

Report on the administration of

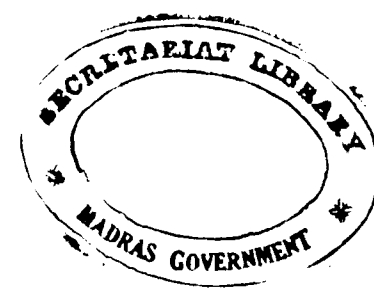
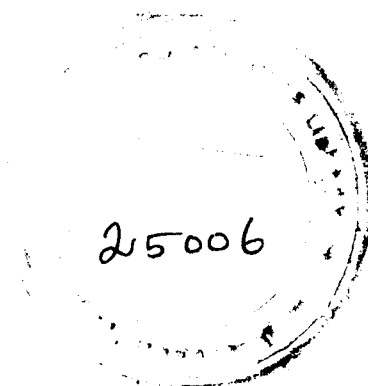
Police of the Madras Province

1934

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See Report to be made

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

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY 1934

CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE POLICE FORCE.

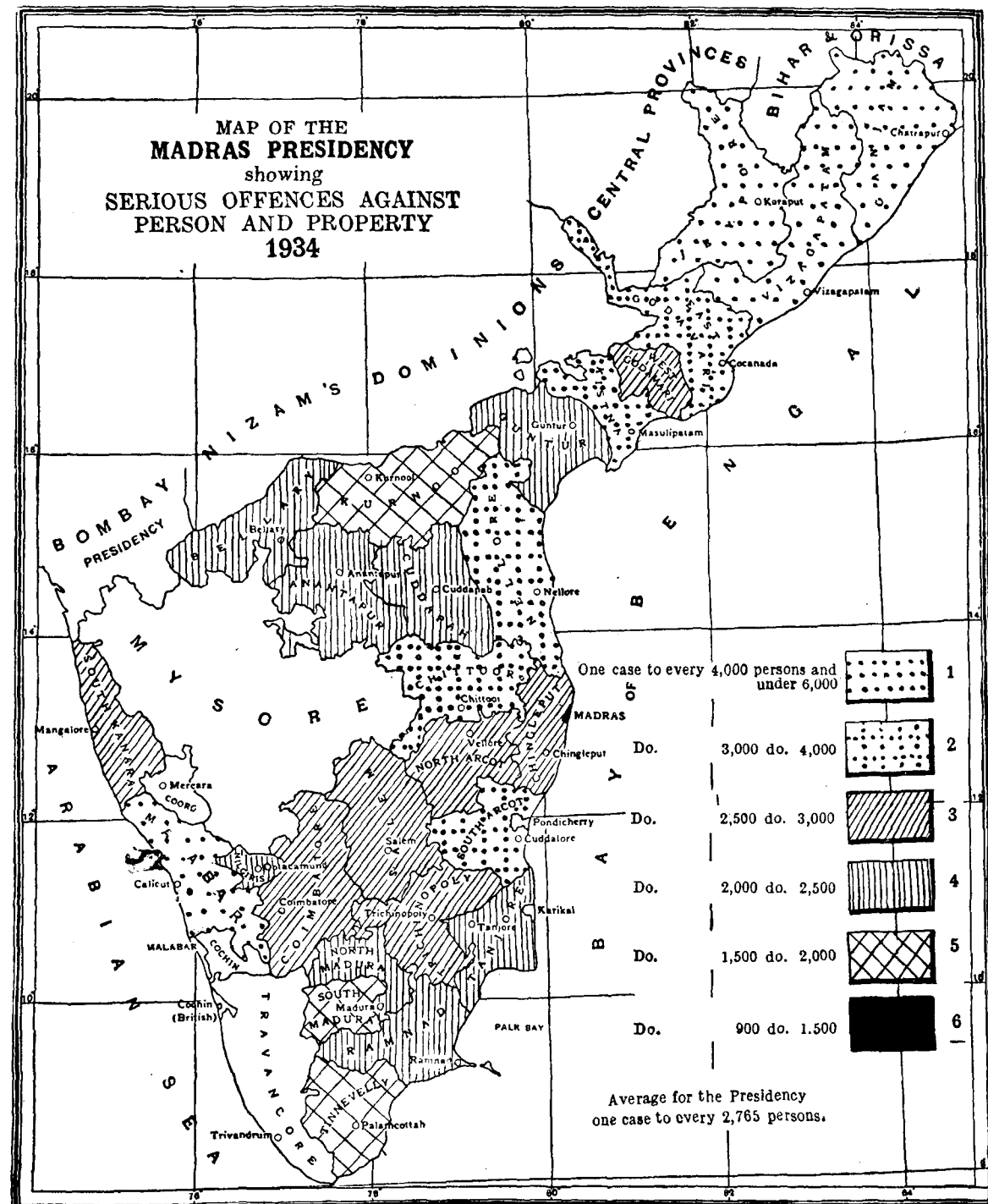
	PARA.	PAGE		PARA.	PAGE
Officers	1	1	Extraordinary family pensions and compassionate allowances and gratuities...	6	5
Strength	2	1	Cost	7	5
Recruitment	2	2	Buildings and housing the force.	8	5
Casualties	2	2	Co-operative societies	9	6
Health	2	2	General Provident Fund	9	6
Education	3	2	Work of inspectors and sub-inspectors	10	6
Training schools—The Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.	4	2	Armed Reserves and Presidency General Reserve	11	6
Central Recruits' Schools.	4	3	Malabar Special Police	12	6
Conduct—			Village Police	13	7
Departmental punishments ...	5	3	Ghat talaiyaris	14	7
Appeals	5	3			
Judicial punishments	5	3			
Titles	6	4			
Rewards	6	4			

PART II.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year ...	15	7	Robbery	23	16
Total cognizable crime	16	8	Mail robbery	23	16
Serious offences against person and property	17	9	Housebreaking	24	16
Grave crime	18	9	Theft	25	16
Murder	19	11	Cattle theft and cattle poisoning	26	16
Infanticide	20	12	Counterfeiting coins and currency notes	27	16
Riots and disturbances	21	12	Other cases of interest	28	16
Communal tension and riots ...	21	14	Justifiable homicide	29	17
Dacoity	22	15	Accidental deaths	30	18

PART III.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Crime—How dealt with	31	18	Kallar Reclamation—Madura North and South	36	22
Cases in which investigation was refused [section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code] ...	31	19	Kallar Reclamation—Ramnad.	36	23
Cases referred by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code	31	19	Kallar Reclamation—Tanjore.	36	23
Attendance at sessions	31	19	Other criminal communities ...	36	23
Property lost and recovered ...	32	19	Criminal tribe gangs	36	24
Prosecutions	33	20	Security for good behaviour ...	36	24
Prosecuting staff	33	20	Criminal Investigation Department	37	25
Inadequate sentences and retrials	33	20	Finger-print Bureau	37	25
Escapes	34	20	The Shorthand Bureau	37	26
Prosecutions for false complaints	35	20	Railway Police	38	26
Cases found false after trial.	35	20	Port Police	39	27
Prevention—Habitual criminals.	36	20	Cinematograph Act	40	27
Old offenders	36	22	Motor Vehicles Act	41	27
Criminal Tribes Act	36	22	Trespass on railway lines	42	27
Criminal Tribes settlements ...	36	22	Execution of warrants	43	27
			Inspection	44	27
			General	45	27



APPENDIX A.		PAGES
Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement A, Part I)*	...	30-32
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement A, Part II)*	...	33-35
Return of non-cognizable crime—Cases (Statement B, Part I)*	...	36-38
Return of non-cognizable crime—Persons (Statement B, Part II)*	...	39-41
Return of property stolen and recovered (Statement C)†	...	42
Return showing the sanctioned strength and the cost of police (Statement D)†	...	44-45
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force (Statement E)†	...	46-47

APPENDIX B.

Administration Report of the Madras City Police	...	48-60
---	-----	-------

APPENDIX C.

Remarks of the District Magistrates on the police administration reports of the several districts	...	61-70
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1934.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

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

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.—Messrs. E. L. Skinner and H. Dawson continued to be in charge of the Central and Southern Ranges respectively. Mr. F. Sayers, who was in charge of the Northern Range up to the 2nd of March, was transferred to the Western Range thereafter, in relief of Mr. T. W. Blackstone who proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement on 11th March. Mr. J. S. Wilkes officiated as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, from 2nd March to 1st August, when he was relieved by Mr. O. E. Windle on the latter officer's return from leave. Mr. C. H. Gadsden held charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and Railways until 4th October, when he proceeded on leave, Mr. J. S. Wilkes officiating as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, till the end of the year.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Mr. J. Elliott continued to be Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in 12 districts, one change in 9 districts, two changes in 5 districts, three changes in 2 districts and four changes in 1 district.

District Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions for short periods on 16 occasions.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal continued to be on "foreign service" as Commissioner of Police, Travancore, throughout the year. Mr. L. B. Gasson, on return from leave, was

placed temporarily on special duty for the revision of Police Orders at the end of the year.

As a sequel to the officering, by seconded military officers, of the Malabar Special Police, the Malabar and Malappuram districts were amalgamated with effect from 5th January. A post of Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, was created for the Madras City. There was thus a net reduction of one in each of the cadres of District Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police. Among officers of the Indian Police, one was on leave preparatory to retirement throughout the year and two others proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement in the year. One Assistant District Superintendent of Police died suddenly on 3rd May 1934. Two officers of the Provincial Police Service retired 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 28,298 or 78 more than in the previous year. The following were important changes in strength:—

(1) One sergeant, 4 head constables and 45 constables were added to the Armed Reserve of the Madras North district.

(2) The addition of 4 sub-inspectors and 4 constables and the reduction of 1 head constable resulted from the reorganization of the Trichinopoly town police.

(3) One head constable and 5 constables were provided additionally for the new outpost at Tiruvakkulam (South Arcot district).

(4) The Vacancy Reserve for the districts against the cadre of Deputy Superintendents, circle inspectors and sub-inspectors was increased by 6 sub-inspectors.

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

	District Superintendent of Police	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Inspectors	Sergeants	Sub-Inspectors	Head constables	Constables	Total
I. Forces employed on the Kallar Reclamation work.	...	2	...	...	3	5	24	34
II. Police force employed for criminal tribes settlements.	...	...	...	...	...	9	61	70
III. Plague police	...	...	...	1	...	13	164	178
IV. Private guards	...	...	...	2	3	11	81	97
V. Other temporary forces	...	...	...	...	29	99	71	205
Total	1	2	5	3	35	137	401	584

* 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.

Additional police.—The continuance of pre-existing additional police forces at (1) Aruppukkottai, Ramnad district, (2) Vajrakaruru, Anantapur district, (3) Attayampatti, Salem district, proved necessary in view of the continued existence of local factions, which endangered the peace in these places. An additional police force of 1 sergeant, 1 head constable and 12 constables was stationed at Kalyanapuram, Tanjore district, from 15th May 1934, following the serious riot at Virasingampatti on 26th March 1934.

Recruitment.—There were 233 vacancies on the last day of the year as against 168 at the end of 1933. Excluding the 164 constables of the temporary District Special Branch staff, who still appear, for statistical purposes, in the figures of sanctioned strength, the actual net number of vacancies on the last day of the year was 69. Steps have since been taken to fill up these vacancies and keep the force up to strength. There was no difficulty in securing suitable men of good physique, character and literacy. A number of men with comparatively high educational qualifications offered themselves for enlistment. As many as 106 holders of Secondary School-leaving Certificates, a holder of the Intermediate qualification in Arts and a graduate, who was later selected as a sub-inspector of police, joined the constabulary during the year. As far as possible, consideration continued to be given to suitable members of the scheduled classes and ex-soldiers. I have impressed on district officers that the essential conditions to be fulfilled by recruits are sound general education and good physique.

Casualties (statement E, columns 31 to 36).—The total number of casualties in the permanent force was 1,067 against 1,089 in the previous year—a net decrease of 22 or 2 per cent. The decreases were under retirements (36), dismissals (5), discharges (1) and desertions (13). Resignations and deaths increased by 24 and 9 respectively. The further decrease in the numbers of dismissals and discharges is satisfactory.

Health (statement E, columns 37 to 39).—The health of the force was fairly good. The percentage as against the actual strength of admissions into hospital was 120.6 as compared with 126.8 in the previous year, while the percentage figure of the daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 3.5 as against 3.6. 251 police officers died against 242 in 1933. The percentage proportion of deaths to actual strength was, however, 0.9, the same as in the previous year.

3. EDUCATION (statement E, columns 24 and 25).—There were 2,879 head constables and 23,131 constables in the force at the

close of the year. Four or 0.1 per cent of the former and 891 or 3.8 per cent of the latter were classified as illiterate against 3 or 0.1 among head constables and 864 or 3.7 among constables in 1933. There was actually a decrease in the number of illiterates among the constabulary in the mufassal, the apparent increase shown by the above figures being due to a number of illiterate constables in the City Police, omitted from previous years' figures, now being brought to account.

4. TRAINING SCHOOLS—The Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.—Mr. H. G. Furness was in charge of the School until the 15th of April when he went on leave. The officiating District Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, was in charge during the recess, until relieved by Mr. J. F. B. Kaye, on 15th June.

Three probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and one probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, who were under training at the beginning of the year, were posted to districts for practical training. Four probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and one probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police joined the School during the year at different stages in the School's curriculum and were under training on the last day of the year. An officer of the Hyderabad Civil Service was also admitted for training in the School. As much difficulty continued to be felt in arranging for the instruction of probationers joining the School at different stages of the School's curriculum, the Government have accepted my proposal that probationers, whether appointed in England or in India, be recruited only once a year in order that all officers may be trained together in a single batch and undergo a common course of training.

Subordinate officers.—Out of the 50 sub-inspectors who were under training at the beginning of the year, one resigned in January, while the remaining 49 probationers completed the course and were posted to districts in October. 74 probationary sub-inspectors joined the School in October. They included 1 B.A., B.L., 1 M.A., 1 B.Sc. and 20 B.As.

The general health of the staff and cadets was good and discipline satisfactory. The hostel continued to be run efficiently.

Training of the cadets.—It is satisfactory to note that the results of the final examination revealed a considerable improvement in the number of sub-inspectors who passed in Police Orders as compared with last year. There were, however, excessively numerous failures in Special and Local Laws. The need for improving instruction in the latter subject is receiving attention. Drill, riding

and other outdoor work were well taught. Outdoor sports were entered into with enthusiasm and boxing continued to be popular.

Probationary sergeants.—During the session 1933-34, 4 training courses were held for 6 probationary sergeants and 10 soldiers under vocational training. 14 of these were posted to districts and the remaining 2 were under training on the last day of the year.

For the fifth year in succession, financial conditions continued to be unfavourable for the holding of the Presidency Police Sports. District Sports were, however, held at district headquarters.

Central Recruits' Schools.—The following statement shows the number of recruits trained in each of the four Central Recruits' 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 ...	171	319	490	311	21	158	490
Coimbatore ...	168	378	546	334	38	174	546
Anantapur ...	115	202	317	203	12	102	317
Vizianagram ...	161	188	349	217	19	113	349

A good class of recruit of a sufficiently high educational standard continued to be obtained. Conditions as regards the health of the recruits were satisfactory. Steps have been taken to maintain as uniform a rate of messing charges in all the schools as is practicable, taking into consideration variations in local prices.

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

	Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.
For absence without leave ...	0.2	0.2	0.2
For offences other than absence without leave.	3.8	3.6	3.3
Total ...	4.0	3.8	3.5

The percentage of officers and men punished for offences other than absence without leave decreased from 3.6 in 1933 to 3.3 in the year. The percentage of punishments for all types of faults (excluding blackmarks) has shown a steady decrease during the last three years. The percentage of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary also decreased from 13.7 in 1933 to 12.0. The number of policemen dismissed was 104 as against 109 in 1933. There were 8 dismissals for absence without leave. The grant of periodical increments to sub-inspectors and constables was made with due regard to merit and good service.

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.			
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
1.	Inspector-General of Police	...	109	68	75	17	6	10	15.6	8.8	13.3
2.	Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.		443	431	385	143	118	118	33.4	29.0	32.2

The number of appeals received by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police decreased, but the number in which punishments were cancelled or modified as the result of appeal remained the same. Of the 25 appeals preferred to the local Government in the

year, 23 were dismissed, while 2 are still pending disposal with the Government.

Judicial punishments (statement E, columns 14 to 21).—The number of subordinate officers and men punished by criminal courts during the year was 42 as against 22 in 1933

and 46 in 1932. 13 of them were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and 29 for offences committed in their private capacity, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 12 and 10 respectively.

4 police officers were convicted under the Police Act against 2 in 1933 and 4 for negligently allowing prisoners to escape as against 3 in 1933.

In the Chittoor district, 2 police constables were convicted for ill-treating a motor bus cleaner with a view to extort a confession of theft and were sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each.

In the South Arcot district, 2 police constables were convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each for attempting to molest a woman.

In the Salem district, a constable was convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment for allowing the accused in a theft case to appropriate a portion of the property seized from him on payment of a bribe.

In the Coimbatore district, a constable who assaulted a railway servant, while on bandobast duty at Erode during the visit of His Excellency the Governor, was fined Rs. 100 under the Police Act.

In 12 districts, no police officer was convicted by judicial courts or by magistrates.

6. TITLES AND REWARDS—Titles.—The following honours were conferred on police officers during the year :—

Imperial Service Order (to be Companion).—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Order of the British Empire (to be Officer, Civil Division).—Khan Bahadur E. V. Amu Sahib Bahadur, officiating District Superintendent of Police.

Rao Bahadur.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. Ramanatha Pillai Avargal, Inspector of Police.

Rao Sahib.—M.R.Ry. N. Bapayya Nayudu Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. M. Narayana Menon Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. M. G. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, M.R.Ry. S. Varadarajulu Nayudu Garu, M.R.Ry. E. Polayya Nayudu Garu, M.R.Ry. N. V. Totadri Ayyangar Avargal, Inspectors of Police and M.R.Ry. A. Venkateswara Ayyar, officiating Inspector of Police.

King's Police Medal.—The King's Police Medal was awarded to the following subordinate police officers for conspicuous gallantry :—Sub-inspectors C. C. Duraiswami

Ayyar and P. J. Arokiaswami Pillai and constable N. Desika Gramani.

The Indian Police Medal.—The following officers and men earned the Indian Police Medal :—

L. B. Gasson, Esq., and F. L. Underwood, Esq., District Superintendents of Police; W. F. A. Hamilton, Esq., M.B.E., Assistant District Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. S. Ananta Acharya Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. K. Venkata Acharya, M.R.Ry. A. K. Subbayya Avargal, M.R.Ry. G. R. Deva-raja Ayyangar Avargal, M.R.Ry. K. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal and Muhammad Saiyid Rahmatullah Saiyid Usman Sahib Bahadur, Inspectors of Police; Charge-Sergeant S. C. Wintle (bar to the medal); sergeants J. H. Gray, J. D. Conway, J. H. Scanlon and F. H. Wilson; sub-inspectors N. Chidambara Mudaliyar, L. Nagabhushanam Nayudu, K. Achyuta Menon, J. Suryanarayana, P. S. Arokianatham Pillai (for gallantry), and Saiyid Wahab Hussain Sahib; Havildar-major P. M. Narayanaswami Nayudu; head constables John Christopher (for gallantry), K. Appalaswami (for gallantry) and Abdul Hamid (for gallantry) and constables Virapandian Chetti (for gallantry), Sivasubrahmanya Pillai (for gallantry), K. Hrushi Kesava Rao (for gallantry) and Ramaswami (for gallantry).

At a special parade held on 2nd November 1934 in Government House grounds, His Excellency Lt.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.O., G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E., C.M.G., decorated the recipients with the King's and Indian Police Medals awarded to them.

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

	1933.		1934.	
	Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to police officers—		RS.		RS.
Madras City	805	5,429	662	6,052
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	6,475	44,623	6,707	42,100
Total	7,280	50,052	7,369	48,152
Rewards to private individuals including village officers—				
Madras City	204	1,436	192	891
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	5,089	26,640	5,587	25,495
Total	5,293	28,076	5,779	26,386

There was an increase in the number of police officers and of private individuals rewarded, though the amount expended showed a slight decrease.

In deserving instances, in lieu of rewards, good-service entries to police officers and men and letters of appreciation or parchment certificates to private individuals continued to be granted.

Meritorious instances.—In recognition of the services rendered in the Madras Conspiracy Case of 1933, the Government in their order Ms. No. 312, Public (Police), dated 3rd July 1934, noted with pleasure the good work done by Mr. A. F. Bulkley, Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, and Deputy Superintendents of Police M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. S. Vaidyanatha Mudaliyar Avargal of the Criminal Investigation Department, and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar Avargal, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police and late Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City. They also sanctioned rewards amounting to Rs. 2,230 to 66 police officers and men of the Criminal Investigation Department, Madras City and mufassal police. A reward of Rs. 450 was sanctioned during the year to an inspector and a sub-inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department for services rendered in the arrest of the accused in the Cocanada Conspiracy Case. Government have also

sanctioned in the current year (1935) an additional amount of Rs. 812-8-0 in the way of rewards to 17 police officers of the Criminal Investigation Department and the mufassal and to 3 private individuals, in recognition of services rendered in the above case.

It was with the co-operation of villagers that the gang of Puttah Pamigadu, responsible for a series of burglaries in the Cuddapah district, was broken up and rewards amounting to Rs. 228 were sanctioned.

The seizure by the South Madura district police of a large consignment of petrol smuggled from the Travancore State checked the illicit transport of petroleum from that State. It was assistance rendered by private individuals which made the seizure possible.

Two private individuals and a sub-inspector of police in the Tinnevely district were awarded Rs. 175 for good work in arresting Rama Kudumban, a notorious known depredator of the Ramnad and Tinnevely districts. Five private individuals in the Tinnevely district received Rs. 275 for the successful arrest of four absconding dacoits who were wanted in a case of dacoity in that district.

Extraordinary family pensions and compassionate allowances and gratuities.—The following statement shows the cases in which extraordinary family pensions were granted by the Government during the year :—

Particulars of the grantees.	Amount.	Remarks.
1. To the widow and three minor daughters of late Sergeant-Major Williams, Traffic Department, Madras City Police.	Rs. 65 per mensem to the widow and Rs. 13 per mensem to each of the three minor daughters.	The late sergeant-major was run over by a bus driver whom he had checked.
2. To the eldest son of a late constable in the Nellore district.	Rs. 11 per mensem	The late constable died of fatal wounds received in a scuffle with a stranger whom he had arrested in the house of a Yanadi criminal tribe member.
3. To the widow of a late constable in the Tinnevely district.	Rs. 11 per mensem	The late constable was killed in arresting an absconding warrantee.
4. To the son of a late sub-inspector of police, and to the widow and minor son of a late head constable in the Tanjore district.	Rs. 49 per mensem for 12 years to the son of the late sub-inspector. Rs. 12-8-0 to the widow and Rs. 5 to the minor son of the late head constable.	The late sub-inspector and the late head constable were killed in the course of the serious riot at Virasingampatti, Tanjore district.

The Government sanctioned compassionate gratuities in 106 cases as against 115 in the previous year.

7. COST (statement D, columns 17 to 19).—The total cost of the department for the year 1934-35 excluding the final accounts for March 1935 was Rs. 1,61,14,452 as against Rs. 1,59,03,299 for the previous financial year, the increase being mainly due to the adjustment of the cost of arsenal supplies in the preliminary accounts of the year instead of in the final accounts, as usual.

8. BUILDINGS AND HOUSING THE FORCE.—The number of subordinate officers, below the rank of inspector, for whom Government quarters existed at the end of the year was 137 sergeants-major, charge-sergeants and sergeants, 526 sub-inspectors, 2,135 head constables and 15,751 constables, the percentage proportions to the sanctioned strengths of each rank being 65.6, 36.4, 72.3 and 67.6 respectively as against 67.3, 36.1, 72.9 and 67.9 in the previous year. Appropriations of Rs. 72,900 for police minor works and of Rs. 2,91,600 for new major works

were sanctioned for the financial year 1934-35.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—Every district has now a co-operative society and there are three police co-operative societies in the Madras City. The total number of members of these societies increased from 13,762 to 14,142 while the paid-up share capital increased from Rs. 3,15,014 to Rs. 3,29,661. Members of the force in an increasing degree are realizing the advantages of the co-operative movement.

General Provident Fund.—A comparative statement of the number and percentage of subscribers to the General Provident Fund during the years 1933 and 1934 is given below :—

Rank of subscribers.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the actual strength.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Inspectors ...	244	251	89.4	91.6
Sergeants-major, charge-sergeants and sergeants.	195	197	95.6	96.6
Sub-inspectors ...	1,131	1,180	78.5	78.6
Head constables.	2,279	2,461	79.1	85.5
Constables ...	16,323	17,667	70.6	76.4
Total ...	20,172	21,756	72.2	77.7

The percentage of subscribers to the actual strength of the force increased from 72.2 to 77.7 during the year.

10. WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.—The activity and general efficiency of the circle inspectors showed, I think, a further advance. There was improved co-ordination of investigations within the circles and the court work undertaken was on a sufficient scale. Village visiting by circle inspectors was satisfactory, but much remains for these officers to do in organizing village populations in aid of the police.

There was no room for general complaint either as regards the work of the sub-inspectors, but progress is necessarily slow in establishing improved relations between them and the community at large.

11. ARMED RESERVES AND PRESIDENCY GENERAL RESERVE.—The discipline and training of the district Armed Reserves and all the detachments of the Presidency General Reserve continued to be attended to properly and the forces were kept up to strength. Emergency Forces were maintained at the prescribed figures. Steps were

taken to replace by suitable recruits men of the Armed Reserves who had become inefficient by age or for other reasons. The percentage of natives of the towns where the Reserves are located was kept at a reasonably low figure. The Reserves were mobilized for annual training at the end of the year.

The usual annual training tours of the Armed Reserves of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore and East Gōdāvari districts were carried out with good advantage. In the Ganjam district, a gang of Savaras looted two villages in the Serango Agency just as the Armed Reserves commenced their annual tour. There was also agrarian trouble in Temburu. The Reserve was required to proceed expeditiously to both these places and the mobility, organization and endurance in the face of poor communications and difficulty in obtaining supplies—conditions normally present in Agency operations—testified to the benefits derived from these training tours.

A new emergency ration for use under active service conditions was experimented with during the Agency tours and proved a success. My proposals for stocking this ration are now with the Government.

12. MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.—Capt. A. O. C. Pettyfer, 5th Battalion, 10th Baluch Regiment, the first Military Commandant, took charge from Mr. H. D. Latham, Indian Police, on 5th January.

Mr. A. E. D. Frederick, Indian Police, was Adjutant and Assistant Commandant until 16th January, when he was relieved by Mr. O. L. Burrell, Indian Police, who, in turn, was relieved on the 28th March by Lieut. P. D. Denman, 4th Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment, who held the appointment for the remainder of the year.

Mr. W. E. Middleton continued as second Assistant Commandant till 1st December, except for the period from the 7th June to the 3rd August during which Mr. G. R. Leonard held the post. On 1st December, Lieut. G. R. Wood relieved Mr. Middleton and held the appointment for the rest of the year. The officering of the Malabar Special Police by seconded military officers was thus completed during the year. The scheme has freed three officers for general police work and gives every augury of success.

The sanctioned strength of the force continued at 28 Indian officers and 781 non-commissioned officers and men during the year. 68 men resigned against 2 in 1933, 62 of the resignations being retirements on gratuity owing to the introduction of the new terms of service in the year. There was, however, no difficulty in recruiting

suitable men to keep the force up to strength. The standard of the year's recruits has been reported to be high and they are physically well above the minimum standard required.

The average number of men absent from duty per day on account of sickness was 44.14, an increase of 10.29 over last year, and admissions into hospital due to influenza increased from 23 in 1933 to 37 this year. Venereal diseases show an increase of 5 over the previous year, while the number of admissions due to injuries dropped from 58 in 1933 to 35 this year. Punishments for all offences decreased from 29 in 1933 to 13. The discipline and conduct of the force continued to be all that could be desired.

Vigorous attention was paid during the year to all branches of training and the efficiency of the force was well maintained. The adaptation of tactical principles to the special conditions of Malabar and the improvement in the tactical training of the force is engaging the Commandant's interest and attention. Two Indian officers and one non-commissioned officer attended the Madras District Physical Training Course, Bangalore, and became eligible for admission to the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala. Three Indian officers and two non-commissioned officers attended courses of instruction at the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, and the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, and qualified with merit.

The usual annual inspection of the force by a military officer, Major N. M. Carstairs, 3rd Battalion, 10th Baluch Regiment, in November, yielded further evidence of its efficient condition. The Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the arms of the battalion once in January and again in November. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, inspected the force in April and I inspected it in June.

Two platoons of B Company (Klari) were detailed to Guruvayur from 9th to 11th March to safeguard the peace during the visit there of Mr. Gandhi.

Electrical installations at Malappuram were completed during the year. Severe shortage of water was experienced at the Klari post during the hot weather and this is receiving my attention.

The work of the wireless staff and of the motor transport staff continued to be satisfactory. The present wireless sets are almost worn out and the matter of their replacement by new ones is now before the Government. The old ambulance and two of the three lorries which were unserviceable have been replaced since the close of the year.

13. VILLAGE POLICE.—The co-operation of village officers with the police in the apprehension of offenders and detection of crime continued to be fairly satisfactory. Every effort was made by police officers of all ranks to enlist the co-operation and help of village officers.

The number of village officers and talaiyaris rewarded in the year was 533 against 504 in 1933, the amount expended being Rs. 2,875 as against Rs. 2,938 in the previous year.

Cases of neglect of duty and other neglect or misbehaviour by village officers were duly reported to the revenue authorities. During the year, 915 village officers and talaiyaris were reported against, of whom 525 were punished, the corresponding figures for 1933 being 878 and 610 respectively.

14. GHAT TALAIYARIS.—The sanctioned and actual strength of ghat talaiyaris continued at 77. These talaiyaris continue to be useful at the few places where they are still employed.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

15. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.—The seasonal and economic influences of the year did not tend to lessen the volume of crime. The depression in produce prices continued and there was no recovery in the tone or activity of the produce markets, while the difficulties of the agricultural population were aggravated further by general or partial failure of crops. Except in the Northern Circars and Chingleput, rainfall was everywhere inadequate, and the North-east monsoon in particular was a failure. There was general scarcity in the Ceded districts, and in Anantapur and Bellary, where both monsoons failed, measures of famine relief had to be undertaken before the end of the year. In these circumstances, there was no alleviation of the consequent general distress which has persisted through three successive years.

A table comparing prices of the staple food grains with figures of grave crime for the last three quinquennia is given on page 8. It shows considerable variation only under the head of ordinary theft—a variation which the prevailing scarcity sufficiently accounts for.

Comparative statement showing the relation between grave crime and prices of food grains for the years 1920 to 1934.

Years.	Rice.*	Ragi.*	Cholam.*	Dacoty.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Cattle theft.	Ordinary theft.	Total grave crime (including murder).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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
1924	5.2	9.0	8.5	465	904	10,833	3,962	19,343	36,410
Average ...	5.4	8.7	8.5	620	924	10,953	3,803	20,251	37,486
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
1929	6.3	11.1	10.2	189	611	7,178	3,093	17,264	29,247
Average ...	5.6	9.8	9.4	246	662	7,980	3,465	17,561	30,844
1930	7.1	13.5	12.9	207	641	7,886	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
1934	11.7	19.3	18.6	216	621	6,543	2,864	15,161	26,510
Average ...	10.0	17.8	16.8	204	649	7,022	2,883	15,739	27,547

* Number of Government seers per rupee.

16. **TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.**—The numbers of true cases of cognizable crime, excluding offences under special and local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, for the last three years were 43,763, 42,126 and 42,122 respectively, the percentage decreases being 4.2, 3.7 and 0.01 respectively. Decreases in crime were recorded in 16 districts and the City of Madras as against 19 districts and the City in 1933. The largest decrease was in the Jeypore district (22 per cent), followed by West Gōdāvari (10 per cent), Kurnool (8.9 per cent), Cuddapah (8.3 per cent) and Vizagapatam (7.6 per cent). Vizagapatam, West Gōdāvari, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Chingleput, Salem and North Madras, which reported increases of professional crime in the previous year, showed appreciable decreases—the result of organised preventive work. The Central Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department and the District Intelligence Bureaux rendered another year's valuable service in crime work. There was further general progress in securing the co-operation and help of the village populations in police measures for their protection. In some districts, village vigilance committees were formed and rendered good service to the authorities, and general efforts are now being made to extend

the application of this idea to all villages where sufficient public spirit can be evoked. Systematic and intensive attention was given to wandering strangers in all areas and public help as regards this was forthcoming almost everywhere. As a result of these special measures, large numbers of wandering criminals were brought to account. It may not, I hope, be long before wandering offenders, at least on their open criminal excursions, are liable to be challenged everywhere and their crime effectively checked. The "Abeyance" system yielded further good results in restraint of the activities of criminal tribesmen.

There was an increase of 15,262 cases under special and local laws—44,439 cases in the year, as against 29,177 in 1933—the City of Madras alone contributing an increase of 10,970 cases and the districts of Vizagapatam, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly being largely responsible for the balance. Nuisance cases increased by 21.3 per cent—207,951 cases in the year, as against 171,413 in 1933—the Madras City and the districts of North Madras and Trichinopoly being the principal contributors to the increase. These figures are the result of increased police activity in municipal areas and on the roads having regard to the interests of sanitation and public safety.

As shown by the following table, the crime work from its police force proportionate to its strength than any other province. Madras Presidency continued to get more

Statement showing proportion of police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1933.

Serial number.	Name of Province.	Population.	Strength of police force.	Proportion of police per 1,000 of population.	Total cognizable crime reported (statement A).			Incidence per 1,000 of population.		Proportion of total crime investigated to police force.
					Classes I to V (I. P.C. Crime.)	Class VI and serials 41 and 42.	Total.	Total cognizable crime.	Classes I to V.	
1.	North-West Frontier Province.	2,425,076	6,330	2.6	7,546	2,275	9,821	4.0	3.1	1.8
2.	Bombay	16,830,670	18,166	1.1	18,649	8,462	27,111	1.6	1.1	1.5
3.	The Punjab	23,551,210	22,739	1.0	39,421	25,837	65,258	2.8	1.7	2.9
4.	Burma	14,207,970	13,357	0.9	43,902	15,376	59,278	4.2	3.1	4.3
5.	The United Provinces.	48,408,763	33,678	0.7	64,583	68,623	133,206	2.8	1.3	3.8
6.	The Central Provinces.	15,507,723	11,313	0.7	37,800	5,221	43,021	2.8	2.4	2.6
7.	Madras	46,740,107	28,220	0.6	41,130	191,122	232,252	5.0	0.9	8.1
8.	Bengal	48,704,346	24,340	0.5	54,726	17,319	72,045	1.5	1.1	2.6
9.	Assam	8,563,758	4,386	0.5	12,953	1,498	14,451	1.7	1.5	3.2
10.	Bihar and Orissa ...	37,677,576	14,440	0.4	37,015	7,143	44,158	1.2	1.0	3.0

The number of arrests and convictions for drunkenness were as shown below :—

Area.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.*	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban	10,866	299	12,188	524
Rural	3,860	108	5,669	411

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

17. **SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY.**—The usual map showing the comparative criminality of the various districts and the Madras City is prefixed to this report. Serious offences against person and property were less by 223 or 1.3 per cent

than in 1933. The presidency ratios of crime to population for the last three years 1932–1934 were one case to every 2,662, 2,729 and 2,765 persons respectively. Excluding Madras City, the absence in the map of black areas representing one offence to every 1,500 of population or less, attained for the first time in 1933, was maintained.

18. **GRAVE CRIME.**—The annexed table gives districtwise the total numbers of cases of grave crime classified as such reported during each of the three years ending with 1934. There was an increase in 1934 of 427 such cases or 1.6 per cent. There were no individual variations of particular interest.

Districts.	Murder.		302, 303, I.P.C.		397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.		392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.		379 to 382, I.P.C.		379 to 382, I.P.C.		Total.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.		
Madras City ...	8	4	13	...	1	...	5	13	1,943	1,755	24	29	2,394	2,145
Ganjam ...	38	28	46	...	9	...	15	20	565	556	40	49	906	854
Vizagapatam ...	23	34	50	...	2	...	21	8	580	617	38	65	887	953
Jeyapore ...	10	6	12	...	4	...	4	1	290	241	21	25	525	417
East Godavari ...	18	28	38	...	3	...	17	31	935	849	63	78	1,389	1,283
West Godavari ...	22	21	17	...	5	...	21	9	478	567	55	57	816	902
Kistna ...	13	15	15	...	3	...	13	3	465	416	72	51	837	643
Guntur ...	39	46	46	...	6	...	24	35	684	682	88	79	1,151	1,098
Nellore ...	38	26	29	...	5	...	25	25	343	340	55	63	718	661
Kurnool ...	45	58	40	...	7	...	30	11	324	319	56	56	675	712
Bellary ...	25	33	49	...	8	...	10	14	242	255	51	57	476	513
Anantapur ...	25	36	39	...	5	...	10	14	332	302	108	77	734	608
Cuddapah ...	46	59	38	...	3	...	12	21	247	248	30	45	486	583
Chittoor ...	16	24	23	...	6	...	15	20	347	327	91	114	673	649
Chingleput ...	19	18	15	...	4	...	11	4	727	680	83	127	1,150	1,108
North Arcot ...	31	34	30	...	4	...	7	25	645	681	139	148	1,200	1,307
Salem ...	71	87	80	...	1	...	6	16	561	587	203	209	1,127	1,179
Coimbatore ...	122	134	125	...	1	...	17	34	488	476	304	291	1,162	1,137
The Nilgiris ...	2	6	...	...	2	...	2	2	55	40	4	4	109	86
Malappuram ...	18	7	...	...	2	...	4	4	53	67	31	34	176	160
Malabar ...	28	19	...	...	2	...	4	19	386	355	61	44	720	680
South Kanara ...	37	27	23	...	3	...	4	10	320	317	10	27	513	565
South Arcot ...	24	14	26	...	11	...	13	13	790	680	179	202	1,285	1,208
Tanjore ...	24	27	32	...	15	...	16	33	608	663	195	148	1,333	1,327
Trichinopoly ...	40	39	38	...	15	...	16	49	626	715	174	154	1,134	1,113
North Madras ...	59	66	51	...	7	...	37	59	535	632	152	193	986	1,159
South Madras ...	64	61	30	...	5	...	31	41	268	303	124	132	659	689
Ramanad ...	46	63	73	...	26	...	31	66	368	352	146	112	960	845
Tinnevely ...	40	75	57	...	13	...	17	83	476	418	134	134	1,038	1,037
Railway Police, Madras ...	...	...	...											

In the Tinnevely district, the sub-inspector of Kalakkad police station, who was then engaged in a case against certain Marava criminal tribesmen, was shot dead, while at office work, on the veranda of his house. Two accused were sentenced to death, but they were acquitted on appeal.

In the Vizagapatam district, a family of three suspected, as sorcerers, of responsibility for a series of natural deaths in a village, were beaten to death by the villagers.

The accused in this case are still under trial.

In the Chingleput district, a son murdered his own father who had aggravated him by giving evidence contrary to his wishes in a civil suit.

In Bellary, a man who was an important witness in a civil suit, was strangled and buried in one of the rooms in a temple in the Cowl Bazaar. The pujari of the temple absconded, closing the temple, and the body was found only a fortnight later. The pujari and others are awaiting trial.

In the Salem district, a husband, having stabbed his unfaithful wife, proceeded immediately in the night time to hunt down her paramours and had laid three of them in their blood before morning. Fortunately for the husband, only one of his victims died, and he got off with transportation for life.

The karnam of a Salem village was murdered by a sanyasi whose application for some darkhast land he had been holding up and obstructing.

In the Salem district, a man, who was being embarrassed by the demands of a girl for the repayment of a loan of one rupee, lured the girl into a jungle and murdered her there. He was hanged.

In the Malabar district, a Thiyya woman was strangled in the night time in her house, into which the murderers broke, and a small boy, who lived with her, was hacked to death to close his mouth. The discovery in the house of murder of a scrap of paper left behind by the murderers, which proved to be a torn corner of the prescription of a quack doctor who had treated one of them, led to strong circumstantial evidence being discovered on the strength of which the two murderers were traced and brought to execution. A curious feature of the case was that after the murders, the offenders, themselves Hindus, got a Mappilla Musaliar to perform a *Moilooth* or expiation ceremony to secure them against the consequences of their crime.

A villager according to the evidence in a South Arcot district case cut the throat of an old woman in a field, took her jewels and left her for dead. The woman, however, before she died, managed to make her way to the village and point him out there to the villagers. The stolen jewels were recovered from him and he is under trial.

The severed head and trunk of a young Vellala woman murdered in the Trichinopoly district were thrown into the Cauvery. The discovery of the trunk revealed the crime, but the identity of the victim was unknown and until the head was found after exhaustive search ten miles further down stream no progress could be made. Its

recovery, however, led to the identification of the deceased and the arrest and execution of her murderer.

20. INFANTICIDE.—Cases of infanticide were spread over 13 districts. None of them was attended by unusual features.

21. RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.—There were no revolutionary or political troubles in the year.

The numbers of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly registered from 1929 onwards are as follows :—

Year.	Number of true cases of rioting and unlawful assembly.
1929	476
1930	1,407
1931	647
1932	739
1933	732
1934	660

The public peace, on the whole, was well maintained and, although there were a good many occasions when serious rioting occurred and serious situations had to be dealt with, conditions as compared with the conditions of preceding years may be regarded as considerably more peaceful.

The most noteworthy riot of the year occurred in April at Virasingampatti in the Tanjore district. The occasion was the local Mariamman temple festival during which devotees had been accustomed to mutilate themselves publicly by hook-sticking and dragging and to indulge in other similar practices. The day prior to the festival a rather hasty order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting these practices was passed by the local sub-magistrate on the application of the police sub-inspector, and the sub-magistrate supported only by the sub-inspector and a small body of station police including another sub-inspector went to Virasingampatti to see to the enforcement of the order. In the course of the afternoon, the villagers of an adjoining village came to the place in a body prepared to defy the order. Feelings were then already running high and they found the sympathy of the festival crowd was with them. There were only two armed constables at the place and one of the sub-inspectors had his revolver. The other policemen on duty were unarmed and most of them were distributed at widely separated posts of duty in different parts of the festival area. Hooks were fixed to the bodies of devotees in defiance of orders and persuasion by the magistrate and police, and finally an attempt by the police to remove these hooks was the signal for a concerted attack on the magistrate and the police by a mob maddened by resentment. The police opened fire killing two men but this action had no effect.

The magistrate had his skull fractured at an early stage of the attack and was helped into the inner precincts of the temple where he and the police sought refuge. They were hunted down there by the mob and dragged out to the open, where the magistrate was killed and the sub-inspector and a head constable were left for dead and died afterwards. Other police officers were severely belaboured but they fortunately survived their injuries. The dead body of the magistrate was laid outside the temple with his feet pointing at his own 144 Criminal Procedure Code order posted on the temple wall, while the bodies of the rioters who had been shot were seated in honour in chairs which had been brought to the place for the officials' use. An additional police force was established in the village from which the rioters came, at the cost of the inhabitants, and a large number of the rioters were arrested and prosecuted on charges of rioting, murder, etc. The case against them is now before the Tanjore Sessions Court.

Three valuable public servants—all three were officers whose careers had been marked by conspicuous devotion to duty—lost their lives in this tragic happening. The event, however, has had some good results, for it has constituted a warning which will not soon be forgotten of the need for supporting action which may prove to be unpopular by adequate force, and it has led to the suppression from one end of the Presidency to the other of barbarous practices of public self-mutilation which have hitherto been in vogue. Measures taken subsequent to this rioting for the suppression of these practices have been successful everywhere and the action taken has nowhere provoked any considerable opposition.

In Kothavadi village of the Coimbatore district, a sub-inspector with a small armed force proceeding to support a civil court land attachment order was ambushed and attacked by the ousted land owner and a large force of his adherents armed with deadly weapons. The sub-inspector and his small force faced the attack with great coolness and intrepidity and eventually succeeded in dispersing their assailants and extricating themselves from a situation of extreme danger. They were hemmed in where they stood and a rush at any moment would have overwhelmed them. Five of their attackers met their deaths from police fire and, while the loss of life was regrettable, police action was well justified and carefully regulated to the needs of the occasion. In an earlier case of the year of the same kind in the same district, a head constable and five constables had been overwhelmed and seriously wounded and driven from the scene of an attachment, having got off with their lives by somewhat belated resort to gunfire.

In November, there was a very serious affair in a remote and inaccessible village on the top of the Kalrayan Hills in the South Arcot district. The agent of the local jaghirdar had gone to the place to collect rents supported by two armed constables when the party was suddenly set upon by armed villagers. The jaghirdar's agent was done to death and his body was burned on a hastily improvised pyre. One of the constables was very severely wounded and left to die of his wounds and exposure, while the other was severely injured but escaped with his life. The case against the rioters is still under trial.

In a village of the Sivaganga Zamindari in the Ramnad district, estate officials engaged, with police support, in executing distraint warrants were attacked by infuriated tenants. The police sub-inspector in charge of the force on the spot was compelled to open fire. This saved the immediate situation but the spirit of the mob was so determined that the small party of police were compelled to retire for the time being from the village. The rioters were successfully prosecuted.

In a case of the Anantapur district, two armed police constables coming upon serious rioting in progress, dispersed the rioters by gunfire; unfortunately though, three people had been killed before their intervention. Eight rioters got long sentences of imprisonment. In the same district, a sub-inspector of police, attacked by a mob in the course of effecting an arrest, had to use his revolver to extricate himself and killed two rioters.

At Gudivada in the Kistna district, a head constable and three constables, detailed to serve notices on tenants concerned in a land dispute with their landlords, were attacked and overwhelmed by a mob of the disaffected tenantry. Fortunately the small police party escaped without serious injury and a strong party of police, despatched to the place without delay, were able to deal with the situation and arrest the ringleaders, who are still under trial.

In the Trichinopoly district, the execution of a civil warrant for the arrest of a village magistrate, taken out by another village magistrate, gave rise to a fight between the partisans of the two principals in which firearms, bill-hooks and sticks were freely used and three of the combatants were killed. A long and difficult investigation ended in three of the ringleaders being sentenced to death, and nine other participants receiving various terms of imprisonment. On appeal to the High Court, however, the accused were acquitted.

A man was shot and killed in a fracas in the Vizianagram Palace precincts in which servants and hangers-on of the Raja took

part. The case presented unusual difficulties in investigation but eventually four accused were prosecuted and convicted on a charge of rioting.

Factions among the Kasimode fishermen in Madras led to a good deal of sporadic rioting and gave a lot of trouble to the City Police, but the situation was eventually composed.

In Kollimalai Melpadi, South Arcot district, Muhammadans fell out among themselves over the election of a manager for their mosque and there was a riot in which many injuries were sustained on each side.

Communal tension and riots.—The existence of inter-communal tension continued to make itself felt in many districts.

Events giving considerable cause for anxiety occurred in Cannanore and Edakkad of North Malabar in March and April. The question of music before mosques—a matter with which Muhammadan feeling in Malabar has not for many years concerned itself greatly—suddenly became an acute cause of friction between the local Hindu Thiyyas and the Mappillas. On 9th March 1934, there was rioting at Edakkad where a Thiyya procession with music, having been attacked by Mappillas and dispersed, a Thiyya mob collected, desecrated the local mosque and caused some damage to it and looted some Mappilla bazaars and set fire to them. These events were followed by a period of tension during which intense inter-communal bitterness prevailed and grew. The Thiyya Chalat festival at Cannanore ran from 25th to 29th March. During its earlier days the peace was with difficulty safeguarded. The big day of the festival, however, was 28th March, when a monster procession with music took place. In spite of agreed arrangements, it was attacked by Mappillas in the vicinity of the mosque where serious rioting occurred. Police action at the spot dispersed the rioters, who, however, distributed themselves in small batches throughout the town, where conditions of sporadic disturbance, attended by isolated fights and attacks, which proved difficult for the police to deal with and might at any time have developed into general conflagration, developed and continued for four days on end. The armed police in the town were reinforced, armed bus patrols were organized and steps were taken by the District Magistrate to secure a settlement of the questions in dispute between the two communities. These measures were successful and normal conditions were eventually restored. Two people were killed in the course of these disturbances and many injured. The settlement since come to, has the appearance of enduring.

On 18th May 1934, Muhammadans in Guntur Town attacked a Hindu religious procession which passed their mosque with music,

but the timely arrival of the District Magistrate and the Reserve Police averted serious developments.

In the same town, Chindu dances during Kamma religious processions all but led to rioting.

At Kadiri, Anantapur district, during Ramzan, when a Hindu bhajana party approached the old mosque in the bazaar street, a body of Muhammadans attacked it and serious rioting ensued, which was quelled only by police intervention.

At Tennur, Trichinopoly town, during the Ugrakaliamman festival in April 1934, a procession taken past the local mosque disobeyed the orders of the sub-magistrate and the police to cease music at the mosque. A fracas ensued in which several people were injured. During the procession on the following day, further trouble was started by a Muhammadan rushing on the crowd and attacking people with a knife. He was soon overpowered by the police, but a Muhammadan mob, which gathered and attempted to rush the police and rescue him, had to be dispersed by force.

