	85	18	213
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.	1,238	7,401	89	8,550	976	255	1,102	1,715	409	4,030	6,243	197	55	6,440
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	49	326	3	372	15	12	44	35	10	254	302	1	...	303
		Attempt ...	3	2	...	5	...	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	3
		Total	1,765	11,086	333	12,468	1,465	599	1,544	2,111	699	5,967	9,160	553	103	9,713
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	64	173	18	219	9	40	23	31	39	24	112	505	46	617
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	89	267	5	351	1	94	47	116	37	34	192	24	7	216
		Total ...	153	440	23	570	10	134	76	147	76	58	304	529	53	838
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	562	3,450	79	3,933	257	592	531	1,359	284	875	2,597	113	23	2,710
		Attempt ...	1,703	15,398	2,457	14,943	1,387	1,553	1,667	4,280	835	5,113	12,988	1,738	352	14,426
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	21	147	12	156	8	194	23	53	13	44	122	2	...	124
		Attempt ...	431	1,021	29	1,478	36	194	411	434	120	123	756	693	85	1,442

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933—continued.
PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total magistrates' cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	92	350	...	443	...	6	78	279	73	2	854	27	13	381
36	419, 420	Cheating	243	632	16	859	10	76	204	244	97	118	475	265	35	740
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or housebreaking and luring housebreaker or housebreaking.	73	211	43	240	10	36	28	62	44	27	176	1,648	245	1,819
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	12	3	10	...	2	1	4	...	3	10	3	1	13
		Total	3,175	21,519	2,689	32,055	1,708	2,475	2,937	6,765	1,469	6,305	17,178	4,477	754	21,656
		Total of classes I to V	7,392	41,130	3,630	44,892	3,507	4,581	6,440	11,481	3,910	13,559	32,530	7,899	1,359	40,429
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	298, 277, 278, 280, 283, 285, 286, 288, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	4	23	1	25	3	1	4	3	5	8	17	20	2	37
		Total	7,457	165,149	2	172,604	...	57	8,474	161,583	2,152	13	163,699	6,284	5,898	169,983
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924 †		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total	17,364	232,252	4,078	245,538	3,519	4,731	17,026	198,587	6,943	13,733	221,841	17,537	9,899	238,578

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

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

‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1932 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1933.

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrates order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number concerned in magistrates' cases.
1	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	3	...	...	8	3	...	...	1	...	...
2	115, 117, 118, 119	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	37	...	...	12	9	...	...	35	...	...
3	120-B (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
5	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	108	...	...	68	40	...	...	...	...	...
6	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	...	3	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
7	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	7	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	...	...
8	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	11	...	...	14	8	...	...	...	...	...
9	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	...	10	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	...
10	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 228	Other offences against public justice	...	222	...	...	367	229	...	...	...	...	...
11	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,001	2,031	96	100	5,815	1,544	4,271	20	641	349	314
12	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	18	1	...	13	10	3	...	4	1	2
		Total	1,056	2,410	106	108	6,312	1,860	4,452	39	752	413	450
13	302, 303	Murder	421	1,663	45	56	1,629	503	1,126	52	493	...	5
14	307	Attempts at murder	81	210	7	7	277	104	173	2	40	...	4
15	304, 306	Culpable homicide	90	249	2	11	318	136	182	3	44	...	...
16	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	12	33	4	...	43	24	19	...	1	...	...
17	377	Unnatural offence	1	4	1	...	5	3	2	1	...	...	...
18	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	26	1	...	35	24	11	...	3	...	...
19	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	17	146	5	...	195	165	30	...	10	...	...
20	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	291	980	35	30	1,876	820	996	22	171	149	178

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

STATEMENT A—concluded.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933—concluded.

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

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in investigation on bail	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, by, the police.	Released by magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.		
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.														
19 328	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	4	...	...	6	1	5	2	...	1	...	1
20 324, 327, 330	...	Hurt ...	186	831	77	...	1,449	615	834	14	131	368	236	2,173
21 368 to 369 and 371 to 373.	...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	21	153	15	8	212	68	149	4	20	40	1	198
22 346 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	16	...	8	19	5	14	...	...	8	5	34
22(a) 332, 353	...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	116	391	37	11	898	404	464	9	53	65	91	182
23 354, 356, 357	...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	7	72	2	1	182	58	74	4	16	51	37	337
24 304-A, 338	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	13	115	5	9	185	81	104	2	18	4	2	12
		Total ...	1,341	4,893	236	168	7,189	3,006	4,183	116	995	703	558	3,898
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.														
25 395, 398, 397, 398, 399, 402.	...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	144	368	8	27	370	144	236	30	127	...	...	286
26 392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	...	Robbery ...	84	631	21	27	612	341	371	8	109	38	20	188
27 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	51	317	9	26	405	127	278	5	72	96	64	653
28 428, 429	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	5	96	6	6	118	69	49	...	9	15	25	155
29 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	419	3,389	100	138	3,509	2,429	1,080	61	518	91	79	483
30 311, 400, 401	...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	2	44	...	3	56	42	14	1	5	...	...	2
		Attempt ...	23	18	...	...	33	21	12	...	7	...	...	...
		Total ...	728	4,843	144	237	5,103	3,173	1,930	105	847	240	188	1,787

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

31 341 to 344	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	15	121	16	2	217	64	153	2	15	122	123	1,368
32 336, 337	...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	16	95	7	...	209	150	54	...	8	5	11	52
		Total ...	31	216	23	2	426	214	212	2	23	127	134	1,420

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

33 379 to 382	...	Theft { of cattle ...	209	2,348	34	86	2,469	1,801	688	34	310	52	41	232
34 406 to 409	...	... ordinary ...	532	6,479	143	236	7,513	5,272	2,241	81	701	908	702	5,310
35 411 to 414	...	Criminal breach of trust ...	8	73	3	3	72	56	16	...	11	12	...	12
36 413, 420	...	Receiving stolen property ...	77	555	28	8	629	439	180	112	79	117	104	881
37 447, 448, 453 and 456.	...	Cheating ...	54	351	2	17	491	378	113	2	35	19	14	28
38 461, 462	...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	79	422	19	11	460	292	168	26	76	42	45	298
		Breaking closed receptacle	11	89	7	1	251	141	110	...	18	415	562	4,365
		Total ...	...	5	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	3	9
		Total ...	965	10,322	235	412	11,892	8,416	3,476	255	1,230	1,565	1,471	11,134
		Total of classes I to V	4,032	22,724	744	919	30,937	16,681	14,256	517	3,883	3,048	2,801	20,862

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

39 295, 296, 297	...	Offences against religion	...	11	...	...	43	15	28	...	...	...	9	95
40 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1868 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	...	Public and local nuisances	1,719	99,872	696	...	106,679	163,976	2,763	146	2,072	685	6,243	388
41 Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...		369	18,866	115	26	27,194	25,475	1,719	95	432	494	2,279	1,140
42 Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924	...		86	2,081	13	9	2,259	2,109	150	253	172	2	5	1
		Grand total ...	6,208 *	141,554	1,568	954	227,112	208,256	18,850	1,911	6,559	4,229	11,337	22,486

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1932 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1933.

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933.
PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned (sections 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252 and 404, Cr.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken place or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	6	6	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	4	4	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	158	1,441	1,599	37	138	189	1,069	168	8	2	9
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants ...	5	39	44	5	15	12	10	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	437	488	45	45	173	154	71	2	...	3
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	24	101	125	30	9	44	20	22	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	11	179	190	7	5	38	187	3	...	1	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	5	20	25	3	4	7	7	4	...	...	...
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	75	532	607	8	8	64	532	10	...	...	1
	Total ...		329	2,759	3,088	130	227	527	1,925	279	5	3	13

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	28	29	12	5	8	2	2	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12(a)	375 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		1	33	34	14	5	10	2	3	...	...	...

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	6	106	112	49	4	44	7	8	...	...	...
	Total ...		6	106	112	49	4	44	7	8	...	...	...

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	8	8	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	216	10,852	11,068	2,369	4,810	2,970	727	192	16	11	...
16	354 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	7	7	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
17	328 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	546	12,093	12,639	1,735	6,147	3,169	1,081	507	12	6	19
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	6	6	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	1
	Total ...		762	22,966	23,728	4,106	10,968	6,145	1,809	700	28	17	28

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	22	207	229	65	83	60	...	11	...	...	1
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	20	220	240	48	78	77	20	17	...	...	1
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	64	1,836	1,900	404	674	496	178	58	2	...	5
	Total ...		106	2,263	2,369	607	835	638	208	86	5	...	7

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	56	1,033	1,089	282	418	280	63	46	...	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	27	452	479	168	81	155	44	31	3	1	...

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933—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, 258, 338, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken place 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.				
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	208	4,891	4,589	1,089	1,704	1,049	599	158	8	1	10
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	26	5,590	5,616	44	102	92	5,288	80	2	1	1
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	1	9	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
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	...	113	113	8	...	2	103	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	4	34	38	...	4	15	13	6	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	85	1,038	1,123	12	101	715	204	91	...	...	...
		Total ...	407	12,693	13,070	1,606	2,410	2,308	6,334	412	18	3	12
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.		6,858	142,700	149,558	2,912	50,527	9,856	79,361	6,772	11	78	31
		Grand total ...	8,469†	183,481	191,960	9,455	64,976	19,623	89,646	8,230	67	101	91

* 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 1932 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1933.

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933—continued.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offences.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.		Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
			(On complaint.	(On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.				Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Number of those in column 11 convicted 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.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	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	...	8	1	...	9	...	...	3	83.3	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	5	1	...	6	...	...	3	50.0	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	61	1,616	83	27	1,732	11	303	1,189	70.6	77	142	6	1	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	64	...	...	64	...	21	11	17.2	1	31	...	1	
6	195 to 200, 205 to 211, 421, to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	29	485	22	1	534	3	274	167	32.9	33	57	...	1	
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	29	112	13	1	153	2	97	21	16.8	25	8	...	...	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	10	109	64	...	182	...	38	137	79.2	3	4	1	1	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks.	5	29	...	...	84	1	15	7	24.1	1	10	...	...	
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	125	1,075	36	1	1,235	...	234	948	85.3	28	25	...	...	
		Total	260	3,503	220	30	3,949	17	982	2,496	67.0	168	286	7	4	

STATEMENT B—concluded.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1933—concluded.

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

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.		Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom 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 (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
			On complaint.	On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.	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.				Absconded or charged.	Convicted.			Number of those in column 11 convicted.	Number of those in column 11 convicted who escaped or became insane during trial.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	34	...	...	34	3	23	2	5.9	...	6	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	36	...	...	36	3	25	2	5.6	...	6	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																
13	384 to 389	Extortion	18	176	13	...	207	...	173	14	7.4	8	12	...	...	...
	Total		18	176	13	...	207	...	173	14	7.4	8	12	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	26	31	...	26	...	19	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	388	20,003	6	57	20,339	2,164	6,711	1,370	6.8	270	8,824	9	...	28
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	8	...	...	14	6	3	1	7.1	...	4	...	...	...
17	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	948	27,725	53	91	28,624	1,726	8,910	2,171	7.8	1,001	14,816	9	...	17
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	17	...	...	17	...	9	...	...	2	6	...	...	...
	Total		1,336	47,781	96	148	49,020	3,896	15,652	3,542	7.4	1,273	24,657	18	...	45

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

19	417, 418	Cheating	2	255	7	...	264	6	104	16	6.1	7	131	...	...	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	7	318	2	...	327	4	117	21	6.6	10	175	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	107	4,153	...	20	4,240	279	1,551	478	11.5	97	1,835	...	...	...
	Total		116	4,726	9	20	4,831	289	1,772	515	10.9	114	2,141	...	...	...

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	65	1,648	...	3	1,710	81	651	104	6.3	83	791	...	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	38	632	...	2	638	39	373	75	11.9	36	145	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	296	6,775	51	62	7,069	722	2,148	847	12.4	234	3,108	...	...	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	28	5,952	126	3	6,102	...	191	5,622	92.5	67	222	...	...	1
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	1	18	...	...	19	...	...	19	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	682	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	...	111	...	...	111	...	2	109	98.2	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	...	80	...	...	80	...	17	57	71.3	...	6	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	85	1,032	...	59	1,058	6	715	204	19.8	32	101	...	...	...
	Total		513	16,248	177	129	18,807	848	4,097	7,663	42.8*	452	4,373	3	...	2
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.		5,813	141,491	13,069	4,610	155,006	2,989	12,321	85,594	55.4	1,487	52,615	62	...	757
	Grand total		8,056	213,961	13,584	4,937	229,856	8,042	35,022	89,832	43.6*	3,502	84,090	80	...	808

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

STATEMENT C.
Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
A.—Cognizable.								
1. Theft ...				RS.	RS.		Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs 20,908.	
{ a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	5,717	2,032	35.5	7,93,780	1,78,726	22.5		
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	136	...	...	9,248	...		
{ c. Other thefts ...	15,423	6,972	45.2	9,70,020	2,67,187	27.5		
2. Robbery. { a. Dacoity ...	145	39	26.9	50,186	10,870	20.7		
{ b. Other robbery ...	614	221	36.0	55,833	14,019	25.3		
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	1,280	342	27.1	2,03,666	66,249	32.5		
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	231	73	31.6	47,988	12,822	26.7		
Total ...	23,390	9,815	42.0	21,21,573	5,58,621	26.3		
B.—Non-cognizable.								
5. Extortion ...	58	7	12.5	3,258	175	5.4		
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	170	43	25.3	19,055	5,410	28.4		
Total ...	228	50	22.1	22,313	5,585	25.0		

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS D AND E.

