

[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 1935

CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE POLICE FORCE.

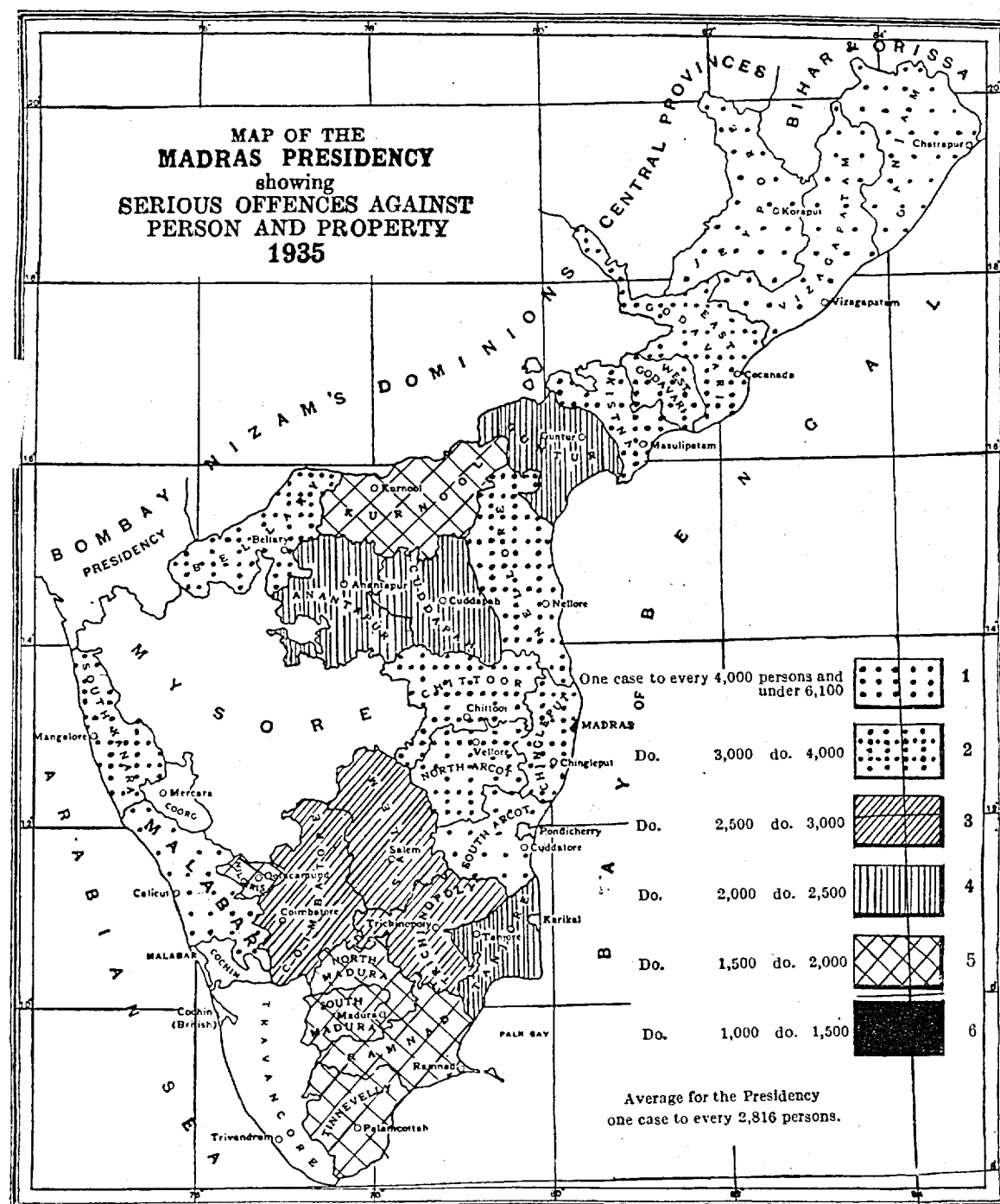
	PARA.	PAGE		PARA.	PAGE
Officers	1	1	Extraordinary family pensions and compassionate allowances and gratuities...	6	5
Strength	2	1	Cost	7	5
Recruitment	2	2	Buildings and housing the force.	8	5
Casualties	2	2	Co-operative societies	9	6
Health	2	2	General Provident Fund	9	6
Education	3	2	Work of inspectors 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	7
Conduct—			Village Police	13	7
Departmental punishments ...	5	3	Ghat talaiyaris	14	8
Appeals	5	3			
Judicial punishments	5	3			
Titles	6	4			
Rewards	6	4			

PART II.—STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year ...	15	9	Robbery	23	17
Total cognizable crime	16	9	Mail robbery	23	17
Serious offences against person and property	17	10	Housebreaking	24	17
Grave crime	18	10	Theft	25	17
Murder	19	12	Cattle theft and cattle poisoning	26	18
Infanticide	20	14	Counterfeiting coins and currency notes	27	18
Riots and disturbances	21	14	Other cases of interest	28	18
Communal tension and riots ...	21	15	Justifiable homicide	29	19
Dacoity	22	16	Accidental deaths	30	20

PART III.—DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

Crime—How dealt with	31	20	Kallar Reclamation—Madura North and South	36	25
Cases in which investigation was refused [section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code]...	31	21	Kallar Reclamation—Ramnad.	36	26
Cases referred by magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code	31	21	Kallar Reclamation—Tanjore.	36	26
Attendance at sessions... ..	31	22	Other criminal communities ...	36	26
Property lost and recovered ...	32	22	Criminal tribe gangs	36	26
Prosecutions	33	22	Security for good behaviour ...	36	27
Prosecuting staff	33	22	Criminal Investigation Department	37	28
Inadequate sentences and retrials... ..	33	23	Finger-print Bureau	37	28
Escapes	34	23	The Shorthand Bureau	37	29
Prosecutions for false complaints	35	23	Railway Police	38	29
Cases found false after trial.	35	23	Port Police	39	30
Prevention—Habitual criminals.	36	23	Cinematograph Act	40	30
Old offenders	36	25	Motor Vehicles Act	41	30
Criminal Tribes Act	36	25	The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act	42	31
Criminal Tribes settlements ...	36	25	Trespass on railway lines	43	31
			Execution of warrants	44	31
			Inspection	45	31
			General	46	31



APPENDIX A.	PAGES
Return of cognizable crime—Cases (Statement A, Part I)* ...	34-36
Return of cognizable crime—Persons (Statement A, Part II)* ...	37-39
Return of non-cognizable crime—Cases (Statement B, Part I)* ...	40-42
Return of non-cognizable crime—Persons (Statement B, Part II)* ...	43-45
Return of property stolen and recovered (Statement C)† ...	46
Return showing the sanctioned strength and the cost of police (Statement D)† ...	48-49
Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force (Statement E)† ...	50-51

APPENDIX B.

Administration Report of the Madras City Police ...	52-65
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APPENDIX C.

Remarks of the District Magistrates on the police administration reports of the several districts ...	67-75
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1935.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

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

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.—Mr. O. E. Windle, O.B.E., continued to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range. Mr. E. L. Skinner and the late Mr. H. Dawson were in charge of the Central and Southern ranges until 29th January and 15th September respectively when they went on leave preparatory to retirement. Messrs. J. S. Wilkes and Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Ayyangar succeeded them and held charge of the respective ranges for the remainder of the year. Mr. F. Sayers was the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, till 25th April when he went on leave returning on 8th November to the same post which he continued to occupy thereafter. In the interim, Mr. A. F. Bulkley officiated for him. Mr. J. S. Wilkes officiated as Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, up to 27th January when he was relieved by Mr. C. H. Gadsden on the latter officer's return from leave. Mr. A. J. Happell was the Commissioner of Police, Madras, throughout the year.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Mr. J. Elliott was Assistant Inspector-General of Police until 7th November when he went on leave. He was succeeded by Mr. H. Keene.

There were no changes of District Superintendent of Police in 14 districts, while in 10 districts there was one change and in the remaining 5 districts, two changes.

On 14 occasions, District Superintendents of Police held charge of subdivisions for short periods in addition to their own duties. Transfers of gazetted officers were the minima dictated by circumstances and public needs.

Mr. L. B. Gasson, who was placed on special duty on 12th November 1934 for the revision of Police Orders and for the reorganization of District Armed Reserves,

continued on this duty until 16th April when the temporary appointment terminated. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Ayyangar Avargal was on "foreign service" as Commissioner of Police, Travancore, until 24th April, when he reverted to this Presidency. Mr. R. S. Milton who was deputed on "foreign service" as Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, took charge of that post on 13th March.

Among officers of the Indian Police, one Assistant District Superintendent of Police was removed from service and one Deputy Inspector-General of Police and one District Superintendent of Police retired on pension. One officer of the Provincial Service retired during the year on invalid pension.

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 28,348 or 50 more than in the previous year. There were some changes in the strength of the force:—

(1) The posts of 4 inspectors, 4 sergeants-major and 4 sergeants for the four Central Recruits' Schools, hitherto included in the permanent strengths of these cadres, were removed to the temporary establishment as the training schools are maintained on a temporary basis and it was considered that only temporary provision for these posts should be made.

(2) 15 new permanent posts of sub-inspector and 39 of head constable were created on account of the District Intelligence Bureaux in some districts being placed on a permanent footing. Equivalent numbers of temporary posts were abolished.

(3) 2 head constables were added to the Madura North district as additional head constables in two stations were absolutely necessary and to provide for them a reduction of 3 constables was made in the district strength.

(4) 4 head constables (mahouts) and 4 constables (kabadies) were abolished in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts as 4 elephants on the establishment of these districts died and their replacement was not considered necessary.

* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 233, Judicial, dated 13th February 1903; 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. 233, Judicial, dated 13th February 1903.

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

	District Superintendent of Police.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Total.
I. Forces employed on the Kallar Reclamation work.	...	2	...	...	3	4	25	34
II. Police force employed for criminal tribes settlements.	...	...	...	...	...	9	59	68
III. Plague police ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	153	164
IV. Private guards including additional police.	...	...	...	1	3	10	68	82
V. Police force employed in the Central Recruits' Schools.	...	...	3	6	24	28	8	69
VI. Other temporary forces ...	1	...	4	1	29	107	134	276
Total ...	1	2	7	8	59	169	447	693

Additional police.—The retention of the pre-existing additional police forces at (1) Aruppukkottai, Ramnad district, (2) Vajrakaruru, Anantapur district and (3) Attayampatti, Salem district, was necessary as local factions in these places continued to threaten the public peace. At Kalyanapuram in the Tanjore district, however, local conditions permitting, the additional force which was stationed there following the serious riot at Virasingampatti in 1934 was abolished on 16th May. An additional police force of 1 head constable and 6 constables was located at Nandavaram, Bellary district, from 1st September owing to the violent factions existing there.

Recruitment.—There were 297 vacancies on the last day of the year as against 233 at the end of the previous year. Excluding the 164 constables of the temporary District Special Branch staffs, who are still included in the sanctioned strength, the net number of vacancies on the last day of the year was 133. These vacancies were due to (1) recruitment of men for the areas transferred to the Orissa Province and for the districts of Vizagapatam and East Godāvari being temporarily stopped from October in accordance with G.O. Ms. No. 353, Public (Police), dated 30th June 1935, and (2) recruitment being temporarily stopped in some districts in order to absorb the excesses which resulted from the reorganization of District Armed Reserves which came into effect on 1st January 1936.

In all districts, recruitment of suitable candidates for the constabulary continued to be easy. Ex-army men and members of the scheduled classes were given preference when available subject to fitness. Enlistments included 104 holders of the Secondary School-leaving Certificates and 7 holders of the Intermediate qualification in Arts.

The Central Recruits' School, Vizianagaram, was temporarily closed from 1st September as there were insufficient recruits to warrant its continuance and the Central Recruits' School, Anantapur, was able to train all Telugu recruits.

Casualties (statement E, columns 31 to 36).—The number of casualties in the permanent force was 1,203 against 1,067 in 1934—a net increase of 136 or 12·7 per cent of the 1934 figure. The increase was mainly the result of a fortuitous increase of the numbers of officers and men reaching the age of superannuation. The detailed figures of increase were under retirements—111, discharges—19, deaths—19 and desertions—4. Resignations and dismissals decreased by 4 and 13 respectively.

Health (statement E, columns 37 to 39).—The health of the force was fairly satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospital was 114·4 as compared with 120·6 in 1934, while the percentage of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 3·4 as against 3·5 in the previous year. 270 police officers died during the year as against 251 in the previous year.

3. EDUCATION (statement E, columns 24 and 25).—There were 2,855 head constables and 23,137 constables in the force on the last day of the year. 4 or 0·1 per cent of the former and 836 or 3·6 per cent of the latter were classified as illiterate against 4 or 0·1 per cent of head constables and 891 or 3·8 per cent of constables in 1934. The number of illiterates among the constabulary is gradually decreasing, and will soon disappear altogether.

4. TRAINING SCHOOLS.—The Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.—Mr. J. F. B. Kaye was in charge of the School throughout the year.

Four probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and 1 probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, who were under training in the School at the beginning of the year, were posted to districts for practical training. One Indian probationary Assistant District Superintendent of Police joined the School in February and an European probationary Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and an Indian probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police joined in November.

Subordinate officers.—The year opened with 74 probationary sub-inspectors in the School. One of these was removed from service for misconduct and the others completed their training and were posted to districts. 3 cadets of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, underwent training and were sent back to Bangalore in October. 52 newly recruited sub-inspector cadets joined the School in October. Of these, 3 are Honours graduates in Arts, 8 are B.A.'s. and 9 have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

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

Training of the cadets.—The results of the final examination disclosed a very marked improvement, as compared with the previous year, in the number of sub-inspectors who passed in Special and Local Laws and in the Indian Evidence Act. In Police Orders and

Medical Jurisprudence, however, there was considerable deterioration and steps have already been taken to correct this state of affairs. Instruction in drill, riding, boxing and other outdoor work was satisfactory.

Probationary sergeants.—During the session 1934–35, beginning from 15th December 1934, 4 training courses were held for 6 probationary sergeants and 9 soldiers under vocational training. 8 of these were posted to districts, and 6 were under training at the end of the year. One resigned his post.

District Sports were, as usual, held at district headquarters in most districts.

Central Recruits' Schools.—The Central Recruits' School, Vizianagaram, was closed from 1st September 1935 for the reasons stated in paragraph 2 above. 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 the school at the end of the year.	Total.
Central Recruits' School.							
Vellore ...	158	314	472	258	13	201	472
Coimbatore ...	174	437	611	400	21	190	611
Anantapur ...	102	387	489	237	22	230	489
Vizianagaram (up to 1st September 1935).	113	128	241	232	9	...	241

The Recruits' Schools were efficiently run.

5. CONDUCT.—Departmental punishments, excluding the award of blackmarks (statement E, columns 10 to 13).—Figures of departmental punishments which show no variation worthy of remark are as follows:—

	Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1933.	1934.	1935.
For absence without leave ...	0·2	0·2	0·2
For offences other than absence without leave.	3·6	3·3	3·4
Total ...	3·8	3·5	3·6

Dismissals have decreased steadily of recent years. The figures for the last three years are 109 in 1933, 104 in 1934 and 91 in the year. There were 11 dismissals in the year for absence without leave.

The grant of periodical increments to sub-inspectors and constables was carefully regulated on the basis of merit and approved 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.		
		1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1. Inspector-General of Police	...	68	75	83	6	10	7	8·8	13·3	8·4
2. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	of	431	385	395	118	118	108	29·0	32·2	30·3

These figures do not call for comment. The number of appeals preferred to the local Government during the year was 34 all of which were rejected. A City constable who had been dismissed was reinstated as a

special act of grace by His Excellency the Governor.

Judicial punishments (statement E, columns 14 to 21).—The number of subordinate officers and men punished by criminal courts

was 55 as against 42 in 1934. 19 of them were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and 36 for offences committed in their private capacity, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 13 and 29 respectively.

Three police officers were convicted under the Police Act against 4 in 1934 and 6 for negligently allowing prisoners to escape from custody as against 4 in 1934.

A constable of the Nilgiri district was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for aiding and abetting a retired constable in extorting money from cartmen.

During the Tai Pūsam festival, two off-duty constables of the Trichinopoly district were convicted in a stabbing case and received long sentences of imprisonment.

A constable of the Ellore Railway Police outpost was sentenced to 2½ months' rigorous imprisonment for receiving stolen property.

A constable of the Salem district killed his younger brother with a wooden pole during a family quarrel. He was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In 10 districts, no member of the force was convicted in the criminal courts.

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

Order of the British Empire (to be Member).—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. S. Vaidyanatha Mudaliyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Bahadur.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Ranga Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Superintendent of Police (retired) and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib G. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Sahib.—M.R.Ry. K. Raghava Acharya Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police; M.R.Ry. K. V. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police (retired) and M.R.Ry. C. Venkataramanayya Pantulu Garu, Inspector of Police.

King's Police Medal.—The King's Police Medal was awarded to Inspector B. Subbarayudu for conspicuous gallantry.

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

(a) *Awards for gallantry.*—Sergeant-Major A. J. Bailey; Inspector R. Venkataramanayya; sub-inspectors Madhobo Patnaik, G. Ramasubbu, D. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. S. Chinnaaswami Sarma and N. Ramayya Pillai; head constables A. Rangayya Servai and S. Arumugam Pillai and constables K. Krishnan Nayar, P. V. V. Seshadri Nayudu and M. Nayinappa Mudaliyar.

(b) *Awards for merit.*—Inspectors M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Kanakaraju Pantulu Garu, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib E. Polayya Nayudu Garu, M.R.Ry. K. R. Gopala Pillai Avargal, M.R.Ry. P. S. Natesa Ayyar Avargal, M.R.Ry. V. Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu (bar to the medal), M.R.Ry. P. Muni Lal Avargal, M.R.Ry. V. P. Karunakara Menon Avargal, Mr. C. P. Michael, Muhammad Habib-ud-din Sahib Siddhiki and Saiyid Zahir-ud-din Ahmad.

A special parade was held on 14th December in the Government House grounds in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, who decorated the recipients with the King's Police Medal and Indian Police Medals awarded to them.

Silver Jubilee Medals were awarded to 47 gazetted officers and 332 non-gazetted officers in the department including members of office establishments.

Rewards (statement E, columns 22 and 23).—A comparative statement showing the amounts of monetary rewards granted during the last two years is given below:—

	1934.		1935.	
	Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to police officers—		RS.		RS.
Madras City ...	662	6,052	761	5,383
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	6,707	42,100	7,233	46,164
Total ...	7,369	48,152	7,994	51,547
Rewards to private individuals including village officers—				
Madras City ...	192	891	188	1,054
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	5,587	25,495	6,112	27,671
Total ...	5,779	26,386	6,300	28,725

The number of instances of monetary rewards being merited increased considerably. Good work by police officers was also encouraged by the grant to them of good-service entries and in the case of private individuals, letters of appreciation or parchment certificates were issued when such recognition was appropriate.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the very marked improvement in co-operation extended to the police by the public in general and in particular by members of the Vigilance Committees which are now working over extensive areas of the Province in non-official auxiliary aid of the village officers, the police and the magistracy and rendering invaluable help in the prevention of crime and the protection of the public whom they represent from the depredations of criminals. Some specially noteworthy cases in which private individuals

and police officers have proved their sense of public duty and have been suitably rewarded are detailed below.

The President of the Vigilance Committee of Palamukkal village near Tindivanam, South Arcot district, and other members of the Committee, showed initiative and courage in challenging on suspicion and effecting the arrest of a stranger, armed with a revolver which he seemed prepared to use, who turned out to be a constable under suspension accused of shooting and attempting to murder the police inspector of Tindivanam on the previous day. The Government, with reference to this event, were pleased to record their appreciation of the public spirit and resolution shown by the Vigilance Committee, and in particular of the initiative and personal courage displayed by the President and another member in effecting the arrest of a man whom they suspected of being an armed and dangerous criminal. (G.O. Ms. No. 634, Public (Police), dated 22nd November 1935.)