In Madras City, alleged attacks on Islam during the year by Arya Samajists caused some Muslim irritation. A Tamil book entitled "Tiruchabai Charitra Sankshepam" by the Rev. M. J. Michael was published, containing offensive remarks as regards the Koran and the Prophet. The Government issued orders to expunge the objectionable passages, but in the meantime, a protest meeting of Muslims held on 2nd September 1934 near an Arya Samajist meeting gave rise to a quarrel in which one Muslim was killed and some others injured. The prosecution of the person charged with the murder failed, but warnings conveyed to the Arya Samajist preachers obviated further trouble.

The panchayat elections at Denkanikota, Salem district, brought Hindu-Muslim feeling to a head and there was some inter-communal fighting. The police brought matters under control and thereafter, a party of the Armed Reserve had to be stationed at the place to keep the peace until security proceedings had their effect.

Some Roman Catholic Christians in the Tiruvadi circle, Tanjore district, seceded to become Lutherans. Friction arose and the timely action of the police alone averted collisions between the partisans of the two faiths. In December 1934, the local Roman Catholic priest refused the use of the graveyard to the converted men and again the police had to interfere and take steps under the security sections against both the parties.

At Sithanoor in the Ramnad district, trouble arose over the celebration of a mud horse festival and there was a serious clash

between Nattars and Adi-Dravidas. Both the parties were afterwards bound over under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.

Agrarian riots.—Agitation by, and on behalf of, the local Zamin Ryots' Association, led to some unrest on the Parlakimedi estate, on which police patrols had to be employed for some time to prevent offences in the Samasthanam forests. In December, a sub-inspector of police with three police constables had to disperse by gunfire a riotous mob who were preventing harvesting operations on the fields of a ryot who had refused to join the association. Three rioters were wounded and the ringleaders were prosecuted.

The ryots' agitation in the Venkatagiri Samasthanam subsided and gave no cause for anxiety during the year.

Grain looting due to scarcity.—Cases of looting occurred in some places in which scarcity was keenly felt.

In the Bellary district, three grain stores were dacoited by people hardpressed for food and patrolling of affected areas by armed police had to be resorted to.

A paddy stealing raid by an armed party of Kallars was resisted by the Kallar villagers of Mattaparai and a free fight ensued in which injuries were caused on both sides and one of the dacoits died of wounds.

In the Nellore district, the Mala field labourers of Purini village, hardpressed for food, looted a granary and a cloth merchant's shop.

At Salem and Rasipur in the Salem district, there was looting of grain shops.

At Kollegal in the Coimbatore district, a string of shandy carts conveying grain was attacked and looted.

Labour troubles.—There was no serious labour unrest.

Minor strikes occurred in the Madras Pencil Factory and in Messrs. Addison and Co.'s workshop in Madras, but neither of them lasted for any time or assumed any importance. A strike of boat Khalassis at Cocanada, East Godavari district, followed a reduction of wages by the boat owners. There was some minor rioting in this connection and the intervention of armed police proved necessary.

A strike of tannery workers at Madavaram, Chingleput district, was quickly settled without untoward consequences.

Uplift of depressed classes.—The Congress Harijan movement was nominally continued, but little activity or enthusiasm was shown in carrying it on and provocative action, such as attended its earlier stages, was carefully avoided.

22. DACOITY.—Statistics of dacoity for the last three years will be found set forth

districtwise in the statement in paragraph 18, while the total figures for the last 15 years are in the statement in paragraph 15. The number of dacoities was 216 as against 162 in 1933 and 209 in 1932. As usual few of them were professional crimes by marauding gangs, most of them being factious and technical offences. The increase was counter-balanced by a decrease under the head of robbery. 53 dacoities were reported to magistrates direct. Highway dacoities numbered 69, field dacoities 78 and house dacoities 69. Madras City, the Railway Police districts and Kistna, as in the previous year, reported no cases. Ramnad reported the largest number, namely 21 against 24 in the previous year, while Ganjam and Coimbatore districts had 17 cases each, as against 2 and 5 respectively in the previous year. The increase of dacoity in Ganjam was due to an excursion by a gang of hill Savaras which was tackled and captured as the result of swift action by the Reserve Police. In Coimbatore, the registration of several unreported cases of previous years accounted for most of the increase.

In the Nellore district, a mixed gang of Kapus, Yenadis and Malas committed a serious torchlight dacoity in Sajjapuram village. All the accused concerned were traced and brought to justice.

The villagers of Mukundanallur, South Arcot district, turned the tables on a mixed gang of dacoits consisting of Kallars, Valayas and Pallars from the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts and drove them from their village injuring several of them. Seven members of the gang were arrested and prosecuted and the conviction of five of them was secured.

In the South Madura district, some villagers, who were waylaid and looted by a gang of dacoits armed with firearms and spears, immediately organized a pursuit of the offenders, succeeded in overtaking them and in the fight that ensued killed one of them. The others were afterwards captured by the police and are now being tried.

In the Tinnevely district, a gang of Marava youths from different places caused some local scare by waylaying and robbing wayfarers. In one case, they murdered a cart-driver. The members of the gang were eventually arrested and convicted.

In the same district, a Palla pilgrim party was attacked on the Tenkasi-Sankarankovil Road by a band of dacoits and robbed of cash and jewels. One of the victims, however, turned on the dacoits single-handed and, seizing a weapon from one of them, killed one dacoit and injured two others. Four of the offenders were convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

There were two cases of house dacoity with murder in the Ramnad district, both of which were detected.

23. **ROBBERY.**—There were 621 cases of robbery against 681 in 1933, a decrease of 60 cases or 8·8 per cent. Of these, 142 were highway robberies, 234 field robberies and 245 house robberies; 40 cases were reported to magistrates direct. As in 1933, the Tinnevely district recorded the largest number of robberies (121) with Ramnad coming next (68).

In the Chingleput district, four robbers belaboured an old Muhammadan and, having stolen his property, left him for dead. The case was reported to the police by one of the offenders, on whose person the old man, in defending himself, had inflicted injuries. He reported that himself and the old man had been set upon by unknown robbers. His victim, however, recovered after weeks of unconsciousness and identified him and he went to jail for five years.

Mail robbery.—The only case of mail robbery during the year was in the Nellore district, where a village postman was waylaid and robbed of Rs. 50 in cash and a V.P. parcel. The offenders—two Yenadis of Rapur—were convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and 1 year's rigorous imprisonment respectively.

24. **HOUSEBREAKING.**—The number of cases of housebreaking was 6,543 against 6,506 in 1933—an inconsiderable increase.

Excluding Madras City, 17 districts reported decreases as against 16 in 1933. North Arcot reported the largest number of housebreakings, namely 469, followed by Tanjore with 415, South Arcot with 377 and Chingleput with 315. In North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput, measures to bring this form of crime under control have been effective, while the problem of Tanjore is receiving every attention. The average value of property lost per case of housebreaking was Rs. 130 as against Rs. 140 in 1933 and Rs. 133 in 1932.

Some of the Donga Dasaris of the Konnur Criminal Tribes Settlement, who had been temporarily released on 'O' passes for outdoor employment as railway gang coolies, were responsible for a series of housebreakings in Madras and its neighbourhood. The need for an arrangement under which these men can be more effectively controlled is under discussion with the Commissioner of Labour.

There were some conspicuous examples of vigilance on the part of the City Police patrols. In one case, patrol constables arrested a thief with Rs. 4,849 in cash, the proceeds of a theft, in his possession. In another case, the leader of a gang of burglars,

then active in the City, was caught red-handed by a patrol, and his arrest led to the gang being broken up and its crimes brought to detection.

25. **THEFT.**—The number of thefts (ordinary) during the year was 15,161 as against 14,866 in 1933, an increase of 295 cases or about 2 per cent.

The Thogamalai Kepmari Koravas were active in several districts. They snatched a mail bag containing insured articles worth Rs. 2,162 in the streets of Madura and committed offences of a similar kind in Calicut, Mangalore and Mettupalaiyam.

In Salem, a bag containing Rs. 1,157 was snatched from the counter of the Imperial Bank of India in business hours and the thief got away with it.

26. **CATTLE THEFT.**—The number of cases of cattle theft was 2,864 as against 2,785 in 1933, i.e., an increase of 79 cases or 2·8 per cent.

Cattle poisoning.—28 cases of cattle poisoning were reported in 1934 against 36 in 1933. 6 of them ended in conviction and 7 out of the 10 persons prosecuted were convicted.

27. **COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.**—There were 54 cases of counterfeiting coin against 52 in 1933 and 11 cases of note forgery as compared with 16 in 1933. 34 cases of counterfeiting and 3 cases of note forgery ended in conviction. Criminal Investigation Department experts gave evidence in courts in 117 cases against 88 in 1933 (86 cases relating to coins and 31 to currency notes). Indexed specimens of all counterfeit coins and forged notes which come to light are now being kept in the Criminal Investigation Department. A set of well-finished blocks for the printing of ten-rupee notes was recovered from a note forger in the Kistna district. A new series of forged ten-rupee currency notes appeared in large numbers in the Cuddapah district. There were many seizures of these notes and their origin is still under investigation.

The counterfeit coining brought to light was all crude work and none of the individual cases was of special interest.

28. **OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases.**—22 cases of the sale, possession, manufacture or use of explosives of bombs—all of a non-political nature—were reported to the Criminal Investigation Department from Cuddapah, North Arcot, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Salem and Railway Police, Trichinopoly. 7 of these were cases of illicit transactions in explosives and there were 15 cases of the use of bombs in factious or other crimes. In all the cases the

ingredients of the explosive mixture were sulphide of arsenic and chlorate of potash.

An increase in the number of bomb cases in the Cuddapah district necessitated the employment there of a small temporary special duty party whose efforts met with a considerable measure of success in bringing to book individuals in illicit possession of bombs and their ingredients and unlicensed firearms.

A bomb outrage on the post office building at Virudunagar in the Ramnad district remained undetected, but the investigation into it revealed illicit dealings in the constituents of explosives and enabled them to be put a stop to.

At Kovilpatti, Tinnevely district, three persons were injured while making bombs, and one of them succumbed to his injuries. The survivors were prosecuted and convicted. At Vilattikulam in the same district, bombs were used by dacoits, in making off from the scene of their depredations, to ward off pursuit.

Firearms.—The arms index started in the Criminal Investigation Department in 1933 continued to be maintained. There were 1,364 arms in the index at the close of the year as against 748 at the close of 1933. A memorandum of instructions for the investigation of cases of injury by firearms, with special reference to points of medico-legal interest, was prepared in discussion with the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and issued for the guidance of all investigating officers.

During the year, 7 cases in which firearms were used were referred to the Criminal Investigation Department for expert advice. In this connection the new Police Research section of the Chemical Examiner's office, although still in the experimental stage, proved useful.

Datura poisoning.—A series of cases of datura poisoning for purposes of robbery occurred, February to May, on the South Indian Railway between Egmore and Mayavaram. Railway passengers of the poorer classes were beguiled by strangers who offered them sweets or beedas which contained an admixture of datura. The victims became unconscious and were then robbed of their belongings. Sustained investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department resulted in the arrest of three criminals responsible for seven of these cases, one of the accused belonging to Madras and the other two to Madura. Two of these men have received sentences of one year's and two years' rigorous imprisonment respectively, and other cases are still pending against them. The third was bound over for a year under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In cases of Madura and Coimbatore, the drug was conveyed to the victims in doped cigarettes—an ingenious and unusual procedure. The offenders were detected and brought to justice as were the offenders in other cases of datura poisoning in the Salem district.

Cheating cases.—There were several cases of cheating by bogus business agents and concerns taking advances from people appointed as representatives and misappropriating them. West Gōdāvari produced a "Snowball" swindle, the article which victims were persuaded to sell to their friends being a patent medicine of infallible efficacy. A swindler in the Chingleput district called himself "the Madras Homeopathic College" and traded in bogus medical diplomas. The "hidden treasure" confidence trick brought many dupes to the net of a dishonest swamiyar of South Arcot. One Rayappa Razu of Ellore obtained extensive orders accompanied by cash advances which he made away with, for the supply of forged five-rupee notes at the rate of five of the forged notes for a genuine one.

In Malabar, a Badaga of the Nilgiris succeeded in persuading people that he was a Brahman and, as such, was actually accepted as bridegroom of a Nayar girl. His imposture was discovered and he is under trial for cheating.

A Nayudu of Ootacamund posed as a Deputy Inspector of Schools in the Coimbatore district, inspected some village schools, and extracted money for promised scholarships. He was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

Other cases.—A clerk employed by the American Arcot Mission at Tindivanam, who was entrusted with the Mission cheque book, forged cheques to the value of Rs. 5,000 and succeeded in getting them cashed. He went to jail for five years.

A court receiver appointed by the District Court, Nellore, misappropriated Rs. 9,661 from estates entrusted to him and absconded. He was arrested in Pondicherry, convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000.

In Nagore, Tanjore district, a party of customs officers was obstructed and assaulted by a crowd of Muslims during the search of a house for contraband goods. Two customs sub-inspectors and some peons were injured. The police had to disperse the mob of assailants by gunfire. Nine of the rioters were chargesheeted and the case is pending trial. There was another case in the same district in which a customs sub-inspector had to fire upon smugglers who attacked him.

29. **JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.**—23 deaths were treated as justifiable homicide against

10 in 1933. Of these, 9 were caused by the police in the execution of their duty and 14 by private persons in the exercise of their right of self-defence.

A forest tollgate-keeper of the Vizianagram Samasthanam shot two Kapus dead in the course of a fight which arose from a disputed demand for the production of forest passes. The Sessions Judge acquitted him.

The owner of a cotton field in South Madura killed one of a gang of Kallar thieves who attacked him while guarding his crops. In the same district, a man who was waylaid by robbers snatched a spear from one of them and stabbed him inflicting fatal injuries. In the Tinnevely district, a woman whose house was broken into by burglars in the night time killed one of the intruders with a rice pounder.

30. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—The number of accidental deaths disclosing culpable negligence was 47 against 46 in 1933 and 50 in 1932. 40 persons were prosecuted of whom 18 were convicted and 9 discharged, while 13 were under trial at the close of the year.

There was a tragic occurrence in the village of Senthattiyur near Sankaranayinar-kovil, Tinnevely district. While the "Kodai feast" festival was being celebrated in the local temple, a fanatical pujari, to demonstrate his supernatural powers, set a light to a temporary pandal over a crowded enclosure with the result that about 90 people were burned to death and many others injured. The pujari was himself among the dead.

At Saidapet, when coolies were digging a pit, its sides collapsed on them, burying and killing three of them. Their employer was found to have been criminally culpable and was prosecuted and convicted.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

31. CRIME—HOW DEALT WITH (statement A, part I).—41 per cent of cognizable cases disposed of ended in conviction against 39.5 per cent in 1933, which represents an improvement of 1.5 per cent on the record figure of 1933.

The percentages of detection of total cognizable crime for the last ten years are as follows:—

Year.	Percentage of detection.	Year.	Percentage of detection.
1925	33.8	1930	37.8
1926	35.3	1931	36.4
1927	35.9	1932	38.2
1928	36.8	1933	39.5
1929	37.5	1934	41.0

These figures of detection evidence steady and substantial progress in the right direction, while, as regards the figures of the last three years, each has represented a measure of success in dealing with crime which had never previously been attained, and each year a new record has been established.

The position separately considered in reference to grave crime only is the same, and the figure of detection of grave crime rose from 38.6 in 1933 to 40.2 in 1934, an increase of 1.6 per cent. The separate figures of detection in the last two years for the different heads of grave crime are as follows:—

	Percentage of detection.		Difference in percentage.
	1933.	1934.	
Murder	35.2	30.1	-5.1
Dacoity	23.5	26.5	+3.0
Robbery	36.7	40.6	+3.9
Housebreaking	27.9	29.6	+1.7
Theft, cattle	54.0	58.3	+4.3
Theft, ordinary	41.8	42.9	+1.1

Eighteen districts showed better figures of detection, the results being most noteworthy in Jeypore district (+17.2 per cent), South Arcot district (+7.0 per cent), South Madura district (+5.9 per cent), the Nilgiris (+5.8 per cent) and Guntūr district (+5.3 per cent).

The further general improvement of the year in the results of the investigation of property offences and professional crimes was very marked and should encourage the Force to renewed effort. It has been largely the result of hard work and concerted effort and a new angle of vision which is bringing to the aid of the Force a growing measure of co-operation from the public. Other factors which have contributed to the improvement were the further development of intelligence arrangements in the villages and better organization and standards of vigilance in the towns, the increasingly valuable guidance and help in investigation of the Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department and the District Intelligence Bureaux, the better scope for establishing touch with activities of criminal tribesmen which the abeyance system of control provides, and closer co-ordination of crime work by superior officers. The fall in the percentage of detection of murder cases is to be deplored. In most of these crimes, however, the prosecution cases are liable to be made and marred in the villages by the perversion of facts to serve private or factious ends before the investigating officers arrive, and the disentanglement of truth from falsehood to the satisfaction of the courts is more often than not an impossible task. Delays in the reports of village magistrates reaching the

police and omissions in these reports give rise to all the trouble. The delays give scope for the adaptation of evidence and afford justification for doubts and suspicions which may wreck the strongest case. Omissions of known facts, which are generally a feature of the more prompt reports, on the other hand, discredit in advance the evidence of these facts and are scarcely less damaging to cases. The solution of the difficulty which is inherent in the backward conditions of rural parts is hard to be found, but everything possible is being done to secure reasonably prompt and full reports from the village magistrates. In this connection, I am beginning to doubt the wisdom of the cancellation of the rule which formerly compelled inspectors of police in charge of circles and sub-inspectors in charge of stations to maintain suitable private means of transport which brought them with reasonable speed to scenes of crime. Many officers are of course properly equipped in this respect but many are not, and the Travelling Allowance Rules as they stand do not encourage them to be so. I am therefore coming to the view that nothing less than a reversion to compulsion in the matter is likely to meet the needs of the case.

Cases in which investigation was refused, section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code (statement A-1, columns 5 and 6).—Out of a total of 41,960 cases under classes I to V reported to the police, investigation was refused under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 2,922 cases or 7.0 per cent as against 8.8 per cent in 1933 and 9.5 per cent in 1932. Due check is maintained to ensure that this provision of law is not misused.

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 758 in 1933 to 732. Unnecessary references were brought to the notice of District Magistrates.

Attendance at sessions.—The number of criminal sessions held in the mufassal was 377 as against 368 in the previous year. District Superintendents of Police attended 60 sessions as against 57 in 1933 and sub-divisional officers 200 against 203. In the Madras City, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners with their assistants attended criminal sessions on all days. District officers are encouraged to attend sessions in so far as time permits.

32. 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.	1932.			1933.			1934.		
	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	3,00,075	1,11,334	37.1	2,10,386	58,725	27.9	1,63,661	36,801	22.5
Ganjām	62,883	9,256	14.7	48,330	11,027	22.8	41,679	12,595	30.2
Vizagapatam	59,911	16,973	28.3	84,986	28,643	33.7	70,847	17,305	24.4
Jeypore	19,950	7,245	36.4	12,354	2,532	20.5	9,320	4,611	49.5
East Godāvari	87,296	23,028	26.4	82,696	18,868	22.8	81,211	18,676	23.0
West Godāvari	6,55,399	5,09,002	77.7	77,617	16,420	21.2	65,574	13,103	20.0
Kistna	71,159	20,908	29.4	51,551	14,300	27.7	64,838	21,463	33.1
Guntūr	63,889	11,523	18.0	62,757	15,665	25.0	93,554	19,609	21.0
Nellore	57,862	12,784	22.1	46,608	14,777	31.7	52,524	10,931	20.8
Kurnool	58,686	12,767	21.8	58,240	6,433	11.0	43,387	15,054	34.7
Bellary	39,384	9,334	23.7	27,793	10,927	39.3	27,664	9,257	33.5
Anantapur	81,050	20,323	25.1	45,963	12,320	26.8	69,392	18,777	27.1
Cuddapah	39,664	13,525	34.1	60,846	17,596	28.9	43,353	13,539	31.2
Chittoor	46,325	8,569	18.5	62,840	11,020	17.5	43,330	12,632	29.2
Chingleput	56,041	10,071	18.0	64,587	20,405	31.6	66,360	15,410	23.2
North Arcot	65,543	19,235	29.2	67,822	18,746	27.6	1,12,913	19,618	17.4
Salem	70,682	30,348	42.9	85,467	22,273	26.1	66,428	23,135	34.8
Coimbatore	83,570	27,829	33.3	72,959	37,325	51.2	69,406	30,819	44.4
The Nilgiris	9,950	3,808	38.3	24,462	8,526	34.9	8,460	4,730	55.9
Malappuram	6,057	1,446	23.9	7,414	1,578	21.3	...	...	...
Malabar	65,489	8,406	12.8	23,278	6,061	26.0	32,223	8,323	25.8
South Kanara	27,090	11,163	41.2	1,61,244	5,397	3.3	30,682	15,238	49.7
South Arcot	71,483	30,121	42.1	49,346	15,464	31.3	56,442	19,428	34.4
Tanjore	77,160	19,918	25.8	1,04,689	39,187	37.4	92,820	26,255	28.3
Trichinopoly	73,679	17,671	24.0	56,791	21,012	37.0	55,949	25,763	46.0
North Madura	54,198	13,498	25.0	75,004	21,190	28.3	71,092	20,909	29.4
South Madura	36,198	6,946	19.2	29,556	8,955	30.3	27,927	9,049	32.4
Ramnad	66,855	22,597	33.8	86,872	27,796	32.0	1,01,350	33,296	32.9
Tinnevely	87,233	11,299	12.9	74,223	7,362	9.9	53,912	10,249	19.0
Railway	11,796	5,446	46.1	7,997	3,168	39.6	42,131	3,659	8.7
Madras									
Railway	14,059	4,721	33.6	12,976	3,899	30.0	12,391	4,484	36.2
Trichinopoly									
Total	25,20,616	10,31,094	40.9	19,37,654	5,07,597	26.2	17,70,820	4,94,718	27.9

NOTE.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 18,301.

The percentage of stolen property recovered in the year was 27.9 against 26.2 in 1933. In the North Arcot and the Madras Railway Police districts, the lower percentages (as compared with the previous year) are accounted for by the occurrence in each of these districts of individual cases in which abnormally large sums of money which were irrecoverable were concerned.

33. PROSECUTIONS (statement A-I, columns 11 and 12).—The number of cases, classes I to V, decided by courts, rose from 15,341 in 1933 to 15,813 in the year. Of these, 11,998 cases or 75.9 per cent ended in conviction as against 74.5 per cent in 1933.

Statement A-II, columns 8 to 10.—In the above cases, 30,776 persons were tried as compared with 30,937 in 1933 and 17,519 or 56.9 per cent were convicted as compared with 53.9 per cent in 1933.

Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff in the Madras City prosecuted 3,077 cases as against 4,818 in 1933, of which 2,105 cases or 68.4 per cent (as against 75 per cent in 1933) ended in conviction. In the districts, 10,506 cases (as against 10,226 in 1933) were prosecuted of which 7,653 or 72.9 per cent (against 72.3 per cent in 1933) were successful. The prosecuting staff opposed 1,282 appeals as against 1,379 in 1933, the percentage of unsuccessful appeals being 77.6 per cent as against 74.9 in 1933. Circle inspectors prosecuted 4,595 minor cases as against 3,889 cases in 1933.

The system of setting apart special days for the trial of police cases continued to be in force and worked satisfactorily in several districts. In districts where such a course was not feasible, other arrangements were made to achieve the desired object.

Inadequate sentences and retrials.—District Superintendents of Police brought to the notice of their District Magistrates all cases of *prima facie* miscarriage of justice and of seriously inadequate sentences.

An appeal against the acquittal by the Tinnevely District Judge of an accused in a case of illicit possession of explosives was successful and the accused was sentenced by the High Court to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A boy acquitted of murder and robbery by the Sessions Judge, Salem, was, on appeal to the High Court, sentenced to transportation for life.

A conviction under section 324, Indian Penal Code, accompanied by a sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, was altered by the High Court to a conviction for murder, while the sentence was enhanced to transportation for life.

34. ESCAPES.—Escapes of prisoners from custody numbered 100 as against 90 in 1933. 23 of these were from sub-jails, 3 from lock-ups and 74 from police custody. 86 of the escaped prisoners were recaptured as also 11 prisoners who had escaped in previous years. There were no escapes in the Kurnool, the Nilgiri and the South Kanara districts.

14 police officers were prosecuted for negligently allowing prisoners to escape and 4 of them were convicted.

46 police officers as against 75 in 1933 were punished departmentally for negligence in guarding prisoners, while in 43 cases the police were held free from blame.

35. PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS.—Including cases of the previous year which were pending magisterial orders, the police referred 4,399 cases of which 2,871 were struck off as false by magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 195 cases. 12 of these were filed on magisterial complaint. 78 accused persons as against 75 in 1933 were convicted.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 267,879 cases prosecuted by the police, 32 or 0.01 per cent were declared false after trial or enquiry by courts. Compensation was awarded to persons falsely accused under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 16 cases as against 6 in 1933.