[Paragraphs 2 and 7

[illegible]

NOTE.—This statement does not include 7 subedars, 21 jamadars, 5 havildare-major, 23 havildars, 33 naiks and 670 constables of the Malabar Special Police.

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

† Includes orderlies of the C.I.D.
‡ Excludes the Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Includes 32 Assistant District Superintendents, 47 Deputy Superintendents
Includes 13 sergeants of the undistributed reserve.

Represents the cost for the official year 1933-34 excluding the final account (final) dated 10th June 1938

** Owing to the revised system of apportionment of the cost of the Railway (Junction), dated 19th June 1910.
Hono. (Indiapol) dated 1st December 1910.

Home (Judicial), dated 1st December 1919.

STATEMENT B.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1933. [Paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6.]

Districts.		Total strength.				Armament of the Force.				Punishments.										Rewards.		Number of constables.						Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of men absent from duty on account of sickness.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.		Number of smooth-bore. (476 and 410 muskets).		Number of revolvers.		Punished depart-mentally other- wise than by dismissal.			Punished judicially by a magis- trate or sessions court.			Punished by promotion.		Rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.						On pension or gratuity.						By resignation, without pen- sion or gratuity.		By dismissal.		By discharge or otherwise than under preceding column.		By desertion.		By death.		Admissions into hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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South Arcot ...	61	867	59	873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palnour ...	76	1,075	74	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	67	825	65	824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Madras ...	25	321	23	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Madras ...	63	890	61	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinnevely ...	71	1,102	68	1,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	418	6,106	405	6,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Police ...	42	687	42	685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	45	756	43	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	85	1,423	85	1,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30	29	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Investiga- tion Department.	10	25	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial Police	10	25	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore School,	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School, Vellore	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School, Coimbatore	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School, Anantapur	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Recruits	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School, Vizianagaram	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22	25	22	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	1,834	26,176	1,807	26,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant District Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank nor does it include 7 subadars, 21 jamadars, 5 havildars-major, 23 havildars, 33 naiks and 670 constables of the Malabar Special Police.

(2) Jamadars, head constables, head sowers, sowers 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 C.I.D., respectively both under the sanctioned and actual strength.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 18 sergeants.

† Includes 7 probationary sergeants and 50 probationary sub-inspectors under training in the school.

‡ 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 1933.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Personnel.—I was in charge from the beginning of the year to the afternoon of the 1st April 1933, when Mr. O. E. Windle, O.B.E., took charge and continued till 29th October 1933, handing over to Mr. J. Beckett until I returned on 7th November 1933.

The Deputy Commissioners of Police, Messrs. J. Beckett and G. F. M. Forbes, O.B.E., M.C., and Khan Bahadur Sharif Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur continued in charge of the department of Crime Branch, Law and Order Department and Traffic and Licensing Department, respectively. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar Avargal, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib G. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal and Mr. J. C. Joslyn continued as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Law and Order in charge of Northern Subdivision and Assistant Commissioner of Police, Law and Order in charge of the Southern Subdivision, respectively.

Major T. V. Rajaratnam continued as Police Surgeon throughout the year.

2. Strength.—Excluding gazetted officers, the sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 2,180.

3. Recruitment.—114 literate recruits were enlisted during the year. There was no improvement in the type of men enlisted.

There were 17 vacancies at the end of the year. City recruits continue to be trained at the Central Recruits' School, Vellore.

4. Casualties.—The following statement of casualties during the year shows an increase over those of the previous year :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
On pension or gratuity ...	30	50	69
By resignation ...	12	4	3
" dismissal ...	8	14	29
" discharge ...	45	11	10
" desertion ...	4	1	5
" death ...	22	12	17
Total ...	130	92	133

5. Conduct.—Figures of departmental punishments are given below :—

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Number punished by blackmarks ...	384	313	403
Number suspended ...	6	4	3
" reduced ...	54	73	92
" dismissed ...	8	14	29
Total ...	452	404	527

Censures were awarded in 11 cases.

The increase in punishment and the abnormal increase in dismissals is accounted for by the return to normal working in 1933, which enabled officers to tighten up discipline. There were 8 dismissals arising out of the escape of prisoners, 5 for absence, 3 for drunkenness and 13 for misconduct which often pointed to dishonesty.

In the circumstances, the increase in punishment and dismissals may be regarded as a healthy feature.

441 officers and men were granted increments during the year and increments were postponed in 46 cases.

6. Titles and Rewards.—The Indian Police Medal was awarded to Mr. J. Beckett, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch and M.R.Ry. G. Susainatham Pillai Avargal, Inspector of Police. His Excellency the Governor of Madras decorated Mr. Beckett with the Medal in the presence of a distinguished gathering in the Banqueting Hall on the 16th March 1933.

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

	1932.		1933.	
	Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to police officers.	479	Rs. 4,015	805	Rs. 5,429
Rewards to private individuals.	188	1,687	204	1,436

The details rankwar of police officers rewarded during 1933 are furnished below :—

Inspectors ...	8
Sub-inspectors ...	30
Sergeants ...	4
Head constables ...	173
Police constables ...	590
Total ...	805

In many deserving cases, good-service entries were granted in lieu of rewards. In the case of private individuals, the practice of granting parchment certificates was extended. Private persons and firms and other Government departments, such as Customs and Excise departments, offered rewards to police officers. One private individual was awarded Rs. 100 for the arrest of C. N. Lakshmikantham who escaped from police custody at Nidadavolu railway station while he was being transferred from the Penitentiary to the Rajahmundry Jail.

7. **Health.**—The percentage of admission into hospital rose from 165.0 to 189.8.

8. **Surgeon's Department.**—4,106 patients were treated at the City Police dispensary during the year under report, the daily average attendance being 48.52. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,726 and 45.74, respectively.

Indoor patients.—The total treated as indoor patients was 163 with a mortality of 5, while the corresponding figures for the previous year were 170 and 4, respectively.

The general health of the force was satisfactory.

12. constables, 2 sub-inspectors and 4 sergeants were invalided out of service. 155 recruits for the City Police were examined; of these 14 were rejected on medical grounds. 160 age certificates were issued under the Madras Children Act IV of 1920.

9. **Housing the Force.**—An abandoned beat house is rented from the Public Works Department by a head constable in addition to his free quarters. This was erroneously included in the number of free quarters furnished last year. Sub-inspectors' quarters in G-4 police lines were declared unsafe and vacated while a Reserve Sergeant's quarters in Pudupet which were previously declared unsafe for occupation have been partially occupied. A beat house in Mylapore which was occupied by a constable was handed over to the Public Works Department. Accommodation now exists for 7 inspectors, 15 sub-inspectors, 34 sergeants, 186 head constables and 1,058 police constables.

10. **Cost.**—The total cost of the City Police was Rs. 14,29,642 as against Rs. 14,38,705 in the previous year. The decrease is due mainly to the revision of pay and allowances.

11. **General Provident Fund.**—The statement below gives a comparative statement of subscribers to the General Provident Fund during the years 1932 and 1933 :—

	1932.	1933.
Inspectors ...	16	15
Sergeants-major ...	3	4
Sergeants ...	49	48
Sub-inspectors ...	49	54
Head constables ...	141	159
Police constables ...	509	659
	<u>767</u>	<u>939</u>

12. **Co-operative Societies.**—The City Police Officers' and the City Police Constables' Co-operative societies continued to work satisfactorily. The former had on its roll 138 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 14,348. The members had subscribed "prudential deposit" amounting to Rs. 7,611. In the other society there were 846 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 19,974.

13. **Armed Reserve.**—Training continued smoothly. The Armed Reserve paraded twice before His Excellency the Governor at the Police Medal parades in March and August and have maintained a high level of efficiency.

14. **Motor Transport.**—The lorry which was out of commission was sold during the year. There are at present six lorries and four motor cycles.

15. **Mounted Branch.**—The number of horses in the City Police stables on the last day of the year was 62 as against the sanctioned strength of 64. 3 horses were purchased during the year and 1 horse died and 2 were destroyed on account of old age or incurable disease. Quarterly veterinary inspections of horses and stables continued to be held.

16. **Law and Order Department.**—From a Law and Order point of view, the year has been uneventful. Efforts by Congress to organize picketing of foreign cloth shops in August failed, the public taking no interest in the movement.

17. **Harbour Police.**—The relations between the Port Trust authorities and the Police were cordial.

Crime has been normal. Petty thefts from the sheds of the Port Trust have decreased owing to successful action having been taken against one of the Port Trust contractor's coolies under section 380, I.P.C.; the gang of coolies, to which the accused belonged, was dismissed from service. The only case of loss of considerable property was one in which on a telegraphic report from Rangoon Police, two Mappillas were arrested by the Harbour Police, while disembarking from the Rangoon boat and jewellery worth Rs. 700 was recovered. The accused were convicted and sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment in Rangoon. 674 steamers and 36 sailing vessels entered the harbour during the year. The practice of issuing permits to foreigners to land temporarily in Madras Port worked satisfactorily.

PART II.

CRIME.

18. **Crime.**—The following statement gives the statistics of crime for the past three years :—

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total Crimes.							
Classes I to V—						Rs.	Rs.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1931	3,586	3,248	1,498	1,298	3,11,658	1,04,805
	1932	3,424	3,162	1,528	1,279	3,00,075	1,11,334
	1933	2,968	2,723	1,456	1,263	2,10,386	58,725

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total Crimes—cont.							
Class VI—							
Nuisances, offences against religion and offences against special and local laws.	1931	37,109	37,105	41,607	41,351	...	...
	1932	38,468	38,467	41,566	41,280	...	...
	1933	69,338	69,294	74,174	73,883	...	...
Grave Crime.							
Murder ...	1931	9	8	4	4	...	...
	1932	8	7	4	4	...	...
	1933	4	4	2	2	...	...
Dacoity ...	1931	3	1	...	...	10	420
	1932	1	1	...	...	...	...
	1933	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery ...	1931	19	10	7	6	96	40
	1932	11	5	2	...	63	10
	1933	15	11	2	1	1,162	700
Housebreaking and lurking house-trespass.	1931	508	499	208	194	50,637	17,906
	1932	421	412	190	164	51,349	14,024
	1933	356	342	152	144	59,852	17,316
Cattle theft ...	1931	21	17	13	11	620	529
	1932	23	22	18	18	1,984	899
	1933	33	28	29	25	957	887
Theft (ordinary) ...	1931	1,981	1,838	618	560	1,04,372	34,339
	1932	2,039	1,932	680	613	1,58,999	70,375
	1933	1,869	1,740	743	674	90,052	23,225

During 1933 there was a further decrease in the total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisances, etc.) the figures for the years from 1930 being 3,899, 3,406, 3,345 and 3,041 respectively. The number reported to the police was 2,723 during the year, as against 3,162 in 1932, 3,248 in 1931 and 3,685 in 1930.

The prices of foodstuffs continued to be low but the dislocation of economic conditions and distraction due to political conditions, coupled with the return from abroad of emigrants in large numbers created an atmosphere conducive to the prevalence of crime. Vigorous preventive measures taken during the year and also the recognition of the vital importance of the police being in close touch with better sources of information have helped to keep crime under control. There is no doubt that outside criminals and persons who have committed crime in the mufassal and Northern India drift to the City and lie low here, hoping to escape attention. The hotels, choultries, boarding houses and other places of congregation were efficiently watched for "suspicious persons." A remarkable instance of correct source of information which resulted in a good catch was the arrest of C. N. Lakshmikantham at No. 2, Bolu Naicken Street, Choolai; he had escaped from custody at Nidadavolu railway station while he was being transferred from the Madras Penitentiary to the Rajah-mundry Jail on 26th October 1932. He was sent to Kovvuru to stand his trial. The informant was rewarded Rs. 100. A Parsi from Bombay, by name Prestonji Pastikia, was living in a hotel posing as an "Inspector-General of Cinemas" and making bogus appointments as "Inspector of Cinemas." He was arrested and when his antecedents were verified, it was found, that he was wanted in Bombay for cheating and forgery involving over a lakh of rupees. He was sent to Bombay to stand his trial there.

254 cases of arrest under suspicious circumstances under sections 54, 55 and 550, Criminal Procedure Code, ended in conviction, and 45 persons who were wanted outside were arrested and sent to their respective places for trial. These included a gang of Northern India criminal tribe members who were wanted in Ludhiana and Amritsar. Another gang of Northern India criminals, who were passing spurious beads as gold, were spotted and convicted. 46 out-of-view known depredators were traced and convicted. In addition, 119 persons were dealt with under section 65 of the City Police Act against 71 in 1932, while under section 64, 27 persons were convicted as compared with 2 in the previous year. More extensive use was made than hitherto of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code; 49 persons were bound over during the year, as against a figure of 10 in 1932.

Each division has now been supplied with a small book of photographs of the City's worst loafing bad characters whom a policeman may meet in the street at any time and all of whom he ought to know. The book contains at present photographs of 65 notorious criminals whose presence anywhere must cause the gravest suspicion.

Registration under the Criminal Tribes Act has gone on constantly and efforts have been made to keep every branch of the police on the watch for persons whose registration should be considered. The most dangerous type of criminal is the wanderer and owing to intelligent watching in the neighbourhood of resident criminal tribe members, several wanderers were newly registered during the year.