Two private individuals of Attur, Salem district, were rewarded for supplying information to the local police as to the whereabouts of a notorious warrantee, Rangaboyan by name, and assisting in his arrest at personal risk.

A gang accused of a recent house dacoity at Porto Novo was rounded up and captured by direct help rendered by two village magistrates and a private gentleman all of whose services were recognized.

A private individual in the South Arcot district gave information of a torch-light dacoity which had been planned and its consummation was prevented.

Help from a member of the public brought a serious murder case of the Tanjore district in which no clue was apparent to detection.

Particulars of the grantees.	Amount.	Remarks.
1. To the widow of a late sub-inspector in the Guntur district.	Rs. 62-8-0 per mensem ...	The late sub-inspector was stabbed to death by a dangerous known depredator while searching his house for stolen property.
2. To the son of a late head constable in the Nellore district.	Rs. 10 per mensem for two more years from 24th August 1935.	The late head constable was killed in 1923 in the execution of his duty. A pension granted for 12 years was extended for a further period of two years.
3. To the eldest son of a late constable in the South Arcot district.	Rs. 11 per mensem ...	The late constable was beaten to death in a riot.
4. To the son of a late constable in the Trichinopoly district.	Rs. 11 per mensem ...	The late constable died of injuries received on account of the capsizing of a bus in which he was travelling on duty.

A compassionate allowance of Rs. 35 per mensem was sanctioned by the Government to Mr. C. Backler, late charge-sergeant in the Tinnevely district. The Government also sanctioned compassionate gratuities in 175 other cases as against 106 in 1934.

7. COST (statement D, columns 17 to 19).—The total cost of the department for the year 1935-36 excluding the final accounts for March 1936 was Rs. 1,62,70,558 as against Rs. 1,61,14,452 for the previous financial year.

Even from the underworld, public-spirited help was forthcoming. A prostitute of Proddatur, Cuddapah district, on being offered gold jewels by a stranger, sent prompt information to the police resulting in the arrest of a notorious temple burglar of the Anantapur district responsible for several burglaries.

In the South Madura district, two Kallar panchayatdars were rewarded for securing and producing their own kinsmen who had committed a murder and absconded.

One inspector, 1 sub-inspector, 2 head constables, 8 constables and 7 private individuals in the Malabar district were granted rewards totalling Rs. 355 for exceptionally fine work which led to the perpetrators of a double murder of a Thiyya woman and a small boy in a remote place being exposed and the offenders convicted.

Two inspectors, 4 constables and 7 private individuals of the West Godavari district and 2 coin and currency experts of the Criminal Investigation Department earned total rewards of Rs. 343 for specially vigorous, well co-ordinated work which unearthed a gang of counterfeit coiners and brought all the offenders to justice.

A sergeant-major and a sub-inspector in the North Arcot district were rewarded by the District Magistrate for courage displayed in the course of facing and shooting a panther.

Particulars of the instances of gallantry and other fine work in respect of which Police Medals were awarded have already been published.

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:—

The increase occurred mainly under District Executive Force under the heads "Pay of officers—Non-voted", due (1) to the emergency cut in pay having been in force for only one month in the year, and (2) to the leave salary of an officer in foreign service having been debited to this head during the year, and under "travelling allowances" and "contingencies".

8. BUILDINGS AND HOUSING THE FORCE.—The numbers of subordinate officers of the different rank below the rank of

inspector, for whom Government quarters existed at the end of the year were 136 sergeants-major, charge-sergeants and sergeants, 529 sub-inspectors, 2,131 head constables and 15,639 constables, the percentage proportions to the sanctioned strengths of each rank being 67.7, 36.2, 71.1 and 67.1 respectively as against 65.6, 36.4, 72.3 and 67.6 in 1934. These figures, on the whole, represent some loss of ground in the very important matter of the housing of the force, but appropriations of Rs. 1,03,500 for police minor works (including Agency minor works), and of Rs. 3,51,000 for new major works have been sanctioned for the financial year 1935-36 and it is hoped that financial conditions may permit in future years of more rapid progress with the programme of housing than has hitherto been practicable.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The total number of members of the various police co-operative societies in the districts of the Presidency and the Madras City increased from 14,142 to 14,908, while the total paid-up share capital of these societies increased from Rs. 3,29,661 to Rs. 3,50,483. The societies functioned well and continued to be most useful. The opportunities of thrift and the convenience in financing the heavier unavoidable items of family expenditure which they provide are widely appreciated.

General Provident Fund.—A comparative statement of the number and percentage of subscribers to the General Provident Fund during the years 1934 and 1935 is given below:—

Rank of subscribers.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the actual strength.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Inspectors ...	251	236	91.6	92.2
Sergeants-major, charge-sergeants and sergeants.	197	180	96.6	93.3
Sub-inspectors ...	1,180	1,205	78.6	80.3
Head constables.	2,461	2,534	85.5	88.8
Constables ...	17,667	18,424	76.4	79.6
Total ...	21,756	22,579	77.7	80.8

The number of subscribers to the Fund again increased. Subordinate ranks are constantly being reminded of the advantages of joining the Fund and the steady progressive increase of subscribers gives ground for satisfaction.

10. WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.—The standard of work and efficiency of the circle inspectors was satisfactory. This rank, subject to exceptions, constitutes a body of experienced and competent officers, keen and loyal, whose work—direct personal work and work in guidance and supervision within their charges—I class as of very high value. The circle inspectors are alive more than they ever were before to the absolute need of close and friendly relations with the public whom they serve and are in considerable degree responsible for a

new relationship of mutual trust and co-operation as between the police and the public which already is yielding substantial results and offers promise of much greater things in the future. Whether it is a case of apprehended disorder or organized crime, the battle is already half won when the local public have confidence in the local police. That this fact is now generally realized by this rank at least, marks a definite stage of advance on which, I think, we are now safe in congratulating ourselves. There was improvement as regards co-ordination of investigations within circles, in co-operation with neighbouring circles and in the amount of court work done by circle inspectors.

The sub-inspectorate, including as it does failures in the competition for superior promotion and younger inexperienced officers of mixed quality, is an uneven lot. On the whole, though the material is as good as could be expected, I should like in particular to mention that the vastly increased chances of promotion from the constabulary to sub-inspector which have been opened in recent years are building up a very able and dependable element in the sub-inspectorate. On the whole, officers of this rank are working well and responding well to the calls of progress and I have no ground of general criticism or complaint.

11. ARMED RESERVES AND THE PRESIDENCY GENERAL RESERVE.—The district Armed Reserves and all detachments of the Presidency General Reserve were kept up to strength, well disciplined and efficient. Emergency strengths were maintained at the prescribed figures. Men found unfit for Armed Reserve work were weeded out and the percentage of natives of the towns where the Reserves are located were kept at a reasonably low figure. The district Armed Reserves were mobilized for annual training during the year and thorough programmes of training in all branches of Armed Reserve work were carried out. The Armed Reserves of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore and East Godavari made their usual bi-annual training tours in the Agency and were there subjected to the risks of the Agency climates and the rigours and inconveniences of campaigning in the jungles. Tactical exercises on Agency terrain were carried out. These tours have had the effect of weeding out the shirkers and the unfit and have produced bodies of men whose spirit is all that could be desired and who are ready to respond when called upon. The problem of the protection of the men's health is still, however, a difficult one and while preventive measures have proved effective in the Vizagapatam, Jeypore and Ganjam Agencies, the more malignant infections of the low country in the East Godavari Agency are still yielding great harvests of illness. The general use of mosquito curtains is probably the solution but ingenuity has yet to discover an effective method of using mosquito curtains under the

conditions that are practicable travelling light in the jungles.

Following a thorough examination by Mr. L. B. Gasson, Special Duty Officer, the Armed Reserves were reorganized without additional cost to the Government providing (1) for complete units being allocated to the performance of miscellaneous duties at a time, the remaining units being always available at full strength for continuous intensive training, and (2) for the provision of subordinate officers for sub-units down to half sections enabling small parties of men to be deputed for duty under the subordinate officers whom they know and to the exercise of whose authority they are accustomed. The working efficiency of the Reserves is expected to improve greatly from the reorganization effected as from 1st January 1936.

12. MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.—Capt. A. O. C. Pettyfer continued to command the Malabar Special Police.

Lieut. P. D. Denman was Adjutant and Assistant Commandant till 16th June 1935 when he was recalled to military duty. Capt. Pettyfer was in additional charge of his post till 28th June on which date the second Assistant Commandant, Lieut. G. R. Wood, relieved him. Lieut. A. A. J. Danvers, P.A.V.O. Cavalry, who was appointed Adjutant and Assistant Commandant, relieved Lieut. Wood on 25th September and held the post for the rest of the year. Lieut. G. R. Wood was the second Assistant Commandant till 28th June 1935 when Mr. E. L. Cox, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, assumed charge from him and retained charge till 25th September. Lieut. Wood on reversion from the post of Adjutant, reassumed charge as Assistant Commandant on 25th September and continued as such for the rest of the year.

The sanctioned strength of the force remained at 28 Indian officers and 731 non-commissioned officers. 58 men who did not accept the new terms of service were permitted to resign from the force against 62 in the previous year. Recruitment of suitable men, however, continued to be easy and the standard of the year's recruits was as high as in the past. The recruitment of Mappillas which was started in 1932 as an experimental measure has been continued and there are now 41 Mappillas in the force. They compare favourably in every respect with recruits of other communities and no difficulties have arisen as regards messing or religious scruples. Applications by suitable Mappillas for enlistment, however, are comparatively few and the practice now is to recruit the best applicants irrespective of caste or creed.

The average number of men absent from duty per day on account of sickness was 46.6, an increase of 2.46 over last year.

Admissions into hospital due to malaria rose from 45 in 1934 to 133, while the number of admissions due to influenza and venereal diseases dropped from 37 and 20 in 1934 to 31 and 4 respectively. The abnormal increase in the number of malaria cases in the year resulted from a general epidemic of malaria in Nilambur village which affected the Company stationed there. Though several cases among the civil population proved fatal, prompt medical aid combined with suitable preventive measures prevented any casualty occurring in the force.

Major E. A. Evanson, Administrative Commandant, 14th Coorg Battalion, I.T.F., carried out the annual inspection of the force in November and once again the Military Inspector's report testified in positive terms to the high efficiency of the force. The Inspecting Ordnance Officer inspected the magazine and the ammunition in April. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, inspected the force in October and I visited it in September. I was glad to note improvement in the tactical knowledge of the Indian officers and subordinate leaders. The standard of signalling was very high and in spite of breakdowns and difficulties, good service was extracted from the old wireless sets. These sets are being replaced in the current year.

Two Indian officers and 5 non-commissioned officers attended courses of instruction at the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala and the Army Signal School, Poona, and they all qualified with merit. As recommended by the Civil Chief Master Armourer during his inspection in 1934, 4 armourers underwent a refresher course at the Kirkee Arsenal during the year. The motor transport and the ambulance equipment continued to be maintained efficiently.

I have submitted proposals for the reorganization of this force on lines necessitated by modern military principles as indicated by Major N. M. Carstairs who inspected the force in 1934. These proposals are under the consideration of the Government.

13. VILLAGE POLICE.—Village officers in general co-operated satisfactorily with the police. Gazetted officers during their tours constantly endeavoured to instil in the minds of police subordinates and village officers that close co-operation between them in the arrest of offenders and the detection of crime was essential.

The number of village officers and talaiyaris rewarded in the year was 542 against 533 in the previous year, the amount expended being Rs. 3,182 as against Rs. 2,875 in 1934.

Cases of misconduct and neglect of duty by village officers, however, were duly noticed

and reported to the revenue authorities. During the year, 842 village officers and talaiyaris were reported against, of whom 486 were punished, the corresponding figures for 1934 being 915 and 525 respectively.

As an auxiliary agency, Vigilance Committees were formed in the great majority of districts and these Committees rendered notable public service. They have also constituted a *liaison* between the authorities and the village populations which has contributed and is increasingly contributing to better understanding. In districts where these Committees were well established, quite astonishing results in the control of crime and the detection of offences were attained, the results being most notable in the South Arcot district where crime fell by 22·3 per cent and detection improved from 50·6 per cent in 1934 to 55·6 per cent in 1935, these results being the more noteworthy as in the districts to the south, subject to the same conditions except that Vigilance Committees were still in their infancy in them at the close of the year, crime rose sharply.

The measure of the effective assistance rendered by Village Vigilance Committees during the year may be gathered from the following figures of instances in which they rendered such assistance. These statistics have been compiled from information reported by District Superintendents of Police on their own volition in routine reports and it may be taken that they are far from complete.

Name of district.	Number of I.P.C. cases in which accused were arrested with property (excluding cattle thefts).	Number of cattle thefts in which accused were arrested with property.	Number of O.V.B.Cs. (K.Ds., Ds., etc.) traced or arrested or put up for security.	Number of warrants arrested.	Number of O.V.C.T.Ms. traced or arrested.	Gambling cases put up.
Ganjam ...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vizagapatam ...	33	4	22	3	1	1
Jeypore ...	26	1	23	1	1	1
East Godavari ...	8	1	6	1	1	1
West Godavari ...	26	1	15	1	1	1
Kistna ...	50	1	14	1	1	1
Guntur ...	10	1	4	1	1	1
Nellore ...	33	1	1	1	1	1
Kurnool ...	42	1	1	1	1	1
Bellary ...	14	1	1	1	1	1
Anantapur ...	14	1	1	1	1	1
Cuddapah ...	11	1	1	1	1	1
Chittoor ...	27	1	1	1	1	1
Chingleput ...	22	1	1	1	1	1
North Arcot ...	22	1	1	1	1	1
Salem ...	5	1	1	1	1	1
Coimbatore ...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malabar ...	131	16	1	1	1	1
The Nilgiris ...	29	3	1	1	1	1
South Kanara ...	23	4	1	1	1	1
South Arcot ...	10	1	1	1	1	1
Tanjore ...	17	1	1	1	1	1
Trichinopoly ...	8	1	1	1	1	1
Madura North ...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madura South ...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ramnad ...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tinnevely ...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ...	522	117	167	24	99	43

* Does include work done by Kallar panchayats.

One District Superintendent of Police has reported in reference to these Committees in the following terms:—

“When we thus sought to create a higher sense of civic responsibility and met with a very encouraging response, we were also benefited by a subjective influence on ourselves. For whilst we preached the utility of a ‘good police,’ we took every care to make ourselves ‘good’ and definitely ‘good.’ This happy feature of the district police to-day is the most noteworthy achievement of the year and the education and outlook of the very constables has improved considerably.”

The case of the arrest of a desperate accused armed with a revolver by members of a Village Vigilance Committee in the South Arcot district has already been referred to.

In Tiruparankunram, South Madura district, a Village Vigilance Committee raided a hill near their village and captured three armed robbers.

In Parindal village, South Arcot district, the local Village Vigilance Committee traced and captured three burglars with the property stolen in a recent burglary.

There were other cases of the same kind too numerous to mention.

While on the subject of public co-operation, I should like to mention most gratefully the work of the Social Service League in Madura town. This is an organization of voluntary trained social workers who come forward to assist the authorities during the important local festivals when very large crowds of townspeople and pilgrims have to be dealt with. As auxiliaries to the police force in the regulation of crowds and the maintenance of order, their help was invaluable and went far to relieve the anxieties of the important temple occasions. As friends of the pilgrims too, guiding and advising them and supplying them with necessary information, their services were of great public value. If the like public spirit can be evoked in the other centres of pilgrimage in the Presidency, the interest of security and order and the convenience of pilgrims during the larger festivals will give less cause for concern.

14. GHAT TALAIYARIS.—The sanctioned and actual strength of ghat talaiyaris continued at 77. These talaiyaris who work directly under the police are armed. They protect lonely roads passing through mountainous country where robbery and dacoity have been prevalent in the past, and they still serve a useful purpose.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

15. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.—Agricultural conditions continued to be adverse. In the Ceded districts, in the first half of the year and until fair south-west monsoon rains came to afford relief, there was acute distress and famine relief works had to be maintained and extended. In the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts, serious failure of rains hit the agricultural populations hard while in the southern districts, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely, the south-west monsoon failed and a great

deal of crime was attributable to actual want. Elsewhere rainfall was unevenly distributed and even in Malabar a shortage as against the usual lavish rainfall caused suffering and unemployment. There was a slight general improvement in the prices of agricultural produce but slump conditions continued to prevail. A table comparing the prices of the staple food grains with grave crime figures for the last three quinquennia is given below. The prevailing scarcity and unemployment may well account for the increase of 3·7 per cent in grave crime. The whole increase is accounted for under the head of theft, professional crime figures being maintained at the previous year's level.

Comparative statement showing the relation between grave crime and prices of food grains for the years 1921 to 1935.

Years.	Rice.*	Ragi.*	Cholam.*	Dacoity.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Cattle theft.	Ordinary theft.	Total grave crime (including murder).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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
1925 ...	5·2	8·8	9·4	319	716	9,236	3,684	18,606	33,476
Average ...	5·5	9·1	9·1	544	876	10,267	3,627	19,368	35,605
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
1930 ...	7·1	13·5	12·9	207	641	7,386	2,955	17,096	29,243
Average ...	6·0	10·7	10·1	223	647	7,610	3,319	17,259	29,998
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
1935 ...	10·1	15·4	14·6	188	640	6,481	3,117	15,936	27,504
Average ...	10·6	18·1	17·1	200	648	6,841	2,916	15,507	27,200

* Number of Government seers per rupee.

16. TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.—The total number of true cases of cognizable crime, excluding offences under special and local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, was 42,791 as against 42,122 in 1934; i.e., an increase of 669 cases or 1·6 per cent. 17 districts and the Madras City show increases in crime. The largest number of cases (3,036) was, as usual, recorded in the Madras City. Marked increases in crime were apparent in the Nilgiris (21·7 per cent), Ramnad (20·1 per cent), Malabar (18·8 per cent), North Madura (18·2 per cent), Trichinopoly (11·9 per cent) and Tinnevely (9·3 per cent), all of these districts being areas which were badly affected by shortage of rainfall. Among the decreases,

the largest was in the South Arcot district (22·3 per cent), followed by Bellary (17·7 per cent), East Godavari (15·8 per cent), Chingleput (14·3 per cent) and Nellore and the Trichinopoly Railway Police district (9·6 per cent).

There is no room for doubt that the existence of active Vigilance Committees, when they are first instituted, tends to bring on police records an increment of crime which would not otherwise be registered. In one district, for example, it was reported, that 197 cognizable cases were directly brought to light and registration by members of these Committees. Crime, however, cannot be dealt with until it is brought on record

and this is all to the good. Other influences which tended in the same direction were the improvement of intelligence arrangements which received special attention in all districts and the extension of the institution of the monthly "Strangers' Day" which led to many criminals being tackled and sometimes to their crimes being exposed.

Under special and local laws, there was a net increase of 3,339 cases or 7.5 per cent—47,778 cases in the year as against 44,439 in 1934—Madras City and Tanjore and Nellore districts mainly accounting for the increase. Nuisance cases increased by 3.5 per cent—215,135 cases in the year as against 207,951

in 1934, the principal contributors to the increase being the districts of North Madras, Tinnevely and Tanjore. Greater police activity in municipal areas accounts for these figures.

The following table sets forth (1) the proportion of police to population, (2) the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population and (3) the proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the strengths of the police force in 1934 in the various provinces including Madras. The crime work demanded from the police force of this Presidency proportionate to its strength continued to be considerably more than in any other province.

Statement showing proportion of police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1934.