36. PREVENTION—Habitual criminals.—The appended statement shows the number of habitual criminals under police surveillance. The number of bad characters brought under surveillance during the year by fresh registration was 5,699 against 5,052 in 1933 and 4,982 in 1932. 3,428 persons were removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime. On the last day of the year, 11,071 known bad characters were at large against 10,430 in 1933 and of these 1,105 or 9.1 per cent were out of view. 1,416 history-sheeted bad characters were convicted during the year as against 1,366 in 1933.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1934.

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 column 12, December 1934.				Number at large on 31st December 1934.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons with sheets convicted during the year.			
	On account of arrivals from outside the district.		By release from jails.		By fresh registration.		By reason of death.		By reason of old age or infirmity.		On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(12-a)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
Known depredators ...	4,769	23	452	3	1,806	14	116	84	2	353	3	882	6	302	...	1,519	8	4,923	29	708	8	958	1	
	210	8	6	3	138	17	3	4	...	8	3	119	5	8	...	11	...	205	20	1	1	...	...	
Receivers of stolen goods ...	5,188	32	304	3	3,612	35	78	2	105	2	34	5	419	3	314	2	5,681	44	289	1	258	...		
Suspected persons ...	10,167	63	762	9	5,556	66	197	2	193	4	3,403	25	710	14	729	3	1,844	10	10,809	93	998	10	1,216	1
	206	3	11	...	72	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	9	...	212	3	162	7	97	...	196	3
Total ...	10,373	66	773	9	5,628	71	202	2	193	4	3,403	25	728	14	738	3	2,056	13	10,971	100	1,095	10	1,412	4
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.																								
Grand total ...																								

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1933 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 1,774 as against 1,578 in the previous year and the number of convicts ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 577 against 551 in the previous year. 297 persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence and 222 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) The Reddikas of the East Gōdāvari district.
- (2) The Boyas of certain villages in the Bellary district.
- (3) The Boyas of certain taluks in the Anantapur district.
- (4) The Donga Malas of the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts.
- (5) The Criminal Padayachis of the South Arcot district.
- (6) The Gandarvakottai Kallars of the Tanjore district.
- (7) The Uppu Koravas of the Tanjore district.
- (8) The Ambalagars of the Trichinopoly district.
- (9) The Sellampatti Karuthasami Gang of the Ramnad district.
- (10) The Kal-woddars (otherwise known as Pai-woddars or Uppu Koravas or Boyans) of the Ramnad district.
- (11) The Maravars of certain villages in the Tinnevely district.
- (12) The Sooramari Woddars of the Salem district.

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

Name of tribe.	Area to which restricted.
Donga Dasaris	Certain villages in the Chittoor district.
Donga Dasaris	Aniznagar settlement.
Donga Yerakalas	Stuartpuram and Sitanagaram settlements.

3,095 persons (2,936 males and 159 females) were registered as members of criminal tribes in the course of the year, while 1,886 persons were removed from the registers on account of good conduct and for other reasons. 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 39,173 (34,351 males and 4,822 females) of whom 869 males and 136 females were out of view.

The number of persons convicted for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was

2,390 against 2,124 in the previous year; 80 persons were convicted under section 24 of the Act and 5 were sentenced to enhanced punishments under section 23 against 77 and 13 respectively, in the previous year.

The "Abeyance" system of control of criminal tribes continued to work well and yielded improved results. 18,086 members of criminal tribes were, under the system, relieved of obligations under section 10 (1) (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act against 15,203 in the previous year.

Criminal Tribes settlements.—Seven Criminal Tribes settlements continued to be maintained throughout 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).	674	631	1,017	43	42	48
2. Sitanagaram (Guntūr).	313	311	462	18	20	3
3. Bitragunta (Nellore).	167	172	172	2	1	...
4. Bitragunta Reformatory (Nellore).	107	74	73	2	...	...
5. Siddhapuram (Kurnool).	136	101	165	...	...	...
6. Konnur (Chingleput).	120	107	139	...	...	...
7. Aniznagar (South Arcot).	304	328	469	7	5	...
Total	1,821	1,724	2,497	72	68	51

Bitragunta settlement.—This settlement was brought under departmental control in the year, an inspector of police and a sub-inspector being seconded to take the posts of manager and assistant manager of the settlement. Discipline in the settlement wanted tightening up and the change proved beneficial. A minor strike in the settlement over the reduction of wages for female settlers was settled without serious trouble.

Konnur settlement.—The Konnur settlement continued to run smoothly. Efforts were made to bring the out-workers under "O" passes, who were suspected of criminal activities, under closer control and the question of concentrating them at a single place is under consideration.

Kallar Reclamation, Madura North and South.—The Kallar Reclamation scheme as reorganized in 1932 was extended for a further period of two years from 1st October 1934 in G.O. No. 434, Public (Police), dated 5th September 1934. The scheme continued to produce satisfactory results. Under it,

the Kallar panchayats have been awakened to a better sense of their responsibilities. They brought to notice more cases of absences of active criminal Kallars and the commission of crime by Kallars than they had done in previous years, and their co-operation with the police tended to be more wholehearted than it had previously been. Good work by Kallar panchayatdars was duly rewarded while action taken against defaulting panchayats was not wanting in rigour. The year on the whole was one of good progress.

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.	6,084	30,453	36,537
Number registered during the year.	350	809	1,159
Number removed on account of good conduct or other causes.	266	88	354
Total number remaining on the rolls on 31st December 1934.	6,168	31,174	37,342

Prosecutions.—The number of applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was 437 during the year as against 332 in 1933 and prosecutions

were sanctioned in 382 cases of which 294 ended in conviction. In 31 cases, the persons concerned were warned, 13 cases ended in discharge or withdrawal and the remaining cases were pending trial at the close of the year.

Panchayats.—The number of panchayat reports received during the year was 11,168 as against 6,837 in 1933 and 6,842 in 1932. The year's figure gives a satisfactory indication of renewed life and activity. 67 cases of crime by Kallars and others and 109 cases of unexplained absences by Kallars were reported by panchayats on their own initiative, while material help was rendered to the police in 117 investigations. 11 panchayats of North Madura and 3 of South Madura were cancelled and one of South Madura suspended during the year on disciplinary grounds. One panchayat of North Madura, cancelled in previous years, was restored during the year.

In general, the improvement in the volume of active assistance to the authorities by the panchayats was striking and was of the greatest value.

Kallar crimes.—The statement below compares Kallar crimes with the total crime in the two districts during the years 1932 to 1934.—

Nature of offence.	District crime.									Kallar crime.								
	1932.			1933.			1934.			1932.			1933.			1934.		
	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	59	46	105	66	51	117	51	30	81	...	6	6	3	9	12	3	6	9
Dacoity	7	16	23	12	3	15	5	5	10	3	7	10	4	2	6	1	4	5
Robbery	37	31	68	59	41	100	27	36	63	8	13	21	8	29	37	1	12	13
Housebreaking	196	174	370	197	159	356	170	156	326	37	73	110	31	85	116	18	61	79
Theft (cattle)	152	124	276	193	132	325	193	141	334	39	76	115	63	71	134	45	88	133
Do. (ordinary)	535	268	803	632	303	935	592	313	905	29	60	89	20	69	89	34	57	91
Total	986	659	1,645	1,159	689	1,848	1,038	681	1,719	116	235	351	129	265	394	102	228	330

Kallar Reclamation, Ramnad.—The work of Kallar reclamation in the Ramnad district continued under the supervision of the district authorities of Ramnad. Out of the three schools existing at the beginning of the year, one was closed down on account of poor attendance. The other two continued to be run satisfactorily.

Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore.—The police staff employed on Kallar reclamation work in the Tanjore district was finally withdrawn from 1st June 1934 under the orders of the Government in the Public Works and Labour Department memorandum No. 2939-A-32-12, dated 31st May 1934. A small temporary expansion of the regular police organization sufficed to provide for such surveillance and control as can really be justified and was retained in being the residue of the special work which had proved practically useful.

Other criminal communities.—During the year, 45 Dandasi panchayats in the Ganjam district were reconstituted and all of them, with the exception of one panchayat which had to be abolished for inefficiency, proved of service.

The proportion of active criminals among the Dandas is not large and the voluntary settlements, which have been established, necessarily include great majorities of perfectly good, if poverty-stricken, citizens. The soundness of the principle of this reclamation scheme, namely that the improvement of the economic condition of the community as a whole is likely to create such a force of communal feeling and opinion as may have the effect of reclaiming backsliders, remains a matter of doubt. A serious difficulty is that the panchayat system is not very well developed among the Dandas.

The Pano panchayats in the Gumsur-Udayagiri and Russellkonda circles in the Ganjam district were also serviceable.

Criminal Tribe Gangs.—Wandering Telaga Pamula gangs continued to make themselves a nuisance in the northern districts, but close general supervision is circumscribing their criminal opportunities and every use is being made of the circumstance to induce them to settle. Further voluntary settlements of the tribe were effected in the districts of East Godavari and Ganjam, and efforts of the same kind were attended with success in the Kurnool, Guntur and Nellore districts. There seems good hope of the ultimate settlement on the land of this very troublesome tribe. The spirit of the new settlements may be gathered from the fact that at Mandapetta, newly settled Telaga Pamulas themselves handed up to the police a local bad character who had approached them for assistance in committing house-breakings.

The Kanjar Bhat exodus to Bihar and Orissa reported last year proved of short duration, for the conditions in that province which followed the earthquake apparently proved uncongenial to the gangs which had gone there, and they streamed back upon us in the course of the year. Mutual arrangements with Bombay in reference to the control of this tribe were discussed at a

conference held in Poona in November and it is hoped that it will result in an agreement which will offer a solution of outstanding problems.

The scheme of voluntary settlement of Thottia Naicks in Tinnevely witnessed satisfactory expansion and the abeyance system continued to provide ample powers of control. As has been the case with the Pamulas in the north, where it has been possible to provide land and reasonable opportunities of livelihood for them, the Thottia Naicks, far from showing a disinclination to settle down, have seized on chances of settling with avidity and, when settled, have quickly developed a pride in honest livelihood and new social standards, which are proving a powerful and direct deterrent to crime. The theory of the heredity of criminal instincts, which for so long in India has held the field, and which has operated so strongly in discouragement of reclamation endeavour, must, I think, go by the board. I have to acknowledge gratefully that the Tinnevely District Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society came forward with a handsome contribution towards building huts for Thottia Naick settlers which helped on materially with the good work.

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

Prosecution in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1932.		1933.				1934.			
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
Madras City	17	10	52	49	...	94.2	33	30	2	96.8
Ganjam	81	56	101	55	28	75.3	118	59	43	80.8
Vizagapatam	90	72	126	77	24	76.2	93	51	9	64.6
Jeypore	11	7	42	23	...	56.1	23	15	6	93.8
East Godavari	78	60	62	36	18	87.8	110	86	...	78.2
West Godavari	72	33	60	24	7	45.3	53	39	7	86.7
Kistna	122	87	56	40	6	81.6	54	41	1	77.4
Guntur	107	72	138	77	22	67.5	154	67	43	62.0
Nellore	78	41	116	57	18	60.0	98	59	12	73.8
Kurnool	44	33	86	68	3	82.9	95	62	21	83.8
Bellary	65	36	60	48	8	94.1	40	25	3	67.6
Anantapur	68	36	84	41	22	70.7	78	31	10	62.0
Cuddapah	61	29	67	40	3	62.5	71	57	6	87.7
Chittoor	57	32	63	33	10	63.5	87	41	9	52.6
Chingleput	58	41	51	28	8	68.3	61	49	4	87.5
North Arcot	64	44	75	50	4	72.5	84	61	5	81.3
Salem	36	25	44	32	6	86.5	130	112	17	99.1
Coimbatore	38	29	35	22	1	66.7	65	51	5	85.0
The Nilgiris	3	3	3	3	...	100.0	2	1	...	50.0
Malappuram	21	10	20	14	1	73.7	...	...	...	...
Malabar	56	48	74	53	12	86.9	75	61	3	84.7
South Kanara	7	5	31	24	5	92.3	24	15	1	75.0
South Arcot	79	54	78	60	1	78.9	80	63	6	87.5
Tanjore	97	59	115	94	4	85.5	98	80	13	95.2
Trichinopoly	80	52	105	72	16	82.8	88	58	18	85.3
North Madura	108	86	90	42	27	66.7	136	93	20	81.6
South Madura	33	23	82	50	26	90.9	111	71	19	83.5
Ramanad	90	52	131	79	30	80.6	80	50	2	64.9
Tinnevely	202	87	170	75	24	56.4	73	43	2	64.2
Railway Police, Madras	27	22	27	20	...	76.9	28	24	2	96.0
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	14	12	18	14	1	87.5	23	19	...	86.4
Total	1,964	1,256	2,262	1,400	335	74.9	2,265	1,514	289	79.2

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

Of the 1,514 persons bound over, 637 were petty thieves, 441 of them were habitual criminals and 10 were receivers. The number of individuals sentenced to imprisonment in default of security was 1,063 against 936 in 1933. The average amount of security demanded per accused was Rs. 271 against Rs. 258 in the previous year.

With general magisterial co-operation, the quality of security work improved. A good deal in the way of waste energy and injustice was undoubtedly avoided by the new policy of preliminary discussion with the responsible magistracy before cases were chargesheeted.

37. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—Mr. C. H. Gadsden was in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department till 4th October when he went on leave and Mr. J. S. Wilkes officiated as the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, thereafter, till the close of the year.

The City Crime Record section turned out another year's useful work. It is of interest to note that detection of the accused in several cases of burglary, theft, pick-pocketing and cheating in the City was due to the victims having identified the accused from photographs filed in the Record section. The District Intelligence Bureaux also developed further in practical organization and usefulness and are now an important part of the district machinery for the investigation and control of crime. Their guidance is proving increasingly useful and to an increasing degree, their guidance is being sought by investigating officers when they are confronted with difficulties. The nine temporary district bureaux and twelve unofficial bureaux, and a new combined bureau for the two Railway Police districts have been put on a permanent footing since the close of the year.

The Central Intelligence Bureau continued to function with success and efficiency as the central agency for maintaining touch with inter-district criminals and wandering criminal gangs, for the indexing and dissemination of criminal information, for dealing with organized crime in the Presidency and for co-ordinating the work of the District Intelligence Bureaux. In this work, the Deputy Inspector-General and his Deputy Superintendent had a heavy and responsible task which was well and ably performed. Their detailed monthly reviews of crime once again proved of great value. The instructions regulating the work of the District Intelligence Bureaux were revised and brought up to date.

The Central Bureau records were amplified by the records of certain types of criminals

other than inter-district criminals such as temple burglars and professional poisoners. Close personal touch was, as far as practicable, maintained between the staffs of the Central and the District Bureaux.

A full and instructive pamphlet on the subject of the use of foot-prints as an aid to detection was prepared and issued to the districts.

The executive staff of the Criminal Investigation Department were kept busy in the investigation of important cases relating to coinage, forged currency notes and other cases, the investigation of which might have overstrained the resources of the district police. The most important cases handled by the Criminal Investigation Department were the "Snowball" swindle of the West Godavari district, the counterfeiting five-rupee and ten-rupee currency note cases of the West Godavari and the Kistna districts, and the datura poisoning epidemic on the South Indian Railway, all of which have already been referred to. The Criminal Investigation Department staff also co-operated with the district police in the successful investigation of several extensive cheating cases and frauds. By its work, the leader and his gang concerned in the counterfeiting five-rupee currency note case of the West Godavari district were successfully broken up and the accused concerned in the counterfeiting ten-rupee currency note case of the Kistna district was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. A Chetti of the Anantapur district got two years' rigorous imprisonment in a counterfeit hundred-rupee note case, and the origin of a new series of ten-rupee counterfeits that appeared in the Cuddapah district was successfully traced to the Kistna district.

Finger-print Bureau—Slips on record.—254,595 finger-print slips were on record in the Bureau at the end of 1933. During the year 17,481 finger-print slips of convicted persons, criminal tribe members and others were received for record against 17,587 in 1933 and 15,242 in 1932. 1,934 slips were removed leaving 270,142 slips on record at its close.

20,866 finger-print slips were received for search against 19,395 in the previous year; of these, 16,174 came from this Presidency and the others from other provinces. 2,041 references were received from the Madras City, while North Arcot district was responsible for 962 references, Chingleput district for 924, West Godavari district for 815, East Godavari district for 804, South Arcot district for 801, Madura district for 793, Tanjore district for 779, Salem district for 668 and Kistna district for 660. Of other countries and

provinces, Bombay made the largest number of references (984), followed by Mysore State (479), Burma (468), Federated Malay States (449) and Ceylon (327). Of the slips received for search during the year, 4,863 were traced—4,149 on references from this Presidency and 714 on references from other countries and provinces.

62 cases of double registration under the Criminal Tribes Act and 12 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.

In a case of housebreaking and theft of property worth Rs. 10,000 in the Ramnad district, the accused was traced from finger-prints left on articles found at the scene of crime and the case ended in conviction.

Expert finger-print evidence was given in 437 cases against 361 in 1933 and 403 in 1932, while the number of written opinions furnished during the year in Postal, Civil and Registration cases was 78 as against 91 in 1933.

A total sum of Rs. 2,800 was 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 Central and District Jails as also the special sub-jails and the Borstal schools at Palamcottah and Tanjore and tested there 9,602 finger-print slips against 8,742 during 1933. In this way, 13 cases of wrong finger-printing were discovered and 3,364 fresh finger-print slips were taken to replace defective records.

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

The reporters of the Bureau attended 59 conferences and 969 political and labour meetings as compared with 50 conferences and 764 political and labour meetings in the previous year. Test examinations for all the sub-inspectors were held periodically and a thoroughly good practical standard of efficiency was maintained.

38. RAILWAY POLICE.—The mileages of railway in the jurisdictions of the Superintendents of the Madras and Trichinopoly Railway Police districts were 2,575.50 and 2,503.95 respectively against 2,575.25 and 2,503.97 at the end of the previous year, the variations being inconsiderable.

The following table gives figures of the different forms of railway thefts in the two districts in the last three years :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers ...	153	119	112
(b) from mail and luggage vans.	17	8	10
Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds.	168	159	118
Thefts in running goods trains ...	25	12	11
Thefts from stationary waggons, goods sheds and yards.	69	51	59
Thefts of railway materials ...	148	86	97
Other thefts ...	96	58	56
Total ...	676	493	463

Theft, the chief form of railway crime, has progressively declined in recent years—the result of more systematic methods of work and stricter surveillance over bad characters. Cases of goods shortages increased but this is a matter for the Watch and Ward departments of the Railways.

There were 17 attempts to derail trains against 18 in 1933. Curiously all of them were in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. None of them had serious consequences and most of them proved to be the work of discontented or mischievous railway subordinates.

30 cases of stone throwing at trains committed by children and irresponsible people were reported against 29 such cases in 1933. In some of these cases convictions were obtained and in all cases the authorities of adjoining villages were taken severely to task. In this connection, District Magistrates have instructed and warned the village magistrates of all villages through which the railway line passes.

There were two train collisions in the year as against three in 1933. Both were in the Madras Railway Police district. In both of them, the collisions were between passenger trains and bullock carts at level-crossing gates. There was no loss of life. In one case, the gate-keeper was charged and convicted of his negligence, while in the other case, the gate-keeper was held free from blame.

There were 5 cases of derailments in the year against 1 only in 1933—4 in the Madras Railway Police district and 1 in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. A serious case of accident involving loss of life to 13 passengers occurred near Keesinga railway station in the Raipur-Vizianagram line and was due to the engine driver coming suddenly on a breach in the line caused by floods. The other three cases in the Madras Railway Police district were the result of defects either in the permanent way or in the engine concerned. The Trichinopoly Rail-

way Police district case was believed to be a case of mischief by gang coolies, but sufficient evidence of this to sustain their prosecution could not be got.

383 persons were accidentally run over by trains and killed as against 355 in 1933. Trespassers on the railway lines were prosecuted as far as possible.

A case of rioting at Sompeta railway station, Ganjam district, on the night of 20th March 1934 is worth mention. A mob of about 200 persons of Ichchapuram and Sompeta boarded a passenger train without tickets to witness a drama at Palasa, and when tickets were demanded by the checking staff, they behaved in a riotous manner, threw stones at the engine and stopped the train three times by pulling the communication cord. Several persons were injured in the scuffle that ensued, the train was delayed and there was considerable damage to property. The District Superintendent of Police, Ganjam, who was apprised of the situation by wire, came to the spot with a contingent of Armed Reserve police, but before his arrival the rioters had dispersed. 33 of them were chargesheeted for rioting and 16 of them were convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

A first-class bench magistrate stationed at the Trichinopoly Junction, for the trial of persons travelling without tickets, was sanctioned by the Government temporarily as an experimental measure for six months during the year. The court came into being from 17th July and is reported to be answering its purpose.

39. PORT POLICE.—The Port Police establishments at Cuddalore, Cocanada and Mangalore attended to their duties without giving cause for complaint. The strength of the new Port Police at Vizagapatam was reduced below the permanently sanctioned strength in view of the small dimensions of the present trade of the port. Since the close of the year, an informal working agreement for the policing of the Cochin Harbour has been come to with the authorities of the Cochin State. The provision of satisfactory policing in this important port is not, however, under existing conditions, a practicable proposition.

40. CINEMATOGRAH ACT.—The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has in his report (Appendix B) dealt with the working of the Indian Cinematograph Act in the Madras City. No exhibitions of objectionable films or infringements of the provisions of the Act in the mufassal came to notice.

41. MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.—The number of motor vehicles using the roads at the end of 1933 was 16,154. 1,824 vehicles

were registered during the year, while the registration of 1,251 vehicles was cancelled. There were thus 16,727 vehicles on the roads at the end of the year. The number of buses plying for hire in the mufassal increased from 3,745 in 1933 to 4,144 in the year. These expansions are doubtless an indication of reviving prosperity.

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

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Numbers of accidents to motor vehicles reported or ascertained.	568	677	830
Numbers of accidents attended with loss of life.	206	154	169

The increase in the total number of accidents was due to most of the accidents which occurred being got on record. The number of deaths continued very low as compared with the figures of other countries.

Special measures continued to be taken for the regulation of traffic and general efforts were made to improve it. The staffs employed for the purpose, however, are generally insufficient and they are being increased as circumstances permit. Additional police staffs have been sanctioned for the regulation of traffic in the following towns in the current year :—

Tuticorin, Tinnevely, Palamcottah and Mangalore.

The regulation of motor passenger bus routes and the control of bus traffic was transferred from the District Magistrates to the District Superintendents of Police during the year and with this change, the staff of motor vehicle inspectors came under the disciplinary control of the police department. The indications so far are that the change is a step in the right direction.

42. TRESPASS ON RAILWAY LINES.—The situation was the same as in previous years in the matter of trespass on railway lines and under this head there is nothing of interest to report.

43. EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.—1,750 warrants were pending execution on the last day of the year against 1,900 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 773 warrants had been pending for more than a year.

44. INSPECTION.—I toured the districts of Bellary, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madras, Ramnad, Tinnevely, South Kanara and Guntur. The touring of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police was adequate as also that of the District Superintendents of Police and subdivisional officers.

45. GENERAL.—The year was one of freedom from general commotion and the district forces were able to get down to their

ordinary work in earnest. In spite of economic conditions favouring increased crime, the total crime of the Province was maintained at the record low figure of the previous year, while in detection a new record of success was attained for the third year in succession. Progress in efficiency was, I think, made in every branch of police work and considerable success attended the efforts of the Force to secure the co-operation of the public.

There were other noteworthy features of the year's work:—

The Malabar Special Police was completely officered by military officers and the Malabar and Malappuram districts were amalgamated.

Following the reorganization of the Madura Town Police in 1932, the Trichinopoly Town Police was reorganized on modern lines, and in both towns excellent results were attained.

Control of motor bus passenger traffic was transferred from the District Magistrates to the District Superintendents of Police.

Piramalai Kallar Reclamation in the Madura district progressed with gathering impulse, while elsewhere notable success attended measures for the voluntary settlement of Telaga Pamulas and Thottia Naicks.

The tragic happenings in the serious riot at Virasingampatti, Tanjore district, led to steps being taken by which brutal practices of public self-mutilation were made an end of throughout the Presidency.

A programme of housing to meet all the needs of the Force was sent up to the Government.

The numbers of police subscribers to the General Provident Fund again increased as did the membership of the Police Co-operative Societies.

The discipline, contentment and spirit of the Force were all that could be desired.

MADRAS,
29th June 1935.

J. ELLIOTT,
for Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO C.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

PART I.—Return of cases.

(Paragraphs 32 and 34.)