The following statement gives the number of true cases of grave crime during the past four years :—

1930 ...	2,761	1932 ...	2,394
1931 ...	2,384	1933 ...	2,125

The decrease in serious offences against the person in 1932 was followed by a further decrease in 1933. The statement below gives the figures for the past four years :—

1930 ...	435	1932 ...	337
1931 ...	350	1933 ...	311

The ratio to the population is one case to every 2,081 persons.

Serious offences against person and property decreased from 440 in 1932 to 381 in 1933.

An outstanding feature of the year was an incursion from Northern India of armed revolutionaries of the most dangerous type. Subsequently to the Ootacamund Bank robbery, the gang was marked down in a thickly populated area and on 3rd May 1933 captured after a fight in which a bomb was thrown at the police and one terrorist was shot dead by an inspector. In this encounter and the events leading up to it, the help rendered by the public was a very outstanding and gratifying feature. I may add that the upcountry criminal is now extremely unpopular in the City.

In July, investigation by officers of the City Police disclosed the existence of a widespread conspiracy, having headquarters in Madras City, with the object of committing armed dacoity, robbery and political assassination. This case was taken over by the Criminal Investigation Department and is now under trial in sessions.

For the better investigation of cases, a system of "Territorial Jurisdiction" was introduced in order that investigating officers may preferentially work in a certain area and may acquire local influence and cultivate useful sources of information and intelligence.

Useless men in Crime detachments attached to stations have been combed out and the increments of men whose work was poor were stopped. Rewards and constant visits to stations have had a salutary effect on the working of the crime staff, and have been largely responsible for the numerous arrests of suspicious persons and the detection of crime.

Nuisance cases rose from 32,688 to 58,470 and cases under special and local laws from 5,779 in 1932 to 10,824 in 1933. The increase was due to the fact that the Law and Order Department was free to give more attention to this work during the year than in previous years. The city hooligans were kept well under control and 556 of them were bound over, as against 265 in 1932. Vigorous attention was paid to street gambling, street obstruction, street nuisances, opium, ganja and gambling dens.

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

Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
2,395	47	2,385	47

19. Cases in which investigation was refused under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.—The following is a comparative state-

ment 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.
1930 ...	3,972	128	3.2
1931 ...	3,586	147	4.1
1932 ...	3,424	171	4.99
1933 ...	2,968	209	7.0
Theft (ordinary).			
1930 ...	2,294	121	5.3
1931 ...	1,981	140	7.06
1932 ...	2,039	158	7.71
1933 ...	1,869	167	8.9

In order to find time for real police work by the investigation staff, investigation was more freely refused in semi-civil and false cases. I have insisted that when a case is found to be of a civil nature, the sooner the investigation is stopped the better.

20. **Murder.**—4 cases of murder were reported of which 1 ended in conviction and 1 was under trial at the close of the year.

Within the compound of Maclure's, Mount Road, a skeleton, believed to be that of Rao Bahadur P. M. Jambulinga Mudaliyar, was discovered on 22nd October 1933. Jambulinga Mudaliyar had been missing since 4th February 1933. Although the culprits responsible for the crime were definitely known, the case could not be charged owing to the very meagre identification of the skeleton.

A quarrel between two rowdies of Choolai resulted in murder and one accused was hanged. Two beggars quarrelled over their food and the accused threw a granite stone on the head of the deceased. The accused has since been sentenced to transportation for life. A case of infanticide remained undetected.

The motives for murder are classified as under :—

Sexual	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	3
			4

21. **Dacoity.**—There was no case under this head.

22. **Robbery.**—15 cases of robbery were reported, of which 4 were found to be untrue. Investigation was refused in 1 and 1 case ended in conviction. All except one were street robberies, of a petty and doubtful nature. In the only house robbery in which clothes and silver vessels, etc., to the value of Rs. 700 were stolen, all the property was found abandoned in a well in the compound. This offence was not of a professional nature but was apparently due to misunderstanding between the servants employed in the house.

23. **Housebreaking and lurking house-trespass.**—Housebreakings during the year fell from 412 to 342 cases or 16.9 per cent, a notable reduction in a type of crime which is of great importance.

The following statement gives the figures during the past four years :—

1930 ...	522	1932 ...	412
1931 ...	499	1933 ...	342

The decrease was, I think, due to better and more systematic preventive work during the year and to better intelligence work on the part of the police. Veppur Paraya Vadivelu who escaped from the Aziznagar settlement and ex-convict Duraiswami of Villupuram, who were responsible for five cases of burglaries in bungalows were arrested and convicted. Ratnavelu, another bungalow thief, who was active, has since been arrested and property to the value of Rs. 3,000 concerned in five cases of 1932, four cases of 1933 and six cases of 1934 of the City, four cases of Sembiam and one of Arkonam station, has been recovered.

Padmanabha Menon and Muhammad Yusuf alias Pyaru, to whom were traced several window-bar burglaries, were arrested and brought to book. Govindarajulu of Gudiyattam, a roof-scaling burglar and Ahmad of Vedasandur, outside criminals, were spotted and convicted. 144 persons were convicted during the year.

A watchman of Royapuram Medical School conspired with two friends to commit robberies and burglaries. On 2nd October 1933, they disguised themselves and attempted to waylay the peon of the Royapuram Medical School on his return from the Imperial Bank. Having failed in their attempt, they resolved to break open the iron safe of the school and rifle its contents. On 5th October 1933 they tried to open it with false keys, but failed. Again they attempted, but without success, to open it by sawing through the hinges. To give the offence a false colour, the watchman Sachchidanandam was left with his hands and feet bound with a rope and a false alarm was sent. Diligent investigation revealed that he and his associates were the culprits. Two accused have since been convicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. The third turned approver.

Although the cases actually convicted in courts total 115 or 32.4 per cent, there were many instances of detected cases which were not charged or were withdrawn owing to the accused being concerned in a series of cases. The real percentage of detection was therefore considerably higher. Recovery of property improved from 27.3 per cent to 28.9 per cent.

Cases in which the property lost was worth Rs. 1,000 and over numbered only 12 and the average amount lost in a case was Rs. 198.

24. **Thefts.**—Thefts decreased from 1,932 to 1,740 during the year. Investigation was refused in 167 cases. The detection figures are :—

Percentage of detection.

1930 ...	27.5	1932 ...	32.8
1931 ...	31.4	1933 ...	38.0

There were several instances in which the same criminal or set of criminals was found

to be responsible for a series of occurrences of the same kind, e.g., a girl aged 12 years, Kamala by name, was concerned in six cases of theft of jewels from children; Venkataswami, alias Venkatesan, an ex-inmate of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, was found to have been responsible for 7 cases of theft of brass vessels; a mixed gang consisting of Natarajan, Kannan Mudali, Perumal and Arumugam Chetti was concerned in 7 cases of theft of brass vessels; Babu Mudali and Chengayya Nayudu were traced in 3 cases of theft of bicycle lamps. To another gang, Arumugam Asari, Raman and Nagabushanam were traced 4 cases of snatching jewels from children. In such cases, as soon as the accused had received an adequate sentence, the remaining prosecutions were dropped.

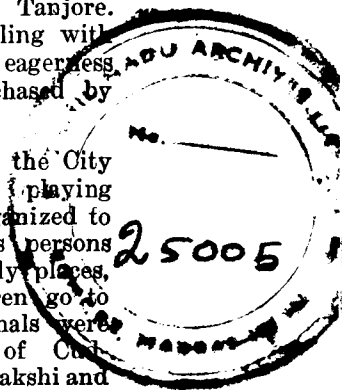
Patrols were organized and instructed to be on the lookout for suspicious loafers in places of public resort such as choultries, parks, markets, cinemas, bus stands and railway stations. A constable from the Central Crime Station was deputed to watch the General Hospital bus stand for pick-pockets. 42 per cent of the pocket-picking cases ended in conviction and 63 pick-pockets were convicted. Numbers of these came from upcountry, e.g., Sambandan of Trichinopoly, Jagannathan of Goa, Gopal, alias Vadivelu of Ranipet, Musa Miyan of Rangoon, Muhammad Kasim of Calicut, Lakshmayya of Mysore, Ghulam Muhammad of Hyderabad and Muhammad Mira of Ramnad.

Traps were laid for cycle thieves near colleges, hospitals, etc., and in areas where such offences were common. Men on cycles who were most unlike constables in appearance were selected for this duty and were instructed to cycle round from place to place and lay traps for short periods in likely spots. 45 cycle thieves were convicted, including men from Bangalore, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. Great difficulty is experienced in dealing with this type of crime owing to the eagerness with which stolen cycles are purchased by persons of considerable position.

Another type of crime rife in the City is theft of jewels from children playing in the streets. Day patrols were organized to be on the lookout for suspicious persons loafing about schools and other likely places, particularly at the time that children go to schools and return. 55 such criminals were convicted. Parthasarathi Nayakan of Chidambaram, Yakub of Trichinopoly, Minakshi and Chinnammal responsible for several such thefts and the girl Kamala to whom were traced six cases, together with her mother and sister-in-law who disposed of the stolen property, were arrested and convicted.

A gang of Thogamalai Kepmaris was found to be responsible for thefts of insured letters at post office counters. Men in mufti were deputed to watch counters at post offices during busy hours. Murugesan of Pondicherry, a Kepmari, was arrested and convicted.

There were cases of pilfering of new articles, tyre valves, motor horns, etc., from big Mount



21, 193 x N33
N3451

Road firms. Such articles find a ready market in the small shops, it being no exaggeration to say that receivers exist by the hundred and great difficulty is felt in dealing with this type of crime. It was a distinct step forward when one Shanmukham, a temporary coolie in Addison's, who was found to be responsible for several such thefts, was convicted.

The big firms lose thousands of rupees worth annually by this pilfering and rather than face the inconvenience of police investigation and the still greater hardship of protracted trial with uncertain result, they often prefer not to complain. The result is a situation of which one cannot feel proud.

The police actively helped the Madras Electric Supply Corporation in a vigorous and successful campaign against the offence of tampering with electric meters and theft of electricity and 19 persons were convicted during the year. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation expressed their appreciation of the work done and presented rewards to police officers.

Cattle thefts numbered 28 and 19 ended in conviction; 25 persons were convicted.

674 persons were convicted for theft. The average value of property lost per case was Rs. 57.

25. Counterfeiting coins.—There were 3 true cases of offences against coinage during the year and 4 persons were convicted. Counterfeiting instruments and other materials for making half-rupee, quarter-rupee and two-anna coins were seized.

26. Cheating.—Anxiety has been caused to the police and fraud to the public by bogus companies almost the only capital of which is the deposits of employees. When the net closes round a criminal of this type he escapes by compounding with the aggrieved person.

One Arunachala Mudali, a promoter of bogus concerns, is at present charged under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and it seems that preventive action under this section may offer a solution to the growing problem of this type of crime.

27. Other cases of note.—The dacoity at Ootacamund on the branch of the Travancore National Bank on 26th April 1933 and the bomb explosion near the Standard Oil Company Installation, Royapuram, on the night of 1st May 1933, in which a young man was fatally injured, disclosed that a gang of revolutionaries from Upper India was working actively in the Province with their headquarters at Madras. Vigorous enquiries revealed the fact that the gang consisted of youths from Upper India who lived in Royapuram and had shifted to house No. 156, Linghi Chetti Street, George-town. The house was raided by the City Police and a bomb was hurled at the party, the terrorists attempting to escape via Thambu Chetti Street by moving on house tops. They were arrested and one was shot and fatally wounded as he attempted to attack an inspector. They were found to be members of "The Hindustan Socialist Republican Army." The three accused, Shambunath, Prem Prakash

and Hira Lal were charged and convicted under sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act.

A revolutionary organization known as "The Hindustan Socialist Republican Army," Madras Branch, sprang up with the object of committing armed dacoities and robberies, political assassinations and collection of fire-arms. On or about 21st July 1933, some of the members prepared to start from Madras with revolvers, ammunitions, etc., to commit a dacoity in Karaikkudi, Ramnad district. While they were in a restaurant at the Moore Market, just before they started, the police surrounded them and arrested the gang. The same day on a search of the houses of some of the accused were found revolvers, pistols, cartridges, daggers, correspondence, literature and notebooks which revealed the existence of a widespread conspiracy. The accused employed code words, pseudonyms, accommodation addresses, etc., to carry on secret correspondence regarding revolutionary activities. The Criminal Investigation Department subsequently took up the investigation of the case. The accused are now under trial in the sessions.

28. Property lost and recovered.—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.	Amount of property recovered.
			RS.	RS.
1. Theft—				
(a) In conjunction with house-breaking.	301	82	59,852	17,316
(b) Other thefts.	1,619	626	91,471	24,172
2. Robbery—				
(a) Dacoity	...	...	...	...
(b) Other robbery.	10	1	1,162	700
3. Criminal breach of trust.	154	70	57,901	16,537

Remarks.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 4,249.

29. Results in cases prosecuted.—The number of cases (excluding cases under nuisances and special and local laws) brought to trial and decided during the year was 1,161, of which 1,059 or 91 per cent ended in conviction. In the above cases, 1,456 persons were tried and 1,263 persons or 86.7 per cent were convicted. Out of 71,123 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted by the police under Indian Penal Code and special and local laws, 69,732 cases or 98 per cent ended in conviction.

30. Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff prosecuted 4,818 cases as against 5,074 cases in the previous year and 3,614 cases ended in conviction. Greater discretion was exercised in not charging poor cases. In order to protect prosecution witnesses from being called to court time after time unnecessarily, investigating officers now make a note in column 6 of the charge sheet "Names and addresses of witnesses" indicating the number of prosecution witnesses to whom alone

subpoenas should be issued for the first hearing, e.g., "prosecution witnesses 1, 2 and 4 need be summoned for the first hearing." To ensure better and more expeditious work by the prosecuting inspectors their diary form was amended to give the following information as regards each hearing of each case :—

(1) Number of prosecution witnesses summoned.

(2) Number of prosecution witnesses attended.

(3) Number of prosecution witnesses examined.

The prosecuting staff now maintains a progress report of each case datewar so that it is possible to see at a glance how many adjournments there were and what was done on each occasion.

Owing to the attention given to the matter by the prosecuting staff, I have no doubt that the time for trial of important cases has been much reduced. There are many instances where cases fail because of the time that elapses in disposal in court and the attitude that this is unavoidable is not conducive to expedition.

Appeals.—In 11 cases Government were addressed to instruct the Crown Prosecutor to appeal against the orders of the Presidency Magistrates. Appeals were preferred in 6 cases of which 3 were dismissed and 3 are still pending.

31. False cases.—56 cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false during the year. Out of 1,274 cases under the Indian Penal Code prosecuted by the police during the year, no case was declared false after trial.

32. Cases referred by magistrates.—32 cases were referred to the police by the magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, and of them 19 were struck off as false. Four non-cognizable cases also were referred of which three were found to be true.

33. Gambling and opium dens.—12 gambling dens were successfully raided and 88 persons convicted, while in addition 539 persons were convicted for street gambling. 20 persons were convicted under the Opium Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act.

The campaign against "Bucket shops" was continued and 42 persons were convicted.

34. Brothels Act.—Vigorous attention was paid to this matter and 9 brothels were raided and the inmates rescued. Nine persons were convicted.

35. Criminal Tribes Act.—14 "Madras City Koravas" were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year and 17 were removed from the registers on account of death. At the end of the year, there were in the City 342 Koravas to whom the Act applied. The undermentioned criminal tribe members were also registered in the City :—

1. Yanadis	3	5. Jodhpur Mah-	12
2. Jogis	2	rattas.	—
3. Kepmaris	2		
4. Thottia Naik...	1	Total	20

Of these, one City Korava and two Yanadis were registered on release from the Penitentiary. The 12 Jodhpur Mahrattas, who are of the Kanjari tribe, belong to the Criminal Tribe known as Kanjars, another term for Kanjar Bhats, who have been notified in this Presidency under the Criminal Tribes Act as Jodhpur Mahrattas.

The other criminal tribe members residing in the City are detailed below :

Chingleput Koravas	...	...	13
Do. Adi-Dravidas	...	...	10
Do. Kal Oddars	...	...	4
Cuddapah Erukalas...	...	...	3
Jogis	...	...	39
Yanadis	...	...	15
Salem Melurnad Korava	...	...	1
Sakkaraitamadai Korava	...	...	1
Domimara	...	...	1
Chengampundi Koravas	...	...	2
Ponnai Koravas	...	...	2
Dubhai Koravas	...	...	2
Chittoor Koravas	...	...	3
Veppur Parayus (South Arcot district).	...	...	2
Total	...	...	98

19 persons were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act, including 2 under section 24 of the Act.

There are 440 registered criminal tribe members in the City. 271 members have been granted "abeyance" from reporting at fixed intervals, while 88 more enjoy exemption under rules 18 and 22 of the rules. Only 23 persons have abused the concession as regards "abeyance" and have been brought again under the Criminal Tribes Act restrictions. In the case of 4 persons the exemption order has been revoked.

Criminal Tribe records.—The sheets maintained for the registered criminal tribe members are in order. A revised stationwar list of these persons was printed and issued to each local police station at the end of the year. The "abeyance system" on the lines laid down in *Madras Police Gazette*, dated 17th January 1931, has been applied to the work of the Criminal Tribes Act in the City. The quarterly returns indicated in the system have conducted to the proper check of the criminal tribe members and the correct maintenance of their sheets. Reports on exempted persons are also obtained every quarter so as not to lose touch with their existence or activity.

36. Prevention.—The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 209. 226 bad characters were convicted during the year. 122 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code. 52 persons were ordered to notify change of residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. 56 persons were prosecuted and 46 were convicted for breach of conditions under that section.

119 persons, as against 71 in 1932, were convicted during the year under section 65 of the City Police Act and 27 persons, as against 2 in 1932, were convicted under section 64 of the City Police Act. 2 persons were convicted under section 66 of the City Police Act.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 52 persons, of whom 49 were bound over. Of them 40 were habitual burglars or thieves and 9 were petty thieves. 43 of them were sent to jail for failure to furnish security. Of the 49 persons, 42 were local criminals, 36 of whom have histories.

Finger-print slips sent for record numbered 1,065 and 1,993 references were made to the Finger-print Bureau, which traced the antecedents of criminals in 631 cases. Sub-inspectors, head constables and men all over the City have been given training in the taking of finger-prints by the finger-print head constable, at first by arranging special finger-print classes in divisional stations and afterwards by holding regular monthly classes in the Record section. The training thus imparted has much improved finger-print work. The finger-print head constable used to visit the Penitentiary every day, leaving a great deal of his other work undone. To obviate this, his visits have now been reduced to tri-weekly, without detriment to his work in the jail.

37. Criminal Record section.—The record section has efficiently performed its two-fold functions, viz., the maintenance of criminal records and the dissemination of information about crime and criminals and has also done another year's constructive work in collecting, examining, eliminating and amplifying its records. During the year, 273 old histories have been discarded and 175 new histories and 800 new index cards have been opened. Matters of potential interest or of permanent value have been added to the general information files. In all, 1,012 histories, 8,000 index cards and 181 general information files are in use.

The stationwar list of resident criminals was revised, reprinted and supplied to each local police station. The histories of active criminals have been kept up to date from special reports and from the crime general diaries of local stations. These criminals continue to be divided into four classes according to the nature and intensity of the watch maintained over them and this classification is varied as is found necessary. 22 men were removed from the "active" list, as good reports were received about them. Quarterly enquiries were regularly instituted about inactive and "foreign" criminals and necessary entries were made in their respective histories. 34 inactive criminals who had shown a tendency to revert to crime have been brought on the "active" list and watched. With regard to notorious railway criminals, for whom also histories are maintained in the City, the Railway Police have been called on to send incidental and periodical reports. Both the Madras and Trichinopoly Railway Police districts have been in touch with the City Record section whose aim is to act as a District Intelligence Bureau for the Railway Police also. During the year, the Trichinopoly Railway Police district has sent 20 histories of their criminals for record here for railway purposes.

Pending warrant cases were indexed and periodical enquiries regularly instituted about the warrantees. The classified index cards were rearranged wherever considered necessary to facilitate easy reference. Coloured and numerical signals were used for sub-classification in card-indexing. The Crime staff made good use of these classified cards, as they indicated useful lines of investigation. The classified photographs were equally helpful to them in tracing culprits and in no less than five instances the first clue was obtained from complainants picking out a photograph from the classified portfolios.

Arrangements for the dissemination of information about crime and criminals are properly made. The daily crime sheet and the various other publications issued in the record section have been regularly maintained. These publications have facilitated co-operative investigation work between the Crime Branch, the Divisional Police and the border stations.

With a view to expanding the scope of record section work and its utility with the help and co-operation of the Divisional Police, sub-inspectors of local stations have been made to visit the record section once a month to examine the history sheets of known depredators of their stations kept in the section, not only to remedy any defects in them but also to supply entries useful for a security case. Their monthly visits, while arousing their general interest in their station known depredators, have given a fillip to better security work and there are already security cases in prospect in several stations.

38. Photographic section.—The following statistics summarise the work done in the section :—

Photographs of a routine nature taken during the year—

History criminals	...	...	147
Non-history criminals	...	...	345
Criminal tribe members	...	...	23
Copied photographs of criminals.	...	...	20
Finger-prints	...	...	21
Car accidents	...	...	13
Unclaimed dead bodies	...	...	23
Photographs of police officers	...	...	64

for their police sannads.

Different plans drawn by the Plan Drawer of the scene of occurrences were copied for investigation purposes and for submission to the courts.

In addition to these, photographs of the following were also taken :—

- (1) Congress volunteers.
- (2) Accused in bomb cases and the house sites occupied by them and the scene of bomb explosion.
- (3) Accused in the Madras Conspiracy case.
- (4) Murder scenes.
- (5) King's Police medallists.
- (6) Uniform of constables.

The biggest single task during 1933 was the supply to 8 principal stations for reference of 5 different postures of 65 important criminals.

39. Intelligence section.—The activities of the Congress, though not aggressive, claimed close attention from the section throughout the year. Further, the outburst of terrorist activities in the City necessitated a close scrutiny of Bengalis and other upcountry men and consequently the strength of the section was increased temporarily by 4 sub-inspectors and 3 head constables with effect from 1st September 1933. With this additional strength it has been found possible to keep a more effective check over the arrivals of upcountry men and irresponsibles by maintaining at railway stations, hotels and other likely places a lookout such as has not been kept hitherto.

During the year, 3,563 references were dealt with, as against 4,024 in 1932. The fall is due to the fact that the arrival and departure of "A" class suspects only are now reported to the Special Branch instead of those of all suspects as hitherto.

A careful scrutiny was kept over all newspapers and periodicals. Enquiries were made regarding the antecedents, etc., of many printers and publishers who applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for permission to open presses or to start journals, and reports were sent to him suggesting the demand of security or otherwise. Security under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act XXIII of 1931 was demanded from ten newspapers and journals and six printing presses.

300 newspapers and periodicals, as against 313 in the previous year, were checked and particulars necessary for the compilation of the annual return were supplied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate with a note as to their tone, influence and circulation.

Assistance was rendered to the Harbour Police, as usual, in the matter of checking passports and in keeping a lookout for objectionable literature, smuggled arms, etc.

1,077 foreigners, as against 1,174 in 1932, were noted and reported to the Special Branch.

116 political meetings, 67 labour meetings, 4 political conferences and 4 labour conferences were held during the year and the proceedings were duly recorded and reported to the Special Branch.

Confidential enquiries were made in respect of passport applications and other matters. Many applications from destitutes for help were also dealt with.

The arrangements in connexion with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit were done in the section and this work involved considerable additional strain.

Some progress was made during the year in the building up of records regarding political and labour agitators, communists, revolutionaries, irresponsibles, etc.

PART III.

TRAFFIC CONTROL AND LICENCES.

40. The Central traffic staff took over the investigation of 196 cases of street accidents in which not only motor vehicles were involved

but also other vehicles including bullock carts, tramcars, etc. This staff enquired into 38 offences under the Indian Penal Code. Of these, 14 cases were charged, 8 ended in conviction, 3 in discharge or acquittal, 2 were allowed to be compounded by the magistrates and one case is pending trial. The remaining 24 cases were treated as accidents. The number of offences allowed to be compounded by the magistrates is less than that in the previous year and the fact, that in all these traffic offences, public safety is the most important factor, is always brought to the notice of the magistrates.

The Law and Order Police dealt with 1,956 petty offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules, as against 1,570 of the previous year and the Central traffic staff of 4 sub-inspectors took over 404 such cases as against 327 of last year. 2,088 cases out of these 2,360 ended in conviction and only 68 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. During the year, Honorary Presidency Magistrates sitting as single magistrates were given the power to dispose of these petty cases under Motor Vehicles Rules and hence cases were disposed of much more quickly than in the previous years. But the fines imposed in most of these cases both by the Honorary Magistrates and the stipendiary magistrates are often inadequate and consequently have little or no effect upon the offenders.

We are still handicapped by the lack of provision of white paint to indicate stopping places, etc.

The construction of the bus stand for mufassal buses on the Esplanade close to the new Burma Shell office has not yet been taken up by the Public Works Department and under orders of Government, they have been asked to wait for instructions from the Town-planning Director who has come forward with fresh proposals regarding the site.

During the year, bus drivers and conductors went on strike on the alleged ground of severe treatment by the police and suffered as a consequence, for about a week, for want of their daily bread. They had nothing in the nature of real grievance to represent and resumed work of their own accord when they began to feel the pinch of hunger. Mr. Basudev, M.L.C., who was the President of what was called "The Motor Transport Works Union" in 1932 resigned and Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, M.L.C., was approached to form a Union of bus owners, which he did under the name and style of the Madras Bus and Commercial Vehicles Owners' Association. The Association still exists, but it cannot be said to be working on sound and efficient lines. Mr. W. W. Ladden of Messrs. Simpson & Co., Ltd., gave some support to the owners during and immediately after the strike with a view to getting an efficient bus service, but the owners could never be made to agree on matters concerning efficiency of service and public convenience, every man being concerned only with his own interests.

Drivers and conductors of buses also attempted to start a union among themselves and were encouraged by Mr. V. R. S. Mani,

who poses as a labourers' friend; an association under the name of the Madras Transport Workers' Union was started but this union is now practically defunct.