Serial number.	Name of Province.	Popu- lation.	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	6,197	2.6	7,113	3,692	10,805	4.5	2.9	1.8
2.	Bombay	16,830,670	18,361	1.1	18,607	8,386	26,993	1.6	1.1	1.4
3.	The Punjab	23,551,210	22,760	1.0	41,435	16,749	58,184	2.4	1.8	2.8
4.	Burma	14,206,802	13,229	0.9	43,858	16,161	60,019	4.2	3.1	4.4
5.	The United Provin- ces.	48,408,763	33,681	0.7	64,811	72,349	137,160	2.8	1.3	3.8
6.	The Central Provin- ces.	15,507,723	11,338	0.7	37,849	4,333	42,182	2.7	2.4	2.4
7.	Madras	46,740,107	28,298	0.6	41,960	241,558	283,518	6.1	0.9	9.8
8.	Bengal	48,704,346	24,287	0.5	57,751	15,482	73,233	1.5	1.2	2.9
9.	Assam	8,563,758	4,154	0.5	14,089	1,555	15,644	1.8	1.6	3.6
10.	Bihar and Orissa ...	37,677,576	14,453	0.4	37,274	5,923	43,197	1.1	1.0	2.8

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

Area.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.*	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban ...	9,972	349	10,772	457
Rural ...	3,223	180	4,834	346

* 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 mufassal districts and the Madras City in respect of serious offences against person and property is appended to this report. The total number of these offences was less by 304 or 1.8 per cent than in the previous year. The figures for the presidency ratio of crime

to population for the last three years 1933–1935 are one case to every 2,729, 2,765 and 2,816 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 continued to be maintained.

18. GRAVE CRIME.—The districtwar table of grave crimes, classified as such, giving comparative figures for the three years ending with 1935 is annexed. It shows on the whole an increase of 994 cases or 3.7 per cent over the figures for 1934. In thefts alone, however, there was an increase of 1,028 cases and there were numerous instances of petty thieving committed in the distressed areas under the actual pressure of want.

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1935. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder, 302, 303, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.			Robbery, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.			Housebreaking, 392, 393, 394, 397, 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460, I.P.C.			Theft, ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Cattle theft, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Total.	Districts.			
	1933. 1934. 1935.			1933. 1934. 1935.			1933. 1934. 1935.			1933. 1934. 1935.			1933. 1934. 1935.			1933. 1934. 1935.							
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1933.	1934.	1935.					
Madras City	4	12	9	...	...	...	13	6	7	344	343	302	1,755	1,654	1,806	29	36	29	2,145	2,051	2,145	Madras City.	
Ganjam.	28	46	37	2	17	87	20	8	13	199	218	249	556	538	564	49	50	61	854	877	934	Ganjam.	
Vizagapatam	34	50	20	2	1	1	8	16	17	227	200	200	617	546	648	65	47	77	953	859	963	Vizagapatam.	
Joyore.	6	12	10	4	1	7	4	1	1	141	80	81	241	192	176	176	21	25	28	417	321	303	Joyore.
East Godavari.	28	38	35	5	3	3	31	9	9	307	264	200	849	891	791	791	63	78	62	1,283	1,283	1,402	East Godavari.
West Godavari.	21	17	29	1	1	1	9	9	10	247	222	191	567	578	549	549	57	55	81	902	882	863	West Godavari.
Kistna	15	15	17	...	...	...	3	3	4	158	178	160	416	393	409	409	51	47	45	643	636	636	Kistna.
Guntur.	46	46	42	5	3	43	35	20	13	251	310	309	682	730	756	756	79	96	78	1,098	1,205	1,200	Guntur.
Nellore	26	29	22	6	11	8	25	24	32	198	179	176	343	408	335	335	63	60	59	661	711	632	Nellore.
Kurnool	56	40	53	6	6	10	11	20	13	264	251	197	319	327	285	285	56	45	56	712	689	614	Kurnool.
Bellary	33	49	28	3	8	8	14	8	10	151	147	126	255	296	222	222	57	40	47	513	548	436	Bellary.
Anantapur	36	39	37	3	8	9	23	28	20	167	217	262	302	290	319	319	77	84	112	608	666	759	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	59	38	50	9	9	18	21	9	13	201	167	218	248	272	278	278	45	41	63	583	539	640	Cuddapah.
Chittoor	24	23	24	6	15	8	20	19	18	228	169	226	257	327	307	307	114	104	107	649	657	685	Chittoor.
Chingleput	18	15	9	2	4	4	4	14	7	277	315	237	680	664	680	680	127	123	130	1,108	1,135	1,064	Chingleput.
North Arcot	34	30	30	2	8	3	25	16	9	417	469	248	681	773	890	890	148	189	216	1,307	1,485	1,396	North Arcot.
Salem	87	80	94	1	6	1	17	28	21	278	252	252	587	646	643	643	209	190	218	1,179	1,202	1,234	Salem.
Coimbatore	134	125	147	5	17	13	34	28	23	137	226	251	476	495	554	554	291	250	266	1,137	1,141	1,254	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	2	6	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	37	31	46	40	71	88	88	4	2	...	86	110	150	The Nilgiris.
Malappuram	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	48	255	340	67	403	515	515	34	...	...	160	...	...	Malappuram.
Malabar	19	67	57	3	17	4	10	14	22	199	255	340	355	403	515	515	44	71	100	630	814	1,040	Malabar.
South Kanara.	27	22	20	19	17	11	13	10	14	162	128	156	317	320	346	346	27	37	33	565	534	580	South Kanara.
South Arcot.	14	26	11	4	7	5	13	19	8	295	377	249	680	881	722	722	202	172	238	1,208	1,582	1,233	South Arcot.
Tanjore	27	32	36	15	9	7	33	26	38	441	415	507	663	736	768	768	148	181	198	1,327	1,399	1,554	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	39	36	39	6	13	6	17	32	35	182	262	291	715	678	907	907	154	181	210	1,113	1,202	1,463	Trichinopoly.
North Madras.	66	51	59	12	5	4	59	27	35	197	170	185	632	592	801	801	193	193	231	1,159	1,038	1,315	North Madras.
South Madras.	51	30	45	3	5	7	41	36	28	159	156	168	303	313	322	322	132	141	118	689	681	637	South Madras.
Rannad	63	73	99	24	21	40	71	68	88	223	246	323	352	298	331	331	112	125	143	845	831	1,022	Rannad.
Tinnevely	75	57	77	13	17	11	99	121	132	294	275	321	418	386	457	457	134	98	111	1,033	954	1,109	Tinnevely.
Railway Police, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	4	204	191	189	189	...	...	...	207	196	193	Railway Police, Madras.
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	14	7	6	289	272	263	263	...	...	...	309	282	272	Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total	1,081	1,105	1,142	162	216	188	681	621	640	6,506	6,543	6,481	14,866	15,161	15,936	15,936	2,785	2,864	3,117	26,083	26,510	27,504	Total.

19. **MURDER.**—The following are the figures of the murders of the last two years classified according to motive:—

Motive for murder.	1934.	1935.
1. Sexual relations ...	248	246
2. Family disputes ...	190	226
3. Faction ...	184	151
4. Robbery ...	111	91
5. Other motives ...	372	428
Total ...	1,105	1,142

1,142 cases of murder were reported in the year against 1,105 in 1934—an increase of 3.3 per cent. The heads “family disputes” and “other motives” showed decided increases. Murders classed as due to faction decreased appreciably and this was probably to some extent due to effective preventive action under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. The fall in the number of murders for gain was part of a general fall in the more serious forms of professional crime which year by year have been coming under better control. Coimbatore, as in former years, headed the list with 147 cases, and the districts of Ramnad (99 cases), Salem (94 cases), Tinnevely (77 cases), North Madura (59 cases) and Malabar (57 cases) come next in order. The districts of South Arcot and Vizagapatam recorded decreases of more than 50 per cent against the figures of 1934.

In Malabar where the tarwad system results in so large a proportion of the population being non-workers, dependent on the land, the margin of subsistence is necessarily low, and only bumper years can yield anything like sufficiency or general contentment. Several lean years in succession have, therefore, caused a good deal of hardship and consequent discontent and restlessness to which the increased number of cases of murder, the general and considerable increase of crime and the growing tendency to friction between the Hindu and Mappilla communities may all, with reason, be attributed. Conditions in this district give some ground for concern, but meantime it is good that in the rebellion area, where lessons of the past have not yet been forgotten, crime has continued more or less normal and amicable relations between Hindus and Mappillas have not been disturbed. The knife is kept too handy in Malabar and is used too readily, and I am convinced that the numbers of murders in the Presidency as a whole could be steadily reduced if deterrent sentences were, as a matter of practice, passed upon offenders convicted of hurt with lethal weapons. The District Magistrates of Madura and Malabar have issued instructions with this in view to the magistracy of their districts. Beneficial general results might be expected to follow from the adoption of similar action in other districts.

In 95 cases, murderers committed suicide as against 105 in the previous year.

Some cases of murder attended by features of special interest may be mentioned:—

The sub-inspector of Bapatla police station, Guntūr district, was fatally stabbed by an old offender whose house he was about to search for stolen property. The deceased officer, transfixed through the body by a spear, was none-the-less able to summon up before he dropped, the resolution, courage and strength to draw and cock his revolver and shoot his assailant dead.

A head constable and a constable were stabbed to death while on duty in the Palni town police station, the latter meeting his fate by coming unarmed and without hesitation to the rescue of his head constable who was first attacked. The individual under trial as their assailant had been arrested for disorderly behaviour in the town.

In the Bellary district, a man who found his nephew in the act of sexual intercourse with one of his wives beat them both to death with an iron chilly pounder. He also murdered another wife when she interfered. He was sentenced to transportation for life.

The apparently perverse opinion expressed by the assessors in a Bellary case of murder by a husband of his unfaithful wife provoked the following remark by the trying Judge:—“Public opinion in a backward district like this approves of the murder of an unfaithful wife by her husband while it would strongly condemn the murder of an unfaithful husband by his wife.” The accused husband was sentenced to transportation for life.

In the same district, none-the-less, another husband who killed his wife's lover got off on conviction with a sentence of only two weeks' imprisonment.

In Alangayam, North Arcot district, a boy, 18 years of age, murdered his uncle as the latter had been postponing the division of his patrimony. He was executed.

In Vellore town, two Muhammadans quarrelled as to whether or not a dog should be kept under better control. The dispute ended by the man with the grievance going off to complain to the police but he was intercepted on the way and stabbed to death by the owner of the dog. Capital punishment was awarded in this case.

At Perundurai in the Coimbatore district, family quarrels were alleged to have induced a man to decoy his father to a hill where he was murdered by a boulder being dropped on his head. A hireling was chargesheeted with the actual commission of the crime. Both accused were acquitted by the Additional Sessions Judge, but the Government

have been moved to appeal against their acquittal.

The brutal murder of an elected member of the Cuddapah District Board on the outskirts of Cuddapah town was attributed to election rivalry. The Chairman of the local Municipal Council and two others are under trial accused of complicity in the murder.

In Jedarpalayam in the Salem district, a disappointed aspirant to the right to conduct a local temple festival was transported for life for knifing a successful rival while the festival was in progress.

Near Madurantakam, Chingleput district, a Brahman woman and her grown-up son going to her brother's house in another village were joined by a stranger, a youth of 25, who wormed himself into their confidence and secured an invitation to stay with the woman's brother. He accompanied them on their return journey and on the way managed to get rid of the son for a short time on a false pretext. They had both disappeared when the boy returned, and his mother's body was afterwards found a mile off under a culvert with her throat cut and a pair of *kammals* worth Rs. 30 missing. The offender is still being searched for.

In the Trichinopoly district, there were a series of cases in which women and children were decoyed and murdered and robbed of their jewels. All efforts to trace the miscreant or gang at work were unavailing.

The valuable personal jewellery of a married woman in Malabar was the lure which tempted a murderer to pose as her lover. She eloped with the scoundrel and was promptly murdered and robbed. The discovery of her skull and some bones in the jungle left no room for doubt as to the woman's fate, and her murderer was traced and sentenced to death.

At Sivagiri in the Tinnevely district, a woman was attacked when cutting grass near a lonely tank and hacked to death for the sake of some jewellery of trivial value which she was wearing. The miscreant was traced promptly and arrested in possession not only of the stolen jewels but of one of the woman's earlobes with an ear-ring still affixed to it. He was transported for life and may be considered fortunate in escaping the death penalty.

In New Town, Cuddalore, a young girl playing in the street was decoyed into a lumber room of the Union Bank house by a Bank peon who cut her throat there. Within a few hours of the occurrence, the culprit was arrested with the child's jewellery and he was eventually hanged.

In a Villupuram case in which a rich widow living alone was murdered for her

valuables, the local public co-operated with the police to such good purpose that the offender was traced with the spoils of his crime within 24 hours and went to the gallows. The public spirit and co-operation which brought this grave crime to detection was specially commended by the Sessions Judge who tried the case.

In the Kurnool district, an ex-vakil's clerk is under trial accused of killing a woman to secure possession of her thumb for use in fabricating documents.

In the Gudupalle village, Chittoor district, a conspiracy of silence followed the open shooting during a bhajanai party of the son of a local sowcar and no evidence against the murderer could be obtained.

As a result of prosecutions for forest offences in the Krishnagiri range, Salem district, two forest guards were attacked and murdered while on patrol. Their bodies were recovered in a remote part of the forest only after intensive search. Strong sympathy in the neighbourhood with the offenders added to the difficulties of the investigation, but 8 accused stood committed for trial at the close of the year.

In the Coimbatore district, there were two instances of triple murder, both the result of individuals running amuck. In one case in which the offender has been hanged, his grievance was his wife's refusal to live with him. In the other, the case for the prosecution is that the alleged murderer who is being tried had been driven to desperation by failure to get his own way in dealing with the income of a shrine.

At Tiruppur, a former chairman of the local municipality and his wife were murdered while asleep in bed in their house. A cart-driver whose cart had been seized by the deceased in satisfaction of a debt has been chargesheeted in respect of the double murder.

An unpopular village munsif of Tottampatti, Tinnevely district, was seized by some villagers who cut off his right hand and left him to bleed to death. It was the hand with which he had signed reports giving umbrage to the villagers. The actual offenders have not been definitely discovered.

At Palghat, the first case it is said within living memory in Malabar of the murder of a Brahman by another Brahman occurred as a result of a sudden quarrel. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

At Kattipparutti, Malabar district, an alleged sorcerer, believed locally to have caused the death of two children by witchcraft, thus acquired a reputation. Refusing, however, to take advantage of it and

undertake the exorcising of evil spirits, he was murdered in revenge for his refusal. His murderer was transported for life.

At Perintalmanna in Malabar, the elder of two brothers who shared the same wife killed his younger brother in a fit of jealousy and was sentenced to death.

At Kalugumalai, Tinnevely district, justice was executed privately upon an accused who had been acquitted of murdering a village magistrate. He was killed and his body was burned but no evidence was forthcoming against his executioners.

In the South Madura district, a caste Hindu woman personally killed the president of a Kallar panchayat by beating him on the head with a bullock yoke in revenge for the deceased having made scandalous allegations about her moral conduct. She was transported for life.

In Madras City, a wealthy landlord was found dead one night on the terrace of his house with his throat cut and his strong room rifled. No clue as to the perpetrators of the offence has been obtained.

In Bellary district, a conspiracy to murder with a revolver was brought to light in time and frustrated by prompt police action.

In the West Gōdāvari district, a mentally deranged Kapu slashed an enemy with a knife and then locked himself in his house. On the arrival of the local sub-inspector, the man rushed out by a side entrance stabbing the village magistrate and another man who were passing by at the time. He came back to the village two days later and stabbed people at random, killing a woman. When his pursuit was organized, he jumped into a well and was drowned.

At Tindivanam in the South Arcot district, a Kallar constable under suspension and being prosecuted for corruption is accused of attempting to murder the officiating Inspector, who had exposed him, with a revolver. The Inspector was shot through the lungs and narrowly escaped with his life. By the initiative and courage of the President and members of the Vigilance Committee of a village in the neighbourhood, the constable was arrested next day with a fully loaded revolver in his possession.

20. INFANTICIDE.—There were cases of infanticide in 11 districts as against 13 in 1934. The crimes were attributable to a variety of motives—insanity, fear of social disgrace, domestic quarrels or poverty. No case presented unusual features.

21. RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.—There were again no revolutionary or political troubles.

The figures of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly from 1929 onwards indicate a

gradual return to normal pre-civil-disobedience figures:—

Year.						Number of true cases of rioting and unlawful assembly.
1929	...	...	...	...	...	476
1930	...	...	...	...	...	1,407
1931	...	...	...	...	...	647
1932	...	...	...	...	...	739
1933	...	...	...	...	...	732
1934	...	...	...	...	...	660
1935	...	...	...	...	...	632

The public peace was generally well maintained and there were no riots which the police had to quell by gunfire. There were, however, some serious enough occasions, and threats of trouble, due to communal friction, factions or election rivalry or other causes, gave cause for preventive action and concern in many places.

Serious rioting with deadly weapons occurred in October at Pattapur village, Ganjam district, between the followers of the present Raja of Sannokimidi and the ex-Rani, in which two members of one party were killed. On the arrival of the police, members of both parties made off with their casualties and there was much difficulty in tracing the injured. A number of persons on both sides have been arrested and are being prosecuted. Proceedings have also been taken against the leaders under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.

In the same district, a border dispute arose in the Parlakimedi Agency between the villagers of Sandriguda and Asriguda, mostly Panos, an excitable caste. They attempted to set fire to each other's houses and attacked each other with firearms and dangerous weapons. The Joint Magistrate and the Assistant District Superintendent of Police proceeded to the spot with the local police and restored order. Action was taken against the leaders of the trouble under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.

In Potakamuru village, Nellore district, strained feelings between two Muhammadan parties culminated in a free fight resulting in the death of one man and injuries to several others. One of the men responsible for the death was sentenced to transportation for life, while others chargesheeted for rioting and hurt are undergoing trial.

In Kumutrampatti, Madura North district, a *kaval* dispute led to a serious riot in which deadly weapons were freely used resulting in the death of three persons and injuries to a number of others. Seven of the accused received long terms of imprisonment.

A *kaval* dispute was also the incentive for an armed attack by the Agamudaiyans of Thottiapatti, Madura South district, on the adjoining village of Chinnasengappadai. The investigation presented many difficulties but in the end thirty-three accused were convicted

and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

At Valantaravai, Ramnad district, a mob threw a well-to-do Mussalman leader into a burning house. Three of the accused were sentenced to death, three were transported for life and five others sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

At Nadusurankudi in the same district, a party of Christians enraged at an assault on a fellow Christian by two Adi-Dravidas, chased the latter and set fire to the house in which they and six others took refuge. One unfortunate man who tried to escape was beheaded and his body was thrown back into the flames. The seven others in the house including two women were burnt to death. Of the 24 accused chargesheeted in the case, 4 were sentenced to death, 16 to transportation and the others were acquitted.

At Chakarajuvemula, Kurnool district, according to the police case, a licensed arrack contractor after a warning to an illicit competitor gathered his people, armed them and attacked his rival and his accomplices while transporting illicit arrack. Firearms were used in the encounter and three men were killed. The case against the accused is pending trial.

The facts alleged in a case of murder and rioting in the West Gōdāvari district which is still under trial are curious. A son given away in adoption was none-the-less managing the affairs of his original family after the death of his father. His younger brother, encouraged by other relations to rebel against his authority, headed a party about forty strong armed with guns, spears and sticks and attacked his elder brother and his farm servants in the fields. Two individuals died of gunshot wounds and 13 others including the adopted son were wounded.

Party feelings in local board elections ran high in South Arcot, Kistna and Tinnevely districts and special precautionary measures by the police were necessary. There were no very serious consequences in the actual course of elections, however, except in the Kadayannallur-Tenkasi area where there were several riots and other offences and where rivalry between the supporters of the Congress Party and supporters of the Justice Party culminated in a riot in which a Muhammadan was killed.

A customs sub-inspector and his staff in East Gōdāvari district who had detected a case of smuggling by a gang from Yenam were waylaid by this gang in Coringa police station limits and taken to Yenam where a false complaint of theft was made against them to the French police. The sub-inspector was detained until he was identified next day and released. The smugglers have been chargesheeted for rioting and other offences and the case is pending trial.