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mis- take of law or non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.					Total magis- trates' cases.	Total magis- trates' cases ending in con- viction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or appre- hended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																	
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy	1 3	1 1		2 4				1 3			1 4	.. 1	.. 1	5 5	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																	
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	20	57	..	77	..	..	19	84	10	..	..	..	..	57	
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	4	
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	14	8	..	22	..	..	9	..	1	5	10	9	4	19	
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	4	11	..	15	..	..	4	3	4	4	11	1	1	12	
7	212, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	6	9	..	15	..	..	3	3	6	3	12	..	..	12	
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	83	292	3	372	22	20	85	178	40	20	236	206	63	442	
9	143 to 163, 167, 168, 169.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	373	935	32	1,276	33	200	343	214	288	126	660	363	75	1,023	
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	8	18	..	26	1	3	2	12	3	3	18	4	1	22	
		Total	510	1,331	35	1,906	62	227	465	443	353	173	1,004	587	176	1,591	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	302, 303	Murder	241	1,189	..	1,530	16	86	422	277	327	316	920	6	1	926	
12	307	Attempts at murder	53	161	..	214	10	13	69	63	34	19	116	2	..	118	
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	49	200	..	249	3	27	48	110	49	11	170	3	..	173	
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	11	66	..	77	19	9	13	14	13	8	35	4	..	39	
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	11	..	13	2	1	3	2	2	2	7	1	..	8	
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	18	118	..	136	1	37	10	22	11	65	88	..	..	83	
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	43	284	2	325	5	65	45	131	22	23	194	8	7	204	
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	289	1,298	61	1,621	27	305	242	426	229	177	893	360	60	1,243	

19	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnaping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22a	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,376	6,886	384	7,879	211	1,136	1,563	1,912	1,211	1,083	4,593	1,601	277	6,194	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.																	
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402	Decoy and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,547	11,177	256	12,468	1,551	669	1,563	2,104	674	5,755	8,879	533	188	9,412	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	78	484	17	545	25	131	81	127	79	55	278	439	61	717	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																	
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	406 to 409	Theft of ordinary property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	528	3,580	68	4,022	251	585	555	1,522	320	768	2,676	83	26	2,759	
		Total	1,649	16,114	2,069	15,714	1,466	1,631	1,686	4,043	845	5,344	12,934	1,927	486	14,861	
		Total	420	1,071	23	1,469	21	169	444	485	137	117	761	668	105	1,469	

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934—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 mis- take or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total magis- trates' cases.	Total magis- trates' cases ending in con- viction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property—cont.																
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	83	238	...	417	1	10	60	279	59	4	842	17	10	869
36	419, 420	Cheating	200	854	2	782	14	52	215	250	75	92	429	258	37	667
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and luring house-trespass or housebreaking.	23	287	29	256	10	54	31	63	45	23	155	1,639	267	1,804
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	13	6	8	...	1	...	1	1	5	13	1	...	14
Total																
			2,938	22,080	2,280	22,888	1,763	2,520	3,022	7,318	1,498	6,402	17,448	4,625	831	22,073
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
Total of classes I to V																
			6,503	41,960	2,922	45,541	3,612	4,633	6,693	11,898	3,815	13,472	32,207	7,756	1,579	39,993
39	235, 236, 237	Offences against religion	...	15	...	19	1	4	4	1	2	6	9	17	5	26
40	277, 279, 280, 283, 284, 285, 289, 291 to 295 and nuisances punish- able under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	8,474	201,020	2	209,492	1	79	11,128	196,029	1,909	10	197,950	7,008	6,839	204,658
Total																
			8,478	201,035	2	209,511	2	83	11,132	196,030	1,911	16	197,959	7,025	6,844	204,984
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*		1,827	37,791	539	38,579	25	125	1,365	35,826	769	121	37,255	4,062	3,544	41,317
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924 †		782	2,732	...	3,514	3	54	718	2,377	160	9	2,546	2	2	2,548
Grand total																
			17,090	283,518	3,463	297,145	8,642	4,945	19,938	248,231	6,655	13,618	269,987	18,875	11,969	286,842

* 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 1933 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1934.

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in- vestigation or on bail at end of year.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number convicted.	Number of persons tried.	Released by magis- trates' order before trial.	Released under sec- tion 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Number of persons in custody pending trial or in- vestigation or on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number con- victed.	Number acquit- ted or discharg- ed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence	33	...	...	...	1	33	1	28	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	312, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 235-B and 226	Other offences against public justice	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 169.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total														
			807	3,144	72	191	5,392	1,898	3,494	33	1,104	542	641	2,659
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	302, 303	Murder	418	1,857	51	91	1,874	414	1,260	56	652	...	1	42
12	307	Attempt at murder	41	174	...	6	200	78	122	3	54	...	...	6
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	65	316	4	20	342	157	185	2	71	4	...	26
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	5	22	1	1	42	17	25	...	1	1	...	7
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	5	1	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	3	34	5	...	38	24	14	...	3	...	...	...
17	306, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	10	139	11	3	100	138	22	...	17	4	...	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 338, 336.	Grievous hurt	196	1,162	54	22	1,607	804	803	16	188	102	144	772

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

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in investigation on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned, or in cases reported to, 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 investigation on or on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.															
19	328, 329, 330	...	...	14	...	...	14	7	7	...	1	...	...	12	
20	324, 327, 330	...	...	988	64	...	1,460	663	797	...	229	283	272	1,878	
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	118	147	14	3	180	64	116	4	26	38	6	186	
22	346 to 348	Hurt ...	...	25	...	...	39	3	36	...	3	5	9	65	
22(a)	332, 353	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	53	454	9	8	773	388	385	12	99	58	104	217	
23	354, 356, 357	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	16	99	4	4	167	76	91	3	13	56	36	317	
24	304-A, 338	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	12	118	13	5	170	104	66	1	23	2	3	8	
		Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	956	5,554	230	183	6,870	2,939	3,931	105	1,380	563	582	3,638	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.															
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Decoy and preparation and assembly for decoity.	127	586	2	40	545	209	336	19	235	35	13	370	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	109	534	31	32	555	337	218	8	63	4	8	139	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	53	181	2	23	351	87	264	1	34	42	109	442	
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	9	55	...	4	107	42	65	...	9	39	19	163	
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.	483	3,610	56	149	3,649	2,529	1,120	40	570	150	135	578	
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	4	73	2	4	80	64	16	...	9	...	...	...	
		Attempt ...	7	47	...	...	36	17	19	...	37	1	1	...	
		Total ...	791	5,086	93	253	5,323	3,266	2,038	68	957	271	285	1,987	

[illegible]

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1933 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1934.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 253, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.												
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 235-A, 237 to 239.	Offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.	1	4	5	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences against the State ...	...	39	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	167	1,551	1,718	42	112	280	1,197	137	3	...	4
7	465 to 477-A ...	Offences against public justice ...	23	113	136	26	6	55	24	25	...	...	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences by public servants ...	3	144	147	1	2	32	111	1	...	...	...
9	432 to 439 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property, or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	4	31	35	10	4	14	5	2	...	...	...
10	143, 153-A to 156, 160 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures. Making or using false trade marks. Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	10	510	520	7	6	61	443	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	281	2,849	3,130	135	165	601	1,995	234	7	...	6

[illegible]

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934—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 after conviction 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.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.													
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	160	4,476	4,636	953	1,843	1,045	654	141	4	...	3
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	80	5,582	5,662	11	89	141	5,402	19	1	4	4
28	294-A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	2	11	13	1	...	...	9	3	...	...	...
29	* Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	...	44	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	6	1	7	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	91	1,019	1,110	148	...	667	184	111	...	...	...
		Total ...	421	12,464	12,885	1,519	2,434	2,220	6,370	342	5	4	8
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.		6,777	146,955	155,732	2,199	40,868	14,164	87,453	5,053	64	32	22
		Grand total ...	8,397†	188,413	196,710	8,528	60,040	24,113	97,335	6,194	111	44	74

* 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 1933 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1934.

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934—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 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 8 and 9).	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 during trial.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.			14 (c)		
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.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120-B (1), 120-B (3) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.																
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	83.8	...	...	...	...	
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	89	...	...	39	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 235-A, 237 to 239.	Offences against public justice	85	1,783	92	32	1,926	21	391	1,346	71.8	49	119	...	2	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	1	125	2	...	128	...	56	68	52.0	4	2	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	33	543	10	2	589	10	329	149	26.7	37	64	...	...	
7	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	25	138	11	3	166	1	103	36	25.0	16	10	...	...	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	123	22	...	148	...	84	111	76.6	1	2	...	...	
9	463 to 469 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	1	36	...	...	37	7	20	5	13.9	1	4	...	...	
10	149, 163-A to 166, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	28	1,343	27	...	1,898	24	224	1,101	80.4	21	28	...	...	
		Total ...	176	4,136	164	37	4,437	63	1,158	2,955	66.4	129	232	...	3	

STATEMENT B—concluded.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1934—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 outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.	
			4	5	6	7				8	9						10
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	...	15	...	...	15	...	2	3	20.0	7	3	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	
13(a)	376	Rape by the husband	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	17	...	...	17	...	2	4	23.5	7	8	...	...	...	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																	
13	384 to 389	Extortion	8	200	7	1	214	13	157	11	53.1	16	17	...	...	...	
		Total	8	200	7	1	214	13	157	11	53.1	16	17	...	...	...	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	18,033	...	...	18,323	1,604	6,373	...	8.2	288	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	2	40.0	...	...	...	...	...	
16	394	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	333	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,047	27,001	9	14	28,026	1,372	9,759	2,200	8.1	760	13,435	13	17	...	
18	374	Compulsory labour	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
		Total	1,334	45,039	37	26	46,356	3,476	16,632	3,684	8.2	1,048	21,516	15	26	...	

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																	
19	417, 418	Cheating	7	181	5	...	188	7	100	11	5.9	8	67	...	...	...	...
20	403 to 405	Original misappropriation of property.	10	280	5	1	284	17	117	28	10.2	14	117	...	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	99	3,357	6	1	3,368	279	1,784	838	9.9	115	1,417	...	...	...	3
		Total	116	4,318	16	2	4,445	303	1,981	423	9.5	137	1,601	...	...	...	3
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	...	11	...	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 493	Original breach of contract of service.	...	13	...	...	12	...	5	4	33.3	...	3	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	85	1,501	...	4	1,582	101	581	67	4.5	46	807	...	...	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	35	864	...	11	888	31	364	43	6.5	84	168	...	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	289	7,238	14	47	7,484	608	2,389	860	11.9	249	3,378	...	...	...	...
27	371 to 376, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	67	3,164	36	2	3,265	8	196	5,926	95.6	13	122	8	...	...	...
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	12	...	...	12	...	1	11	91.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.O.	Public nuisances	...	64	...	...	64	...	...	64	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	...	22	...	...	22	...	6	12	54.5	...	4	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.O.	Maintenance of wives and children.	91	1,019	...	77	1,033	143	687	184	18.1	84	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	587	16,697	50	141	17,173	896	4,194	7,734	42.8*	426	4,436	8	...	...	...
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.		3,789	156,188	13,562	3,124	170,072	3,131	17,139	97,726	57.6	1,143	50,333	33	348	...	...
		Grand total	5,990	223,596	18,536	3,333	242,715	7,833	41,264	112,437	46.5*	2,906	75,788	56	374	...	...

* 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.—Cognisable.							
1. Theft ...	a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	5,843	2,198	37.6	7,55,004	1,89,799	25.1
	b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	138	...	7,235	...	...
	c. Other thefts ...	16,193	7,730	47.7	8,09,217	2,59,187	32.0
. Robbery. {	a. Dacoity ...	191	67	35.1	32,209	6,483	20.1
	b. Other robbery ...	598	221	37.0	47,557	13,124	27.6
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	...	1,336	448	33.5	1,81,826	52,019	28.6
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	233	59	24.8	1,67,429	15,578	9.3
Total ...	...	24,399	10,859	44.5	19,93,342	5,43,880	27.3
B.—Non-cognisable.							
5. Extortion ...	...	45	11	24.4	2,568	845	32.9
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	...	159	36	22.6	19,065	1,095	5.7
Total ...	...	204	47	23.0	21,631	1,940	9.0

Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 18,806.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS D AND E.

[Paragraphs 2 and 7

[illegible]

NOTE.—This statement does not include 7 subedars, 21 jamadars, 5 havildars-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 13 sergeants of the undistributed reserve.
Includes 49 Assistant District Superintendents. 46 Deputy Superintendents and 13 sergeants of the undistributed reserve.

Represents the cost for the official year 1934-35 excluding the final accounts for March 1935—vide letter from the 30

•• Owing to the revised system of apportionment of the cost of the Railway Police with effect from 1st April 1919, seven-
(Judicial), used 19th June 1916.

Home (Judicial), dated 1st December 1919.

[Paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6

[Paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6

[illegible]

both under the mentioned and a total strength.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 13 sergeants.

2 Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes 000 rifles, 101 revolvers, 20 sawing guns and 1 machine gun.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1934.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Personnel.—I took charge of the Madras City Police from Mr. E. J. Rowlandson, C.I.E., who proceeded on leave from 13th March 1934.

The Deputy Commissioners of Police, Messrs. J. Beckett and Khan Bahadur Sharif Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur continued in charge of the Crime Branch, and Traffic and Licensing Departments, respectively. Mr. G. H. P. Bailey took charge of the Law and Order Department from 8th January 1934 from Mr. G. F. M. Forbes, O.B.E., M.C., who proceeded on leave.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib G. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal and Mr. J. C. Joslyn continued as Assistant Commissioners of Police, Law and Order, in charge of the Northern and Southern Subdivisions. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar Avargal continued as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, until 17th April 1934, when he was transferred to Trichinopoly and was succeeded by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. S. Jamburamaswami Ayyar Avargal. Mr. B. W. Lane assumed charge of the newly created appointment of Assistant Commissioner of Police, Traffic Department, on 29th December 1934.

Major T. V. Rajaratnam continued as Police Surgeon.

2. Strength.—Excluding gazetted officers, the sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 2,192 as against 2,180 in the previous year.

The increase is accounted for as follows :—

Temporary staff of 1 inspector, 2 sub-inspectors and 8 head constables sanctioned for the working of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act made permanent in G.O. Ms. No. 149, Public (Police), dated 21st March 1934	11
One constable sanctioned for the Fruit Market guard sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 242, Public (Police), dated 21st May 1934	1
Total	12

3. Recruitment.—139 literate recruits of a good stamp were enlisted during the year. The class of recruits offering themselves for enlistment in the City was poor and most of the best men were obtained from the North Arcot and Chingleput districts.

Out of the sanctioned strength of 2 head constables and 16 constables for the Government House temporary establishment for six months in the year, only 9 ex-military men with required qualifications could be enlisted with the result that this temporary guard was a drain on the permanent strength. Government have been addressed to make the establishment permanent.

4. Casualties.—The following statement shows the casualties during the last three years :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
On pension or gratuity	50	69	56
By resignation	4	3	5
" dismissal and removal from service.	14	29	18
" discharge	11	10	11
" desertion	1	5	4
" death	12	17	24
Total	92	133	118

5. Conduct.—Comparative figures of departmental punishments are given below :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Number punished by blackmarks.	313	403	250
Number suspended	4	3	2
" reduced	73	92	68
" dismissed	14	29	18
Total	404	527	338

Censures were awarded in 8 cases.

The large decrease in the number of blackmarks awarded was due to the freer use of minor and deferred punishments. Their personal responsibility for the good behaviour and discipline of their men was impressed on all inspectors, sergeants-major, sub-inspectors and sergeants with good results and many unnecessary punishments were thus avoided. 4 sergeants, 1 head constable and 12 constables and 1 sowar were dismissed during the year, 3 of the sergeants for chronic indebtedness and borrowing money from sowcars. Indebtedness was also found to be bad among the constabulary and disciplinary action had to be taken in a number of cases.

Increments were granted after careful scrutiny and no increment was granted unless satisfactory service had been rendered. In spite of the decrease in punishments, I am convinced that there was a general improvement in the discipline and morale of the force.

6. Promotion Board.—A promotion board consisting of the three Deputy Commissioners was constituted and besides holding promotion examinations for constables in accordance with Police Orders, a much-needed innovation in the City, the board examined all cases of promotion and submitted their recommendations to me. The board functioned extremely well and was of the greatest possible assistance to me.

7. Titles and Rewards.—The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. Ramanatha Pillai Avargal, Inspector of Police and the Indian Police Medal was awarded to Saiyid Usman Sahib Bahadur and M.R.Ry. G. R. Devaraja Ayyangar Avargal, Inspectors of Police. His Excellency the Governor decorated the recipients of the Indian Police Medal at a police parade held on 2nd November 1934.

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

	1933.		1934.	
	Number of persons.	Amount. RS.	Number of persons.	Amount. RS.
Rewards to police officers.	805	5,429	662	6,052
Rewards to private individuals.	204	1,436	192	891

The details rankwar of police officers rewarded during 1934 are furnished below :—

Inspectors	...	...	5
Sub-inspectors	...	...	32
Sergeants	...	...	5
Head constables...	...	...	135
Police constables	...	...	485
Total	...	...	662

The practice of granting good-service entries in lieu of money rewards and parchment certificates to private individuals was continued.

Rewards were granted only in cases where exceptional energy and ability were shown and to those who merited them.

In a case of burglary, the complainant offered a reward of Rs. 200 to the two constables who, while on rounds, arrested the culprits with the stolen property amounting to Rs. 4,849. Other Government departments continued to reward police officers for good work.

8. Health.—The percentage of admission into hospital was 175.4 as against 189.8 in the previous year.

9. Surgeon's Department.—3,858 patients were treated at the City Police dispensary during the year 1934; the daily average attendance being 54.99. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 4,106 and 48.52 respectively.

Indoor patients.—The total number of patients treated in all the State hospitals in the City was 235 with a mortality of 13, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 163 and 5 respectively. The incidence of malaria and dengue fever which were prevalent accounts for the increase.

One head constable and 7 constables were invalided out of the service during the year under report. 196 recruits were examined for the City Police and 19 of these were declared unfit on medical grounds. About 180 age certificates were issued under the Madras Children Act IV of 1920.

10. Housing the Force.—As in the previous year accommodation existed for 6 inspectors, 4 sergeants-major, 18 sub-inspectors, 28 sergeants, 186 head constables and 1,058 constables.

11. Cost.—The total cost of the City Police was Rs. 14,25,574 as against Rs. 14,29,642

in the previous year. The variation is very small and calls for no special remarks.

12. General Provident Fund.—The table below gives a comparative statement of subscribers to the General Provident Fund during the years 1932 to 1934 :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Inspectors	16	15	13
Sergeants-major	3	4	4
Sergeants	49	48	48
Sub-inspectors	49	54	61
Head constables	141	159	210
Constables	509	659	1,190
Total	767	939	1,526

Special steps were taken to stimulate interest in the General Provident Fund by the issue of explanatory circulars in Tamil and by lectures to the men at instructional classes. The results have been most gratifying.

13. Co-operative Societies.—The City Police Officials' Co-operative and the Constables Co-operative Credit Societies recorded another year's useful work. There were 142 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 14,368 in the former society. 13 members subscribed to the recurring deposit account. An attempt has been made during the year to introduce the co-operative purchase system as an experimental measure during the Dipavali season. The Salem Weavers' Co-operative Society undertook to supply the society with varieties of clothes and sarees and the sales proved satisfactory.

In the other society there were 864 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 21,562.

14. Armed Reserve.—The Armed Reserve was maintained in a high state of efficiency and the discipline and morale of the Reserve continued to be satisfactory. The Emergency Force had fallen dangerously low due to the heavy increase in unsanctioned standing duties. A detailed scrutiny of all Armed Reserve duties was undertaken and large savings were made under various heads. As a result the force available in ordinary times to deal with trouble has been raised from approximately 50 men to double that number. Even this force is, in my opinion, very inadequate. Government have been addressed on the various temporary staffs which are a direct drain on the Armed and Vacancy Reserves and it is hoped, with favourable orders, to effect a further increase in emergency strength this year.

Parade ground tests have been held and a cadre of men fit for promotion was developed during the year.

The platoon section and half section organization has been well developed and a rotary system by which specified duties are taken on by platoons for a week at a time has been adopted. Duties employ three platoons leaving the mobilized platoon on training. Each platoon has its own vacancy reserve allotment which provides for the even distribution of leave.

Special attention has been given to musketry. A platoon marching and shooting competition was inaugurated on the lines of the Stevenson Shield Competition. All platoons competed, with teams of 48 men, with surprisingly good results.

The scores were—

Platoon number.	Average.
I	11'3
II	13'58
III	9'3
IV	13'83

All platoons were mobilized in turn for one month for annual training and particular attention was given to the development of section and half-section leaders and to other practical work.

The Inter-Division Drill and Turn-Out Competition which had lapsed for ten years was revived and it stimulated much interest in all divisions including the Traffic Department.

15. **Motor Transport.**—Six old motor lorries were in use during the year. Two Bean lorries have reached the end of their service and the Government have sanctioned their replacement in 1935-36.

16. **Mounted Branch.**—There were 57 horses in the City Police stables on the last day of the year as against the sanctioned strength of 64. There were 12 casualties and 7 remounts were purchased during the year.

The Mounted Branch improved in all directions during the year. 2 inspectors, 11 sergeants and 16 sub-inspectors were passed through the Riding School and mounted parades 50 to 56 in strength became the regular order. By the end of the year simple troop drill as prescribed in "Cavalry Training, Volume I", was being practised and the three troops are steadily improving.

Selected division sergeants with army experience of horses have been placed in charge of all division stables with good results. The British Cavalry "Manual of Horsemanship" has been supplied to the Sergeant-Major, Mounted Branch, and all sergeants in charge of stables.

Open air loose boxes have been erected at all stables for use particularly during the hot weather. The effect of these was a very marked improvement in the condition and temper of the horses.

The following foods and medicaments were newly introduced as standard requirements in all stables during the year :—

Rock salt.	Sulphur ointment.
Chemical feeding flour.	Iodine.
Linseed.	Zinc ointment.
Potassium nitrate.	Common soap.
Stockholm tar.	Boric and starch dry dressing.

A condition powder recommended by the Principal, Madras Veterinary College, was under indent at the end of the year.

A beneficial change from a private contractor to the Army Department for the supply of grain and bran was effected on 1st April 1934 and better forage at cheaper rates is now available.

The services of Captain J. H. B. Martin, R.A.V.C. (retired) were secured at concession rates for dental inspection of all horses and 50 out of 57 horses received dental treatment.

A riding and jumping paddock was laid out during the year and provided a most useful exercising ground. The Assistant Commissioners of Police, Law and Order, were provided with horses during the year and attended mounted parades regularly.

All mounted ranks showed an interest in their horses and displayed commendable keenness on their mounted work. Many of the sub-inspectors who had not ridden for years had a rough time in the Riding School and are specially to be congratulated on a very marked improvement.

17. **Harbour Police.**—Petty thefts from the sheds have been effectively put down and crime has generally decreased. 741 steamers and 61 sailing vessels entered the harbour during the year.

The relationship between the Port Trust authorities and the police continued to be most cordial.

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.						Rs.	Rs.
Classes I to V—							
Offences under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1932	3,424	3,162	1,528	1,279	3,00,075	1,11,334
	1933	2,968	2,723	1,466	1,263	2,10,888	58,725
	1934	2,731	2,575	1,112	1,013	1,63,661	36,801
Class VI—							
Nuisances, offences against religion and offences against special and local laws.	1932	38,468	38,467	41,566	41,280	...	...
	1933	69,838	69,294	74,174	73,883	...	...
	1934	102,188	102,124	109,736	109,495	...	...

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Grave crime.							
Murder	1932	8	7	4	4	Rs.	Rs.
	1933	4	4	2	2	...	...
	1934	12	12	9	5	...	...
Dacoity	1932	1	1	...	...	8,000	420
	1933	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1934	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	1932	11	5	2	...	63	10
	1933	15	11	2	1	1,162	700
	1934	9	4	1	1	306	190
Housebreaking and lurking house-trespass.	1932	421	412	190	164	51,349	14,024
	1933	356	342	152	144	59,852	17,316
	1934	357	342	80	72	47,240	9,817
Cattle theft	1932	23	22	18	18	1,984	899
	1933	33	28	29	25	957	887
	1934	39	35	30	26	1,352	1,272
Theft (ordinary)	1932	2,039	1,932	680	613	1,58,999	70,375
	1933	1,869	1,740	743	674	90,052	23,225
	1934	1,702	1,632	585	551	84,711	18,657

Crime continued to decrease slightly in 1934, as is evident from the figures.

	1932.	1933.	1934.
Total cognizable crime	3,345	3,041	2,965
Number of cases reported to the police.	3,162	2,723	2,575
Grave crime	2,394	2,125	2,051

The slump in produce prices continued, and unemployment was widespread, both among the labouring and educated classes. Many outside criminals, banished persons and expelled criminals from the Federated Malay States, criminal tribe members and persons who had escaped from criminal reformatory settlements drifted into the City, where in addition local criminals, particularly gangs of housebreakers, were particularly active. Several detachments of the Kanjar Bhat gang stayed in the City for undesirably long periods. Donga Dasaris in the Konnur Criminal Tribes Settlement employed in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have been practically free from police surveillance, and were responsible for an extensive series of housebreakings in and around the City. In one case they assaulted the house-owner and thus aggravated the offence, whilst in several other instances they collected piles of stones with the object of dealing with any one who dared to pursue them. These criminals worked in the most modern fashion travelling by train, and restricting their absence to a few hours. Thus the general conditions of the year cannot be regarded otherwise than as favourable to the prevalence of crime.