In spite of the fact that action is being taken under the new rule 27-F of Motor Vehicles Act against passengers who board or alight from buses in motion, the tendency on the part of passengers to commit this offence is still very common. In two instances of fatal bus accidents, the victims concerned actually jumped from moving buses and were run over and killed. A number of new bus stopping places was sanctioned on all the bus routes, at the suggestion of the Bus Owners' Union but still the travelling public, literate and illiterate alike, expect buses to stop to pick up or set them down at non-stopping places. Disciplinary action is taken and prosecutions are launched freely against offending drivers but unless there is more public co-operation improvement will be slow.

The number of street accidents due to private motor vehicles decreased from 285 to 267 and is due to vigorous action being taken against "push" cyclists for disobeying signals of the traffic police on point duty. Accidents are largely due to the want of road sense on the part of pedestrians, especially young

children below the age of 12 years and old men and women above 50. Out of 12 and 14 fatal accidents due to buses and private motor vehicles, 4 and 5 respectively were cases of young girls and boys running across the road suddenly in front of moving vehicles and 3 and 4 were similar cases of old persons. Among the 12 fatal bus accidents, only in 2 cases were drivers charged for rash driving but in one of them the wheel of the bus suddenly came off and ran against a rickshaw coolie and hence the magistrate held that the driver had no control and therefore could not be held blameworthy. In the other case the occurrence happened at 10 p.m., on a road where there was no traffic and there were only two boy passengers in the bus. The magistrate discharged the accused giving the benefit of doubt. In one case of a fatal accident caused by a car, the driver who was driving a car carrying fish from Sadras to Madras was charged for rash driving and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,005.

Road accidents on the Marina at nights are being reduced by action being taken against the bullock and hand-carters under the by-law sanctioned by Government under the City Police Act making provision for carrying two lamps in front and one at the rear.

The following table gives the figures of motor accidents in which motor vehicles were concerned for 1931, 1932 and 1933:—

Year.	Total number of accidents caused by motor vehicles.	Of the number shown in column (2), number that proved fatal.	Number of cases treated as accidents.	Number of cases dropped for want of evidence.	Number ended in conviction.	Number acquitted.	Number withdrawn.	Number pending trial.
(1).	(2).	(3).	(4).	(5).	(6).	(7).	(8).	(9).
1931 ...	396	32	273	18	66	10	7	22
1932 ...	363	22	232	19	67	14	12	19
1933 ...	361	26	257	16	62	12	8	6

During the year, all motor vehicles were checked on the roads during rush hours sometimes in the morning and evening and at other times in the morning only for purposes of checking driving licences and tax licences. Prosecutions were launched in all cases of evasion under the rules and the motoring public is now realizing its responsibilities and obligations under the law.

41. **Licences.**—The following licences were issued during the year under the various Acts. The clerical staff have had to meet a general increase in the number of licences issued during the year.

Arms Act.

During the year, special orders were issued by Government in the matter of checking and inspection of fire-arms in possession of licences and exemptees with a view to exercising special control over the possession of fire-arms and this has thrown additional work and responsibility on the office.

	1932.	1933.
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II).	88	89
Licence to import arms and military stores by land (Form III).	3	1
Licence to export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV).	18	13

	1932.	1933.
Licence to export arms and military stores by land or river to Indian States and foreign territories (Form VI).	1	...
Licence to export arms and military stores by land or river to British territories through Indian States (Form VI).	...	...
Licence to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII).	189	184
Licence to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form IX).	...	...
Licence to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	20	21
Licence for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XIII).	5	5
Licence to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XIV).	16	17
Licence to possess firearms (Form XIV).	34	45
Licence to possess arms and ammunition for personal use, including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	2,111	2,354
Temporary licence for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	12	7
Licence to go armed on a journey (Form XX).	6	6
Sales of arms and ammunitions ...	14,017	10,334

Explosives Act.

	1932.	1933.
Licence to import explosives (Form I).	179	98
General licence to transport explosives (Form II).	73	73
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A).	11	11
Licence to possess and sell explosives (Form B).	299	270
Licence to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C).	3	3
Licence to possess explosives generally (Form F).	1	1
Licence to possess gunpowder for bona fide blasting purposes (Form E).	1	...
Licence to possess explosives other than fulminates and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J).	9	9

Petroleum Act.

	1932.	1933.
Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B).	9	9
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C).	12	2
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D).	19	37

Poisons Act.

	1932.	1933.
Licence to possess and sell poisons.	51	56

City Police Act.

	1932.	1933.
Licence for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc.	1,276	1,306
Licence for toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	128	131
General licence for music and religious institutions.	160	324
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquors.	58	85
Licence for gymnasium ...	4	4
Licence for place of public resort.	90	144
Other music licences	4,191	4,079

Cinematograph Act.

	1932.	1933.
Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres.	16	20
Number of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	55	47

Motor Vehicles Act.

	1932.	1933.
Number of motor vehicles registered.	782	1,039
Number of duplicate certificates of registration granted.	400	296
Number of drivers' licences issued.	10,255	9,640
Number of buses licensed ...	467	434
Number of endorsements granted to drivers of motor buses.	3,432	3,750
Number of endorsements granted to conductors.	2,640	2,834
Number of permits issued to bus owners.	1,756	1,852
Number of taxicabs registered ...	145	149
Number of taxi-drivers' licences issued.	280	208

Hackney Carriage Act.

	1932.	1933.
Number of hackney carriages registered.	1,682	1,697
Number of rickshaws registered ...	2,292	2,569
Number of drivers' licences issued.	1,860	1,808
Number of rickshawmen's licences issued.	3,435	3,450

Passport Act.

	1932.	1933.
Number of applications for passports forwarded to Government.	382	452
Number of passports issued for proceeding to Hedjaz.	37	16
Number of certificates of identity issued for proceeding to holy cities in Mesopotamia.	13	52

Lunacy Act.

	1932.	1933.
Number sent to the Mental hospital.	412	447

42. **Cinematograph Act.**—Twenty licences for cinematograph theatres were issued including licences for 8 travelling cinemas. Six of the permanent cinema shows are "Talkies." 47 certificates were issued in respect of cinema films against 55 in the previous year. No objectionable or uncertified film was exhibited. During the year the number of members on the Cinema Board was raised from 14 to 18. Quarterly meetings of the Board of Visitors were convened to discuss questions affecting the exhibition of objectionable films and posters. Special precautions are being taken to check the exhibition of objectionable posters.

43. **Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.**—During the year, the general responsibility for the administration of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and for collection of tax was assigned to Collectors in the mufassal and to the Commissioner of Police, in Madras City. Collection of tax has been, after the Amendment Act, satisfactory. The checking staff has been vigilant in detecting cases of evasion of payment of higher tax on the part of the owners of a few lorries and cars used in the course of trade and industry and also some cases of misuse of trade licences.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

44. **Escapes.**—5 prisoners escaped from police custody and 3 were recaptured during the year. 10 constables were departmentally punished in 4 cases while in one case the police were held free from blame.

45. **Inquests.**—The number of inquests held during the year was 295 as against 279 in the previous year. There was no occasion to prosecute any individual for culpable negligence contributing to accidental deaths from drowning.

46. **Fires.**—There were 44 cases of accidental fire and the aggregate amount of the estimated loss of property was Rs. 10,470.

The fire brigade answered calls promptly and continued to do excellent work.

I regret to report the death during the year of Mr. Martin who had rendered able service for a number of years.

47. **Stray children.**—175 stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and 532

injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or other institutions.

48. **Mentally deranged persons.**—447 mental defectives were sent to the Mental Hospital as against 412 in the previous year.

49. **Stray dogs.**—The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 7,627 as against 9,487 in 1932.

50. **Labour.**—Labour was quiet throughout the year despite the attempts of certain agitators to stir up trouble.

The following Labour Conferences were held during the year:—

(1) The fifth annual Conference of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway employees, Perambur branch.

(2) The fourth Conference of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Union, Madras branch.

MADRAS,
20th February 1934.

(3) The eighth Conference of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Union.

(4) The second annual Conference of the Madras Port Trust and Dockyard Workers' Union.

During the year, bus drivers and conductors went on strike on 1st July 1933 on the alleged ground of police oppression, but the strike lasted only until 7th July 1933.

51. **General.**—There were no serious riots or affrays during the year. The only occasion on which the Armed Reserve had to deal with serious trouble was the capture of the terrorists which is mentioned above.

In December, His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi visited the City and gave the police considerable extra work.

E. J. ROWLANDSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX C.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION
REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1933.

Ganjam.

I enclose a note left by my predecessor. I agree with him that the police administration is good and I endorse his appreciative comments on the Reserve police. They marched excellently in the agency and the Force is now both efficient and physically fit. The delays in cases due to the absence of the prosecuting staff referred to by my predecessor were not so noticeable during the last quarter of the year.

2. I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that it is desirable that quarters for the police should be built at Gumsur-Udayagiri to replace those burnt down. Gumsur-Udayagiri is an unhealthy place and there are no suitable private houses available for police quarters. It will continue to be an important centre after the transfer to Orissa takes place and I am of opinion that in the interests of the health and efficiency of the local police, it is desirable that the question of the erection of quarters should be reconsidered. If it is considered undesirable on financial grounds to build permanent quarters, temporary buildings can be erected at small cost.

3. **Criminal tribes.**—The reorganization of the Dandasi panchayats appears to be having a good effect and the present District Superintendent of Police has taken a special interest in this work.

4. **Inspectors of police.**—An assault case was filed against Mr. Bhimalinga Acharya, Circle Inspector, Berhampur, by Mr. Somasundar Mahanti, Vakil and a counter case was filed by the police. The circle inspector was discharged and the other case is pending.

An assault case against Mr. Magota Pani-grahi, Circle Inspector of Russellkonda, was withdrawn and the accused in the counter case was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 but the subdivisional magistrate, in his judgment, had occasion to criticise the conduct of the circle inspector.

5. Though he arrived in the district just after the close of the year, I should like to refer to the efficient arrangements made by the police during His Excellency the Governor's visit to this district.

6. There is no sign of political unrest and the agrarian agitation is proceeding on constitutional lines. The only form of lawlessness at all widespread in the district is the illicit distillation of arrack and I am concerting measures with the excise staff which, I hope, may do something to bring this form of crime under control. The peaceful condition of the district is in no small measure due to the

efficiency of the police, who are to be congratulated on a good year's work.

6th Feb. 1934.

A. F. W. DIXON.

Remarks by A. R. C. Westlake, Esq., I.C.S.

The district has continued to be quiet and the police administration good. Prosecuting officers still have a tendency to delay trials by not putting in an appearance.

2. On the one occasion on which I had to order out the Reserve, they turned out with commendable promptitude at a late hour. On another occasion, when I had to establish communication with a village cut off by floods, the reserve signallers proved to be efficient.

Vizagapatam.

The district was quiet during the year. There were no signs of any recrudescence of the Civil Disobedience movement; public opinion is opposed to it.

2. The Armed Reserve proved their efficiency in the operations in the Kalyana-singapur area in the early part of the year.

3. The incidence of crime has increased, mostly under the head of "grave crime", but it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of detection has increased also.

4. There have been numerous prosecutions for railway trespass; but, despite prosecutions, railway trespass will continue so long as the railway line is unfenced.

5. The administration was carried on efficiently during the year and relations with the public were satisfactory.

16th Feb. 1934.

J. B. BROWN.

Jeypore.

The district was quiet during the year. There was no trouble in connexion with Jeypore Estate affairs.

2. There was a considerable fall in grave crime, accompanied by a marked improvement in detection. The cases referred to in paragraph 22 of the report are of special interest and indicate that the activities of Kabuli traders in the agency require close supervision.

3. A vigorous application of the Criminal Tribes Act in the case of known bad characters, combined with a generous application of the abeyance system in the case of others, is likely to improve the administration of the Act.

4. The relations between the police and the public were satisfactory and the administration was carried on smoothly.

15th Feb. 1934.

J. B. BROWN,
Agent to the Governor.

East Godavari.

Apart from murders there has been a general decrease in crime. Detection work was satisfactory.

2. Politically the district has been very peaceful.

3. The enquiry into the conspiracy case was a satisfactory piece of work and I hope that we have caught all concerned.

4. I have discussed the abeyance system with the District Superintendent of Police and hope that it will be more freely used in future.

5. Generally the police work is most satisfactory.

10th Feb. 1934.

E. BENNETT.

West Godavari.

There was nothing specially noteworthy in the year's record of police work in the district. Mr. Cameron, the District Superintendent of Police, joined the district in July last and set about devising means for an intelligent co-ordination of the data available, with a view to put down the large number of housebreakings in the district. Intelligent instructions were given to the subordinate staff; but the general financial depression seems to account in a great measure for the large number of offences against property. More intelligent and effective way of dealing with crime by the subordinate staff may have more appreciable results and it is hoped that the new lines under which Mr. Cameron is seeking to conduct investigations will have a beneficial effect in the near future.

2. A fair amount of work under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code was done during the year, but more probably could be done under this head. The provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act are being effectively worked.

3. The state of crime generally during the year was as it was during the previous year. There was not much of Civil Disobedience movement visible in the district during the year. The organization behind the Congress secret leaflet "Virabharathi" was unravelled and its sporadic appearance has been finally stopped.

4. There seems to be a real necessity for the reallocation of circles. Narasapur and Kovvuru circles seem to be rather too heavy. The question of reallocation of circles will have to be taken up and settled soon.