In Calicut town, Malabar district, a case of rioting occurred in which an excise sub-inspector and some subordinates out to detect illicit distillation of arrack were beaten and stabbed. Seven accused were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from four months to three years.

Communal tension and riots.—There was as usual inter-communal tension in a number of districts. The Muharram and Sri Ramnavami festivals synchronized in the year and in several places disturbance was narrowly averted. Suitable precautionary measures, however, and efficient police bandobast prevented any serious occurrences. In West Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr districts, the restrictions it was necessary to enforce in the interests of the public peace were resented by the Muhammadans who abandoned their Muharram celebrations.

The disputes between Thiyyas and Mappilas in North Malabar over the question of music before mosques spread to other Hindu sects and other parts of the district and gave rise to conditions which still subsist and call for the closest attention of the authorities.

The policy of preventing public self-mutilation at Hindu temple festivals was maintained and met with little opposition. Prohibitory orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were necessary at the Virasingampatti, Ettugudi and Nellikadai Mariamman festivals in the Tanjore district, but measures taken everywhere were successful and there was no trouble. The question of the wholesale public sacrifice of animals on Hindu religious occasions in some places is now attracting the attention of social reformers who have behind them a substantial and growing volume of public sympathy. A change in the law will, however, be necessary to effect anything as regards this.

At Timmasamudram, Guntūr district, a dispute as to comparative caste superiority between Malas and Madigas resulted in rioting in which one man was killed.

At Kandukur, Nellore district, in October, local disputes between Hindus and Muhammadans culminated in the communities assembling prepared for a fight. The local sub-magistrate with scarcely any police support faced the emergency with coolness and intrepidity and got the immediate situation under control without untoward happening. Feelings, however, ran high and armed police had to be drafted to the town and maintained there till the end of the year.

At Kadamalakalava, Kurnool district, a riot occurred on the last day of the Muharram between non-Christians (Hindus and Muhammadans) and Mala Christians. An altercation the previous day between a

Christian and a Muhammadan concerning a woman led to stonethrowing by the Malas when the Panja procession passed their church with music. There was retaliation and the Christian quarters were set fire to and 72 houses were burnt and 21 persons slightly injured. Order was, however, quickly restored by the police.

Axes, spears and other weapons were used in a clash between Kammass and Muhammadans in Peddahoturu village, Bellary district. One man died of wounds. Some of the rioters were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

The Muhammadans of Medikurti, Chittoor district, quarrelled over the question of priority in reciting prayers at the local mosque and the issue was only decided by a pitched fight in which there was one fatality. No independent evidence was forthcoming to justify a prosecution but the matters in dispute were afterwards settled by agreement.

The Devanga Chetti quarter of Velagoundanpalaiyam, Salem district, was attacked and looted by the Goundars of the same village in the outcome of communal bickering and 18 of the Goundars were convicted of rioting and other offences. In Singarapettai in the same district, the Muhammadans objected to the playing of Hindu music and beating of drums near their mosque during the sojourn at the place of His Holiness the Swamigal of Hariharapur Mutt, Mysore. They took the law into their own hands, attacked the Hindus and injured several of them. Seven of the ringleaders in the rioting were convicted.

The longstanding Nattar-Harijan dispute in Devakottai, Ramnad district, abated while Chettis and Nadars at Aruppukkottai appear at last to have settled their differences and the question of removing the additional police there is under consideration.

The playing of music before a local mosque caused rioting in which Devanga Chettis and Muhammadans took part in Kollegal, Coimbatore district. One Muhammadan was killed and several others on both sides were injured. Order was restored by police action and 25 of the rioters are under trial.

There were many other minor communal disturbances.

Labour troubles.—Labour unrest was not much in evidence and minor strikes which occurred in Madras City, Malabar and Coimbatore were not attended by disorders.

The South Indian Railway Workers' Union continues to be moribund.

The Madras Provincial Labour Conference and a conference of printing operatives were held in Madras.

Two communist leaders were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act in Madras for distributing objectionable and unauthorized news-sheets. Another communist of Bombay was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, in respect of a seditious speech delivered by him to labourers.

Agrarian troubles.—There was little in the way of agrarian agitation and the relations between the zamindars and their tenantry, on the estates where there has been disaffection of recent years, were markedly more harmonious.

22. DACOITY.—Statistics of dacoity for the last three years are set forth districtwise in the statement in paragraph 18 and the total figures for the last three quinquennia in paragraph 15. The number of dacoities was 188 as against 216 in 1934, i.e., a decrease of 13.0 per cent. There were 55 highway dacoities, 60 field dacoities and 73 house dacoities. 41 cases were reported to the magistrates direct. As in the previous year, Madras City, the Railway Police districts and the Nilgiris reported no cases. The largest number was in the Ramnad district as in the two previous years, viz., 40 against 21 in 1934, while Cuddapah and Jeypore had 18 and 7 cases respectively against 9 and 1 in 1934. These large increases are attributable to the unfavourable seasons and the scarcity of work which resulted.

The Sugalis of Cuddapah and Kurnool, normally well-behaved people, resorted to crime and were responsible for a series of dacoities. Yerakala and Telaga Pamula criminal tribe members were also active in Cuddapah.

In a house dacoity in Cuddapah, the villagers themselves organized a pursuit, overtook the dacoits and recovered most of their lost property.

A gang of ten Khonds, headed by a Domb registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, was active for several months and was responsible for a series of raids on villages in the Jeypore and Vizagapatam districts. This gang operated from lurking places in the jungles and it was difficult to locate them, but they were eventually run to earth.

A great many marauding gangs were successfully dealt with in the year and in this connection very material help rendered by Village Vigilance Committees in many districts has to be acknowledged.

In the Nellore district, two mixed gangs of unregistered and registered Yanadis, Malas, Dommaras, Gollas and Kapus comprising in all 30 members, were responsible for a torchlight dacoity in the Nellore Rural

station limits in which property worth Rs. 4,000 was lost. 24 members of the gang were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In the same district, all the accused in a dacoity with murder went to jail for ten years each. The death sentence was awarded in another dacoity with murder of South Madura.

At Mudukulattur in the Ramnad district, a police sub-inspector was attacked and robbed whilst travelling in a bandy and his clothes and official records were carried away. The case was fortunately detected.

A dog unintentionally left behind by dacoits who looted the house of a Komati in Tirumachur, South Arcot district, led to their undoing, for it was through the dog that they were traced and punished.

23. ROBBERY.—There were 640 cases of robbery against 621 in 1934, an increase of 19 cases or 3.1 per cent. Of these, 147 were highway robberies, 218 field robberies and 275 house robberies. 45 cases were reported to the magistrates direct. As usual, Tinnevely returned the highest figure, viz., 132 cases, with Ramnad coming next (86).

A gang of Valayars in the Coimbatore district, who had been systematically way-laying women returning from shandies in the evenings and robbing them, was rounded up, and in general a great deal of successful work was done. The only robbery of the year committed on the person of a passenger travelling by train was detected.

Mail robbery.—There were 4 cases of mail robbery, 1 in Malabar and 3 in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district.

A mail bag containing insured articles to the value of Rs. 1,935 was snatched away from a mail peon near the Ambasamudram railway station, Tinnevely district, while he was carrying it to the railway station. In spite of vigorous efforts to trace the accused, the case has had to be treated as undetectable. In the 3 other cases, the accused were traced and convicted.

24. HOUSEBREAKING.—There were 6,481 housebreakings, a slightly lower figure than in 1934. Tanjore recorded the largest number, viz., 507 against 415 in 1934, followed by Malabar (340), Ramnad (323) and Tinnevely (321). The increase in the Tanjore district was largely due to better reporting, and in so far as crime in the district had got out of hand, effective police action had brought it under control before the close of the year. Measures taken in the North Arcot district to bring this type of crime under control have been so effective that a decrease of nearly 50 per cent has resulted.

The average value of property lost per case of housebreaking was Rs. 114 as against Rs. 130 in 1934 and Rs. 140 in 1933.

An individual who posed as a student of the Annamalai University committed four burglaries by day in the hostel attached to the University. He has been jailed.

In the Cuddapah district, a village servant himself committed housebreaking and theft and absconded with the village magistrate's report of the occurrence. The police arrested him with all the stolen property and he was sent to jail.

A sadhu from Burma broke into a temple treasury in Jeypore and was arrested with the stolen cash—Rs. 503—at Koraput while decamping to the plains. He got 8 months' rigorous imprisonment.

There were some conspicuous examples of vigilance on the part of Vigilance Committees in challenging suspicious strangers who turned out to be active burglars. Villagers of Mugaiyur, South Arcot district, brought to notice an Adi-Dravida stranger who was frequently visiting the village, spending large sums of money on arrack and disposing of sarees, vessels, etc. He was traced to be a notorious absconding C.I.B. criminal. Property concerned in half a dozen burglaries was recovered from him and he got 6 years' rigorous imprisonment. In this district also no less than 25 district criminals, 46 known depredators, and 153 wanted criminals of neighbouring districts were identified by the help of private individuals and Village Vigilance Committee members.

In Woraiyur, Trichinopoly district, two members of the local Village Vigilance Committee followed a man who had attempted to commit a burglary and arrested him. Another member of a Committee gave information to the police about a stranger in a choultry which when followed up resulted in the recovery of property worth Rs. 2,000 involved in a case of burglary in the Madura district.

Some absconding criminal tribe Koravas of the North Arcot district who committed a burglary in a village in the South Arcot district were secured immediately on information furnished by a member of the Village Vigilance Committee.

25. THEFT.—The number of thefts (ordinary) during the year was 15,936 as against 15,161 in 1934, an increase of 775 cases or 5.1 per cent.

There was an outbreak of jewel snatchings from school children in the Trichinopoly district and a police circular issued to schools by the District Superintendent of Police warning the school authorities in the matter was effective. A teacher caught an accused in the act of removing a jewel from a school-boy and the man was found to have been concerned in 5 other cases of the same kind.

51 of the Kepmaris of Thogamalai, Trichinopoly district, notorious and expert thieves, who are a pest throughout the Presidency and beyond its borders, were chargesheeted by the Coimbatore district police under section 401, Indian Penal Code, as the result of a painstaking and prolonged investigation. The case is still under trial.

An old offender swallowed a jewel stolen in a case of Nellore town, but X-Ray examination revealed its presence in his inside and he was convicted.

26. CATTLE THEFT.—3,117 cattle thefts were reported against 2,864 in 1934—an increase of 253 cases or 8·8 per cent, local increases being marked in the districts of Vizagapatam, West Gōdāvari, Anantapur, North Arcot, Salem, Malabar, Trichinopoly and North Madura.

An itinerant merchant of Pondicherry, a seller of vessels, was found visiting villages in the North Arcot district organizing cattle thefts and taking the stolen cattle to Pondicherry for disposal. He was chargesheeted and convicted in 3 cases.

The general increase in this form of crime is attributed variously to better reporting and adverse economic conditions. The *tuppukuli* system under which the thief restores the stolen cattle for a payment still persists in many of the districts. It results in information of the occurrence of crimes being suppressed, and progress made in putting a stop to it necessarily leads to hitherto unreported crimes coming on to the police registers. Public co-operation in the villages is now assisting greatly in dealing with this evil.

Cattle poisoning.—40 cases of cattle poisoning were reported as compared with 28 in 1934. 5 of them ended in conviction and 8 out of the 14 persons prosecuted were convicted.

27. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—53 cases of counterfeiting coin came to notice against 54 in 1934 and 10 cases of note forgery against 11 in 1934. 38 cases of counterfeiting coin ended in conviction. Criminal Investigation Department experts gave opinions and evidence in courts in 71 cases against 117 in 1934. In two cases, the actual scene of counterfeiting or forging was in Mysore State, in two cases in Hyderabad and in two cases in Travancore. The offenders in all cases were given deterrent sentences.

The Criminal Investigation Department coin experts are now sent twice a month to the Pay and Cash Office of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to examine the counterfeit coins found in the collections of the various railway stations and the results of the examination are communicated to the District Superintendents of Police. In some

instances this practice was fruitful of useful results. Special attention was directed to this form of crime. History sheets of known or suspected coiners and counterfeiters were opened centrally and information on record centrally and in the District Intelligence Bureaux was considerably augmented.

A gang of five north countrymen from Ahmedabad were arrested in North Arcot in possession of counterfeiting implements and a stock of counterfeit coins and they are under trial.

A goldsmith of the Salem district who had concealed implements for counterfeiting currency notes in a hillock near his village was arrested with two of his associates by the police of the Mysore State with 88 forged 100-rupee currency notes. The case against him registered by Berikall station of Salem district under section 489-D, Indian Penal Code, is pending trial.

At Krishnagiri in the Salem district, a Village Vigilance Committee challenged a woman and her son in the act of passing counterfeits, and through them the existence of a counterfeit factory in Chittoor district came to light.

28. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases.—Only 12 cases of illicit manufacture of bombs—all of a non-political nature—were reported in the year against 22 in the previous year. In all cases, the ingredients used were sulphide of arsenic and chlorate of potash. Measures adopted to regulate legitimate transactions in the former chemical and to prevent illicit transactions are having their effect and this has been particularly noticeable in Tinnevely and Ramnad, hitherto notorious for bomb outrages; where there was nothing of the kind in the year. Cuddapah reported 6 cases and the districts of Salem, Kurnool, Ramnad, Nellore, Anantapur and Chittoor reported one each.

Firearms.—The arms index started in the Criminal Investigation Department in 1933 continued to be maintained during the year. There were 2,059 arms on the index at the close of the year as against 1,364 at the end of 1934. Questions arising in 8 cases in which firearms were used were referred to the Criminal Investigation Department for expert advice. In 5 of these, the Chemical Examiner furnished opinions on the points raised, while in the other 3 cases, the Criminal Investigation Department were able to do all that was necessary. The experience gained by experimental research at headquarters is proving increasingly valuable.

Good results were obtained from organized efforts to deal with unlicensed possession of arms and ammunition. In the Cuddapah district, 67 unlicensed weapons including 19 revolvers, 11 modern breech-loading rifles and guns and an old cannon were discovered, and the owners were in all cases successfully

prosecuted, while in the Tadpatri circle, Anantapur district, alone, 13 unlicensed pistols or revolvers and supplies of ammunition for them were discovered.

A butcher of Ramnad got 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to smuggle a consignment of cartridges via Dhanushkodi while deterrent sentences were also awarded in two other cases of attempts at illicit import of revolvers and ammunition.

Datura poisoning.—There was no recurrence of datura poisoning on the railway, the successful investigations of 1934 having put a stop for the time being to such crimes. There were, however, a few stray cases in the districts:—

A North-Indian Sadhu escaped conviction on a charge of stupefying and robbing three women pilgrims at Tiruchanur and causing the death of one of them, on a plea of mistaken identity, while another pseudo-swamiyar who tried the same game twice at Namakkal in the Salem district was laid hold of by vigilant villagers and got 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

An elderly lady quack in the Cuddapah district who was in the habit of drugging and robbing her wealthier patients was convicted and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Cheating cases.—There was a rather sensational case in which a syndicate of individuals of some local credit and respectability were convicted of putting gold-plated tubular bangles on the market and selling them as gold bangles. Their operations extended throughout the Circars from Guntūr to Ganjam.

An ex-servant of the Jeypore Estate and an associate are still under trial accused of assessing various credulous persons with bogus income-tax demand notices and making collections from them.

A cheat from Travancore got the idea of posing as the representative of a chemical manufacturing company and made away with the deposits he obtained against orders. He was convicted.

Other cases.—A case of the Coimbatore district which was really of slight importance from the police point of view got more notoriety than it deserved by reason of the social or political prominence of the parties involved in it. There was a love intrigue between a Zamindar of the district and the wife or concubine of a local political organizer and ex-District Board member. A bundle of love letters played a part and the affair ended in the Zamindar being decoyed by the accused, who claimed a prescriptive right to the lady, to a coffee estate on the slopes of the Nilgiris and there subjected to threat and restraint, and

extortion to the tune of Rs. 26,000. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for extortion amounting to robbery, a sentence which was confirmed by the High Court on appeal. The local Government, however, remitted a year of the sentence and the balance unserved was eventually remitted by the Governor-General in Council.

The President of the District Educational Council, Bellary, was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for systematic misappropriation of the amounts of Government's grants-in-aid.

The vigilance of a bus conductor in the South Arcot district led to the arrest of a notorious outlaw wanted by the French police, who was travelling in his bus, and earned for him an expression of the gratitude of the French Government.

There was a conspiracy in the Cuddapah district in accordance with which one of the conspirators disappeared, after insuring his life for a large sum. Evidence that he had been murdered was faked, and, not content with claiming the amount of the life insurance, 12 enemies of the conspirators were accused of murder and a surprising volume of false evidence was put forward against them. The missing man was traced alive in hiding and the Criminal Investigation Department are now in charge of the case which is being run against him and his fellow conspirators.

Some children disappeared in the Sabhari valley of the East Godavari Agency and the scare that arose that children were being kidnapped to be sacrificed was, it is believed, well-founded. Two Koyas caught in the act of kidnapping a boy died while they were under trial. Their arrest put an end to the trouble. There was another case on the plains of the same district in which there were strong reasons to suspect that a little girl had been sacrificed to the Goddess Kali but actual proof as against the two Brahmans suspected in the matter was not forthcoming.

Gold coins worth about Rs. 800 found in a field in Malkarapatti, Madura South district, were appropriated by the finders and others in contravention of the Treasure Trove Act. 24 accused are still being tried in this connection.

29. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—14 deaths were treated as justifiable homicide against 23 in 1934. Of these, 2 deaths were the result of police action in the execution of duty and 12 deaths were caused by private persons exercising their right of private defence.

The sub-inspector of Varanjaram station, South Arcot, attacked by a prisoner whom he was escorting, was compelled to shoot the

man in self-defence and the shot proved fatal.

In Betamcherla, Kurnool district, while a house-holder was struggling with an armed burglar, his wife came to his rescue and stabbed the intruder to death.

The notorious absconding murderer and dacoit, Malayandi Tevan, a terror in the countryside about Sivakasi in the Ramnad district, suddenly appeared armed in the Tachchakkudi village and demanded food and money of the villagers. Two villagers taking their courage in their hands set upon the man and, after a struggle in which he used his gun, they killed him.

The driver of one of a string of carts waylaid by dacoits at night near Tuticorin attacked the dacoits and caused the death of one of them.

Villagers of Tisiyanvilai, Tinnevely district, beat off a gang of Maravar dacoits who had attacked a house in the village in the night-time, killing the leader of the gang and capturing others. The whole gang was afterwards brought to justice. In the same district, villagers of Pannavadalai gave chase to robbers, who had held up and robbed a woman of the village, and killed one of the offenders.

30. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—The number of accidental deaths attended by criminal rashness or negligence was 34 as against 47 in 1934 and 46 in 1933. 25 persons were prosecuted of whom 10 were convicted and 9 discharged while 6 were under trial at the end of the year.

An aeroplane carrying mails from Bombay to Madras on 19th January, missed its route and the pilot alighted near Ganjivaripalli village in the Kurnool district. The plane naturally attracted a large crowd of villagers. The pilot, however, when taking off again failed to arrange for a clear track with the result that in rising he struck and killed a woman and a child. He was chargesheeted for negligence and convicted.

An aeroplane of the Madras Flying Club crashed near Kandukur, Nellore district, and the pilot and both his passengers lost their lives.

Two motor launches, the "Panduranga" and the "Anjaneya" plying for hire in the Godavari river met with disaster due to overloading and sank with the loss of 28 lives. Those responsible are being prosecuted.