Preventive work was vigorously carried out and 712 persons (nearly double the number arrested in 1933) were arrested under sections 54, 55 and 550, Criminal Procedure Code, while arrests under section 64 of the City Police Act increased fourfold to 99. Of the persons arrested, 42 were found to be "wanted" outside the City and were sent to

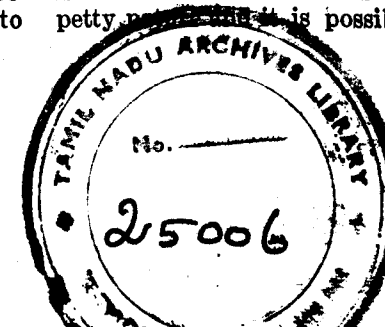
their respective places for trial. This included an accused in a murder case of Mudukulatur station in the Ramnad district.

Particular attention has been given to the station crime detachments which are the connecting links between the investigating staff and the local population. These men have been seen, catechised, instructed, encouraged and rewarded by the gazetted officers of the Crime Branch who have personally kept an account of each man's work so as to ensure the elimination of the unsatisfactory.

A careful watch was kept by men on rounds for suspicious strangers. Two constables on night rounds arrested on suspicion a person with cash and currency notes to the value of Rs. 4,849 which were subsequently traced to be stolen from a firm in Broadway. In another case, two constables who were on night rounds saw a person with blood stains on his person and on arrest he was found to be concerned in a case of murder, for which he was in due course hanged. The arrest by a constable while on rounds of Mannarghan, a dangerous housebreaker and leader of Amagunta Polayagars, led to the arrest of two of his associates and to the discovery of a gang which was found to be responsible for several cases of burglary in the Vepery and Washermanpet divisions.

Discretion in not charging weak cases and semi-civil cases has given more time for investigation of real cases of crime and for keeping in touch with informants.

Considerable help has been received from the public and co-operation is very much better than in the mofussal, but one of the greatest obstacles to-day is the treatment meted out to witnesses in courts. Many of the Indian Penal Code cases charged are of a petty nature and it is possible, by exercising



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the discretion given by section 256, Criminal Procedure Code, to examine a witness and cross-examine him and dispense with further attendance at one hearing, but this is rarely done. Instead, as a rule, a witness in the simplest case has to attend court two or three times, and possibly more often—every attendance involving the loss of a day's employment. The cumulative effect of witnesses attending court and cases not being taken up is a frequent failure to attend on subpoena on one excuse or another, with the result that the disposal of cases is constantly delayed. In the courts of the Stipendiary Magistrates, there is some likelihood of disposal within a reasonable time, though even there cases of gross delay occur and the time of witnesses and the police, which might be more usefully employed, is wasted in fruitless attendance. Cases posted before single Honorary Presidency Magistrates often go on for 3 to 6 months or even longer—the examination of a single prosecution witness being spread over weeks and the case being constantly adjourned at the request of the defence vakil with the frequent result of compromise or acquittal on the ground of "discrepancies" in the evidence. It is disheartening to have to record that big firms lose thousands of rupees worth of property by pilfering and rather than face the delay, inconvenience, annoyance and uncertainty of court proceedings, they prefer to make no complaint to the police. It is particularly unfortunate that the public wrongly lay on the police the blame for this regrettable state of affairs.

In 1934 further vigorous action was taken and the nuisance cases rose from 58,470 in 1933 to 80,332 and cases under special and local laws from 10,824 in 1933 to 21,792 in 1934. The average fine in these cases was approximately eight annas.

The fines inflicted by the Honorary Bench Magistrates are so inadequate that they have absolutely no deterrent effect (fines of annas 2 and even anna 1 were common in obstruction and other cases); sustained police effort is wasted, and respect for police authority is lowered in the eyes of the lower classes who are habitual offenders. Meanwhile nuisance and obstruction and other offences continue unabated and I can see no hope of improvement unless Honorary Magistrates realize their responsibilities.

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

Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
2,812	122	2,808	122

Effective control was maintained over City hooligans and 575 of them were bound over to keep the peace.

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

refused under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code:—

Year.	Total number of cases reported (classes I to V of statement A—Police).	Cases dealt with under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage.
1931 ...	3,586	147	4.1
1932 ...	3,424	171	4.99
1933 ...	2,968	209	7.0
1934 ...	2,731	167	6.15
Theft (ordinary).			
1931 ...	1,981	140	7.06
1932 ...	2,039	158	7.71
1933 ...	1,869	167	8.9
1934 ...	1,702	140	8.2

While investigation was freely refused in semi-civil and false cases, care has been taken that the use of the section is not abused.

20. Murder.—Of 12 cases of murder reported 4 ended in conviction. The cases are classified as under:—

Sexual ...	...	5
Factional quarrels ...	...	5
Infanticide ...	...	2
Total ...	...	12

In a remarkable murder case known as the "Karunguzhi Parcel Case," a Brahman after murdering his concubine bundled up her body in matting and despatched it by train. He was sentenced to death and an appeal to the Privy Council is now pending. A loathsome case of sodomy and murder of a girl of nine resulted in a disagreement of the jury at two trials in sessions, but the unprecedented course was followed of placing the accused on his third trial and he was convicted of sodomy.

In a clash between Arya Samajists and Muslims on 2nd September 1934 on the Triplicane Beach, a Muslim was stabbed and died. The case was committed to the sessions, but the accused was acquitted.

In three of the murder cases, the first information was the appearance of the murderer in the police station to confess his deed and to surrender himself. An eminent Judge of the Madras High Court in 51 Madras, 967 comments on "the artificial barriers in the way of evidence" imposed by section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, and on the assumption "that courts in India could not be trusted to handle police evidence." In another judgment, Criminal Appeal No. 237 of 1931, the same Judge remarks, "the Statute lays down that a Judge is incapable of appraising the worth of a confessional statement made to the police—a function which in every civilized country is left to the judiciary. However valuable the provision may have been in the nineteenth century, the time seems to have long gone by when it is to be supposed that a Judge is in such fear of the police that he cannot decide whether their statement can be regarded as true or false in regard to a

confessional statement." Rarely have the statutory slur and the difficulty of police work been more strikingly exemplified than in the case in which on 8th June 1934 Kannusami Pillai, on his own initiative, appeared before me within half an hour of the crime and detailed to me how he had deliberately driven his bus over and killed Traffic Sergeant-Major Williams. A gross failure of justice resulted, the accused being unanimously acquitted of murder but awarded the maximum sentence under section 304-A, Indian Penal Code.

21. Dacoity.—There was no case of dacoity during the year.

22. Robbery.—Nine cases of robbery were reported, but only 4 were found to be true. The only case of house robbery was one in which a woman, who was working as a maid-servant, took an eight-year old girl from her bed, removed all her ornaments and threatened her with bodily violence. It ended in conviction. The other three cases were street robberies of a petty and technical nature.

23. Housebreaking and lurking house-trespass.—The number of burglaries remained the same as last year, though there was a fall of 20 per cent in the amount of property lost. Burglaries by night decreased from 265 in 1933 to 247 during the year, while cases by day increased from 77 to 95. The construction of hundreds of new houses in Gopalapuram, Sripuram, Mowbray's Road extension, Mambalam, Perambur and Tondiarpet has brought to the City large numbers of coolies, masons and earth workers, among whom there is a percentage of criminals. The unwholesome stay of Kanjar Bhat gangs contributed to the increase in burglaries by day. The property lost in more than 40 per cent of the cases was unidentifiable, and the culprits disposed of it without any difficulty. An increasing use of rapid means of conveyance by criminals was noticeable. Several criminal gangs were broken up and some notorious known depredators were bound over under the security sections. Donga Dasaris of the Konnur Settlement were found to be responsible for 8 cases of the City, 1 case of Avadi station and one of Madavaram station of the Chingleput district. A large quantity of property was recovered, mostly brass vessels and items of slight value, unfortunately the more valuable articles evidently having been got rid of. They were charged only in two cases of the City and the other cases were not proceeded with.

Sepoy, a dismissed sowar of the City Police and his associates were responsible for 10 cases of burglary by breaking locks or scaling walls. The property lost in all these cases consisted of gold and silver jewels, silk sarees, costly cloths and other articles. The arrest of Sepoy on a charge of drunken and disorderly behaviour and the recovery from his person of a few jewels led to simultaneous searches in several parts of the City and the discovery of property to the value of Rs. 1,000. His associates were traced and charged only in 7 cases which ended in conviction.

Known depredator Koothan, a notorious housebreaker, who was known to be responsible for 5 cases in Georgetown, was located in a restaurant, surrounded and arrested despite resistance. He was convicted in only one case, but he was a man "wanted" for several months.

A gang of 5 City Koravas was rounded up and property to the value of Rs. 1,500 was recovered, which was found to be concerned in a heavy burglary case of Avadi station. The accused were sentenced by the Chingleput Sessions to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 3 to 7 years.

Known depredator Ratnavelu, a bungalow thief, was traced and arrested. He was found to be responsible for 15 cases of the City, 4 cases of Sembiam station, Chingleput district and 1 of Arkonam station. Property to the value of Rs. 3,000 was recovered. He was charged in 9 cases and convicted, the rest of the cases being dropped.

Known depredator Amavasigan, against whom a warrant had been pending in a burglary case of 1931, was traced on 26th May 1934. At the time of the offence he had lifted certain greasy brass vessels and had left finger impressions on the wall. These finger-prints had been photographed and were found to tally with those of the accused, and as he was leading a criminal existence, it was only a question of time until he was traced by the Finger-print Bureau after arrest in some other crime. He was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Although the cases actually convicted in courts total only 71, a large number of other cases was detected. Several culprits who were responsible for a series of cases were proceeded against in court only in respect of a few cases, and the real percentage of detection was higher than it appears. As compared with other years, this is particularly true of 1934 when several of the gangs at work consisted of hardened local criminals with an almost perfect knowledge of the police and their ways.

Cases in which property lost was worth Rs. 1,000 and over numbered only 5 and the average amount lost in a case was Rs. 148.

24. Theft.—Thefts further decreased from 1,740 in 1933 to 1,632 during the year. Investigation was refused in 140 cases. Strenuous efforts were successfully made to arrest suspicious loiterers both by day and by night with the hope that such action would minimise picking of pockets, snatching of children's jewels and petty thefts. It is remarkable that cases of picking of pockets declined by 48 per cent, from 137 cases in 1933 to 73 cases in 1934, while cases of snatching of jewels from children decreased from 186 in 1933 to 164 in 1934.

Cycle thefts increased slightly from 168 to 179. The number of cheap cycles on the streets has increased vastly of late years, and the market for stolen cycles is more or less unlimited. Traps were laid in affected areas, but without much success. Railway stations were watched and border police stations of the Chingleput district were asked to instruct the

village munsifs in their limits to be on the look out for stolen cycles. Cycle thieves, Gopal Chetti of Karaikkal, Narayanan Nayar, Venkateswara Sarma of Cochin and Gopal of Madura were arrested and convicted. One offender, Rajalingam, to whom 11 cases were traced, D'Gracia, concerned in 3 cases, and Appadurai, who was responsible for as many as 7 cases, were traced and convicted. 48 cycle thieves were convicted during the year.

Bus stands were particularly favoured by pick-pockets and were closely watched for them. 50 per cent of the cases, as against 42 per cent in 1933, ended in conviction. 32 pick-pockets were convicted during the year including some notable criminals—known depredator Santhanakrishnan, Manikkam of Villupuram, known depredators Varadan and Raghava Nayakan, while some other notorious pick-pockets were bound over under the security sections.

Thefts of jewels from the person of children decreased from 186 to 164. Men in mufti were regularly on the look out for suspicious persons loafing about schools and other likely places. Careful watch was kept over shroff bazaars and goldsmiths' shops. A gang of 5 persons headed by one Arunagiri Asari, to whom 12 cases were traced, was broken up, and all of them were convicted. Another gang was spotted, consisting of Kuppuswami, Natarajan and Muniswami, responsible for many such thefts in Royapuram and Muttialpet areas. Kuppuswami was charged only in 3 cases and convicted. The other two were convicted under section 65 of the City Police Act. Srirangammal of Sriperumbudur, Chota Bi, Ramaswami Ayyar of Coimbatore, Natesan of Trichinopoly, Savarinathan and Pushpam alias Kamala as well as 46 other criminals were convicted for thefts of this type.

Nothing is easier than for a man, woman, or even a juvenile to remove a jewel from a child and to sell or pawn it, but it is satisfactory to report that educated Indian opinion tends to discountenance the practice of children wearing unnecessary jewellery.

35 cases of cattle theft were reported of which 26 ended in conviction, 26 persons being convicted.

551 persons were convicted for theft. The average value of property lost per case was Rs. 56.

Although the figures indicate a detection of 35.8 per cent, the real percentage is much greater. As in burglary cases, the detection figures under this head also do not represent the exact number of cases detected but show only cases convicted by courts.

155 persons were convicted under section 65 of the City Police Act. It is well known that small and easily concealed articles such as razor blades, soaps, medicines and valve pins, disappear by the hundred if not carefully watched and find a ready market in petty shops in side streets. The courts have frequently failed to differentiate between this section and 411, Indian Penal Code, with the result that inadequate protection has been afforded to the honest trader. For example,

it was possible until recently to buy in the Moore Market scents, "vanishing cream," and the like at prices lower than the manufacturers' wholesale rates—the truth being that these articles had been stolen. The effect of police pressure has been partly to raise the Moore Market selling price and partly to restrict the supply. In G.O. No. 127, Law (General), dated 16th January 1935, the Government have since issued instructions emphasising the difference between section 65 of the City Police Act and section 411, Indian Penal Code.

Eleven cases were put up under the Indian Electricity Act, either theft of current by inserting a foreign wire or by opening the meter and manipulating the dials. Fines varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 35 have been inflicted. Theft of current is very prevalent and is commonly regarded as excusable on the grounds that current is not a visible object. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation estimates that, despite vigilance that has much reduced tampering with meters, it still loses one lakh a year by theft of current. As an instance, in one street alone supervision of meters in flour-mills brought the consumption up from 15,000 units a month to 30,000 units.

25. Counterfeiting coins.—Counterfeiting instruments and other materials for making one-rupee coins and four-anna coins were seized during the year. 3 cases ended in conviction during the year and 2 cases have since been convicted in February in the High Court Sessions. Four notorious criminals Kuppu Asari, Chotai Sahib, Arumugam and Kuppuswami were convicted.

26. Cheating.—Chit funds, lotteries, bogus companies and competitions are common, while many unstable "insurance companies" and "banks" exist. Much difficulty is felt in dealing with them owing to the offence of cheating under section 420, Indian Penal Code, being compoundable, and to the custom of allowing compounding even when there are several charges against the accused. One notorious company promoter Arunachala Mudaliyar was bound over under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and were time available, many other cases could be put up. Unemployment is very rife among the literate classes, and any "get rich quick" scheme that is put forward seems to attract people with very little money like moths to a candle.

27. Riots and disturbances.—Criticism of the Muslim faith by Arya Samajists led to a riot between Arya Samajists and Muslims on the Triplicane Beach on 2nd September 1934, one Muslim being killed. Immediate and vigorous action brought what might have been a dangerous situation under early control, and subsequent preventive measures stopped the spread of further communal trouble.

Arya Samaj meetings on the Triplicane sands were prohibited for the rest of the year.

Bitter factions among the fishermen of Kasimode, Rayapuram, resulted in numerous cases of rioting, arson and mischief, and the Armed Reserve had to be used on several

occasions to prevent serious disturbances. Good preventive measures, together with the strict and impartial enforcement of the law, led to the restoration of peaceful conditions towards the close of the year.

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.	317	64	47,240	9,817
(b) Other thefts.	1,563	583	89,963	20,105
2. Robbery—				
(a) Dacoity	...	...	...	...
(b) Other robbery.	4	1	306	190
3. Criminal breach of trust.	121	64	29,152	6,689

Remarks.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 3,775.

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 has fallen from 1,161 to 977, and of them 909 or 93 per cent ended in conviction. In the above cases, 1,112 persons were tried and 1,013 persons or 91 per cent were convicted. Out of 102,972 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted by the police under Indian Penal Code and special and local laws, 102,767 cases or 99 per cent ended in conviction.

30. Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff prosecuted 3,077 cases against 4,818 cases in the previous year and 2,105 ended in conviction.

Appeals.—In 5 cases, Government were addressed to instruct the Crown Prosecutor to appeal against the orders of the Presidency Magistrates. Appeals were preferred in all the cases; 4 were dismissed while 1 is still pending.

In addition, very many cases have come to notice of undue leniency to habitual and hardened offenders. The basis of police work for the past ten years has been concentration on the "habitual criminal," as defined in Police Order 443, Volume I. While humanity demands that every consideration should be shown to the juvenile, the first offender and the casual criminal, common sense and the protection of the public equally demand heavy sentences on incorrigibles, of whom there are hundreds in the City. They never do any work and have no wish to live otherwise than by their wits. They spend their lives in and out of jail, and once released it is only a question of a few days or weeks until they are again arrested in a specific offence or loitering for some criminal purpose. Courts are frequently

satisfied with awarding such persons a week or a month's imprisonment, or any sentence heavier than the last. The disposals of cases under section 176, Indian Penal Code, for breaches of orders under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, and under section 64 of the City Police Act constantly show a failure to protect society and a misplaced kindness for which in the long run the public has to suffer.

31. False cases.—47 cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false during the year. In one case the complainant was prosecuted for preferring a false complaint, and he was convicted.

Out of 104,059 cases of cognizable crimes prosecuted by the police during the year under Indian Penal Code and special and local laws no case was declared false after trial.

32. Cases referred by magistrates.—12 cases were referred to the police under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, and 3 were struck off as false. 8 non-cognizable cases also were referred, of which 4 were found to be true.

33. Gambling and opium dens.—14 gambling dens were successfully raided and 98 persons convicted, and in addition 971 persons were convicted for street gambling. 99 persons were convicted under the Opium Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act.

30 "Bucket shops" were raided during the year and 24 persons were convicted with an average fine of Rs. 15. "Bucket shops" are lucrative, and such fines are completely ineffective.

In pursuance of the Government orders all gambling games were stopped in the so-called "Amusement Parks" at the beginning of the year, with the result that all "Amusement Parks" were forced to close down. There are now no licensed "Amusement Parks" in the City, and their disappearance has been greatly welcomed by the general public.

The principles applied regarding gambling in "Amusement Parks" were similarly applied to the annual Park Fair.

34. Brothels Act.—The Government have sanctioned three "Rescue Homes" for women rescued from brothels and have postponed the appointment of a Woman Probation Officer. 13 brothels were raided and the inmates rescued. 23 persons were convicted.

35. Criminal Tribes Act.—3 Madras City Koravas were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year and 3 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. Kepmaris ...	1	3. Kanjar Bhats ...	7
2. Thottia Naiks.	2	Total ...	10

Of these 1 City Korava was registered in jail.

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

Chingleput Koravas	13
Do. Adi-Dravidas	11
Do. Kal Oddars	3
Cuddapah Erukals... ..	3
Nellore Erukala	1
Jogis	38
Yanadis	12
Salem Melunad Korava	1
Sakkaraitamadai Koravas ..	3
Dommara	1
Chengampundi Koravas	2
Ponnai Koravas	3
Dubai Koravas	2
Chittoor Koravas	4
Nellore Korava	1
Veppur Parayas (South Arcot district).	2
Piramalai Kalla	1
South Arcot Irula	1

Total ... 102

22 persons were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act.

There are 444 registered criminal tribe members in the City; 247 members have been granted "abeyance" while 90 more enjoy exemption under rules 18 and 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act rules. Only 35 persons have abused the concession as regards "abeyance" and have been brought again under the Criminal Tribes Act restrictions. In the case of 1 person, the exemption order has been revoked.

A revised stationwar list of criminal tribe members was printed and issued to each local police station.

The "abeyance system" is being worked with success.

36. Prevention.—The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 169. 199 bad characters were convicted during the year and 153 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code. 62 persons were ordered to notify change of residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. 32 persons were prosecuted and 29 were convicted for breach of conditions under that section.

99 persons, as against 27, were convicted under section 64 of the City Police Act and 2 persons were convicted under section 63 of the City Police Act.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 33 persons, of whom 30 were bound over. Of these 5 were criminal tribe members, 22 habitual criminals and 3 petty thieves. 29 were sent to jail for failure to furnish security. Of the 30 persons, 25 were local criminals, 22 of whom have histories.

Finger-print slips sent for record numbered 1,125 and 2,041 references were made to the Finger-print Bureau which traced the antecedents of criminals in 702 cases.

37. Crime Record section.—The record section has added another year of useful work. The crime records have been well maintained and the dissemination of information regarding crime and criminals has been satisfactory. During the year, 77 new histories have been opened and 34 histories have been closed owing to death and other causes. Useful information has been added to the general information files. There are 1,004 histories, 10,000 index cards and 194 general information files now in use.

The histories relating to *active* criminals are maintained up to date from special reports received and from the general diaries. Eight men were removed from the "active" list on account of good conduct, and five men who were on the "inactive" list have been brought on the "active" list on account of their reversion to crime. Periodical enquiries every quarter were made in respect of "foreign" criminals as well as "inactive" and necessary entries have been made in their respective records. The Railway Police have been called on periodically to report on notorious railway criminals for whom records are being maintained in the record section and these reports were noted in their respective records.

Warrant pending cases have been indexed and periodical enquiries called for. As usual, colour and numerical signals are being used for sub-classification in card-indexing. The Crime staff have made good use of these cards which afford a useful line for investigation. The photograph albums containing photographs of criminals are also being maintained and are of great assistance to the Crime staff.

The detection of the accused concerned in Crime Nos. 104, 111 and 135 of 1934 (bungalow burglary series), Crime Nos. 679 and 1817 of 1934 (pocket-picking cases), Crime Nos. 333, 695, 879 and 1837 of 1934 (cheating cases) and Crime No. 78 of 1934 (children jewel theft series) was due to the parties having identified their photographs in the record section.

The crime and occurrence sheet and the other publications in the record section are being regularly maintained and they serve the useful purpose of disseminating information regarding crime and criminals and help the investigation of crime between border stations and Divisional Police.

Regular classes were held in finger-print and instructions regarding the method of taking clear finger-prints were given to the sub-inspectors and the men. This had greatly improved the finger-print work.

The sub-inspectors of local stations are visiting the record section monthly and go through the history sheets. This had the beneficial effect of remedying the defects, if any, in the history sheets and also of adding useful information regarding criminals fit for security cases. It has further aroused general interest among the sub-inspectors in the matter of criminals.

38. Photographic section.—The statistics given below show the work done in the section :—

Photograph of routine nature taken during the year—

History criminals	93
Non-history criminals	529
Criminal tribe members	67
Copied photographs of criminals.	19
Finger-prints	21
Car accidents	9
Unclaimed dead bodies	22
Photographs of police officers for their police sannads.	27

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

- (1) Murder scenes.
- (2) King's Police medallists.
- (3) Counterfeit currency notes.
- (4) Uniform of inspectors and sub-inspectors.
- (5) Documents copied in Kontophat machine.

39. Intelligence section.—After the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement, the Congressmen were busy reorganizing the defunct Congress organizations and carrying on propaganda. Their activities demanded the close attention of the section throughout the year. As the necessity for keeping Bengalis and other suspicious arrivals from upcountry continued, the retention of the temporary staff of 4 sub-inspectors and 3 head constables for a further year from 1st September 1934 was sanctioned by the Government.

During the year, 3,160 references were dealt with, as against 3,563 in the previous year.

A careful scrutiny was kept over all newspapers and periodicals and the printing presses were watched. Particulars regarding antecedents, etc., of printers and publishers who applied for declarations to the Chief Presidency Magistrate were supplied to him with remarks suggesting the demand of security or otherwise. Security under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act XXIII of 1931 was demanded from 11 newspapers and journals and 4 printing presses. Particulars were also supplied to the Government regarding newly started journals and their editors and publishers and keepers of new presses. 350 newspapers and periodicals, as against 300 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 as usual to the Harbour Police, in keeping a look-out for suspicious arrivals, objectionable literature, smuggled arms, etc.

1,023 foreigners, as against 1,077 in the previous year, were noted and reported to the Special Branch.

188 political meetings, 77 labour meetings, 7 political conferences and 2 labour conferences

were held during the year and the proceedings were duly recorded and reported to the Special Branch.

Steady progress has been made during the year in enlarging the number of histories and cards regarding political and labour agitators, communists, irresponsibles, etc.

PART III.

TRAFFIC CONTROL AND LICENCES.