5. Repeated instructions have been issued to the subordinate magistracy to deal effectively with cases of trespass on railway lines and the instructions have been generally carried out by them.

6. Before concluding, I wish to place on record the valuable services rendered by Mr. Cameron (the District Superintendent of Police) in promptly taking relief to the afflicted persons in the flood-affected areas during the heavy floods which occurred in the district in the latter part of the year.

3rd Feb. 1934. R. SUBBAYYA NAYUDU.

Kistna.

I was in charge of the district only for 19 days during the year.

2. The inspection report of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police brings out the very great improvement in police work which has taken place during the last two years.

3. I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that better control of road traffic is necessary. In this district driving is far worse than I have seen elsewhere.

4. The disgraceful faction between Kammas and other castes is a burden to the district. It is assumed as a matter of course that matters before the District Board are decided, not on their merits but under the influence of party sentiment and bribery. In other matters also the faction has done great harm. (1) Evidence is tainted by party prejudices. (2) The extensive bribery, practised in connexion with the District Board concerns, demoralises the district generally and increases the tolerance with which corruption is regarded. This has gone so far that, even officials in high positions, which would normally place them above reproach, are suspected and all officials are subject to unusual temptations.

6th Feb. 1934.

E. C. WOOD.

Remarks, dated 13th February 1934, by
E. R. Wood, Esq., I.C.S.

I was in charge of the district for about 4½ months only during the year under report. It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase in detection and a general decrease in crime in the district. The standard of police work continued to be good. I am glad to see that the fixing of rotational timings for motor buses by the District Magistrate from April 1933 worked beneficially to the public and probably also to the bus owners themselves.

Remarks, dated 9th February 1934, by
M.R.Ry. V. N. Kudva Avargal, I.C.S.

The work of the police during the period when I was in charge of the district has been on the whole satisfactory. The police did excellent work under the personal supervision of the District Superintendent of Police during the Kistna Pushkaram festival and their services were very much appreciated by the pilgrims. Attempts to revive the Civil Disobedience movement were promptly dealt with. Crime has also decreased. Mr. F. L. Underwood has to be congratulated on the record of his work during the year.

Guntur.

I have no remark to make on the performance of medico-legal work by private medical practitioners. Nothing untoward came to my notice.

2. Trespass on railway lines can be stopped only slowly. The average villager does not realise that such trespass cannot be condoned.

3. During certain hours in the evening, the traffic regulation in Guntur town is inadequate. I hope more men will be given to the District Superintendent of Police to help him to do this properly.

4. I think that 1933 was another successful year, though it was devoid of "dramatic moments." On the whole, the police and the magistracy worked in harmony.

3rd Feb. 1934.

S. RANGANATHAN.

Nellore.

The report is a record of a good year's work.

2. The Reserve has improved steadily throughout the year and has now reached a very satisfactory state of efficiency. During His Excellency the Governor's visit to the district in October, the turn-out was very smart and all duties were admirably performed.

3. There has been a satisfactory decrease of crime, especially of grave crime. Better detection, a more intelligent use of the security sections and a stricter control over criminal tribe members, have contributed to this.

4. The percentage of murder cases convicted to those tried during the year is very low. Though there is no doubt a regrettable lack of co-operation by the public with the police in these cases, I think that a contributory reason of the low percentage is the unintelligent presentation of cases before magistrates. I consider that the prosecuting staff needs improvement.

5. There has been no political trouble during the year. The few misguided youths of this district, accused of taking part in terrorist agitation, who are now on trial before the

High Court in the Madras Conspiracy Case, cannot be said to have acquired their revolutionary ideas locally. The arrest of all the members of this revolutionary association in this district was commendably prompt and thorough.

6. Gandhi's visit to the district passed off without incident and the arrangements made to prevent any possible breach of the peace between his adherents and his opponents were most satisfactory.

7. Relations between the Maharaja of Venkatagiri and his tenants continued to be strained at periods of the year but no rioting or breach of the peace occurred and the situation has been carefully and tactfully watched and handled by the police.

8. The abeyance system has been worked very much better and there has been a stricter control over criminal tribes by more comprehensive registration which has undoubtedly reduced crime.

9. There has been a decrease in the number of fatal accidents which is partly to be attributed to better control over drivers and conductors of motor vehicles though it follows naturally on the decrease in vehicles using the road.

10. There have been nine deaths owing to trespass on the railway line, two being suicides. The usual warnings have been issued and magistrates ordered to impose heavier fines. I do not think any further prevention of such trespass is possible.

11. No cases in which private medical practitioners have done medico-legal work have come to my notice.

6th Feb. 1934.

C. H. MASTERMAN.

Kurnool.

The police administration during the period I have been in charge of the district has been, on the whole, satisfactory. There has been considerable improvement recently in the investigation of grave crime. Severe disciplinary action is being taken against inspectors for slackness in initial investigation. Steps are being taken to register the Donga Boyas, who have been responsible for property offences in the district and it is hoped that this will keep down property crime. Security work is satisfactory.

2. The administration of the Motor Vehicles Act has been systematised and is working well. The condition of buses on the road has much improved; several rotten buses have been condemned by the District Superintendent of Police. The rules framed under the Act are strictly enforced and timings have been fixed for all important routes in the district.

3. The behaviour of the Armed Reserve is good and they did excellent bandobast duty at Nandyal during Dasara and Sivaratri festivals.

4. The relations between the police and the magistracy have been uniformly cordial.

T. BHASKARA RAO NAYUDU.

17th Feb. 1934.

Bellary.

I was in charge throughout the year.

2. *Strength of the Force—Temporary.*—No staff was required for plague duty because there was little evacuation, not because of lack of plague.

3. *Health of the Force.*—The western taluks are becoming notoriously malarial and it would be preferable for Government to remove the sources of infection rather than to pay malarial allowances.

4. The Armed Reserve is rarely wanted for serious situations in the district and should be trained rather as a reserve for use in other districts. Its drill is good as may be expected of a unit stationed so close to a large military force for many years. I doubt, however, that it is as competent in the use of the short lathi.

5. Investigation is the weakest part of the work. Accurate clocks at station-houses, checked by inspecting officers, might lessen criticisms by courts that time of transmission of grave crime reports from villages to stations is excessive and shows concoction. Anticipation and investigation of possible theories for the defence might prevent some accused being wrongly charged or some bad defences being successful. The most notable investigation of the year is that of the fires in cotton godowns which have been an annual feature for many years. The increase in prosecution by the ordinary staff is most satisfactory.

6. As only 160 out of 1,289 registered criminal tribe members are required to report, the system may be said not to be hard on the members. Some bad prescriptions under rule 10, of time and place, resulting in the members living at the police station have been altered.

7. Control of buses has distinctly improved but the scandal of owners leaving their routes at festival times and running without permission to religious centres continued. A determined effort to bring festival traffic under control is being made in 1934.

8. Control of buses and collection of arrears of motor vehicles tax prior to the statutory change to liability only for use of the road, is responsible for much of the extra work in my office and probably in that of the District Superintendent of Police.

9. There are good grounds for holding that there are a number of unlicensed arms in the district due to the ease of import from the Nizam's Dominions. Some effort to seize these has been made and should continue.

15th Feb. 1934.

F. W. STEWART.

Anantapur.

The administration was, on the whole, satisfactory during the year. It was only in the Kadatara-Guttapalli murder case that severe comments were made on the conduct of the police by the Sessions Judge. A village munsif was making collections. As his life had been threatened, he was given an escort of two constables. These even allowed themselves to be overpowered by a few unarmed villagers who removed the village munsif and murdered him. The inspector and sub-inspector did not immediately go to the scene of offence. The conduct of all these police officers is still under enquiry.

2. On the other hand, good work was done, particularly by Muhammadan members of the police force, in repressing Muhammadan rowdyism in Anantapur town.

17th Feb. 1934.

A. M. A. C. GALLETTI.

Cuddapah.

It is a matter for gratification that people with higher educational qualifications are offering themselves for recruitment. It is hoped this will improve the standard of efficiency. The Superintendent's suggestion about relaxing the rule of chest expansion has my support.

2. The increase in the number of departmental punishments is expected to prove an incentive for better work.

3. The marked increase in the number of rewards to village officers and private individuals is a welcome sign that the public are realizing the need of extending their co-operation and help to the work of the police.

4. The administration during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory.

M. NARASIMHAM PANTULU.

11th Feb. 1934.

*Remarks by Khan Bahadur J. Hussain
Khan Sahib Bahadur.*

The police administration has improved considerably. The general morale of the Force has been polished up to the mark and traffic regulations have been enforced vigorously wherever possible. The condition of motor buses has improved considerably as the District Superintendent has been taking personal and special care to see that the safety of the travelling public is the first concern and to this end has been getting rid of ramshackle buses and getting the ones not totally bad put into proper order.

2. The relations between the police and the public have improved considerably and are cordial.

3. The Armed Reserve is in good condition and the District Superintendent has paid special attention to it. Crime is being tackled with care and successfully generally.

Chittoor.

I have been in this district on this occasion only from August 1933 but what I have seen of the work of the police, I consider to be satisfactory.

2. The numerous changes in the personnel of the officers holding charge of Madanapalle Subdivision was rather unfortunate and the administration of the subdivision was affected to a certain extent, though not seriously.

3. It is satisfactory to note that there has been an improvement in the health of the Force.

4. Discipline appears to be good although the number and percentage of punishments have decreased.

5. Although the percentage, on the whole, of grave crime has decreased by 7.12 owing to the smaller number of thefts, there has been a considerable increase in the more serious offences of murder, dacoity, housebreaking and cattle thefts. The number of grave crimes committed in the year, however, is small.

6. The number of cases prosecuted under the Railway Trespass Act is 1,141 as against 448 in 1932 and 323 in 1931. 485 cases were prosecuted in Tirupati. I have no comments to make on medico-legal work by private practitioners.

7. I endorse the District Superintendent's remarks about moving the Chittoor town police station from its present site which is very unsuitable and unworthy of a town like Chittoor.

8. There have been no political activities in the district during the year under review. I am glad to be able to record that the co-operation between the public and the police which I noticed when I was stationed in this district in 1931 and 1932 is still maintained and on the increase and that there have been remarkably few complaints against the conduct of the police.

9. The Armed Reserve and the Presidency General Reserve are well disciplined, efficient and very smartly turned out and it is a very great credit to them and to their training that they occupied the first and third places in the Stevenson Shield Competition, Armed Reserve first and Presidency General Reserve third.

15th Feb. 1934.

I. M. FRASER.

Chingleput.

Relations between the magistracy and police have, on the whole, been satisfactory. I had to censure one magistrate for making quite uncalled for remarks in open court, while, on the other hand, I have found a circle inspector making unreasonable complaints against an overworked magistrate because his cases were not taken up first when he or his sub-inspectors were ready. I have instructed subdivisional magistrates that when on tour they should occasionally visit the police stations and

examine the Criminal Tribes Act history sheets and other records to see how far the Criminal Tribes Act is being reasonably administered and also familiarise themselves with the latent possibilities of crime by receivers and suspects in their jurisdictions; and further that it is as much their function as that of the police to watch where security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour is required.

2. There has been a very large reduction of arm licences in the district during the year at the instance of the District Magistrate. I issued instructions that applications for new licences and renewals were to be more carefully scrutinised and reported on by the police than has apparently been the practice previously; a thorough shroffing of the existing licences was also carried out and orders passed either for immediate cancellation or refusal of renewal at the end of the year.

3. I think the prosecution staff is undermanned and that prosecutions and charge-sheets prepared by the station police want a bit more shroffing in cases of other than ordinary straightforward crime. I have found a tendency to put in too many witnesses to prove the same thing, while some important point is left almost unproved though evidence is available. Part of the trouble is that the magistrates accept the chargesheets when presented without looking through them properly or if necessary, discussing them with the police officer. Police chargesheets, like private complaints, have sometimes to be rejected but the method is to show the officer presenting it that it would not stand and is not worth spending the court's time on it and to ask him to get orders whether to press or withdraw from his superior officer.

4. Among the features of this year not alluded to by the District Superintendent of Police, I would put the binding over in the sum of Rs. 3,000 with two sureties of a like amount of a notorious "gangster" somewhat of the American type.

5. The Armed Reserve is a well disciplined and well set-up force.

6. Detection and prevention of crime have, on the whole, been good and the District Superintendent of Police's arrangements for keeping order at large gatherings and special occasions have been excellent. In general, the conduct of the station police has been good. I had to ask for the transfer of one sub-inspector during the year, but otherwise except for the usual crop of libellous anonymous petitions, I have had no complaints. Certain false petitioners against a sub-inspector were prosecuted during the year. The person mainly responsible having died in the course of a protracted trial, I considered the others had been sufficiently punished by the legal expenses incurred and, on their filing an apology, the case was withdrawn.

7. I am satisfied with the District Superintendent of Police's administration of the Force under his control during the year.

7th Feb. 1934.

T. G. RUTHERFORD.

North Arcot.

My predecessor, Mr. Chandran, left the following remarks on 9th November 1933 :—

"I was in charge of the district from the end of June 1933. During the whole period, the police administration in the district was very good. The relationship between the magistracy and the police has always been friendly and the detection of crime was also adequate. During the recent communal riot at Ambur, the police not only acted promptly but firmly."

2. I was in charge of the district only for one month and a half during the year 1933 but so far as my experience goes, I can endorse these general remarks.