A country basket boat while ferrying across the Tungabhadra near Kurnool town capsized as a result of striking against a submerged rock and 15 out of its 30 passengers were drowned.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

31. CRIME—HOW DEALT WITH (statement A, part I).—There was a further and substantial advance in the percentage of reported cognizable crime detected and brought to conviction, 45 per cent of the cases reported ending in conviction against 41 per cent in 1934. The figures of detection for the last 10 years are as follows:—

Year.	Percentage of detection.	Year.	Percentage of detection.
1926	35.3	1931	36.4
1927	35.9	1932	38.2
1928	36.8	1933	39.5
1929	37.5	1934	41.0
1930	37.8	1935	45.0

These figures show improvement each year in the last 5 years, while, in each of the last 4 years, a new record of success has been attained. The improvement in detection in 1935 was general throughout the Province and marked on the whole a very substantial advance. In some districts, the figures were so outstandingly good as to deserve special mention—North Arcot + 10.7 per cent as compared with 1934 results, Railway Police, Madras + 10.2 per cent, North Madras + 9.5 per cent, South Madras + 9.2 per cent, Railway Police, Trichinopoly + 9.2 per cent, Vizagapatam + 8.6 per cent and West Godavari + 8.1 per cent.

The percentage of detection of grave crime considered separately showed an equal improvement—45.2 per cent in 1935 compared with 40.2 per cent in 1934. The figures for each head of grave crime are as shown below:—

		Percentage of detection.		Difference in percentage.
		1934.	1935.	
Murder	...	30.1	36.1	+6.0
Dacoity	...	26.5	31.9	+5.4
Robbery	...	40.6	43.1	+2.5
Housebreaking	...	29.6	34.7	+5.1
Theft, cattle	...	58.3	60.3	+2.0
Theft, ordinary	...	42.9	47.9	+5.0

I am glad to be able to report a decided improvement in the results of investigation in murder cases and trust that there may be further improvement in the future.

The Central Crime Branch and the District Intelligence Bureaux made further progress in efficiency and practical usefulness and the investigating police were assisted greatly by their collaboration and guidance as well as by the increased volume of criminal information which they kept on record, indexed and available for reference. The District Crime

and Occurrence sheets proved of increasing value and good results attended a further step in the same direction taken in the year by the dissemination of police intelligence through the medium of vernacular police news-sheets circulated to the villages. The need for the co-ordination of police effort in investigation received the special attention of superior officers in all districts. Important further successes were achieved in the voluntary settlement of wandering criminal tribes on the land. The periodical challenging of strangers in rural parts led to the capture of a good many active criminals. Above all, great strides were made in the establishment of Village Vigilance Committees in almost all districts and a degree of willing, and even eager, public-spirited co-operation was secured which would not have been thought possible a few years ago. Far from public spirit being lacking in the country, we have had every evidence in most districts that it is available to be evoked in ample measure and the pity is that for so long the police have failed to realise this fact and take advantage of it. I attribute the unprecedented success in investigation achieved in the year mainly to the ready response made by the public of the villages to our appeal to them for co-operation. The new relationship with the public incidentally tends to advance the credit and good name of the Force and is stimulating its members to better and keener work. I have also to record that signs have not been wanting that where local public spirit has been permitted to take its due part in aid of the police, public opinion has not failed to rally in support as a deterrent to crime and disorder.

The following remarks made from the Bench by the District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot, may be of interest in this connection:—

"In the course of my work as Sessions Judge of the district during the past eight months, I had an occasion to notice two remarkable features in the investigation of criminal cases here. The first and foremost was the healthy co-operation of the public with the police in the investigation of crimes. The second was the active participation and close supervision by the superior grade police officers in the investigation of cases from the very beginning.

The one which prominently comes to my mind is the Villupuram murder case. Within an hour after the commission of the crime, the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. P. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the Inspector of Police and the sub-inspector of police were all there on the spot. The Chairman of the Municipality and a number of respectable citizens were also there. They sat there till late in the night trying to find out who could have

done it. Next morning, also, they were all there. Fortunately, they were able to find a clue. The suspect was not there. He had gone to Chingleput or Madras. The Circle Inspector had not seen him before. So, three respectable citizens who could identify him accompanied him to Chingleput. The Inspector had to go from there to Conjeeveram. One of them who accompanied him waited at Chingleput. He watched every train. In one of them was the suspect. He immediately boarded the train. Fortunately for him there was a schoolmaster of the High School at Villupuram who was also travelling by the same train. They were both watching the suspect at every station lest he might take scent and get out. The moment they reached Villupuram, they handed him over to the sub-inspector. Thus the culprit was able to be secured within 24 hours after the crime was noticed. Within another 24 hours properties concerned in the case worth over Rs. 2,000 were recovered. The offender was brought to book and convicted. Well, I cannot think of a better example of excellent results proceeding from the co-operation of the public and the active participation of senior officers in the investigation.

You have all heard about the Village Vigilance Committees in this district. They are doing such excellent work that there is no one here who is not aware of them. You have also heard of the Strangers' Day. Every one of you must be so familiar with it that I think it is unnecessary for me to describe them to you in detail. The other day in a housebreaking case near Tirukkoyilur, I had occasion to note, during the course of the vigil by the village munsif and his comrades of the Vigilance Committee, they were able to catch red-handed the culprit running from the scene of occurrence and bring him to book. The active co-operation of the public with the police in such investigation must necessarily bring down crime. The policeman gives the criminal an occasional visit. But the villager is by his side, sees him, watches him and his movements every minute. When the criminal gets to know that he is being watched by his own fellow villagers who would give him up, he would certainly think twice before he commits a crime."

Cases in which investigation was refused, section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code (statement A-1, columns 5 and 6).—Out of a total of 43,671 cases under classes I to V reported to the police, investigation was refused under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 2,359 cases or 5.4 per cent as against 7.0 per cent in 1934 and 8.8 per cent in 1933. Every effort is made to ensure that there is no abuse of this provision of law.

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 732 in 1934 to 651. Unnecessary references were duly brought to the notice of District Magistrates.

Attendance at sessions.—The number of criminal sessions held in the mufassal was 414 as against 377 in the previous year. District Superintendents of Police attended

69 sessions against 60 in 1934 and sub-divisional officers 218 against 200. In the Madras City, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners with their assistants attended criminal sessions on all days.

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.	1933.			1934.			1935.		
	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 ...	2,10,386	58,725	27.9	1,63,661	36,801	22.5	8,46,480	40,374	4.8
Ganjām ...	48,330	11,027	22.8	41,679	12,595	30.2	52,001	11,291	21.7
Vizagapatam ...	84,986	28,643	33.7	70,847	17,305	24.4	57,447	17,521	30.5
Jeypore ...	12,354	2,532	20.5	9,320	4,611	49.5	6,586	3,273	49.7
East Gōdāvari ...	82,696	18,868	22.8	81,211	18,676	23.0	72,786	22,756	31.3
West Gōdāvari ...	77,617	16,420	21.2	65,574	13,103	20.0	63,398	19,178	30.3
Kistna ...	51,551	14,300	27.7	64,838	21,463	33.1	47,502	14,637	30.8
Guntūr ...	62,757	15,665	25.0	93,554	19,609	21.0	1,05,850	18,409	17.4
Nellore ...	46,608	14,777	31.7	52,524	10,931	20.8	43,365	8,243	19.0
Kurnool ...	58,240	6,433	11.0	43,387	15,054	34.7	48,618	18,606	38.3
Bellary ...	27,793	10,927	39.3	27,664	9,257	33.5	43,672	20,240	46.3
Anantapur ...	45,963	12,320	26.8	69,392	18,777	27.1	46,571	11,764	25.3
Cuddapah ...	60,846	17,596	28.9	43,353	13,539	31.2	47,870	17,397	36.3
Chittoor ...	62,840	11,020	17.5	43,330	12,632	29.2	51,706	13,624	26.3
Chingleput ...	64,587	20,405	31.6	66,360	15,410	23.2	40,975	9,192	22.4
North Arcot ...	67,822	18,746	27.6	1,12,913	19,618	17.4	66,420	21,440	32.3
Salem ...	85,467	22,273	26.1	66,428	23,135	34.8	65,065	23,852	36.7
Coimbatore ...	72,959	37,325	51.2	69,406	30,819	44.4	1,17,644	51,950	44.2
The Nilgiris ...	24,462	8,526	34.9	8,460	4,730	55.9	12,247	5,425	44.3
Malappuram ...	7,414	1,578	21.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	23,278	6,061	26.0	32,223	8,323	25.8	35,340	8,097	22.9
South Kanara ...	1,61,244	5,397	3.3	30,682	15,238	49.7	29,541	10,397	35.2
South Arcot ...	49,346	15,464	31.3	56,442	19,428	34.4	40,375	19,190	47.5
Tanjore ...	1,04,689	39,187	37.4	92,820	26,255	28.3	1,12,388	30,667	27.3
Trichinopoly ...	56,791	21,012	37.0	55,949	25,763	46.0	78,583	34,005	43.3
North Madura ...	75,004	21,190	28.3	71,092	20,909	29.4	65,640	30,754	46.9
South Madura ...	29,556	8,955	30.3	27,927	9,049	32.4	30,273	11,911	39.3
Ramnad ...	86,872	27,796	32.0	1,01,350	33,296	32.9	48,104	19,789	41.1
Tinnevely ...	74,223	7,362	9.9	53,912	10,249	19.0	73,405	16,243	22.1
Railway Police, Madras.	7,997	3,168	39.6	42,131	3,659	8.7	9,438	5,230	55.4
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	12,976	3,899	30.0	12,391	4,484	36.2	11,858	2,783	23.5
Total ...	19,37,654	5,07,597	26.2	17,70,820	4,94,718	27.9	23,71,148	5,38,238	22.7

NOTE.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 14,277.

The percentage of stolen property recovered in the year was 22.7 against 27.9 in 1934. The decrease here, however, is more apparent than real as in the Huson, Tod and Company case of Madras City, the amount of property involved, viz., Rs. 7,00,000, was irrecoverable and went to swell the total figure of stolen property.

33. PROSECUTIONS (statement A-I, columns 11 and 12).—The number of cases, classes I to V, decided by the courts, rose from 15,813

to 18,330 in the year. Of these, 14,124 cases or 77.1 per cent ended in conviction against 75.9 per cent in 1934.

Statement A-II, columns 8 to 10.—In the above cases, 34,591 persons were tried as compared with 30,776 in 1934 and 20,129 persons or 58.2 per cent were convicted as compared with 56.9 per cent in the previous year.

Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff in the Madras City prosecuted 3,067 cases as

against 3,077 in 1934, of which 2,409 or 78.5 per cent (as against 68.4 per cent in the previous year) ended in conviction. In the mufassal, 11,219 cases (as against 10,506 in 1934) were prosecuted by the prosecuting staff and 8,077 cases or 72.0 per cent (as against 72.9 per cent in 1934) ended in conviction. The prosecuting staff opposed 1,346 appeals as against 1,282 in 1934, the percentage of unsuccessful appeals being 73.0 per cent as against 77.6 per cent in the previous year.

The policy of utilizing the services of the circle inspectors to prosecute minor cases not requiring expert handling was continued. It not only gives relief to the prosecuting staff but provides for the Crown being properly represented in all cases and enables the inspectorate to exercise close supervision over the work and conduct of their subordinates in petty crime. Circle inspectors prosecuted 5,437 minor cases against 4,595 cases in the previous year. Of these, 4,309 cases or 79.3 per cent ended in conviction against 78.2 per cent in 1934. The figures are, I think, satisfactory.

The system of setting apart special days for the trial of police cases worked well in the districts in which it is in vogue.

Inadequate sentences and retrials.—Cases in which it was considered that sentences were seriously inadequate or that there had been miscarriage of justice were duly brought to the notice of the District Magistrates by the District Superintendents of Police.

In a case of attempted murder in the Vizagapatam district, the original sentence of 1 year's rigorous imprisonment imposed by the Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, was enhanced by the High Court on appeal to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

34. ESCAPES.—There were 80 escapes of prisoners from police custody or sub-jails as against 100 in 1934. 24 of these were from sub-jails, 1 from a police lock-up and 55 from the custody of police escorts. 67 of the escaped prisoners were recaptured as also 6 prisoners who had escaped in previous years. There were no escapes in the Madras City and the districts of West Gōdāvari, Guntūr and Anantapur.

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

46 police officers were punished departmentally for negligence in guarding prisoners, while in 33 cases of escape the police were held free from blame.

In a case of Salem town, a North Indian criminal who had made a daring escape from the police station was rearrested within a few hours and returned to custody by the Vigilance Committee of a village twelve miles from the town.

35. PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS.—Including cases of the previous year which were pending magisterial orders at the close of that year, the police referred 4,539 cases of which 3,981 were struck off as false by the magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 173 cases. 7 of them were filed on magisterial complaint. 75 accused as against 78 in 1934 were convicted of lodging false complaints.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 284,501 cases prosecuted by the police, 44 or 0.02 per cent were declared to be false after trial or enquiry by courts. Compensation was awarded to persons falsely accused under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 16 cases, the same number as in the previous year.

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 5,746 against 5,699 in 1934 and 5,052 in 1933. 3,798 persons were removed from the registers on the ground that they were no longer addicted to crime. On the last day of the year, 11,248 known bad characters were at large against 11,071 in 1934, and of these, 1,226 or 10.9 per cent were out of view. 1,663 history-sheeted bad characters were convicted during the year as against 1,416 in 1934.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1935.

Class of persons.	Number brought under surveillance during the year.						Of the number in columns 2 to 5, number removed from the register during the year.						Of those included in columns 2 to 5, number in jail on 31st December 1935.		Number at large on 31st December 1935.		Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets convicted during the year.							
	On account of arrivals from outside the district.		By release from jails.		By fresh registration.		By reason of death.		By reason of old age or infirmity.		On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.		By reason of having left the district.		From other causes.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(12-a)	(13)												
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.										
Known depredators	4,923	29	489	4	1,424	8	1,981	10	98	1	63	...	873	5	396	3	245	1	1,889	9	5,253	32	791	5	1,139	6
Receivers of stolen goods	205	20	12	...	...	...	159	6	6	...	8	...	116	16	12	...	21	1	4	...	209	9	...	...	2	2
Suspected persons	5,681	44	319	6	262	4	3,516	10	72	1	59	...	2,752	22	394	5	532	4	437	3	5,532	29	339	3	269	3
Total	10,809	93	820	10	1,686	12	5,656	26	176	2	130	...	3,741	43	802	8	798	6	2,330	12	10,994	70	1,130	8	1,410	11
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	162	7	9	...	101	5	64	...	3	...	...	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	140	2	174	10	88	...	238	4
Grand total	10,971	100	829	10	1,787	17	5,720	26	179	2	130	...	3,755	43	807	8	798	6	2,470	14	11,168	80	1,218	8	1,648	15

Old offenders.—The number of persons who received enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 2,069 as against 1,774 in 1934. The number of convicts ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 598 against 577 in 1934. 282 persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence and 202 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 Criminal Tribes Act:—

(1) The Maravars of certain taluks and villages of the Tinnevely district.

(2) The Boyas of certain villages of the Bellary district.

(3) The Reddikas of certain villages in the East Gōdāvari district.

(4) The Kal-woddars (wanderers) of the Coimbatore district.

(5) The Padayachis of the South Arcot district.

(6) The Boyas of certain villages of the Nellore 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 the tribe.	Area to which restricted.
Donga Yerakalas	Sitanagaram, Stuartpuram, Bitragunta Reformatory and Bitragunta settlements.

Donga Dasaris ... Bitragunta and Bitragunta Reformatory settlements.

Donga Woddars ... Siddhapuram settlement.

Gudu Dasaris ... Aziznagar settlement.

3,098 persons (2,938 males and 160 females) were registered as members of criminal tribes in the course of the year while 1,731 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 40,540 (35,740 males and 4,800 females) of whom 1,138 (975 males and 163 females) were out of view.

The number of persons convicted for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was 2,361 against 2,390 in the previous year. 117 persons were convicted under section 24 of the Act and 13 were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 23 against 80 and 5 respectively in the previous year.

The "Abeyance" system of control of criminal tribes continued to work satisfactorily and to yield good results. 20,222

members of criminal tribes were relieved under the system of obligations under section 10 (1) (a) of the Act against 18,086 in the previous year and it is a satisfactory feature of the system that relief from the rigours of the Act goes as a matter of course with good conduct and tends strongly to promote it.

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 the inmates on their registers 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 (Guntur).	581	515	966	28	17	...
2. Sitanagaram (Guntur).	336	319	458	17	20	2
3. Bitragunta (Nellore).	118	115	158	37	19	...
4. Bitragunta Reformatory (Nellore).	122	81	129	2	1	...
5. Siddhapuram (Kurnool).	158	120	132	...	...	...
6. Konnur (Chingleput).	105	95	135	...	...	...
7. Aziznagar (South Arcot).	318	328	513	11	6	...
Total	1,738	1,573	2,491	95	63	2

The settlements continued to be efficiently run and the conduct of the settlers was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Bitragunta settlement.—The assistant manager's post in this settlement was abolished under G.O. Ms. No. 1967 L., dated 5th September 1935. Stricter measures to enforce discipline proved effective. There were only 18 escapes and 16 rearrests in the year as against 34 escapes and 31 rearrests in 1934.

Aziznagar settlement.—The panchayat system introduced in the settlement continued to exert a wholesome influence.

Kallar Reclamation, Madura North and South.—Every effort was made to keep the Kallar panchayats alive to their responsibilities and to the implications of the revised panchayat agreement and a great deal of assistance was rendered by them in the investigation of Kallar crime and in the capture of absconding Kallar criminals.

The abeyance system continued to provide adequate machinery of control.

Registration.—The following are the figures of registration of Piramalai Kallars under the Criminal Tribes Act:—

	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.
Total number remaining on the rolls at the end of the previous year.	6,168	31,174	37,342
Number registered during the year.	398	340	738
Number removed on account of good conduct or other causes.	73	74	147
Total number remaining on the rolls on 31st December 1935.	6,493	31,440	37,933

Prosecutions.—The number of applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was 431 as against 437 in 1934. Prosecutions were sanctioned in 410 cases of which 307 ended in conviction, 12 in discharge or withdrawal, while

the other cases were pending trial at the end of the year.

Panchayats.—The number of panchayat reports received was 8,580 as against 11,168 in 1934 and 6,837 in 1933. 53 cases of crime by Kallars and others and 111 cases of unexplained absences by Kallars were reported by panchayats on their own initiative, while material help was rendered to the police in no less than 168 investigations as against 117 in the previous year. 3 panchayats of North Madura and 2 of South Madura were cancelled or suspended on disciplinary grounds. 7 panchayats of North Madura cancelled in previous years were restored.

Kallar crime.—The statement below compares ascertained Kallar crime with the total crime in the two districts during the years 1933 to 1935:—

Nature of offence.	District crime.									Kallar crime.								
	1933.			1934.			1935.			1933.			1934.			1935.		
	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.
	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.	North Madura.	South Madura.	Total.
Murder ...	66	51	117	51	30	81	59	45	104	3	9	12	3	6	9	6	12	18
Dacoity ...	12	3	15	5	5	10	11	4	15	2	2	4	1	4	5	4	4	8
Robbery ...	59	41	100	27	36	63	35	27	62	8	29	37	1	12	13	7	15	22
Housebreaking ...	197	159	356	170	156	326	185	168	353	31	85	116	18	61	79	27	76	103
Theft (cattle) ...	193	132	325	193	141	334	231	118	349	63	71	134	45	88	133	50	66	116
Do. (ordinary).	632	303	935	592	313	905	801	322	1,123	20	69	89	34	57	91	74	72	146
Total ...	1,159	689	1,848	1,038	681	1,719	1,315	687	2,002	129	265	394	102	228	330	164	245	409

Kallar Reclamation, Ramnad.—The two Kallar schools at Mangapuram and Chatrapatti continued to work well.

Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore.—Though the police staff employed on Kallar reclamation work in the Tanjore district was withdrawn by the Government in 1934, the surveillance of bad characters among Gandarvakottai Kallars was found necessary. There were no apparent ill-effects from the withdrawal of the special Kallar reclamation staff in the Tanjore district. The two temporary police outposts attached to Gandarvakottai police station carried on with special surveillance work and worked efficiently.