40. The Central traffic staff was, as usual, in charge of the investigation of all important street accidents and took over 201 such cases as against 196 in the previous year. This staff undertook enquiries into 23 cases registered under the Indian Penal Code and 19 cases of inquests held under section 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 23 cases, 19 were charged, 14 ended in conviction, 2 are pending trial, 1 was withdrawn, 1 ended in acquittal and in the fifth case the magistrate allowed a compromise between the parties.

The Law and Order Police dealt with 1,606 petty offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules as against 1,956 in the previous year. Out of these 1,399 cases ended in conviction, and 80 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. The majority of these are cases charged at the end of the year for which there was no time for disposal before the year closed. In all cases in which there was difficulty in the service of processes against the accused, the Central traffic staff helped the Division Police. The Central traffic staff of 4 sub-inspectors took over 392 such petty cases and charged them in courts. Of these 303 ended in conviction and 10 were pending trial at the close of the year. Honorary Presidency Magistrates sitting singly continued to deal with these petty offences in both Egmore and Georgetown Courts, fines imposed in all these cases by all magistrates are still very inadequate. The system of taking disciplinary action against drivers and conductors of public service vehicles is being continued. Drivers are generally of a very poor type and in order to keep them under proper control strict disciplinary action is essential.

The many associations of bus owners and drivers which were started last year and the previous years have all become defunct. "G" permits are being issued only to persons who can efficiently manage a bus service. In July and August 1934, an attempt was made by Mr. V. R. S. Mani, who was the Secretary of the Madras Transport Workers Union of 1933, to organize another association under the name of the Bus Trade Council by which the owners of buses running between Triplicane and Parry's Corner and Mint Street agreed to run a service jointly and pool their collections every day. Owing to dissensions among the owners, the scheme was a failure and never functioned.

White guiding lines were marked out at important street junctions and crossings but

the paint fades very quickly and the Corporation authorities have been unable to renew it. Some form of indelible paint seems necessary and the question is being examined.

A definite improvement in giving traffic signals was brought about during the year by stopping the unnecessary waving of arms indulged in by men on point duty. During the year, two circular traffic shades in cement concrete of the kind in use in Rangoon were put up in two places. The point duty officer is protected to a certain extent from sun and rain and at the same time the umbrella serves the purpose of a good turning point in the centre of the cross roads.

The site for the construction of a bus stand for mufassal buses south of the Burmah-Shell House on the Esplanade has been given up and another site has been chosen to the west of it. Recently the Government have sanctioned the expenditure for the construction of the stand at the new site and it is hoped that it will be completed in the next financial year.

The enforcement of the bye-law under the City Police Act that hand carts and bullock carts should carry red lights in the rear has considerably reduced street accidents due to these vehicles. Push cyclists are still a source of danger and they are being rigorously prosecuted for failing to obey signals and for careless riding. About 729 cases of disobedience of signals and 1,034 of pillion riding were put up during the year besides a larger number for riding without lights and red reflectors.

Fatal accidents as well as street accidents due to motor vehicles have decreased. The

The following table gives the figures of accidents in which motor vehicles were concerned for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 :—

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 there were 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)
1932	363	22	232	19	67	14	12	19
1933	361	26	257	16	62	12	8	6
1934	342	20	231	11	74	6	11	9

Street accidents were as usual largely due to the complete lack of road sense on the part of pedestrians.

41. **Licences.**—The following licences were issued during the year under the various Acts:—

Arms Act.		1933.	1934.
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II).	89	65	
Licence to import arms and military stores by land (Form III).	1	5	
Licence to export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV).	13	16	
Licence to export arms and military stores by land or river to Indian States and foreign territories (Form VI).	...	...	
Licence to export arms and military stores by land or river to British territories through Indian States (Form VI).	...	...	

following are the figures of total accidents due to motor vehicles for the past five years :—

1930	...	23	1933	...	26
1931	...	32	1934	...	20
1932	...	22			

Out of these 20 cases, 11 cases were due to private cars and lorries and 9 were due to buses. Of these 9, 3 were cases of rash driving. In one case the driver concerned was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the conviction was upheld on appeal by the High Court. In another case the accused is absconding. The third was the case in which Sergeant-Major Williams was run over by a bus and killed. The accused was convicted by the High Court for rash and negligent driving and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and his driving licence has since been cancelled by the Government. The late Sergeant-Major's widow and children were granted a substantial pension by the Government. In the other fatal cases the victims were two young boys, an up-country coolie, a demented man and a woman, all of whom suddenly crossed the road in front of moving vehicles and gave no chance to drivers to avoid them. One was a case of jumping off a moving bus. Among the fatal cases due to cars and lorries two were cases of jumping off lorries while in motion, 6 of old men, boys and drunken people suddenly crossing the road in front of moving vehicles. In one case a tram conductor was struck by the trailer of the lorry while moving along the footboard of the tram and received fatal injuries. In two of these cases, the drivers were charged for rash driving and were convicted.

	1933.	1934.
Licence to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII).	184	183
Licence to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form IX).	...	...
Licence to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	21	18
Licence for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XIII).	5	4
Licence to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XIV).	17	13
Licence to possess firearms (Form XIV).	45	36
Licence to possess arms and ammunition for personal use, including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	2,354	1,900
Temporary licence for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	7	2

	1933.	1934.
Licence to go armed on a journey (Form XX).	6	5
Sales of arms and ammunitions ...	10,334	7,585

NOTE.—The appreciable decrease in the number of licences issued in Form XVI is due to the cancellation and refusal of licences and that in the sales of arms and ammunition is consequential.

Explosives Act.		
Licence to import explosives (Form I).	98	119
General licence to transport explosives (Form II).	73	63
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A).	11	12
Licence to possess and sell explosives (Form B).	270	273
Licence to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C).	3	3
Licence to possess gunpowder for bona fide blasting purposes (Form E).	...	1
Licence to possess explosives generally (Form F).	1	1
Licence to possess explosives other than fulminates and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J).	9	8

Petroleum Act.		
Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B).	9	9
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C).	2	2
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D).	37	51

Poisons Act.		
Licence to possess and sell poisons.	56	54

City Police Act.		
Licence for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc.	1,306	1,438
Licence for toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	131	137
General licence for music and religious institutions.	324	172
General licence to sell foreign liquors.	85	85
Licence for gymnasium ...	4	4
Licence for place of public resort.	144	94
Other music licences ...	4,079	3,744

Cinematograph Act.		
Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres.	20	23
Number of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	47	33

Motor Vehicles Act.		
Number of motor vehicles registered.	1,039	1,042
Number of duplicate certificates of registration granted.	296	218
Number of drivers' licences issued.	9,640	10,118
Number of buses licensed ...	434	433
Number of endorsements granted to drivers of motor buses.	3,750	3,525
Number of endorsements granted to conductors.	2,834	2,630
Number of permits issued to bus owners.	1,852	1,900
Number of taxicabs registered ...	149	150
Number of taxi-drivers' licences issued.	208	214

Hackney Carriage Act.

	1933.	1934.
Number of hackney carriages registered.	1,697	1,717
Number of rickshaws registered ...	2,569	2,915
Number of drivers' licences issued.	1,808	1,696
Number of rickshawmen's licences issued.	3,450	3,691

Passport Act.

	1933.	1934.
Number of applications for passports forwarded to the Government.	452	472
Number of passports issued for proceeding to Hedjaz.	16	...
Number of certificates of identity issued for proceeding to holy cities in Mesopotamia.	52	32

Lunacy Act.

	1933.	1934.
Number sent to the Mental Hospital.	447	361

42. **Cinematograph Act.**—23 licences for cinematograph theatres were issued including 11 licences for travelling cinemas. Nine of the permanent cinema houses are "Talkies." 33 certificates were issued in respect of cinema films against 47 in the previous year.

No objectionable or uncertified film was exhibited. Quarterly meetings of the Cinema Board were convened to discuss questions affecting the exhibition of objectionable films and posters. Every endeavour is being made to check the exhibition of objectionable posters, legislation for which is pending consideration before the Government of India.

43. **Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.**—Collection under the Amendment Act has been very satisfactory. The average collection for the City is Rs. 1½ lakhs and for the Presidency Rs. 8 lakhs per quarter.

The City checking staff has been working vigorously and 42 cases of evasion of payment of higher tax have been detected and additional tax amounting to Rs. 2,795 collected during the year. Misuse of tradelices has been minimised to a great extent by constant check.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

44. **Escapes.**—9 prisoners escaped from police custody and 8 were recaptured as well as 2 prisoners who escaped in 1933. The police were held free from blame in all the cases.

45. **Inquests.**—301 inquests were held during the year against 295 in the previous year. There was no occasion to prosecute any individual for culpable negligence contributing to accidental death from drowning.

46. **Fires.**—There were 32 cases of accidental fire involving a total loss of property valued at Rs. 63,095. A fire in a house in Perumal Mudali Street alone accounted for Rs. 60,000. Sub-inspector Muhammad Jan Sahib of the Elephant Gate Police Station rescued 3 ladies and 3 children from this fire.

The fire brigade responded promptly to all calls but cannot be said to be either efficient or up to date. The dual control between the Police and the Corporation has been found to be very unsatisfactory and the matter is under correspondence with the Corporation.

47. **Stray children.**—181 stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and 695 injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or other institutions.

48. **Mentally deranged persons.**—361 mental defectives were sent to the Mental Hospital as against 447 in 1933.

MADRAS,
24th February 1935.

49. **Stray dogs.**—The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 8,451 as against 7,627 in the previous year.

50. **Labour.**—Two Labour Conferences were held during the year—

(1) The Madras Presidency Weavers' Conference.

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

Except two minor strikes in the Madras Pencil Factory and Messrs. Addison and Company respectively, which collapsed almost immediately, there were no activities connected with labour.

51. **General.**—Owing to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement and the subsequent decision of the Congress to enter the legislatures, the year was a peaceful one and the police were enabled to devote greater attention to their normal work.

A. J. HAPPELL,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX C.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION
REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1934.

Ganjam.

The police are, once again, to be congratulated on a good year's work. Their increased efficiency is shown by the marked improvement in detection and in the percentage of property recovered. There was a crop of murder cases in the Savara agency, due in part to economic depression. The likelihood of the transfer of the area to Orissa has resulted in the postponement of some of the ameliorative measures which were contemplated, but the situation appears to be better than it was a year ago. The District Superintendent of Police has paid special attention to the criminal tribes. He has continued the work of reorganizing the Dandasi panchayats, and has tackled the difficult problem of the Telega Pamulas in an effective manner.

2. The Reserve police have reached a high state of efficiency and particularly distinguished themselves when called out suddenly to deal with a gang of dacoits in the Savara agency. The efficiency of the organization and the spirit and discipline of the men deserve high praise.

3. There has been no political trouble during the year, but the tension in Parlakimedi estate between the amalgamation and the anti-amalgamation party continued and was aggravated by agrarian agitation. The police displayed admirable restraint in dealing with the situation, but recent events have necessitated action being taken against some of the leaders, with satisfactory results. The only case in which the police had to open fire during the year was indirectly connected with the agrarian agitation. The behaviour of the small police force under trying circumstances was commendable.

4. I have no special remarks to offer on medico-legal work or with regard to trespass on railway lines.

13th Feb. 1935. A. F. W. DIXON.

Vizagapatam.

There have been five police officers in charge of the Parvatipuram division. The changes of the subdivisional magistrates have been about as frequent. This is an important division with peculiar problems and an officer is of little use, until he has had time to learn the local conditions.

2. The increase in murders, which has occurred in the Koraput district also, is striking, but cannot be explained.

3. The abeyance system, as a method of controlling members of the criminal tribes,

has obvious dangers. The District Superintendent of Police has given the supervision from above, which is necessary in order to make the system tolerable; I think that the application of the system has been improving.

12th Feb. 1935. E. C. WOOD.

Jeypore.

In addition to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, four officers held charge of the district. As the conditions in the district are peculiar and experience is necessary for the understanding of them, the control of the work has been hampered by these changes. This difficulty was increased by the frequency with which Special Assistant Agents and Assistant District Superintendents of Police were changed.

2. I think that, as the District Superintendent of Police says, the subordinate police are beginning to understand the abeyance system. Owing to the changes which I have mentioned, it has not been possible to assume that the working of the system was adequately controlled.

3. The year has been uneventful.
13th Feb. 1935. E. C. WOOD,
Agent to the Governor.

East Godavari.

The report is the record of a good year's work. Crime generally has decreased, and there has been an improvement in detection. For the unfortunate increase in the number of murders committed no explanation can be offered, but this always is the case with crimes of passion.

2. Politically the year was uneventful.
14th Feb. 1935. G. W. PRIESTLEY.

West Godavari.

The police administration during the period I have been in charge of the district has been on the whole satisfactory. Politically the year was uneventful and it was therefore possible for the police to devote much more time to their normal duty than in the previous years. There was a striking increase in theft, the reason attributed being better registration of cases. Whatever the reasons may be, the increase calls for more serious efforts on the part of the police to put it down. The figures furnished by the District Superintendent of

Police also show that investigation needs improvement and it is hoped that it will receive better attention this year. The District Superintendent of Police and his men deserve credit for the excellent work they have done in the arrest of the Guntur criminals and the Pachapas of the Nellore district who were responsible for a large number of burglaries in Bhimavaram taluk. It is gratifying to note that with the round-up of these gangs, organised burglaries have considerably decreased in this district.

2. I am glad to say that Mr. Cameron has worked with commendable enthusiasm to improve the discipline and morale of the force and he has succeeded to some extent in improving the standard of work, by taking prompt disciplinary action against slackers and rewarding those who did good work. There is yet much to be done in this direction, for my impression is that the majority of the sub-inspectors and several constables are much below the average.

3. The work done under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Tribes Act was satisfactory. The rules framed under the Motor Vehicles Act have been strictly enforced and the condition of buses on the road has generally improved.

4. The District Superintendent of Police has taken much trouble to meet village officers and to impress upon them the need of better co-operation between them and the police. The formation of village vigilance parties is a move in the right direction and is bound to produce good results if worked properly.

5. The instructions that have been issued from time to time to the subordinate magistracy to award deterrent punishment in cases of trespass on railway lines have been generally carried out by them.

6. The relations between the police and the magistracy have been on the whole cordial.

5th Feb. 1935. C. K. VIJAYARAGHAVAN.

Kistna.

The incidence of crime is very much the same as it was in 1933 except for an increase in the number of housebreakings but the percentage of detection and of property recovered are higher. I have noticed from the weekly reports, especially those of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Bezwada, that a good many sub-inspectors do a lot of good work themselves but do not seem to exact it from their subordinates. I am sure that an improvement could be made in this direction, and also in a closer co-ordination between the inspectors of adjoining circles and between station-house officers which would be beneficial in rounding up professional criminals who wander from place to place. One of the outstanding problems is that of the Woddars, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, states that an

arrangement has been made with the Hyderabad police to visit the district in the hot weather. It is to be hoped that this experiment will result in a still better control over this criminal community.

The discipline and the health of the police are very satisfactory and I am glad to see that a greater number of literate constables is being enrolled.

2. Section 5 of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act was introduced in the Bezwada Municipality from 1st August-1934, and four cases were filed in the Court of the Joint Magistrate, Bezwada, of which two ended in conviction. For obvious reasons the police experience considerable difficulty in obtaining evidence in cases under the Act.

3. I have no remarks to make on the medico-legal work by private medical practitioners.

4. The number of convictions under the Railway Act is 545 as against 482 in 1933 and a large number of these convictions related to persons travelling without tickets. The number of convictions under section 122 of the Act (trespass) is not at hand but at the instance of the Superintendent, Government Railway Police, who remarked that the fines levied were usually very small the subordinate magistrates have been instructed to use more discrimination. There was one death owing to trespass on the railway lines.

5. The political situation has been quiet throughout the year and no communist tendencies have come to light. The Amended Estates Land Act has however resulted in an increase in the number of cases under sections 144 and 145, Criminal Procedure Code, and rioting occurred more than once in Gudivada taluk between the tenants and the aghaharam-dars. The main trouble is the unfortunate faction between Kammas and other castes, which prevails throughout the district.

6. The Motor Vehicles Act is being worked satisfactorily but the police is badly understaffed and cannot cope with the problem of vehicular traffic in Masulipatam and Bezwada.

7. The Armed Reserves are smart and well disciplined.

8. The relations between the police, the magistracy and the general public were harmonious. The administration of the police during the year was very satisfactory.

10th Feb. 1935.

I. M. FRASER.

Guntur.

On the whole the police worked efficiently. Control by the higher officers was adequate and sensible.

2. The figures show an improvement in detection of grave crime but I still feel that some of the murders could have been detected if the police officers first on the scene had devoted more attention to real investigation

Kurnool.

There was no change in the constitution of the courts during the year and no further changes are expected before its close.

2. It is satisfactory to note that there has been an appreciable decrease in grave crime during the year especially in murders. The sharp increase in cases of robbery is due to the prevailing economic depression in general and to the distressing seasonal conditions in certain parts of the district in particular. It is noteworthy that in spite of these conditions the police have by their vigilance brought down number of housebreakings during the year. I must observe here that the public in the Owk sub-taluk greatly appreciate the arrangements made by the police to forestall and prevent robberies and grain riots which threatened to crop up at any time.

3. A feature of the year is an all round improvement in the detection of grave crime and recovery of large amounts of property.

4. Registration and conviction of criminal tribe members show that proper attention is being paid to this branch of work.

5. The Siddhapuram settlement is working satisfactorily.

6. The abeyance system has been producing good results.

7. Progress under security work is satisfactory.

8. Thanks to the excellent police bandobast, the strained relations between the Muslims and Hindus at Nandyal and Atmakuru did not take any serious turn. The civil court has since decided against the Muslims and I hope the Muslims will peacefully abide by the decision.

9. The district is happily free from all political troubles and there was no event of outstanding importance which disturbed the normal activities of public life.

10. The relations between the police and the magistracy continue to be cordial.

18th Feb. 1935.

D. MAHANTY.

Bellary.

I was in charge for all but six weeks of the year.

2. The wave of grain rioting in October was due to the richer ryots endeavouring to contract their credit and charity to the poorer people of their villages anticipating that they could not maintain them at the normal scale till the next monsoon. This was resisted by the poorer people who must have realized in due course that the change was inevitable. The heavy rain at the end of October also helped to improve relations by diverting the attention of all to obtaining some crops at least. The police were active in preventing further disturbances, making just that show of authority which was necessary.

3. The successful detection and prosecution of cases of murder requires special attention.

and had depended less on attempts to secure oral evidence.

3. The remarks regarding inadequate sentences in Tenali have been noted.

4. Regarding Crime No. 21/34 Atchampet, the Government did not consider it advisable to appeal to the High Court against the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Guntur, acquitting the accused. A copy of *G.O. Ms. No. 3463, Law (General), dated 4th December 1934, is enclosed.

5. The comparison drawn between Stuartpuram and Sitanagaram settlements is hardly fair to Stuartpuram. Conditions are radically different and control much more difficult at Stuartpuram, it being a widely spread open settlement, while Sitanagaram is concentrated.

6. More effective traffic control is still required in Guntur and Tenali.

5th Feb. 1935.

D. N. STRATHIE.

Nellore.

I took charge of the district from Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan, I.C.S., on 6th August 1934; so my remarks are based on a knowledge of four months.

2. Discipline has been well maintained and is good. Inefficient sub-inspectors have been a hindrance to the maintenance of discipline and to detection, but disciplinary action was taken by the District Superintendent of Police whenever necessary. The interest displayed by the superior officers is slowly permeating the lower ranks.

3. A disquieting feature of the report is the increase in the number of murders and in the number that has gone unpunished. The failure to bring home these offences must be attributed, not to faulty investigation, but to the attitude of the public. Successful prosecution is much hampered by the reluctance of witnesses to give honest evidence of facts, undoubtedly within their knowledge.

4. Preventive work has been good. Efforts have been made to improve the supervision over persons inclined to commit offences.

5. Traffic control has improved. Real efforts have been made to keep slow moving traffic to the left.

6. Magistrates in the district have once again been reminded to inflict severe and deterrent punishments on persons committing railway trespass.

7. I have no remarks to offer on medico-legal work by private practitioners.

8. The relations between the magistracy and the police are satisfactory.

6th Feb. 1935.

A. C. WOODHOUSE.

* Not printed.

One reason for failure in prosecution was that headmen were recording statements from first informants and not sending them to the magistrates having jurisdiction, thus rendering the statements suspected when produced in court. Many of these statements need not have been recorded at all. My circular was designed to limit them and have them sent to court at the first possible opportunity.

4. Murder at Nandavaram is a blot on the administration and punitive police are necessary there.

5. The year was a quiet one and credit must be given to the police for this.

30th Jan. 1935.

F. W. STEWART.

Anantapur.

I took charge of this district on 10th December 1934 and hence I am not in a position to offer any opinion on the work of the police during the year under review. From a brief note left by Mr. Galletti, I gather that he was of opinion that the police administration during the year has been efficient, in spite of the difficulties on account of the factious spirit prevalent in large portion of the district, and of the famine conditions prevailing during the latter part of the year.

17th Feb. 1935.

V. N. KUDVA.

Cuddapah.

I am new to the district and have therefore no remarks to offer. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Narasimham Pantulu Garu who was the District Magistrate during the whole of the year under report has left the following on record in regard to police administration :—

"Crime has decreased, and particularly in murders and grave crime. This is gratifying, and is partly due to increased vigilance on the part of the police by putting up more security cases than in last year, and getting two more criminal gangs registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. Good work has been done in discovering unlicensed arms and live bombs, and this work is being pushed up vigorously by the personal interest taken by the present District Superintendent of Police, M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. K. Raja Ayyar Avargal, M.B.E.

The relations between the police and the magistracy and also between the police and the public, have been very cordial."

20th Feb. 1935.

C. J. PAUL.

Remarks, dated 19th February 1935, by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Narasimham Pantulu Garu.

Enlistment of better educated recruits is a welcome feature, which would enhance the reputation of the force in the lower ranks.

2. Closer co-operation between village police and regular police, which is being brought about, may yield good results in prevention and detection of crime.

3. Good work was done under the Criminal Tribes Act and the security sections, resulting in decrease of crime. Breaking up Pamigadu's gang and arresting him was another piece of good work during the year.

4. Discovery of unlicensed arms has to be vigorously pushed through. It is well known that there are many unlicensed weapons in the black cotton area. The special staff engaged for this purpose has made a good start.

5. Detection of housebreaking and theft cases showed marked improvement but the fall of detection in murder, dacoity and robbery cases is pronounced. The quality of work in putting up cases leaves much room for improvement. Judging from some sessions cases which came to my notice, it was evident that some false cases put up by factionists were charged by the police. The present District Superintendent of Police has taken this up, and his efforts to put down this tendency will go a great way in inspiring confidence in police work. To improve the quality of work, I felt it was also necessary to increase the prosecuting staff by at least one.

6. The relations between the police and the magistracy have been cordial throughout the year.

Chittoor.

The following officers were in charge as District Magistrate during the year before I joined on 5th November 1934—Mr. Fraser for three months, Mr. Cox for four months, Mr. Sathianathan for two months and Mr. Bhaskara Rao for one month.

No note has been left by my predecessors for incorporation in the District Magistrate's remarks on the administration report, but from various papers I infer that they were quite satisfied with the relations between the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police. My own relations with Mr. Hume have been most satisfactory.

2. The district may well be proud of the continued success of the Reserve in the Stevenson Shield Competition. What pleased me most was the spirit of esprit de corps and sportsmanship on the day of the competition (I was particularly on the lookout for this after a previous unfortunate experience elsewhere). I saw the Reserves on parade on Armistice Day and was impressed with the smartness of the turn-out.

3. The figures of crime are satisfactory. I think there is room for improvement in prosecution work.

4. Relations between the magistracy and the police have been satisfactory on the whole. I have however received two complaints against magistrates which proved to have been preferred without sufficient reason and I have

observed in one or two sub-magistrates an attitude of fear of "giving offence" to the police which seemed liable to interfere with their efficiency as magistrates. This attitude is clearly bad both for the magistracy and the police and the District Superintendent of Police is entirely with me in taking steps to see that the cordiality of the relationship between subordinates is real and based on mutual respect.

5. Criminal tribes.—The abeyance system is new to me. Judging from several purely technical offences prosecuted, I feel that a good deal remains to be done in educating subordinate police officers in the spirit of the system.

6. A case came to my notice in camp which I think should have been referred to in the report. A station-writer constable of Kalahasti circle spat upon a talaiyari who brought a report or message to the station. The talaiyari mistook the writer for the sub-inspector, and the latter in consequence of this mistake was beaten when he visited the village some days later.

7. 591 persons were charged under section 122 of the Railway Act of whom 576 were convicted.

8. I have no remarks to make on private medico-legal work.

11th Feb. 1935.

F. R. BRISLEE.

Chingleput.

Relations between the magistrates and the police have been satisfactory. This is particularly apparent from the results of the security cases.

2. Village officers have been directed to pay more attention to reporting the presence of suspicious strangers in their village and the arrival and departure of criminal tribe members.

3. The increase in the number of cases referred by magistrates to the police under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, from 8 to 19 is unsatisfactory. The attention of magistrates will be drawn to this unsatisfactory feature in the year's report.