3. *Village police.*—One village officer was punished for failing to report a suspicious stranger. He appealed, but I declined to interfere.

4. *General character of the year.*—The only class of crime which has shown a steady increase in the three years, 1931, 1932 and 1933 is cattle theft. There must be some reason for this.

5. *Social and communal movements.*—Hindu-Muslim antipathy is a constant dormant volcano in this district, but I have confidence in the present police arrangements and vigilance which have been tested on several occasions.

The Mamandur incident referred to would not, I think, have dragged on so long in a more favourable season which would have brought the dispute to a practical issue.

6. *Working of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.*—The check of vehicles under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act has been successful as is shown by the greatly decreasing proportion of detected offences to vehicles checked.

7. *Panchayat courts.*—I agree that the panchayat court system is working badly in this district and rural courts at least have achieved neither popularity nor prestige.

13th Feb. 1934.

HILTON BROWN.

Salem.

It appears to me that so long as we collect the punitive tax at Attayampatti only from the factionists, the chances are that independent evidence against the parties before a court will not generally be available, as the non-factionists do not naturally wish to go to courts, nor do they wish to incur the displeasure of persons against whom they are asked to give evidence. They further do not think it their business to give proper advice to the factionists not to break the law. I have, therefore, suggested to Government the desirability of collecting the punitive tax from everybody in Attayampatti who is able to pay so that the people may realize their collective responsibility in the matter of preservation of peace and regard for law and order.

2. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of murders reported during the year. 21 out of 87 cases reported have been treated as undetectable. It seems to me a bit too large a percentage.

3. The one counterfeiting case under investigation requires to be very thoroughly dealt with.

4. I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that the circle inspectors in the district have been doing very well.

5. It seems to me that, if possible, the attendance by the District Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendents of Police at sessions should be more frequent.

6. I have instructed the subordinate magistrates to award substantial punishments for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act. I hope they will bear my instructions in mind.

7. I am glad to observe that the "abeyance system" is being gradually taken advantage of by the criminal tribe members and that the police keep themselves in personal touch with them and point out to them the benefits of the system.

8. There seems to be a distinct improvement in the matter of putting up security cases during the year under report.

9. On the whole, I must say that the police administration during 1933 has run smoothly and successfully.

15th Feb. 1934.

D. MAHANTY.

Coimbatore.

Cases referred by magistrates.—No such reference is traceable in my office. The matter will be taken up separately with the District Superintendent.

2. *Inadequate sentences and retrials.*—I have examined the case and the High Court will be addressed with a view to enhancement of sentence.

12th Feb. 1934.

G. W. WELLS.

The Nilgiris.

Mr. E. C. Wood was District Magistrate during practically the whole of the period covered and I have nothing to add to his remarks.

14th Feb. 1934.

A. G. BLAKE.

*Remarks, dated 5th February 1934,
by E. C. Wood, Esq., I.C.S.*

The police have the confidence of the people and I think that there was little misuse of authority.

2. The work varies with the season and the number of visitors. And, during the season, there are occasional special duties in connexion with the "bandobast" required for His

Excellency the Governor's journeys by car; some of these duties are chiefly ceremonial, and, if they cannot be reduced, some adjustments will be necessary to provide for them.

3. The improvement in detection is noteworthy.

4. The enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act presents special difficulties owing to the number of visitors who bring unlicensed cars. It was the practice to allow a period of grace and this led to difficulties, especially when owners left for distant parts of India without paying the tax. It would be more advantageous, both to those who must enforce the Act and to owners of cars, to provide for the speedy trial of cases. The recent orders issued by Government, however, make a period of grace compulsory.

5. Cases under the unamended Motor Vehicles Taxation Act continue to be filed on account of arrears claimed for periods long past. These delays tend to prejudice both the prosecution and the defence. And if the motor owners, most of whom are ignorant of the law, were better defended, some of these cases might be decided in ways embarrassing to the prosecution.

6. So far as the traffic points themselves are concerned, I think the provision of constables liberal. But it is particularly important to educate drivers owing to the special dangers of the district and for this reason, I think, the liberal provision necessary.

7. Apart from motor lorries and the cars of some Indian States, the driving is generally careful.

8. The faction among the Badagas caused several urgent demands for police in inaccessible places. These were all promptly met and the difficulties, as they arose, well handled.

Malappuram.

The year was a satisfactory one and the police again dealt satisfactorily with the problem of the released Mappilla prisoners. I consider that the administration of this special district reflects credit on all concerned.

20th Feb. 1934.

T. B. RUSSELL.

Malabar Special Police.

The Force had a satisfactory year in all respects. I have no particular remarks to make.

10th Feb. 1934.

T. B. RUSSELL.

Malabar.

The Force had a successful year and the decline in Civil Disobedience and temple-entry troubles gave more scope for administrative consolidation. The relations between the police and magistracy were good with one

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minor exception of trouble between the Sub-Magistrate, Ponnani, and the Circle Inspector of Ponnani, Mr. N. S. Rama Ayyar. The Sub-Magistrate was undoubtedly tactless and stupid but there were faults on both sides and I doubt if this Inspector deserves inclusion in the general encomium in paragraph 9 of the report. The account of the communal incident at Ezhom in paragraph 28 of the report is probably exaggerated, though in accordance with the version given to the police. Another version is that the trouble started in a fight between two sections of Pulayas and that the higher castes took only a minor part.

2. As I am about to leave the district, I wish to express my appreciation of the very fine work done by all ranks throughout a difficult and exacting two years.

15th Feb. 1934.

T. B. RUSSELL.

South Kanara.

Grave crime.—The comparison of the three years' statistics under grave crime shows how hard it is to draw any true conclusions with regard to the effect of the economic situation on grave crime. With due deference to the District Superintendent of Police I doubt if increased vigilance by the police in charging more nuisance cases and booking more rowdies really results in decreasing the number of murders, if the number of housebreakings rises and the number of thefts is stationary. When it is generally admitted that people were worse off in 1933 than in 1932, it is a matter of surprise to find that thefts actually declined noticeably.

2. *Dacoity and robbery.*—The success of the police in getting convictions both of Maila Rai's associates in the Haleneranki case and of some of the rowdies of the opposite faction in another case has been very satisfactory. In such cases one may reflect with complacency on the inevitable heavy expenses that both sides of the faction incurred in these protracted criminal cases.

3. *Housebreaking.*—I doubt whether the municipal council will feel justified in more than doubling its electric light bill because the dark streets assist law-breakers.

4. *Property lost and recovered.*—No deduction can be made from the figures of property lost and percentage of recovery when large embezzlements are in question. As the District Superintendent of Police points out, in such cases protracted efforts will be made to recover everything that is recoverable before the Indian Penal Code is invoked.

5. *Working of the Motor Vehicles Act.*—It is very satisfactory that prosecutions of drivers and conductors of motor buses are becoming much less common. There is little need to prosecute owners of motor vehicles under the Taxation Act now that the working of the Act is left to the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police and evasion is almost impossible. If the District officers had been consulted before the Act was

put into operation many mistakes which have now been rectified painfully could have been avoided. I still regard the absence of any licensed taxis as a blot on the district administration comparable to the widespread use of illicit cashew arrack. In both cases, the authorities receive no assistance from public opinion. In the case of illicit arrack, I hold that the only remedy is to supply licit cashew arrack. But with regard to unlicensed taxis, I hope that if the cost of licensing a taxi can be reduced, the owners of these vehicles will be forced to license them or take them off the roads. It is noticeable that convictions have no effect towards persuading a car owner to conform to the law in future.

6. *Trespass on railway lines.*—The position with regard to trespass on railway lines remains unaltered. Accidents are confined to suicides and lunatics because the public is more cautious, not because the public has stopped using the railway line as a convenient highway.

7. *Medico-legal work by private practitioners.*—I have nothing to say about medico-legal work by private practitioners.

8. No call was made on the Armed Reserve during the year but their drill on ceremonial parades reflected great credit on all who are concerned with their training.

27th Feb. 1934.

E. M. GAWNE.

South Arcot.

The year was one in which few incidents of excitement or disturbance occurred to disturb the peace of the district. There was a slight attempt to revive the Civil Disobedience movement by certain individuals trying to start the movement individually. But the prompt action taken against them had the desired effect and the whole thing stopped.

2. It is very gratifying to note that the relationship between the magistracy and the police was quite cordial and I had no serious complaint against either from either side.

3. The relationship with the French police continued to be cordial. For the help rendered by the French police officers in a dacoity case, rewards were granted with the permission of the French Government.

4. Generally speaking the village officers did their duties satisfactorily and co-operated with the police. The non-official public also co-operated in the police work.

5. There is a considerable increase in the offences under the local laws. This is evidently due to the greater supervision over the working of the Motor Vehicles Act. But in the matter of traffic control a good deal more has yet to be done to make it quite up to the mark.

6. No medico-legal work was done by private practitioners which called for any remark. Trespass on the railway line was few. Village officers have been instructed

from time to time to publish in the villages the danger of using railway lines as pathways.

7. On the whole, the police work in the year has been good and effective.

14th Feb. 1934. K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA.

Tanjore.

I was in the district for the last five months of the year under report. There was no political activity during this period and no communal trouble. As regards crime, it is satisfactory to see that there has been a considerable decrease in murders and robberies and also in cattle thefts, though, as the District Superintendent of Police points out, the custom of "tuppu cooly" prevailing in these parts makes it difficult to draw any correct inference from the decrease in reported cases of cattle theft. There is an increase in house-breakings and theft (ordinary), but nothing abnormal. Adequate use has been made of the security sections. There was a bad delay in prosecuting a P.R. case due to the magistrate and prosecuting staff adhering rigidly to the allotment of a single day in the week in that court to the hearing of police cases. It is possible that the prosecuting staff is inadequate to deal with the work. The arrangements for bus traffic, which in this district is not heavy, are working satisfactorily. The evasion of the law by owners of private cars carrying passengers for hire is a problem which it has no doubt been difficult to cope with in most districts. The discipline and work both of the Reserve and of the taluk police, so far as I have seen, is generally satisfactory.

21st Feb. 1934.

E. R. WOOD.

Remarks, dated 26th June 1933, by
Hilton Brown, Esq., I.C.S.

Under Police Order No. 389, the District Superintendent of Police has applied to me to record my remarks on the police administration of the district. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the personnel of the staff to make any detailed remarks. The Reserve I have seen on several occasions at ceremonial parades and I consider their turn-out and drill very smart; it improved rather than otherwise as the year went on. There has been little in the way of serious crime during the year and practically nothing in the way of serious political activity. The most serious strain on the Force during the year was caused by the Mahamakham festival at Kumbakonam. As I have reported elsewhere, the police did very well on that occasion and earned a very good name for themselves with the public of the place. An interesting feature of the year was the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act to five of the more criminal villages in the Gandarvakottai Kallar area. This was done simultaneously with the adoption of the abeyance scheme for both Kallars and Koravas. I do not think the Kallar Reclamation

scheme is making very much headway. The co-operative societies are very heavily indebted and I am afraid that their activities are more imaginary than real.

Kallar Reclamation.

Tanjore.

Orders have been passed that the Kallar Reclamation activities in this district should be closed down at the end of this official year.

2. *Schools.*—This seems to have been the activity which was most productive of good. The fall in the strength of the schools was due to the closure of three schools and the transfer of sixteen others to the management of the Pattukottai Taluk Board. The question of retaining a few of the existing schools under police control and of transferring the remainder to the local taluk boards or of putting them under the supervision of the Labour Department is under consideration.

3. *Panchayats.*—They seem to have been definitely useless and their abolition is desirable.

4. *Co-operation.*—Though the District Superintendent of Police describes the collection work as not so bad, I am afraid it is far from satisfactory. The societies are likely to be left with large amounts of uncollectable dues or unrealisable decrees, and a large sum will almost undoubtedly have to be written off.

5. *Crime.*—The application of the Criminal Tribes Act should, in the long run, be more effective in inducing the Kallars in this district to take to honest modes of life.

28th Feb. 1934.

E. R. WOOD.

Trichinopoly.

I am glad to be able to note a general improvement in police work during the previous year. The decrease in crime and the increase in detection of murders are very satisfactory. The improved relations between Hindus and Muslims in Trichinopoly are largely due to the exertions of Mr. Happell and his subordinate officers.

9th Feb. 1934.

E. B. COBBALD.

North Madura.

The conditions under which police work was carried on during the year were much more nearly normal than they have been for several years and the Force had the chance of recovering from the strain imposed on it by the Civil Disobedience movement. There has, however, been no slackening of efficiency and the high standard of administration, which my predecessor commended for the years 1931 and 1932, has, I think, been maintained.

2. The most important features are the reorganisation of the Madura Town Police and the transfer of a detachment of the Presidency General Reserve from Tanjore to Madura. The introduction of the City Police scheme has undoubtedly proved successful and registration of crime has been much more efficient and complete and it has, I think, been more efficiently handled. It is significant that more than 40 cases were registered *suo motu* by the police in Madura town. The question of strengthening the Madura Armed Reserve is still pending. While it is true that the presence of the detachment of the Presidency General Reserve has given a feeling of increased security in the event of serious labour trouble which is almost an ever-present possibility in Madura, there is always a real fear that the detachment of the Presidency General Reserve might be called out for trouble in Ramnad district and to meet that eventuality, the very modest increase of the Armed Reserve asked for in the latest proposals seems essential to provide the necessary margin of safety.