Other criminal communities.—One Dandasi panchayat which was not functioning satisfactorily in the Ganjam district had to be abolished in the course of the year and another was recommended for abolition. Ten new panchayats were, however, formed and the reform movement within the community made good progress. In particular, eager advantage is taken of the opportunities afforded for the education of children. The hard unremitting labour put in to the clearing of banjar lands for their settlement

by Dandasis in the Russellkonda circle would be an example to any community.

The Pano panchayats in the Gumsur-Udayagiri and Russellkonda circles continued to render valuable service.

Criminal Tribe Gangs.—Continued efforts to induce the wandering gangs of Telaga Pamulas which have for so long infested the Northern Circars to settle voluntarily on the land met with complete, and I hope, final success in the year, all detachments comprising 659 persons in all being induced to settle on lands which promise to yield them sufficient livelihood. The spirit of the settlers seems all that could be desired and it proved possible, without any adverse effect on crime, to release about half their number from their obligations under the Criminal Tribes Act. Some out-of-view members of the detachments who had taken refuge in Bihar and Orissa were tracked down there and on proof of their complicity in recent crimes of that Province, 20 of them were brought to conviction. 5 wandering detachments of Pamulas who have always restricted their wanderings to the Nellore district remain to be dealt with, but they are not of very

actively criminal habits and, in spite of thorough examination of all crimes synchronizing with their movements, no crime of the year was definitely attributed to them.

The Kanjar Bhats—80 males and 103 females—who returned to this Presidency from Bihar and Orissa in 1934 passed on into Bombay in the early part of the year under report. 34 detachments remained to make themselves a pest with their petty extortions and thefts in our villages. The Commissioner of Labour has submitted a scheme which is under the Government's consideration for the compulsory settlement of these people.

3 more detachments of Thottia Naicks were persuaded to settle on voluntary terms in the Tinnevely district bringing the number of detachments so settled from 27 up to 30. It is hoped that the 16 detachments that are still wandering will before long be induced to follow their example. Contributions from the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society which were used for the purchase

of materials to build huts again helped to make the settlements of the year possible.

The organized and persistent efforts of the police in the last few years to bring the actively criminal wandering tribes of the Presidency to settle permanently of their own free will on the land are meeting with success beyond all expectations. The Thogamalai Koravas or Kepmaris who travel in disguise in twos and threes remain a problem, but much progress was made towards the completion of the photographic records of these people and a gang case against a large number of them was under trial at the close of the year in the Coimbatore district. That these Kepmaris do not confine themselves to this Presidency will be clear from the fact that Kepmaris who had been lost sight of were traced during the year in Hyderabad, Burdwan, Angul, Singhbhum, Rangoon and Karachi and were suitably dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act.

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

Prosecution in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1933.		1934.		Number pending disposal.	Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.	1935.		Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.			Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	
Madras City ...	52	49	33	30	2	96.8	34	31	2
Ganjam ...	101	55	118	59	43	80.8	94	46	4
Vizagapatam ...	126	77	93	51	9	64.6	100	65	27
Jeypore ...	42	23	23	15	6	93.8	12	8	3
East Godavari ...	62	36	110	86	...	78.2	111	65	20
West Godavari ...	60	24	53	39	7	86.7	73	46	15
Kistna ...	56	40	54	41	1	77.4	57	46	2
Guntur ...	138	77	154	67	43	62.0	188	90	15
Nellore ...	116	57	98	59	12	73.8	89	65	8
Kurnool ...	86	68	95	62	21	83.8	112	80	12
Bellary ...	60	48	40	25	3	67.6	37	20	6
Anantapur ...	84	41	78	31	10	62.0	72	42	5
Cuddapah ...	67	40	71	57	6	87.7	75	52	12
Chittoor ...	63	33	87	41	9	52.6	58	35	3
Chingleput ...	51	28	61	49	4	87.5	63	38	...
North Arcot ...	75	50	84	61	5	81.3	85	60	9
Salem ...	44	32	130	112	17	99.1	158	143	3
Coimbatore ...	35	22	65	51	5	85.0	55	47	2
The Nilgiris ...	3	3	2	1	...	50.0	6	6	...
Malappuram ...	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	74	53	75	61	3	84.7	53	42	7
South Kanara ...	31	24	24	15	1	75.0	21	11	5
South Arcot ...	78	60	80	63	6	87.5	68	52	6
Tanjore ...	115	94	98	80	13	95.2	175	119	6
Trichinopoly ...	105	72	88	58	18	85.3	87	67	9
North Madura ...	90	42	136	93	20	81.6	118	89	9
South Madura ...	82	50	111	71	19	83.5	92	56	15
Ramnad ...	131	79	80	50	2	64.9	112	94	10
Tinnevely ...	170	75	73	43	2	64.2	81	46	11
Railway Police, Madras ...	27	20	28	24	2	96.0	45	40	...
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	18	14	23	...	...	86.4	12	10	...
Total ...	2,262	1,400	2,265	1,514	289	79.2	2,343	1,611	226

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

The number of individuals sentenced to imprisonment in default of security was 1,163 against 1,063 in 1934. The average amount of security demanded per accused was Rs. 262 as against Rs. 271 in the previous year.

The practice of consulting the responsible magistrates before putting security cases up has now become general and it is going far to prevent cases which cannot be fully justified from being put up and to improve the quality of the security work undertaken.

37. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—Mr. C. H. Gadsden on return from leave on 26th January 1935 resumed charge of the Criminal Investigation Department from Mr. J. S. Wilkes and continued in charge of it for the rest of the year.

The Crime department of the Criminal Investigation Department and its Central Intelligence Bureau put in another year of steady progress and excellent work. The staff worked at high pressure in and out of office and the further improvement effected in the control of crime and criminals in the year testified to the value of the work done.

The Central Intelligence Bureau served as the agency for dealing with inter-district crime and criminals and for co-ordinating the work of the District Intelligence Bureaux. The criminal records were maintained and amplified and District Weekly Crime and Occurrence Sheets and Monthly Crime Reviews were carefully scrutinized. The Central Crime Reviews kept District Superintendents of Police alive to the necessity of a systematic study of crime and of taking adequate steps to deal with it in their districts.

During the year, Government made permanent the unofficial District Intelligence Bureaux of 12 districts and sanctioned a combined Railway Intelligence Bureau for both the Railway Police districts in the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, giving a total of 23 regular District Intelligence Bureaux for the Presidency. Unofficial District Intelligence Bureaux continued to work in the Malabar, South Kanara and Ganjam districts.

The District Intelligence Bureaux generally showed progress and are in good working order in all districts. Profitable use was made of them and they were of marked value in controlling operations against organized crime and criminals. In the City, the Record section of the Crime Branch proved again a necessary and valued adjunct to the investigating staff.

The District Weekly Crime and Occurrence Sheets continued to furnish a valuable means of communicating intelligence and these and the District Monthly Reviews

ensured that supervising officers kept in touch with what was going on. Many District Superintendents of Police showed commendable interest in this branch of their work and took great pains in making an intelligent and comprehensive study of crime and in issuing useful instructions.

The Railway Intelligence Bureau supplied a long-felt want.

The year was again one of steady progress on well-established lines. The executive staff were fully occupied with the investigation of a number of cases which came within their sphere and also co-operated with the district police in the investigation of cases which required the wider resources available to the Criminal Investigation Department. Cases handled by this staff included cases of organized cheating and frauds of various types, of datura poisoning, burglary, theft and counterfeiting coins. Many of the investigations undertaken were long drawn out and involved laborious work with unexpected extraneous difficulties cropping up. The work was done with thoroughness, perseverance and ability and the successes, if not always immediate and spectacular, were very substantial. The staff was not unfortunately adequate to meet all the calls made upon it from the districts. Noteworthy among the cases handled by the Criminal Investigation Department were—a widespread swindle in the northern districts by pledging tubular silver bangles covered with a thin sheet of gold as genuine gold ones; falsification of accounts and forgery by the Secretary of the Vizianagram Co-operative Central Bank; fraudulent insurances by a son, acting as the agent of several companies under an assumed name, on his mother's life; a bogus lottery on a large scale by a priest in British Cochin; a conspiracy to cheat and to bring malicious complaints arising out of a bogus murder case in which the alleged deceased was found alive eight months after the murder had been reported and the drugging of three women pilgrims by a bogus sanyasi.

Finger-print Bureau—Slips on record.—19,047 finger-print slips were received for record during the year as against 17,481 in 1934 and 17,587 in 1933. The periodical check of the entire collection as recommended by Sir E. R. Henry which was commenced in October 1933 was completed in December 1935. The check included a census and the elimination of slips under the prescribed rules and the census showed a total collection of 250,659 slips on the last day of the year under report.

24,450 finger-print slips were received for search in the year against 20,866 in 1934. Of these, 19,705 came from this Presidency against 16,174 in 1934. The increase was due to the increased number of arrests of

suspected criminals. The largest number of references was received from the Madras City, viz., 1,986, followed by Tanjore (1,930), Madura (1,214), North Arcot (1,129), Chingleput (1,114), East Gōdāvari (1,066), Salem (1,032), Trichinopoly (1,020), South Arcot (908), West Gōdāvari (852), Coimbatore (763) and Vizagapatam (643). Of other countries and places, Bombay, as usual, made the largest number of references (910), followed by Burma (563), Federated Malay States (491), Bangalore, Civil and Military Station (470), Mysore State (449), Pudukkottai (440), Travancore (293), Yenangyaung (200) and Hyderabad (175). Of the slips received for search during the year, 5,387 were traced—4,551 on references from this Presidency and 736 from other places.

In the case of 137 references on dead bodies, 25 prints were found unfit for comparison, 109 prints were untraced while in three cases the prints were identified as those of individuals whose finger-prints were on record.

388 references regarding removal and renumbering of criminal tribe members were received as against 324 in the previous year. 678 death reports of members of Criminal Investigation Department gangs and criminal tribe members were received. In 323 cases, the necessity for registration of individuals under the Criminal Tribes Act was pointed out to districts.

62 cases of double registration under the Criminal Tribes Act and 17 cases of failure of the local police to refer to the Finger-print Bureau resulting in the evasion of enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, were detected as a result of scrutiny in the Bureau. There were also numerous cases in which police stations were advised of previous convictions ascertained in the course of search before filing record slips.

Expert finger-print evidence was given in 387 cases against 437 in 1934 and 361 in 1933, while the number of written opinions furnished during the year in Postal, Civil and Registration cases was 65 as against 78 in 1934.

A total sum of Rs. 2,875 was realized and credited to Government as fees for attendance of experts in courts and for written opinions furnished in civil and criminal cases between private parties, as against Rs. 2,800 in 1934.

The finger-print testing staff visited all the Central and District Jails including the special sub-jails and the Borstal schools at Palamcottah and Tanjore and tested there 11,395 finger-print slips against 9,602 in 1934. In this way, 10 cases of wrong finger-printing were discovered and 4,568

fresh finger-print slips were taken to replace defective ones.

The formation of the new Orissa Province necessitated the separation of a number of finger-print records for which a special staff of 4 temporary clerks was sanctioned for a period of five months during the year. 10,874 slips were separated for transmission to the new Province.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau was 2 inspectors and 37 sub-inspectors. The reporters of the Bureau attended 141 conferences and 1,410 political and labour meetings as compared with 59 of the former and 969 of the latter in the previous year. Test examinations for all the sub-inspectors were held periodically and a good practical standard of efficiency was maintained. The activities of the Tamil Nad Congressmen and the tour of the Congress President in this Presidency in the year swelled the number of meetings attended by shorthand sub-inspectors in the year. Several individuals were either convicted or bound over on the reports of shorthand sub-inspectors.

38. RAILWAY POLICE.—There was no change in the year in the mileage of railway in the jurisdiction of the District Superintendent of Police of the Madras Railway Police district, while that in the jurisdiction of the District Superintendent of Police of the Trichinopoly Railway Police district was 2,503.79 as against 2,503.95 in the previous year, the slight variation being due to realignment and remodelling in certain sections of this railway.

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

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers	119	112	92
(b) from mail and luggage vans. ...	8	10	13
Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds.	159	118	106
Thefts in running goods trains ...	12	11	13
Thefts from stationary waggons, goods sheds and yards. ...	51	59	72
Thefts of railway materials	86	97	77
Other thefts	58	56	72
Total	493	463	445

Theft, the principal form of crime on the railway, is steadily decreasing and this, especially as regards thefts from passengers in running trains and from platforms and passenger sheds, is gratifying. Better organized preventive work and stricter measures of control over bad characters have brought about these desired results.

A gang of bad characters responsible for several cases on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway were brought to book by the strenuous work of an inspector of police

of the Madras Railway Police district and this had a wholesome effect on crime on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Cases of goods shortages decreased from 825 in 1934 to 745.

There were only 11 attempts to derail trains as against 17 in 1934, all of which occurred in the metre-gauge section in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. There were, however, no serious consequences in any cases and most of them were the work of youths who were brought to book. In one case, the mischief was by a discontented pointsman. In another, the accused, a cowherd, was given four stripes with a birch under the Whipping Act.

Reported cases of stone-throwing at trains decreased—21 against 30 in 1934. They were mostly the work of irresponsible boys who were caught and convicted, the parents being bound over for the good behaviour of their children. In areas where stone-throwing occurred, the District Magistrates and District Educational Officers were asked to instruct the village magistrates and the headmasters of schools to warn the villagers and the boys in the villages adjoining the railway lines of the serious consequences which might ensue from such acts.

Both train collisions of the year, one in each of the Railway Police districts, were due to the negligence of level-crossing gatekeepers. In one case, in which one man was killed and another suffered grievous hurt as the result of a collision between the engine of a passenger train and a double bullock-cart at a Tinnevely district level-crossing, the level-crossing gate-keeper and the clerk in charge of the railway station at the time were prosecuted. The former died during the trial, while the latter was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment. This sentence, though, was quashed by the Sessions Judge on appeal. The case against those charged with negligence in the other case is under trial.

4 cases of derailments were reported during the year as against 5 in 1934—2 of them in each Railway Police district. One derailment was the work of mischievous boys, one was due to a defective waggon, while the other 2 were believed to have been caused by railway servants influenced by the desire to get fellow railway employees against whom they harboured resentment into trouble. No deaths resulted from any of these occurrences.

366 persons were accidentally run over and killed by trains as against 383 in 1934. What could be done continued to be done in the way of taking action against trespassers on railway lines.

A second-class carriage left in the metre-gauge yard at Renigunta railway station was set fire to on the night of 9th September, it was believed, by some discontented coolies to satisfy a grudge they bore to the local station master. Sufficient evidence of this was not forthcoming, but 2 of the suspected coolies were bound over under the security sections.

The experimental first-class Bench Magistrate's Court established at Trichinopoly Junction for the trial of persons travelling without tickets proved useful and the establishment of similar courts at Madura and Erode has been sanctioned by the Government since the close of the year.

39. PORT POLICE.—The work of the Port Police establishments at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Cuddalore, and Mangalore gave no ground for criticism. As a tentative measure, a police staff of 1 sergeant, 1 head constable and 2 constables for checking the passports of passengers arriving by sea at Cochin was sanctioned by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 149, Public (Police), dated 19th March 1935. Difficulties arising from the confusion of authority and jurisdiction in the Cochin Harbour render really efficient police protection there impracticable, but a working arrangement came to after discussion with the Cochin State authorities worked smoothly and avoided any kind of friction.

40. CINEMATOGRAPH ACT.—The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has dealt in his Administration Report (Appendix B) with the working of the Indian Cinematograph Act in the Madras City. In the mufassal, there was a case at Rajahmundry in which the proprietor of a cinema hall was fined for running his hall without a licence. Apart from this, no irregularities calling for prosecution or other action came to notice. It is reported from all districts that the requirements of the Cinematograph Act and Rules were strictly enforced.

41. MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.—The number of motor vehicles using the roads at the end of the previous year was 16,727. 2,139 vehicles were registered during the year, while the registration of 783 vehicles was cancelled. There were thus 18,083 vehicles on the road at the close of the year. The number of buses plying for hire in the mufassal was 3,919 at the end of the year.

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

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of accidents to motor vehicles reported or ascertained.	677	830	920
Number of accidents attended with loss of life.	154	169	207

The increases in the figures of accidents are partly attributable to more complete

information than formerly being now reported and partly to the high speed attainable by the latest type of cars, which it is impossible to control in non-urban areas and which is definitely unsafe on our district roads. Proportionately to the traffic the figures are, however, low as compared with the figures returned by other countries. Every practicable attention is being given to the improvement of traffic regulation and few of my officers are not keen about this, jealous of traffic conditions in their jurisdictions and eager to improve them. The problem of improvement is, however, bound up with the need for increased and additional staff for regulation. On the open roads where most of the accidents occur, regulating staff in the required numbers could be provided only at prohibitive cost and the problem, in so far as a solution of it is possible in the circumstances, is for the engineers, for the nature and condition of most of the district roads now lend themselves to accident and loss of life. Good *safe* roads, through the well-populated areas at least, even in a comparatively poor country, would be, I feel sure, capable of financing themselves with all the amenities including safety which they would provide. Incidentally also they would contribute to the economic betterment of the populations served by them. In the towns, traffic staff is being increased as circumstances dictate and as finances permit, and during the year additional staffs were sanctioned to meet traffic needs in the Malabar district and in Anantapur town.

A new saloon type of bus was introduced in the Madras City affording more comfort and safety to the travelling public and steps were also taken in the mufassal to raise the standard of the bus services in the districts.

The transfer to District Superintendents of Police of executive control over passenger bus licensing and traffic effected in 1934 has led to the tightening of control and has done good. The question of the co-ordination of policy and method in reference to passenger traffic in the Presidency as a whole has, however, still to be taken in hand, and this can be done only after the revised rules under the Motor Vehicles Act, which the Government are now considering, are issued.

The special police staffs employed to enforce the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act performed their duties satisfactorily and evasion of taxation under the Act has been reduced to a minimum.

42. THE SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT.—All sections except sections 6, 7, 8 and 16 of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act have been applied to the following municipalities—Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Madura, Bezwada, Calicut,

Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Tanjore, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Erode, Salem, Kumbakonam, Ellore, Virudhunagar, Mayavaram, Karaikkudi, Vizianagram and Namakkal (panchayat board area).

The enforcement of the Act in these towns received due attention and a great many prosecutions under the Act were launched successfully. The action taken is reported everywhere to have been effective in stamping out commercialized prostitution in the towns concerned. The results achieved are purely local in each case and touch only the fringes of a gigantic problem, but they encourage me to believe that the difficulties in the way of general effective action are not insurmountable and that the provision of rescue homes in sufficient numbers would enable a very great deal to be done towards carrying the purposes of the Act into effect. It seems to be for private social philanthropic enterprise to rise to the occasion.

43. TRESPASS ON RAILWAY LINES.—I have already referred in paragraph 38 above to the steps taken to minimize trespass upon the railway lines.

44. EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.—1,806 warrants were pending execution on the last day of the year against 1,750 at the end of 1934. Of these, 715 warrants had been pending for more than a year.

45. INSPECTION.—I toured the districts of Vizagapatam, Ganjam, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, the Nilgiris, South Arcot, Tanjore (twice), Coimbatore, Anantapur, Chittoor, South Kanara, Madura, Tinnevely, Malabar and the two Railway Police districts. The touring of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police was adequate as also that of the District Superintendents of Police and sub-divisional officers.

46. GENERAL.—The year was a comparatively peaceful one if economic pressure in many districts tended to promote petty crime, and the Force was able to consolidate the results of past effort and address itself to quiet progress on well-ascertained lines. The outstanding features were the large and unexpected extent to which effective co-operation was obtained from the public in the villages and the consequent very considerable improvement in the detection of crime which was 4 per cent better than the record achieved in 1934.