4. In the case of panchayat courts when specific complaints are made against the members action is being taken. I agree that their administration is capable of improvement, but so long as village faction persists it is difficult to make much progress. One can only hope that time, experience and improved education will bring improvement.

5. The Armed Reserve and the Presidency General Reserve are well disciplined and efficient.

6. Detection and prevention of crime have been good. The institution of a "Strangers' Day" has been productive of excellent results. The tightening up of registration under the Criminal Tribes Act, combined with the free use of the abeyance system, has ensured better control over criminal tribe

10-A

members. The police administration has been satisfactory and for this credit is due to Mr. Milton.

26th Feb. 1935.

J. B. BROWN.

North Arcot.

My predecessor Mr. Hilton Brown has not left a note on the police administration, during his time. I gather from the remarks made by him in certain confidential communications to the Inspector-General that he considered the morale and the discipline of the force to be good.

2. I have to make similar remarks.

3. I was in charge of the district from July to December. There was practically no political activity. Even the propaganda preceding the Assembly elections in November, left no ripple on the surface of public life. Regarding the Hindu-Muslim business, I hold the same views as my predecessor—namely, that it continues to exist, under the surface, ready to burst into unseemly incidents. Therefore, continuous vigilance is required. The police bandobast at some of the festivals, though it may appear elaborate, is warranted by this reading of the situation. Vaniyambadi is likely to be a storm centre.

4. When I took charge of the district, I noticed a tendency on the part of the prosecuting staff to ask the sub-magistrates to adjourn cases on what appeared to me to be inadequate grounds. By talking to the magistrates, and the Deputy Superintendents of Police and Mr. Lane, I have stopped this.

5. I am glad to note that the relation between the magistrates and the police is cordial.

13th Feb. 1935.

S. RANGANATHAN.

Salem.

The administration report forwarded herewith is a record of a satisfactory year's work. Particularly noticeable is the way in which the security sections have been worked and the very marked increase in the number of cases put up under these sections and bound over by the courts.

2. There have been no serious disturbances of the public peace though a threatening situation occurred at Denkanikota in September. The efforts of the local police succeeded in keeping the rival factions apart until the arrival of a party of the Reserve completely quelled all disturbance. Similarly attacks on grain merchants' shops in Salem and Rasipur during the temporary scarcity early in October last were immediately checked by the police before they had time to spread.

3. I have been particularly impressed by the smartness of the Armed Reserves on parade. Their ceremonial drill is of a very high standard.

4. During the year, the work of issue of "G" and "I" permits was transferred to the District Superintendent of Police and the Bus Inspector was placed under his control. As far as can be seen at present, this change has worked satisfactorily.

5. Another satisfactory feature during the year has been the numerous seizures of unlicensed weapons in various parts of the district.

6. There is, however, scope for improvement in traffic control not only in Salem town, but in the other towns and large villages of the district. The traffic force sanctioned for Salem town is most inadequate and I understand that proposals are in hand for strengthening it. This is one of the urgent needs of the place. The average constable in the district, however, seems not to have fully realized that he has any responsibility for preventing traffic blocks on the roads and in the villages. Insistence on this part of his duties would, I am sure, considerably improve the traffic control on the roads.

15th Feb. 1935. B. G. HOLDSWORTH.

Coimbatore.

This has been a successful year on the whole.

2. Detection of crime has improved in a marked degree, and reflects credit on all concerned. The great improvement in detection of thefts and cattle thefts must be due to closer touch with the villagers.

3. The District Superintendent of Police has not attended any sessions. I think it desirable for him to attend occasionally when he can find the time, as he would then be in a better position to see how the two judges regard the evidence produced. Any one responsible for prosecutions should have some idea of the views of the particular judges before whom such prosecutions are to be conducted.

4. During 1934, fourteen criminal revision petitions were filed by the District Superintendent of Police. Of these one was withdrawn and one abated through the death of the accused. Of the remaining twelve, eight were dismissed. Revision petitions should only be put in when the case is of real importance and when the decision of the magistrate is clearly perverse. The District Superintendent of Police refers to Crime No. 80/34 of Mettupalaiyam, in which an accused person escaped from the custody of the constables because the constables were drunk. The sentence of the sub-magistrate—3 months' simple imprisonment—on the constables was, in my opinion, suitable. The Deputy Magistrate reduced it to Rs. 15 on appeal, being influenced by consideration of the departmental punishment that would be inflicted. His view was wrong and I have explained this to the Deputy Magistrate.

5. I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that the Bus Inspector should draw

travelling allowance. This is particularly necessary as regards Kollegal taluk, which is geographically part of the Mysore plateau and has no natural connection with this district.

14th Feb. 1935. A. H. A. TODD.

The Nilgiris.

1. *Housing the force.*—I consider an official residence should be provided for the District Superintendent of Police.

2. *Village police.*—If concrete instances of failure on the part of village officers to assist or co-operate with the police are reported to the Sub-Collector or the Collector, action can be taken against the defaulters.

3. *Prosecution.*—I am pleased to see that the redistribution of case work between the Joint Magistrate and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Coonoor, and the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the latter is having good results. The weak point of the criminal administration (I do not suggest it is confined to this district) is the inferior prosecuting agency. The sooner we can abolish the prosecuting police staff and substitute additional public prosecutors for all courts and all cases the better.

4. *Inadequate sentences and retrials.*—If the police find that old offenders are too leniently dealt with by Bench Courts, they should put them before the Joint Magistrate or Stationary Sub-Magistrate. I do not know if the District Superintendent of Police refers to old offenders against property; these should always be put up before a stipendiary magistrate and in suitable cases application made for committal for enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code. In this connexion, I do not think that investigating and prosecuting police always realize that only a Sessions Court (or First-class Magistrate specially empowered) can apply section 75, Indian Penal Code.

5. *Working of the Motor Vehicles Act.*—Police control of motor omnibuses, lorries and taxis is efficient. But the standard of care and road courtesy in private car driving leaves much to be desired. A large percentage of private drivers—particularly owner-drivers—entirely ignore the special ghat road rules. The traffic control staff appears to be barely adequate.

6. *General.*—I should be interested to have the views of the District Superintendent of Police as to the utility of the Nilgiri Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and its inspectors. My impression is that the very little work the inspectors seem to do for their pay could be better done by the ordinary police, and the funds of the Society reserved for the veterinary side of their work. Perhaps the District Superintendent of Police could consider this in his administration report of the Nilgiri Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals itself.

12th Feb. 1935.

A. G. BLAKE.

Malabar Special Police.

The question of water-supply at Klari (Commandant's paragraph 20) is a serious minor problem, and the shortage is likely to become acute during this hot weather.

2. It has been a satisfactory year in every way.

29th Jan. 1935. A. R. MACEWEN.

Malabar.

There is no obvious reason for the very large increase in murders during the year; they were mainly the outcome of sudden quarrels and were usually committed with small knives or agricultural implements. Very few of them were "for gain," nor were they mainly confined to Mappillas.

2. I am afraid I cannot agree with the District Superintendent of Police on overloading of buses (his paragraph 42); it seems to be very prevalent on the more populous routes. Otherwise, the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act and rules is distinctly good and the number of accidents on the narrow, twisting roads is remarkably small.

3. During my four months here, I have invariably found the District Superintendent and his officers very alert and helpful to the magistracy over local crises and faction disputes, which have been the only incidents in a comparatively uneventful year of steady work by the district police.

21st Feb. 1935. A. R. MACEWEN

South Kanara.

In 1933, I had mentioned that it was considerably to the credit of the police that a conviction had been got in the Sessions against the associates of Maila Rai, a very troublesome man. Unfortunately a retrial was ordered by the High Court and at the retrial the longest purse (Maila Rai's) won. Maila Rai appeared before the Sub-Magistrate, Puttur, in the earlier part of the year to attend the preliminary enquiry started against him, but as soon as the case was taken up he first absented himself on medical certificates and finally absconded and energetic efforts taken by the District Superintendent of Police personally at the end of the year to arrest him came to nothing. This man is not a desperado or a brigand and Mr. Furness' general criticisms of the inspectors and sub-inspectors are borne out by the failure of the taluk police to keep in touch with a man who is living in their midst and not as an outlaw.

2. There was nothing very noticeable about the crime of the district. Apart from murders, other serious crime was not very serious of its kind.

3. It was satisfactory that real progress was made in putting down unlicensed taxis. The first progress was made in Udipi and it is

noticeable that subsequent progress in Mangalore occurred when the Udipi Inspector was transferred to Mangalore. The work needs patience and pertinacity, and a determination not to be disheartened by rebuffs in the courts when cases fail. Criminal cases under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act ceased almost entirely. Complete evasion of the Act is almost impossible now; the chief remaining loophole is the question of the weight of commercial vehicles since the motor firms can only supply chassis weight for lorries which have their bodies built locally. Unlicensed taxis of course continue to license themselves cheaply under class 5 as private vehicles and not under class 4 as vehicles for hire.

4. The running of lorries at high speeds could not be controlled during the year in the absence of any speed limit for lorries. But accidents were surprisingly few.

5. *Trespass on railway lines.*—The position remains the same as in previous years. In fact it is largely academic. The excellent provision made for pedestrians to cross the Netravati railway bridge by fenced paths on either side of the railway track could not be used at all if trespass on the railway line on either side of the bridge was prevented rigorously.

6. *Medico-legal work.*—I have nothing to state.

13th Feb. 1935. E. M. GAWNE.

South Arcot.

I was in charge of the district for the whole period covered by the report.

2. There were no serious breaches of the peace in the district except the rioting on the Kalrayan Hills of Kallakurichchi taluk in Paramanattam village. The year was one in which there was no political activity or any communal tension disturbing the peace of the district.

3. There is an appreciable increase in the number of crimes and also grave crimes. The increase in the petty property crimes might be due to the acute economic distress prevailing in the district. But the increase in grave crimes is not easily accountable.

4. Security work has been fair. With better work in this direction crime is bound to go down. The result of the rounding up of different gangs, I hope, will have good effect in putting down crimes.

5. Checking of firearms and detection and booking of breaches under the Arms Act should receive better attention.

6. Traffic control is still unsatisfactory. The men on duty are often ignorant or careless. I think this branch requires some more attention.

7. The relationship between the police and the magistracy was cordial and I had no complaints in the matter. The relationship with the French police was also quite cordial.

8. No medico-legal work was done by private practitioners. Accidents due to trespassing on railway line were negligible.

9. *General.*—I am glad to note that generally speaking the police work in the year has been good and efficient. It is satisfactory to note that men of better education and a fair percentage of the members of scheduled classes were recruited to the force.

18th Feb. 1935. K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA.

Tanjore.

There are no marked variations in the figures under crime during the year which call for special comment. Variations may depend on whether the crime committed is in fact being properly reported. The report shows a slight improvement in the detection of cognizable crime and also in convictions. I am glad to see the District Superintendent of Police is insisting on better co-operation between the village and the regular police. This and more attention to security work would probably lead to a reduction in crime in the district. The number of escapes of prisoners, which has been and still is large, indicates a lack of discipline. The unfortunate rioting at the Virasingampatti festival in March 1934 did result in the objectionable practice of "hook-sticking," etc., being effectively prevented at all subsequent festivals in the district. The quartering of an additional police force in Kalyanapuram village, as a consequence of this rioting, has had a good effect on the inhabitants. The working of the Motor Vehicles Act has been satisfactory, and the transfer of work connected with the issue of "G" permits, etc., from the District Magistrate to the District Superintendent of Police has, I think, proved convenient to everyone concerned. The turn-out of the Reserve police on ceremonial and other occasions continued to be very good. I wish the taluk police would emulate their smartness—I fear they still leave much to be desired on occasions.

2. Village officers have been instructed to see that people do not trespass on railway lines. There were, however, 17 cases of loss of life due to such trespass.

23rd Feb. 1935.

E. R. WOOD.

Kallar Reclamation.

Tanjore.

The Kallar Reclamation activities in this district were in process of being wound up during the year. The police force was withdrawn, co-operative societies were handed over to the Co-operative Department and the Labour staff was reduced. The hostel and the schools were continued throughout the year and worked satisfactorily. The boarding school and hostel are about to be abolished,

and the question of transferring the schools to the District Board is now under consideration.

17th Mar. 1935.

E. R. WOOD.

Trichinopoly.

I was only in the district for a little more than one month during the year 1934, and have no criticisms to offer on the work of the police department. Mr. Paul's note is attached.

12th Feb. 1935.

G. H. COOKE.

Remarks, dated 21st November 1934, by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. J. Paul Avargal.

During the past eight months there have been three District Superintendents of Police—a circumstance which prevented all of them from chalking out a line of action for themselves. No one was sure that his policy would be continued by his successor.

2. The Crime Branch station organized for the town early in the year is a great success and we owe it to the vast knowledge of the system which Mr. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar brought to bear upon it and his untiring zeal and effort. Reporting and detection have shown large increase from April last.

3. Hindu-Muslim tension gave trouble in April, mainly in Tennur in Trichinopoly town and in a remote village called Valikandapuram on the Trichinopoly-Madras trunk road near Renjankudi. The former was handled with considerable tact and it is hoped that the latter which is only brewing just at present will be handled with the same firmness.

4. There has been on the whole a general improvement in the level of the work of outlying stations, but it struck me that the control over the subordinates scattered in remote places could have been firmer. There are two cases of torture for extorting confession now pending before the Subdivisional Magistrate's Court, Trichinopoly. There was another case in which a peon was brutally assaulted within the premises of the station one night. There was no complaint to a criminal court in this case; but the report sent by the tahsildar has been sent to the District Superintendent of Police for disposal.

5. The condition and the discipline of the Reserve police have been all that could be desired.

North Madura.

I took charge of the district only on 28th December 1934 and from what little I have seen of the police administration of the North district I must say that I am in full agreement with the views expressed by my predecessor which are given below:—

"The year has been uneventful and normal and efficiency has been well maintained.

Apart from the town where crime has remained much the same with some improvement in detection there has been a considerable all round reduction in crime and an improvement in detection. The administration of the district has been satisfactory and the behaviour of the force excellent.

The strengthening of the Armed Reserve has given a feeling of increased security although fortunately no occasion has arisen to test it. I visited the Reserve during mobilization and saw them on the march and also at the Stevenson Shield Competition. They made a very favourable impression on me and for this the District Superintendent of Police is to be congratulated as he has taken a great personal interest in them.

The transfer of motor vehicles work to the District Superintendent of Police has worked very smoothly."

2. No medico-legal work was done by private practitioners and there were no cases during the year under the Railway Trespass Act.

3. The relations between the police and the magistracy left nothing to be desired.

13th Feb. 1935.

V. S. HEJMADI.

South Madura.

I took charge of the district only on 28th December 1934 and from what I have seen of the police administration in the South district, I fully endorse the views expressed by my predecessor which are given below:—

"As in the North district, the year has been uneventful and normal. Considering the changes of the District Superintendents of Police, efficiency has been maintained fairly well. The present District Superintendent of Police is tackling the problems of the district particularly with regard to Kallar loans with energy and he has infused fresh life into rather neglected station inspections. There has been a very slight increase in reported crime and some increase in detection. The most marked feature is a general improvement in the quantity and quality of security work which it is to be hoped will better be reflected in crime figures.

The transfer of motor vehicles work to the District Superintendent of Police has worked very smoothly."

2. No medico-legal work was done by private practitioners. There were no cases during the year under the Railway Trespass Act.

3. The relations between the police and the magistracy continued to be satisfactory.

18th Feb. 1935.

V. S. HEJMADI.

Kallar Reclamation.

Madura (North and South).

I joined the district only on 28th December 1934, and from what little I have seen of the Kallar Reclamation work in both Madura

North and South districts, I am in full agreement with the views expressed by my predecessor, which are given below:—

"I consider that the reorganization introduced in 1932 has continued to yield good results. There are clear indications of better co-operation from Kallar panchayats and individual panchayatdars in reporting Kallar crime and helping in its detection and in reporting the movements of criminal tribe members in both districts. In both districts there has been a gratifying increase in the number of panchayat reports.

There is still room for improvement in the maintenance of the new panchayat registers to make them really up to date and valuable records. Necessary instructions have been given and I have noted signs of improvement already.

The Criminal Tribes Act and abeyance system have worked fairly satisfactorily. Eleven panchayats were dissolved in the North district for misconduct, while action was taken against four in the South district.

Co-operative societies.—The collection of overdues in the North district has been excellent. In the South district, it is poor compared with the North district, but considering the economic depression, the failure of monsoon and the large amounts to be collected, it may be said to be fair. As I have observed already in my Ref. No. 6598-34-C-1, dated 11th July 1934, the situation in the South district is not so satisfactory, but it is possible and desirable to take a more phlegmatic view of the situation than has been done in recent years. Judging from the improved collections in October 1934, better results may be expected in the South district in the coming months. Strenuous efforts are being made to this end and effective co-operation of the police staff with the reclamation staff is steadily kept in mind."

2. A copy * of the remarks of the District Educational Officer, Madura, on the administration reports is also forwarded.

15th Feb. 1935.

V. S. HEJMADI.

Ramnad.

I took charge of the district as District Magistrate towards the end of October 1934, and I have therefore only a few remarks to note.

It is pleasing to note that the health of the force was good and that there was a fall in the percentage of admissions to hospitals. Departmental punishments also fell and there was a noticeable decrease in grave crimes. There was, however, a drop in the percentage of detections, and while I am prepared to agree with the District Superintendent of Police that the lack of success in detection of murder was largely due to factious cases, there is no getting away from the fact the number of cases detected depends to a considerable extent on the quality of the investigations conducted.

2. The district is notoriously factious and I agree with the District Superintendent of

* Not printed.

Police that even petty quarrels and differences of opinion end in riot and murder. These factions can be dealt with only by the application of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and I trust that the efforts of the police in this direction will produce tangible results. I notice from the statistics given that the percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of was only 64.5 during 1934 as against 94.3 in 1930. The reasons for this fall are not clear from the report, and I can only hope that the efforts of the police will be attended with better success this year. I have recently issued a circular to all Joint Magistrates that they should welcome opportunities of discussing security work with police officers of gazetted rank and that free consultation between the Joint Magistrates and such police officers should be encouraged.

I fully agree with the opinion expressed by my predecessor Mr. MacEwen regarding the necessity for a third police subdivision. The roads in the district are so situated that it is not easy for the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Sivakasi, to look after Mudukulattur, and as for the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Sivaganga, his subdivision is far from being compact, and I do not think that he can be saddled with another taluk. In a factious district like Ramnad the importance of having a sufficient number of officers of superior rank cannot be emphasised too strongly.

The relation between the magistracy and the police have been cordial and I have had the utmost help and co-operation from Mr. Zia-ud-din and Messrs. Parthasarathi and Lonsdale. The recent arrest of the notorious offender Sami Nadan reflects credit on the District Superintendent of Police and his men.

18th Feb. 1935. K. RAMUNNI MENON.

*Remarks, dated 20th December 1934, by
R. B. MacEwen, Esq., I.C.S.*

I was in charge of the district as District Magistrate from 1st January to 17th March 1934. During that period I was confirmed in my favourable impression of the work of the police as a whole. The three principal officers of the police in the district—Messrs. Zia-ud-din, Parthasarathi and Krishna-swami Nayudu—were most valuable to me with their help and advice. I should like to record my indebtedness particularly to the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Zia-ud-din, with whom it was a pleasure to work.

2. I may observe—in a friendly and not at all in a critical way—that there was one incident at Srivilliputtur in which unfortunately the Circle Inspector distorted the facts of a bomb case under investigation. But it is a tribute to the high standard of work and integrity of the other members of the force in the district that this officer's misconduct was almost immediately exposed, deplored and corrected.

3. Communal and agricultural dissensions were frequent in the district and bomb incidents were disquieting. The difficulties

of the police were very considerable, and the manner in which they dealt with them gave me great satisfaction and confidence.

*Remarks, dated 4th January 1935, by M.R.Ry.
Rao Bahadur A. A. Venkatarama Ayyar
Avargal.*

I was in charge of the district as District Magistrate from 17th March to 20th October 1934. During this period I was in constant touch with the District Superintendent of Police, Khan Sahib Zia-ud-din Sahib, whose suavity of manners and uprightness endeared him both to his subordinates and to the public. I found him always ready to proceed to the scene of trouble as quickly as possible and to investigate things personally on the spot. I can recall a few instances in which by tact the police averted trouble. Apart from the communal troubles which arise unexpectedly in the Ramnad district and a few bomb incidents—in most cases, they are not bombs but merely throwdown crackers—there was one incident in which the police were obliged to open fire. This was in Mangalam village in Sivaganga Zamindari, where there was unexpected rioting during the collection of rents. The police behaved with tact and circumspection and the casualties were negligible. The case has since ended in conviction. On the whole, I consider that the police continued to maintain a high standard of work and integrity.

Tinnevely.

I took charge of the district on 13th November 1934 and therefore have little personal knowledge of the police administration during the year. My predecessor Mr. Rama Rao has left a note that the administration of the police force has improved a great deal under the superintendence of the present District Superintendent of Police.

2. The activities of the Maravars have to a certain extent been limited by the application of the Criminal Tribes Act and it is very unfortunate that the two Maravars who were charged with the murder of the sub-inspector of police, Kalakkad, have been acquitted in the High Court. It is most important that the police force in and around Kalakkad should be strengthened and the District Superintendent of Police has been asked to make proposals in this respect.

3. I have only one suggestion to make at present and it is that the traffic control in the municipal towns, Tinnevely, Palamcottah and Tuticorin, should be more rigorous. Too many animals are allowed to stray on the public roads and they should be seized under the Cattle Trespass Act.

4. Orders have been passed that notices should be issued by the magistrates and the police to warn people of the danger of trespassing on the railway line and of the penalties for such trespass.

22nd Feb. 1935.

D. D. WARREN.

Government of Madras

PUBLIC (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 491, 12th September 1935

Administration Report—Police—1934—Reviewed.

Order—No. 491, Public (Police), dated 12th September 1935.—

Owing to the prompt action taken in the previous year there was a complete absence of terrorist crime in 1934: this fact coupled with the continued abandonment of the Civil Disobedience movement enabled the police force to devote itself entirely to its normal duties. Though the economic conditions prevailing were such as to favour increased crime, the total crime of the province was maintained at the record low figure of the previous year. The Government consider that this achievement is worthy of high commendation and is a tribute to the steadily increasing efficiency of the force. This increasing efficiency has been further shown by a new record of success in detection. As in previous years the proportion of the police force to the total amount of cognizable crime investigated continued to be very considerably lower in this Presidency than in any other province.

2. The quality of recruits continued to be good; and it is clear that the service is becoming increasingly attractive to men of good character, physique and education. There has been a further gratifying decrease in the number of necessary departmental punishments; this is especially striking with regard to the City Police, and from the record of this force during the year, it is clear that this is a sign of a marked improvement in discipline. In the force as a whole there has been a gratifying increase in the membership of co-operative societies and in the percentage of subscribers to the General Provident Fund.

3. The Government observe with satisfaction that there has been increased co-operation between the police and the general public. Apart from outstanding instances, for example, the help given by villagers in breaking up a gang of burglars in the Cuddapah district, the new record in detection work is proof of the help given to the police by the general public. The Government would however stress that there is still room for the force as a whole to continue its efforts to enlist the friendship and consequently the support of the public. This is more especially true in the villages where the bulk of the police work in this Presidency necessarily lies. The Government note with pleasure that the need for this continued effort is fully appreciated by the Inspector-General.

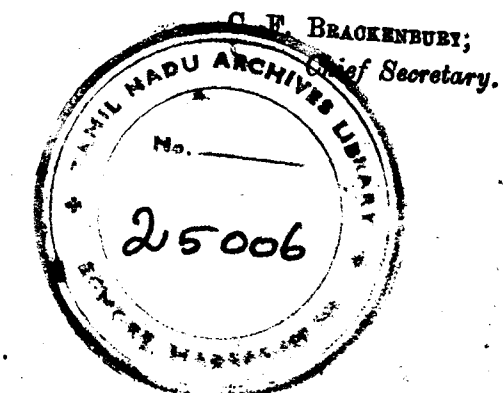
4. The Criminal Investigation Department has again done much invaluable work and it is gratifying to note that full and profitable use is being made by investigating officers of the District Intelligence Bureaux. The Railway Police have succeeded in further reducing the number of railway thefts. The Malabar Special Police was completely officered by Military officers and the Malabar and Malappuram Police districts were amalgamated: the previous high standard of efficiency has been maintained.

5. The Government note with regret that there has been a considerable increase in the number of deaths due to motor accidents, and observe that while there has been an increase in the number of motor vehicles, the number of fatal accidents in relation to the number of motor vehicles has increased considerably. They consider that the number of accidents in relation to the number of motor vehicles is too high and trust that the Inspector-General will continue to devote his attention to this matter. They note with pleasure that the measures taken for reducing such accidents in Madras City have already had an appreciable effect.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

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.).

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