3. There has been an increase in crime under all heads more especially under robbery and theft. There has also been a considerable increase under cattle theft compared with 1932 though a fall when compared with 1931. Except as regards cattle theft, Madura town is responsible for the increase which is more apparent than real and due mainly to more efficient and complete registration. The improvement in the percentage of detection and recovery of stolen property is gratifying.

4. Security work, though fairly satisfactory, is capable of further improvement.

5. The progress made in dealing with Kallars has been dealt with in a separate administration report on Kallar Reclamation and in my remarks on it. As regards other criminal tribes, I have no special comments to make. The abeyance system has worked satisfactorily.

6. The rules framed under the Motor Vehicles Act have been strictly enforced and traffic control is improving. Instructions have been issued to magistrates impressing on them the necessity for more deterrent punishments under the Motor Vehicles Act.

7. There were no cases during the year under the Railway Trespass Act. No doubt there should have been some.

8. No medico-legal work was done by private practitioners.

9. The relations between the police and the magistracy were satisfactory.

16th Feb. 1934.

W. SCOTT BROWN.

South Madura.

As I have remarked in the case of the North district, the conditions under which police work was carried on in the year approximated much more to the normal than they have for several years. The year was one of comparative quiet politically and otherwise. There

were some stray attempts at picketing at Tirumangalam and Bodinayakkanur. In the former place, it was confined to a few individuals of no importance who were eventually prosecuted for their persistence; in the latter it died of inanition. Good work was done during the year but there were occasionally signs that more activity was needed.

2. There has been some increase in crime, most marked under robbery and theft, but there is nothing particularly disquieting in the increase and it is probably explained largely by the economic situation. There has been some improvement in the percentage of detection.

3. Supervision of criminal tribes has, on the whole, been satisfactory and the abeyance system has worked well. The report contains some interesting facts and figures about Kallar panchayats and registration which I should like to see when submitting my remarks on the Kallar Reclamation administration report. Although panchayatdars themselves seem to be behaving distinctly better, as was to be expected after the reorganization, there are still too many cases in which they are lacking in co-operation with the police and they ought to be able to help more in the detection of crime, in reporting Kallar crime and absences and in enforcing school attendance and even in recovering loans. The figures, in fact, confirm the impression I had formed without them and to which I referred in my remarks on the Kallar Reclamation administration report that the South district lags behind the North. There is obviously room for much galvanizing of activity in the South district in dealing with Kallars.

4. A very satisfactory amount of good work has been done under the security sections and the percentage of successful cases is gratifyingly high. I hope this will be reflected in a decrease of crime in 1934.

5. No medico-legal work was done by private practitioners during the year.

6. There were no cases under the Railway Trespass Act. The tendency to such trespass is certainly much less obvious than it is in many districts.

7. The relations between the police and the magistracy were satisfactory.

20th Feb. 1934.

W. SCOTT BROWN.

Kallar Reclamation.

Madura (North and South).

Mr. J. F. Hall, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., was District Magistrate until 2nd March 1933. I was in charge for the rest of the year.

2. The reorganization of Kallar Reclamation work introduced late in 1932 has been in full effect throughout the year and the advantages of more unified control of the work in the district are already appreciable both to the District Superintendents of Police and myself.

3. The reconstitution of Kallar panchayats and the revised panchayat agreement have, I consider, resulted in some improvement in the morale of panchayats. There are signs, as both District Superintendents of Police point out, that panchayats are becoming more alive to their responsibilities and are more freely co-operating with the police in the prevention and detection of crime and assisting the reclamation staff. From enquiries made in the course of my tours, I have little doubt that this tendency is more marked in the North than in the South district but the improvement in the South district though slower seems certainly to be appearing. The District Superintendent of Police, Madura North, has given some interesting figures under the heading "Kallar panchayats" and it would have been advantageous if the District Superintendent of Police, Madura South, had given similar figures not only under this head but under criminal tribes work and prosecutions under the Act and under Kallar crime. He will probably refer to Kallar crime and the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in his police administration report which has not yet reached me.

4. There has been a very gratifying improvement in the percentage of attendance in schools in the North district and a slight improvement in the South district. The increase in the number of Kallar girl pupils in both districts is particularly satisfactory. With better educated mothers, the next generation has a greater chance of growing up useful and law-abiding citizens. The "individual method" of teaching introduced by Mr. R. M. Savur, the District Educational Officer, appears to be yielding good results and he has taken a great interest in Kallar education.

5. Collection work in the North district, though by no means easy, has been distinctly satisfactory throughout the year and reflects credit on the staff. Apart from two societies to be liquidated, the position as regards co-operative societies and loans, demand, collection and balance in that district is now quite satisfactory. The South district had a much more difficult task in connection with societies and recoveries of loans. Eleven co-operative societies were liquidated during the year but only two of the old unsatisfactory societies in the Usilampatti area have so far been liquidated and enquiries are being made into the affairs of 21 societies with a view to liquidation. The progress in collection work under short-term loans in the South district was reasonably fair considering all the circumstances though better results might have been hoped for. Under old long-term loans the position was definitely unsatisfactory, but this was inevitable, the old unsatisfactory societies in the Usilampatti area being mostly responsible for the arrears. It seems inevitable as the Labour Commissioner pointed out in his endorsement on the last year's administration report that Government must eventually face a considerable loss in connexion with these societies.

12th Feb. 1934.

W. SCOTT BROWN.

Ramnad.

The late Mr. John Gray was District Magistrate from 1st January 1933 till 17th July 1933 and died almost as soon as he handed over charge to me. He does not appear to have left any note about police administration during that period.

2. Conditions in the latter part of the year were practically normal, the only thorn in the flesh being Kamudi, where, in agreement with the District Superintendent of Police, I banned processions through Mela Street both by the Nadars and by the Christians.

3. I beg to endorse most emphatically the District Superintendent of Police's remarks, in the last paragraph of the report, about the need for a third police subdivision. I cannot conceive how the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sivakasi, who has three important taluks (Srivilliputtur, Sattur and Aruppukottai) can in reason be expected to attend to a fourth—Mudukulattur—which is difficult for touring, difficult of access and geographically entirely cut off from the rest of Sivakasi subdivision. The Assistant Superintendent of Police has to go about 100 miles from Sivakasi to Mudukulattur, and pass through Madura—whether he goes by road or partly by road and partly by rail. The waste of his time and energy must be considerable in making these journeys alone.

4. Nor is it any solution to suggest a reshuffle of jurisdictions between the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sivakasi, and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sivaganga. The latter has quite an extensive and troublesome enough jurisdiction to cope with already and cannot be saddled with more work and longer touring.

5. The present arrangement can only prove in the end to be a purely paper saving to the tax-payer. It will repay the tax-payer in efficiency to have three police subdivisions in a district where there are three joint magistrates' jurisdictions.

14th Feb. 1934.

R. B. MACEWEN.

Tinnevely.

I have only just come to the district and have no remarks to offer. My predecessor has in a note left for me stated that the "efficiency of the police has increased to a remarkable degree with the result that the general out-turn of work is of good quality."

2. As stated by my predecessor last year, warnings have been conveyed to the villages alongside the railway line against trespass.

16th Feb. 1934.

B. RAMA RAO.

*Remarks, dated 20th January 1934,
by A. C. Woodhouse, Esq.*

As I am leaving the district before seeing the administration report of the District Superintendent of Police, I am leaving on record my impressions on police work in 1933, throughout which period I have been District Magistrate.

2. The results of the Stevenson Shield Competition in 1933 showed that the Armed Reserve had improved considerably, since the previous year. The men were more familiar with the new weapon with which Reserves in the Presidency is now armed and control was decidedly good. The Armed Reserve and the District Police made a fine show during His Excellency the Governor's visit to the district in February 1933.

3. If there is any increase over last year and the year before in disciplinary punishments in the police force in the district, I would say that to my knowledge the punishments were deserved and were necessary. One inspector and one or two sub-inspectors particularly did no work at all and let their men get out of control. Most of the punishments inflicted may be attributed to the slackness of these officers.

4. The efficiency of the police has increased to a remarkable degree with the result that the general out-turn of work is of good quality. The police force throughout the district is well disciplined, the District Superintendent of Police being loyally assisted generally by his Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police and inspectors. This firm control has caused the men to be smarter and keener in their work and resulted in all round improvement in the detection and prevention of crime. Great strides have been made since I came to the district in 1931 in checking the lawlessness of criminals by the use of the security sections and the extension of the Criminal Tribes Act. So much so, the fear of the net being spread wider is deterring criminals not already under the Act from providing material for similar action against them. I may be wrong in thinking that the statistics in the administration report to be compiled will show a reduction in crime and a great improvement in detection but that is my general impression and I think the popular opinion. In previous reports, I deplored the reluctance of the general public to assist the police in the detection and punishment of crime. There is no change in this respect. Recently in a criminal case (C.C. No. 950 of 1933 of the Tiruchendur Sub-Magistrate) the evidence of a vakil examined as a witness for the prosecution was flatly contradicted by a vakil examined for the defence, both vakils asserting that they were present at the time of the occurrence. The particular case referred to was unimportant, but I mention it to support the view that it is not only the ignorant who sometimes attempt to defeat the course of justice by perjury or apathy. Then there is a strong suspicion that jurors and assessors are not always honest. It was reported to the Sessions Judge in December that a foreman of a jury, a B.A., B.L., had taken a bribe. A law tout was murdered because, when acting as an assessor, he did not give the opinion he had been paid to give. If the public and those who ought to know better will not co-operate in the administration of justice, the statistics of detection cannot possibly improve. It is very creditable to the police that detection is as good as it is.

Government of Madras

PUBLIC (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 406, 20th August 1934

Administration Report—Police—1933—Reviewed.

Order—No. 406, Public (Police), dated 20th August 1934.

In the year 1933, the Police force was to a large extent relieved of the strain which the civil disobedience movement had imposed on it during the three preceding years, and had it not been for a disturbing outbreak of terrorist crime, the year could be written down as a normal one marked by good all round progress in organization and the control of crime. The successful bringing to book of the revolutionaries concerned in the Madras and Cocanada Conspiracy cases and the Bank raid at Ootacamund was the most creditable achievement of the year. Dangerous revolutionaries from Northern India were involved in these cases, and it is a matter for special congratulation that they were so quickly traced and arrested. The Government have already acknowledged in their Order No. 488, Public (General), dated the 14th May 1934, their appreciation of the good work done by all the officers concerned in this series of investigations. As regards ordinary police work, though the economic depression intensified rather than relaxed, the figures of crime were the lowest yet recorded. The Government consider that this achievement is the result of a steady and substantial improvement in the efficiency of the Police force and is worthy of high commendation.

2. It was found possible to resume normal recruitment during the year, the Central Recruits' Schools at Vizianagram and Anantapur being re-opened. The quality of recruits both to the constabulary and the inspectorate was good, and the percentage of illiteracy among constables has again declined. While there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially throughout the force as a whole, there was an abnormal increase in departmental punishments in the City Police. It is satisfactory to note that there was a decline in the number of appeals preferred and in the number of punishments which were cancelled or modified on appeal, indicating a better use of discretion by district officers in awarding punishments.

3. The decrease in the total number of cognizable crimes, excluding those under special and local laws and under nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, coupled with an increase in the percentage of detection, are an indication of sound administration. The restoration of normal political conditions enabled the police to pay more attention to cases of nuisance which consequently increased considerably in number. One of the most notable features of the year is a further heavy decline in railway thefts.

4. Unfortunately, communal and agrarian disturbances were again in evidence during the year, though perhaps on a lesser scale than in preceding years. An achievement of the police which is a matter for special approbation is the bringing to a conclusion of the long-standing dispute between the tenants of Kalyanasingapur Tana and the officials of the Jeypore Estate in the Vizagapatam district. The tenants had for many years without any justification resisted the execution of civil processes and refused payment of dues to the estate. Since the operations carried out by a special police force in January 1933, the authority of the courts has been re-established, rents are being collected and the area has resumed its normal aspect.

5. It is satisfactory to note that in general the police received better co-operation from the public during the year than in previous years. A specially notable case was the arrest by some Salem villagers of two of the men concerned in the Ootacamund Bank robbery.

6. The Government observe with satisfaction that the re-organization of the Kallar Reclamation work which was carried out in 1932 has resulted in notable improvement in the North Madura district, and they hope that an equal measure of improvement will be shown in the South Madura district during the current year. Unfortunately, the reclamation work in Tanjore has been found to be unproductive of useful results. The "abeyance" system for controlling criminal tribesmen has now definitely proved its value, and the Government are glad to see that a greatly extended use of the system has been made during the year.

7. The Government note with pleasure that the Criminal Investigation Department put in another year of very useful work and proved particularly effective in dealing with the three terrorist cases. They also observe with approval that the District police have been making more extensive use of the District Intelligence Bureaux and hope that this co-ordination will be carried further. The re-organization of the Madura Town police has proved a success.

8. Although there has been a slight decrease in the number of fatal motor accidents during the year, the Government are still concerned at the large number of these accidents. They hope to see during the current year substantial results from the measures taken in the City to prevent such accidents, and they draw the Inspector-General's attention to the necessity for dealing with the situation in the districts.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

G. T. H. BRAKEN,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
 „ the Commissioner of Police.
 „ all District Magistrates.
 „ the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
 „ 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 (with C.L.).
 Press.

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