Other important features of the year's work were:—

Very satisfying progress was made in inducing the voluntary settling of the more dangerous of the wandering criminal tribes on the land.

The detection of Kallar crime in the two Madura districts showed a marked improvement.

The usefulness of the Central Intelligence Bureau and the District Intelligence Bureaux increased noticeably.

In Madura and Trichinopoly towns, further experience placed beyond doubt the advantage of the modern organization and

reorganized system of work recently introduced.

The Armed Reserves were reorganized with a view to improve their working efficiency.

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

MADRAS,
30th June 1936.

CHARLES B. CUNNINGHAM,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO C.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935.

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 fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.					Total magis- trates' cases.	Total magis- trates' cases ending in con- viction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or appre- hended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																	
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	... ...	... 2	... ...	... 2	... ...	... ...	... 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 4	... ...	... 4	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																	
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	... 70	... 1	... 3	... 12	... 38	... 8	... 7	... 53	... 1	... 1	... 54	
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	... 19	... 51	... ...	... 10	... ...	... ...	... 3	... 2	... 3	... 2	... 7	... 1	... 1	... 8	
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps	... 8	... 8	... ...	... 16	... ...	... ...	... 8	... 5	... 1	...	... 6	... 6	... 4	... 12	
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	4	18	...	22	...	7	4	...	1	9	10	...	...	10	
7	212, 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	3	12	...	15	...	1	3	4	7	...	11	...	...	11	
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	85	258	...	348	19	18	70	159	36	24	219	168	87	377	
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	342	938	9	1,271	48	212	330	212	314	97	632	261	45	893	
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	3	23	...	26	...	3	4	16	2	1	19	3	1	22	
Total ...																	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																	
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	374	1,202	...	1,576	15	71	458	346	308	305	959	5	2	964	
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	62	171	...	233	10	20	58	77	39	25	141	1	1	142	
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	68	215	...	283	3	28	54	135	47	9	191	2	...	183	
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband	13	72	...	85	22	7	9	18	13	15	46	6	1	52	
15	317 ...	Unnatural offence	3	7	...	10	2	...	1	3	3	1	7	...	...	7	
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	10	131	...	141	...	51	9	24	5	52	81	1	1	82	
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	45	280	...	325	...	68	32	156	19	35	210	4	3	214	
18	325, 326, 328, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	270	1,409	14	1,665	26	205	318	472	284	155	926	280	51	1,206	

19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935—continued.
PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total magistrates' cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
										Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property—cont.																
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	87	305	...	392	2	6	52	245	80	3	328	14	7	342
36	419, 420	Cheating	214	668	...	872	12	73	205	280	101	131	592	245	29	777
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or housebreaking.	37	245	16	266	12	54	40	64	43	26	149	1,577	230	1,726
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	33	14	19	...	2	...	7	1	8	30	1	1	31
		Total	3,074	23,578	2,089	24,553	1,860	2,576	3,122	8,670	1,663	6,350	18,782	4,171	815	22,953
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
39	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	299, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and offences punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	11,132	208,323	1	219,454	2	76	11,088	205,789	2,260	11	208,051	6,922	6,388	214,973
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*		1,426	42,368	495	43,297	19	137	1,084	40,902	813	108	42,318	2,317	2,551	45,185
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924 †		720	2,750	...	3,470	...	50	674	2,359	168	14	2,541	6	2	2,547
		Grand total	120,009	297,110	2,855	314,264	3,951	5,137	19,602	293,174	7,437	13,182	286,648	16,496	10,280	303,144

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

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

‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1934 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1935.

STATEMENT A—continued.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.		
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	17 11
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	43	70	3	6	87	62	25	...	18	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	...	5	...	...	5	2	3	...	2	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	2	15	...	3	11	7	4	...	4	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	3	7	...	3	4	...	4	...	3	...	...	...
7	312, 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	...	14	...	...	20	5	15	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 226-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	45	217	...	1	323	212	111	...	21	62	103	154
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,040	3,008	86	91	5,265	1,507	3,758	21	1,198	316	251	2,088
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	22	1	...	21	17	4	...	3	...	1	...
		Total	1,134	3,958	90	104	5,738	1,812	3,924	43	1,249	880	363	2,243
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	302, 303	Murder	573	1,615	49	62	1,700	583	1,117	96	550	36	8	32
12	307	Attempts at murder	51	158	5	1	192	93	99	3	44	1	1	3
13	304, 306	Culpable homicide	65	382	17	7	362	203	159	2	70	1	...	2
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	2	41	1	4	37	20	17	...	4	...	1	14
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	8	1	...	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	3	26	1	...	31	25	6	...	1	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	17	125	1	4	179	159	20	...	10	...	3	...
18	325, 326, 328, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	250	1,294	40	29	1,922	862	1,060	29	263	139	122	635

STATEMENT A—concluded.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935—concluded.

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

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.											
			Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.														
19	323	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	2	17	...	...	19	7	12	...	4	...	...	2
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt ...	213	1,360	...	25	2,103	912	1,191	...	204	327	307	1,683
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	30	144	4	8	169	56	113	3	11	30	2	151
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	9	7	...	...	28	3	25	...	...	...	...	17
22(a)	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	130	527	16	14	900	464	436	4	146	83	65	187
23	354, 355, 357	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	12	71	4	...	107	63	44	4	9	20	33	263
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	23	150	4	3	203	113	90	2	34	4	2	11
		Total ...	1,381	5,905	190	157	7,960	3,566	4,394	154	1,350	592	445	2,901
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.														
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	201	518	3	25	650	332	318	18	135	99	7	258
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	69	594	5	26	623	367	256	7	89	40	17	136
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	34	287	26	5	349	76	273	1	67	45	70	483
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	9	68	6	4	110	42	68	...	3	10	13	118
29	419 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.	554	4,029	72	148	4,268	3,047	1,221	32	619	125	112	800
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	10	54	...	2	68	56	12	...	3	2	...	8
		Attempt ...	37	62	1	...	33	25	8	...	70	...	...	...
		Total ...	914	5,560	113	210	6,101	3,945	2,156	58	896	321	219	1,303

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

81	341 to 344	...	25	119	4	1	288	114	179	1	21	222	93	1,170
82	336, 337	...	8	138	10	4	187	141	46	...	20	11	15	89
		Total ...	33	257	14	5	480	255	225	1	41	233	108	1,259

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

83	379 to 382	...	287	2,898	35	72	3,151	2,285	856	47	309	17	24	101
84	406 to 409	...	662	7,867	137	155	8,978	6,736	2,242	69	780	1,324	887	4,812
85	411 to 414	...	5	107	...	4	121	82	39	1	2	...	1	2
86	419, 420	...	84	646	9	13	733	568	175	99	115	206	91	905
87	447, 448, 453 and 456.	...	53	305	1	2	471	352	119	2	17	6	9	21
88	461, 462	...	46	458	12	3	511	318	193	18	64	117	36	266
		Total ...	9	206	6	...	838	200	188	1	27	532	497	4,060
		Total of classes I to V	1,146	12,496	200	249	14,312	10,549	8,763	287	1,314	2,203	1,546	10,167
			4,608	27,578	607	725	34,591	20,129	14,462	493	4,852	3,737	2,681	17,901

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

39	205, 296, 297	...	11	12	...	...	29	14	15	...	5	12	7	58
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	...	2,313	132,150	638	4	212,290	210,007	2,288	16	714	3,189	6,975	218
41	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...	2,324	132,162	638	4	212,319	210,021	2,298	16	719	3,181	6,982	276
42	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924	...	486	34,523	67	13	46,511	45,243	1,268	4	265	955	2,698	326
	Grand total ...	...	58	2,063	9	8	2,526	2,359	167	186	69	6	2	4
			7,476*	198,326	1,319	745	295,947	277,752	18,195	699	5,905	7,879	12,363	18,507

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1934 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1935.

STATEMENT B.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 233, 245 and 439, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken place or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	120-B (1), 120-R (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harboring deserters by master of ship.	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229	Offences against public justice	137	1,472	1,609	20	118	187	1,144	140	...	...	8
5	101 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	4	40	44	4	...	16	21	3	...	...	...
6	163 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	61	395	455	38	32	157	178	51	...	...	2
7	405 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	24	89	113	22	8	43	23	17	...	...	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	277	278	2	9	36	250	1	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks.	2	20	22	2	5	9	3	3	...	...	...
10	149, 163-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	743	745	5	2	66	670	2	...	1	...
		Total	231	3,040	3,271	93	174	514	2,273	217	...	1	10

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	2	7	9	4	2	1	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	2	10	12	7	1	...	2	...	...	...
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	7	88	95	45	5	36	2	1	...	...
		Total	...	7	88	95	45	5	36	2	1	...	...

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 368	Criminal force	...	144	10,477	10,621	2,446	4,215	2,992	263	4	...	38
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	8	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	349	10,817	11,166	1,432	4,978	3,263	415	3	1	80
18	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	493	21,303	21,796	3,878	9,197	6,256	678	7	1	68

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

19	417, 418	Cheating	...	9	141	150	46	48	35	9	...	...	...
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	13	180	193	48	59	64	9	3	...	1
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	...	47	1,426	1,473	378	511	428	51	...	...	3
		Total	...	69	1,747	1,816	470	618	527	69	3	...	4

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	28	882	910	235	368	217	53	...	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	...	38	330	368	141	57	120	18	...	...	...

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	28	882	910	235	368	217	53	...	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	...	38	330	368	141	57	120	18	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935—continued.
PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 250, 333, 345 and 491, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken 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	Discharged or acquitted.	Conviction.	11	12	13	14
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.													
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	143	4,212	4,361	803	1,606	1,039	777	130	2	1	..
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	19	6,266	6,285	10	106	178	5,949	42	..	1	1
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	3	3	6	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..
29	* Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	..	210	210	..	2	14	193	1	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	1	2	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	111	1,026	1,137	14	125	710	164	124	..	..	..
		Total ..	344	12,643	13,287	1,213	2,266	2,280	7,158	370	2	3	1
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.		5,093	164,409	169,502	2,102	40,419	14,539	108,427	4,015	57	45	114
		Grand total ..	6,239 +	203,541	209,780	7,808	52,681	24,154	119,784	5,853	70	49	197

* 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 1934 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1935.

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935—continued.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, whom trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	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.
1	2	3	4	On complaint.	On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.	7	8	9	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	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	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	120-B (1), 120-B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	100.0	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	100.0	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	61	1,528	144	17	1,713	2	278	1,250	74.8	64	119	..	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	4	58	..	..	60	..	28	24	42.9	8	..	..	..
6	198 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	37	498	76	3	608	30	293	177	30.8	37	71	..	..
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	17	119	12	..	148	10	78	30	22.9	13	17	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	251	44	..	296	7	39	241	81.7	..	9	..	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks.	1	23	5	..	29	..	13	4	14.3	1	11	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	18	1,567	34	..	1,619	4	307	1,296	80.9	10	2	1	..
		Total ..	139	4,045	316	20	4,477	53	1,036	3,026	69.4	133	229	1	8

STATEMENT B—concluded.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.				Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
			4	5	6	7	On complaint.	On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.				10	11			14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	
1	2	3																	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																			
11	312 to 318	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
12	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Causing miscarriage ...																	
		Buying or disposing of slaves ...																	
		Rape by the husband ...																	
		Total ...																	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																			
13	384 to 389	...	16	146	...	...	...	...	162	8	...	130	7	4.8	5	12	...	...	...
		Extortion ...																	
		Total ...																	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																			
14	345	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	...	280	18,111	...	42	...	...	18,417	1,511	...	6,708	1,328	7.3	402	8,470	...	21	...
16	334	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	4	40.0	...	4	...	...	...
		Wrongful confinement ...																	
		Criminal force ...																	
		Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.																	
17	328	...	791	24,033	...	38	...	...	24,782	1,742	...	8,434	2,314	9.6	782	11,510	6	15	...
18	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Voluntarily causing hurt ...																	
		Compulsory labour ...																	
		Total ...																	
			1,081	42,153	92	80	43,210	3,253	15,144	8.6	1,184	19,885	6	...	...	...	...	...	36

19	417, 418	...	8	152	...	...	...	...	...	160	4	60	12	7.9	11	73	...	...
20	403 to 405	...	15	219	...	1	...	...	...	235	8	116	17	7.7	4	90	...	...
		Cheating ...																
		Criminal misappropriation of property.																
21	426, 427, 434	...	116	3,051	...	1	...	...	...	3,204	229	1,213	261	8.4	118	1,383	...	...
		Mischief (simple) ...																
		Total ...																
			139	3,422	40	2	3,509	241	1,389	8.4	133	1,546	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
22	295-A, 298	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Offences against religion																
		Criminal breach of contract of service.																
24	493 to 498	...	49	1,245	...	5	1,303	44	472	53	4.2	82	15	185	162	3,351	1	...
25	500 to 502	...	90	513	...	8	585	22	305	68	13.8	2,067	962	14.4	23	122	...	...
		Offences relating to marriage ...																
		Defamation ...																
26	504, 506 to 510	...	288	6,880	...	58	6,932	360	2,338	6,596	94.6	7	77.8	2	...	...	...	...
		Intimidation, insult and annoyance.																
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	...	13	6,901	...	6	6,982	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Public and local nuisances																
28	294-A	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Keeping a lottery office ...																
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security for keeping the peace on conviction.																
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.O.	...	...	257	...	...	257	...	32	222	88.4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
		Public nuisances ...																
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C. under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.O.	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Disputes as to immovable property.																
		Maintenance of wives and children.																
32			111	1,021	...	73	1,059	14	710	164	16.1	51	120	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...																
			551	16,642	109	150	17,152	443	3,827	8,341	45.3 *	305	4,434	2	...	...	...	...
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	...	3,756	164,353	16,357	2,758	181,452	2,382	16,838	115,628	64.0	1,261	45,363	73	256	71,570	82	296
		Grand total ...																
			5,689	230,765	16,914	3,010	250,062	6,360	38,372	130,936	52.8 *	3,082	71,570	82	296	...	...	...

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

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
A.—Cognizable.				RS.	RS.		Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years, Rs. 14,418.	
1. Theft ...	a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	5,762	2,412	41·9	6,52,316	1,67,371		25·7
	b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	99	...	...	5,828		...
	c. Other thefts ...	17,377	8,836	50·8	8,14,113	3,02,638		37·2
2. Robbery. {	a. Dacoity ...	171	59	34·5	1,03,794	43,423		41·8
	b. Other robbery ...	593	260	43·8	58,236	19,032		32·7
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	...	1,329	458	34·5	1,77,165	40,529		22·9
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	224	59	26·3	7,69,368	9,605		1·2
Total ...	25,456	12,183	47·9	25,74,992	5,88,476	22·9		
B.—Non-cognizable.								
5. Extortion ...	41	11	26·8	1,513	270	17·8		
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	132	25	18·9	22,478	2,273	10·1		
Total ...	173	36	20·8	23,991	2,543	10·6		

APPENDIX A.
STATEMENTS D AND E.

STATEMENT D.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for 1935.

[Paragraphs 2 and 7

Ranges.	Districts.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors.	Number of District Superintendents.	Number of Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Major, Charge-Sergeants and Sergeants.	Number of head constables.			Number of constables.			Total.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Grand total cost (columns 17 and 19).	Area of district in square miles.	Population of district.	Urban population of district.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.	Proportion of police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force.		
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.										To area.	To population.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Northern Range.	Chief Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	23	4	1,030	131	10	2,211	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	647,230	...	...	23	2	0'01	203	100,515	432	...
	Madras City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ganjam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vizagapatnam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kuruk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Belary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Anantapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Western Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The Nilgiris	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1	7	1	1	1	1	1	61	330	20	647	...	...	5,686	...	...	...	20,588	12,221,540	1,200,580	205	84	5'2	2,149	39,083	6'9		

Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include 7 subedars, 21 jamadars, 5 havildars-major, 23 havildars, 33 muks and 670 constables of the Malabar Special Police. (2) The sanctioned strengths of the Central Recruits' Schools have not been shown in this statement, as they have now been treated as temporary additions to the permanent strength—vide G.O. No. 555, Public (Police), dated 30th October 1935.

* Includes orderlies of the District Superintendent 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 32 Assistant District Superintendent's 40 Deputy Superintendents and 13 sergeants of the undistributed reserve.

** Represents the cost for the official year 1935-36 excluding the final accounts for March 1936—vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 453, dated 10th June 1919, read in G.O. No. 1469, Home (Judicial), dated 19th June 1919.

*** Owing to the revised system of apportionment of the cost of the Railway Police with effect from 1st April 1919, seven-tenths cost of the Railway Police is not recovered from the Railway Companies—vide G.O. No. 2788, Home (Judicial), dated 1st December 1919.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1935. [Paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6

Rankers.	Districts.	Total strength.			Armament of the Force.			Punishments.										Rewards.		Education.		Number of constables.						Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of							
		Sanctioned.		Actual.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bore (476 and 410 muskets).	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.	Punished depart-mentally other-wise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a magis-trate or sessions court.						By promotion.	By khilats, pre-sents or money.	Number of police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year and under five years' service.	Of five years and under ten years.	Of seven years and under seventeen years.	Of seventeen years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pen-sion or gratuity.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.								
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.					Men.	Under Police Act.	Under Secs. 330, 331, 338, Indian Penal Code.	Under Indian Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.	Other officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.														By promotion.	Officers.	Men.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39			
Northern Range.	Chief Office ...	1	19	1	19	...	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Madras City ...	144	2,063	139	2,049	...	445	146	2	8	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ganjam ...	66	808	65	804	171	248	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Vizianagaram ...	77	953	81	939	217	297	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jeypore ...	43	496	41	488	167	175	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central Range.	North Arcot ...	75	896	71	892	...	364	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Salim ...	81	1,115	78	1,103	...	407	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Channarayana ...	76	782	76	779	...	373	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chidambaram ...	64	794	63	788	...	357	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chittoor ...	59	750	58	739	...	310	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Western Range.	North Arcot ...	63	990	61	974	...	497	45	1	17	11	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Salim ...	81	1,115	78	1,103	...	407	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Channarayana ...	76	782	76	779	...	373	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chidambaram ...	64	794	63	788	...	357	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chittoor ...	59	750	58	739	...	310	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern Range.	North Arcot ...	63	990	61	974	...	497	45	1	17	11	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salim ...	81	1,115	78	1,103	...	407	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Channarayana ...	76	782	76	779	...	373	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chidambaram ...	64	794	63	788	...	357	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chittoor ...	59	750	58	739	...	310	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total.	North Arcot ...	449	6,012	438	5,970	...	2,538	314	1	17	11	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Salim ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Channarayana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Chidambaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Chittoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Southern Range.	South Arcot ... Tanjore ... Trichinopoly ... North Madras ... South Madras ... Ramanathapuram ... Tinnevely ...	61 77 69 83 29 55 72	862 1,076 971 903 934 964 1,105	60 845 1,041 964 880 929 964	326 402 371 364 344 364 356	38 52 32 34 20 20 56	1 13 2 3 1 4 3	1 4 24 45 3 47 38	31 51 24 35 1 17 33																																																																																																																																																																	
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APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1935.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Personnel.—I held charge of the City Police throughout the year.

Mr. J. Beckett continued in charge of the Crime Branch till 25th November 1935, when he proceeded on leave, and was succeeded by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. K. Rajah Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.B.E., Khan Bahadur Sharif Muhammad Ali Sahib Bahadur was in charge of the Traffic and Licensing Branch and the Harbour Police till 14th February 1935, when he was relieved by Mr. R. Hume, O.B.E. Mr. G. H. P. Bailey continued to administer the Law and Order Branch throughout the year.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. S. Jamburamaswami Ayyar Avargal continued as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, throughout the year; Mr. J. C. Joslyn was in charge of the Southern Subdivision, Law and Order, till 16th September 1935, when he handed over to Saiyid Nasir-ud-din Sahib Bahadur and proceeded on leave. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal continued to be in charge of the Northern Subdivision, Law and Order, throughout the year, his tenure of office having been extended for a further period of six months from 18th October 1935. Mr. B. W. Lane held charge as Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Traffic and Licensing Department till 4th March 1935 when M.R.Ry. V. Natesa Ayyar Avargal relieved him.

Major T. V. Rajaratnam continued as Police Surgeon throughout the year. His tenure of appointment was extended for a further period of three years from 1st July 1935.

2. Strength.—Excluding gazetted officers, the sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 2,207 as against 2,192 in the previous year.

The variation is accounted for as follows:—

Temporary staff of 1 sergeant, 3 head constables and 14 constables sanctioned for quarantine duty made permanent in G.O. No. 397, Public (Police), dated 26th July 1935, with the replacement of the sergeant by a sub-inspector ...	+18.
Abolition of the post of a jamadar, consequent on the creation of the temporary store accountant's post in G.O. Ms. No. 160, Public (Police), dated 26th March 1935 ..	—1
Abolition of the Fruit Market guard of 1 constable and of the Moore Market guard of 1 constable in Public (Police) Department Memorandum No. 9855-1, dated 8th April 1935 ...	—2
Net increase ...	15

The temporary ministerial staff of 1 senior clerk, 2 upper division clerks, 4 lower division clerks, 1 typist *cum* despatcher, 1 shroff, 1 muchi and 2 boy constables of the Taxation section was made permanent from 1st April 1935 in G.O. Ms. No. 4121, Local and Municipal, dated 8th October 1935.

3. Recruitment.—122 literate recruits were enlisted during the year. The educational standard was good, but physique only moderate.

4. Casualties.—The following statement shows the casualties during the year:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
On pension or gratuity ...	69	56	68
Resignations ...	3	5	14
Dismissal and removal from service.	29	18	10
Discharged ...	10	11	21
Desertion ...	5	4	4
Death ...	17	24	21
Total ...	133	118	138

Of the 10 dismissals, one sergeant was dismissed for absence without leave and improper conduct, one sub-inspector and one constable were removed for indebtedness. Of the 21 discharged, 8 were for illiteracy. This accounts for the rise under this head.

5. General offences in Law and Order stations.—The special temporary staff of 15 constables employed by the Corporation for the prevention of nuisance was discontinued and the volume of work under nuisance has fallen. The fall is further accounted for by a policy of prevention rather than prosecution, for our efforts in previous years of intensive action against nuisance and obstruction were completely infructuous owing to the undeterrent nature of the fines inflicted by the Honorary Magistracy.

The year under review shows no improvement in this respect. The figures are as follows:—

	1934.			
	No. of convictions.	Average fines.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Nuisance ...	15,592	0	5	2
Obstruction ...	46,020	0	5	11
	1935.			
	No. of convictions.	Average fines.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Nuisance ...	10,315	0	5	2
Obstruction ...	49,830	0	5	7

The policy of prevention will be pursued in the present year in the hope that a greatly reduced number of cases brought to Court and deterrently dealt with will produce better

results on the streets. It will certainly be a great saving in man power and result in better general policing as a whole.

House gambling.—In this direction good work has been done. 19 convictions were secured against 13 in 1934 and these were attended by heavier fines, the average in the respective years being Rs. 46 and Rs. 64.

These raids often resulted in the confiscation of considerable sums of money.

Street gambling.—1,015 cases were convicted against 971 in 1934 but fines remained approximately the same, the average being Rs. 3-12-0.

Bucket shops.—I am glad to be able to report some improvement in this respect. 24 cases ended in conviction with an average fine of Rs. 39 against Rs. 15 last year.

Bucket shops are lucrative and the evil is widespread. These cases are difficult of detection and far heavier fines are necessary, if police efforts are to produce any good results.

Brothels Act.—The police continued their work against brothels. The number of cases were:—

1933 ...	8
1934 ...	13
1935 ...	10

Deterrent sentences of imprisonment were secured but these alone are not likely to do more than drive the evil underground. Brothel-keepers are taking legal advice to circumvent the Act, and cases have come to notice in which separate rooms in brothels are sublet by the brothel-keeper to individual prostitutes, who claim to be plying their trade independently of the brothel-keeper.

The law, as it stands, does not touch individuals who live by prostitution in this way.

Rescue Homes have been provided only for minor girls.

Attendance at Bench Courts by inspectors.—During the year, division inspectors were required to attend Bench Courts to supervise the prosecution of cases, and in some instances this has produced good results.

Criminal complaints against the police.—I wish to draw special attention to a growing evil in the City. I refer to criminal cases against the police. The figures are below:—

Year.	Cases.	Police officers involved.
1933 ...	6	8
1934 ...	21	30
1935 ...	39	51

The result of these prosecutions in 1935 was as follows:—

Discharged ...	18
Acquitted ...	5
Withdrawn ...	1
Dismissed ...	1
Pending ...	11
Convictions resulting in fine.	6
Total ...	42

The great majority of these cases are frivolous and false and counter to action taken by constables in the discharge of their duty. All cases are taken on file and in no instance has a magistrate referred a case under the Criminal Procedure Code to the police for enquiry.

During the past three years and until this year, there was no instance in which compensation was awarded. This year special measures were taken to defend the police and in 4 cases compensation was awarded. Departmental officers are only too anxious to punish members of the force who misbehave but on the other hand vexatious charges brought against men for the fair discharge of their duties are lowering to their morale and must be combated by every means in our power.

One head constable and 4 constables were convicted and sentenced to pay the fines noted below under section 323, I.P.C.:—

	Rs.
1 Head constable ...	20
2 constables ...	25 each
1 constable ...	15
1 constable ...	10

Another constable was fined Rs. 10 under section 426, I.P.C.

These convictions were for petty assaults while off duty.

6. Discipline.—The figures of punishments are below:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Blackmarks ...	403	250	193
Suspensions ...	3	2	8
Reductions ...	92	68	48
Dismissals and removals ...	29	18	10
Censures ...	...	8	10
Total ...	527	346	269

In a force of 2,188 these are remarkable figures and are an indication of better work and conduct in the constabulary and better control by inspectors and sub-inspectors and sergeants.

In the Law and Order Department, the figures are as follows:—

	1934.	1935.
Blackmarks ...	130	95
Reductions ...	31	28
Dismissals and removals ...	13	6
Suspensions ...	2	7

These figures include punishments for indebtedness against which disciplinary action was taken in all cases and 34 blackmarks were awarded for this offence during the year.

The policy that division inspectors should rely more on the orderly room method of summary disposal and admonition in petty cases of neglect has been pursued with excellent results. These figures and the absence of any serious complaints against the rank and file clearly indicate better discipline and conduct and are in sharp contrast to the large increase in criminal complaints to magistrates mentioned in the previous paragraph.

The free use of deferred blackmarks in 1934 has borne fruit in better conduct in 1935.

7. Promotion Board.—The Promotion Board of the three Deputy Commissioners constituted in the year 1934 was again of great assistance to me. The Board met regularly, and dealt very satisfactorily with constables' promotion examinations, grade promotions, transfers and other departmental matters.

8. Award of Titles and Rewards.—During the year the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib G. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, Northern Subdivision. Indian Police Medals were awarded for merit to Saiyid Zahir-ud-din Ahmed Sahib Bahadur, Inspector of Police and for gallantry to three constables who draw allowances. His Excellency the Governor decorated the recipients of the Medals at a police parade held on 14th December 1935.

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

	1934.		1935.	
	Number of persons.	Amount. Rs.	Number of persons.	Amount. Rs.
Rewards to police officers.	662	6,052	761	5,383
Rewards to private individuals.	192	891	188	1,054

The details rankwar of police officers rewarded during 1935 are furnished below :—

Inspectors ...	...	...	10
Sub-inspectors ...	...	...	41
Sergeants ...	...	...	13
Head constables...	...	...	191
Police constables	...	...	506
Total ...	...	...	761

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.

Other Government departments continued to reward police officers for good work.

Among the more notable of the rewards earned by the City Police during the year may be mentioned a reward of Rs. 1,100 granted by the Customs authorities at the Pondicherry frontier for good work in silver smuggling cases and a reward of Rs. 1,050 offered by the complainant in the Chartered Bank gold-bar theft case, which was supplemented by Government by a further grant of Rs. 115.

9. Health.—The percentage of admission into hospital was 161 as against 175.4 in the previous year.

10. Surgeon's Department.—3,562 patients were treated at the City Police dispensary

during the year 1935, the daily average attendance being 48.55. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,858 and 54.99 respectively.

The incidence of malaria, dengue and influenza was lower than that of the previous year and the general health of the City Police force improved.

Indoor patients.—The total number of patients treated in all the City State hospitals was 264, with a mortality of 7, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 235 and 13 respectively.

One sergeant-major, 3 sergeants, 3 head constables, 15 constables and one boatman were invalided during the year.

103 recruits for the City Police were examined for physical fitness and 10 were declared unfit on medical grounds. 120 age certificates were issued under the Madras Children's Act of 1920.

11. Housing the Force.—Two huts at Elephant Gate having been taken over from the Public Works Department from 1st August 1935 for the residence of two police constables, accommodation is now available for 6 inspectors, 4 sergeants-major, 18 sub-inspectors and 28 sergeants, 186 head constables and 1,060 constables.

12. Cost.—The total cost of the City Police was Rs. 14,22,108 as against Rs. 14,25,574 in the previous year.

13. General Provident Fund.—Comparative statement during the last 3 years :—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Inspectors ...	15	13	15
Sergeants-major ...	4	4	4
Sergeants ...	48	48	40
Sub-inspectors ...	54	61	60
Head constables ...	159	210	227
Constables ...	659	1,190	1,302
Total ...	939	1,526	1,648
Office ...	6	6	8

The percentage of subscribers rose from 72 in 1934 to 78 in 1935.

14. Co-operative Societies.—The City Police Officials' Co-operative Society continued to work satisfactorily.

Number of members on the roll ... 136

	RS.	A.	P.
Paid-up share capital ...	13,832	8	0
Prudential deposits ...	2,849	8	0

The experiment which was started in the year 1934 in the matter of the supply of clothes from the Salem Weavers' Co-operative Society having proved advantageous to members, the scheme has been extended to the supply of underwear, coffee seeds and tea.

15. Inspection.—All Law and Order stations were inspected by the Assistant Commissioners of Police.

16. The Armed Reserve—Buildings.—At the close of the year a new gymnasium was completed.

Pending the extension of the armoury and the provision of offices, the Government sanctioned the temporary use of a sergeant's quarters as an office.

Hitherto platoon commanders maintained their records in their houses, and the sergeant-major's office was in the stores rendering supervision extremely difficult and the new temporary offices are a vast improvement.

On 1st April 1935, the sergeant-major was relieved of store work by a store accountant. The effect of this was to leave the sergeant-major free to supervise the work and training of his large Reserve. This has already yielded good results.

Mobilization training was carried out for all platoons in rotation with special attention to musketry.

Out of a strength of 436 head constables and men, there were 125 first-class shots and 134 second-class shots.

It is hoped to do even better this year.

On a special reference to the Inspector-General of Police, sanction was accorded to the Madras City Police Armed Reserve to compete in the Presidency Competition for the Stevenson Shield, by platoons.

Four platoon teams of 56 men each were entered and No. III platoon won the Shield with 12.77 points.

This was the first year in which the Madras City Police Armed Reserve have competed and their performance was very creditable.

In general the Armed Reserve has been maintained at a high standard of efficiency. The organization of the distribution of duties so as to give every man a fair share of all duties was consolidated into steady practice during the year with excellent general results.

Housing.—Over 100 men are still without Government quarters and reside in private houses, a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. Government have been addressed and it is hoped that the Pudupet military lines, which will provide accommodation for all, will be acquired in the near future.

Government House temporary staff.—This staff employed for six months in the cold weather each year was again unfilled for want of eligible ex-sepoys. Out of 19 posts, only 12 were filled despite every effort to get in touch with ex-sepoys. Of the 12 men enlisted, 4 resigned.

The whole arrangement is most unsatisfactory and Government have been addressed to make the Government House guard permanent.

17. The Fire Brigade.—Captain Westbrook, O.B.E., Chief Officer of the Calcutta Fire Brigade, inspected and reported on the Madras Fire Brigade during the year. His report is under consideration by the Corporation and it is hoped soon to effect a thorough re-organization into and re-equipment of the Brigade.

18. Stores.—There has been considerable improvement in the working of stores since the appointment of the store accountant.

A new stores building is under construction.

19. The Mounted Branch.—The Mounted Branch was maintained in a high state of efficiency.

Better methods of stable management introduced in 1934 have now become a regular routine.

Medical care has almost completely eradicated skin trouble and the general condition and fitness of the horses have greatly improved.

We are greatly indebted to the Principal of the Madras Veterinary College for his constant and personal interest in police horses. His suggestions in regard to medical care and feeding have been adopted with increasingly good results.

Special attention has been given to care of feet and shoeing and there was only one case of seedy toe during the year, a disease which has been a great trouble in past years.

Ten horses of an average of 18 years were disposed of during the year. In February, 6 remounts were received and put through their training without mishap. They took their places in the sowar troop in November.

In December, 8 remounts were received and were under training at the close of the year.

There were 62 horses on the strength at the close of the year against a sanctioned strength of 64.

The horsemanship of sub-inspectors has improved greatly and these officers are taking more interest in their riding and their horses.

The sowar troop was reorganized during the year and is a vastly improved unit in four sections, each commanded by a daffadar or lance daffadar.

We have still a number of old and worn-out horses, but the annual draft of remounts will remedy this in time.

The sowar troop and division horses again demonstrated throughout the year their great usefulness in dealing with large crowds.

Mounted sergeants in divisions did much useful work in aid to the traffic staff.

20. Clothing and Uniform.—It has been repeatedly demonstrated during the year that the annual supply of clothing to the constabulary is far from sufficient. This is now under examination and it is proposed to address the Government for more liberal issues of certain items.

21. Motor Transport.—Two new lorries were purchased during the year and Government sanction was obtained for the replacement of two more old lorries this year.

The vacancy reserve sergeant was placed in immediate charge of motor transport. This resulted in better supervision of drivers, systematic inspection and better general care of vehicles.

Government were addressed and have sanctioned as a Part II scheme for 1936-37 the purchase of a police ambulance.

Plans and estimates have been approved and sanctioned for the construction of a motor workshop. This will make better maintenance of lorries possible and result in considerable saving in running repair bills.

During the year an instructional course for motor drivers was held. One sergeant, three lance naicks and fifteen constables went through the course. Five constables failed to reach the required standard, the remainder were declared official police drivers and were provided with driving licences at Government cost.

PART II.

CRIME.

22. **Crime.**—The following are the figures for crime for the past three years :—

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Reported.	True.	Tried.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Total crimes.</i>						Rs.	Rs.
Classes I to V—							
Offences under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1933	2,968	2,723	1,456	1,263	2,10,386	58,725
	1934	2,731	2,575	1,112	1,013	1,63,661	36,801
	1935	2,762	2,618	1,033	926	8,46,480	40,374
Class VI—							
Nuisances, offences against religion and offences against special and local laws.	1933	69,338	69,294	74,174	73,883	...	...
	1934	102,188	102,124	109,736	109,495	...	...
	1935	103,663	103,564	111,702	111,423	...	...
<i>Grave crime.</i>							
Murder	1933	4	4	2	2	...	...
	1934	12	12	9	5	...	...
	1935	10	9	8	7	...	...
Dacoity	1933	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1934	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1935	1	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	1933	15	11	2	1	1,162	700
	1934	9	4	1	1	306	190
	1935	10	7	3	1	315	17
Housebreaking and lurking house-trespass.	1933	356	342	152	144	59,852	17,316
	1934	357	342	80	72	47,240	9,817
	1935	308	300	84	75	43,373	14,193
Cattle theft	1933	33	28	29	25	957	887
	1934	39	35	30	26	1,352	1,272
	1935	23	21	25	23	663	658
Theft (ordinary)	1933	1,869	1,740	743	674	90,052	23,225
	1934	1,702	1,632	585	551	84,711	18,657
	1935	1,865	1,773	603	563	79,335	22,426

* Includes Rs. 7,00,000 of Huson, Tod & Co. case.

It will be seen that cognizable crime has increased slightly. The increase is entirely under ordinary thefts and cheating, the increase in the number of these cases being respectively—

	1934.	1935.
Thefts	1,632	1,773
Cheating	72	108

It is necessary to mention that Rs. 8,46,480 shown under property lost is an artificial figure and includes Rs. 7 lakhs, the liabilities of the firm in Huson, Tod & Company case.

A decrease in the volume of professional crime is, however, a pleasing feature of the year. Under housebreaking, there has been a decrease of 42 cases and at the same time a great improvement in detection—32·7 per cent as compared with 20·7 per cent last year. Recovery of property in these cases has also

improved. In cattle theft cases, detection and recovery are almost 100 per cent and in ordinary thefts, although the number of cases has increased by 141, detection has risen from 22 per cent in 1934 to 28·2 per cent this year and as in housebreaking, recovery of property is also much better. Although food prices continued to be low, the general economic depression continued and unemployment among the labouring and educated classes was even more widespread than in the previous year. Undoubtedly, unemployment is the main cause for the increase in petty thefts and in cheating, and a large number of outsiders who came to the City in search of employment resorted to crime. Rigorous preventive measures continued to be taken during the year, a number of outside criminals were arrested and many of these were found to be wanted in cases of the mufassal. Better control over

local bad characters and the prompt arrest of suspicious characters both by the crime detachment and law and order patrols have had a good effect. Special attention has been paid to the identification of the photographs of notorious criminals in the book of photographs. All men of the crime detachment have been made to see all notorious criminals and in addition a selection of 30 of the worst criminals in the book of photographs has been made and all men in the law and order and the traffic police were made to see them in person, so that they could identify them, if they met them anywhere on the streets. Almost all uniform men in the law and order and traffic now know by sight the notorious pick-pockets, jewel, cycle and children's thieves, and the book of photographs has become an established feature of the City Police work in all its branches. Improvements in the increased traffic facilities during recent years have enabled criminals to extend the area of their activities and it is most important that the more notorious at least should be known by all branches.

The Crime Branch was greatly handicapped in the latter half of the year on account of the Huson, Tod & Co. case and the stamp fraud case in the Small Causes Court involving most protracted and elaborate investigations and the services of 1 inspector and 4 sub-inspectors, nearly one-third of the total strength of the Crime Branch, had to be utilized in these cases for six months.

Personal interest continued to be taken and personal records were kept by the gazetted officers of the Crime Branch of the work of every man in the crime detachments and men who did not maintain their keenness and interest, or who were found to be unsuitable for crime work or showed no detective ability were weeded out.

Last year, I reported that the Madras Electric Supply Corporation had estimated a loss of one lakh of rupees a year by theft of current by tampering with meters. This type of crime still continues, but the Crime Branch were successful in locating a gang which was living by tampering with meters and one of them was convicted under section 473, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. There is reason to believe that this exceptional success has had a very good effect and the number of cases now coming to light has considerably diminished.

The necessity for treating all classes with courtesy has been impressed on all ranks. Considerable help has been received from the public and co-operation is, I think, gradually improving.

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

Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
2,522	139	2,516	139

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

23. **Cases in which investigation was refused under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.**—The following is the 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.
1932	3,424	171	4·99
1933	2,968	209	7·00
1934	2,731	167	6·15
1935	2,762	277	10·03
Theft (ordinary).			
1932	2,039	158	7·71
1933	1,869	167	8·9
1934	1,702	140	8·2
1935	1,865	268	14·37

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

24. **Murder.**—9 true cases of murder were reported to the police this year, 4 ended in conviction and 1 is pending trial. Most of these were committed in fits of passion and the motives that actuated the criminals are classified under the following groups :—

Sexual	4
Other causes	5

Only two cases are worthy of mention—

(1) A scavenger woman, aged about 23, was murdered and her body thrown on the railway line near Basin Bridge on 13th May 1935. All efforts made to trace the culprit proved unsuccessful and the case still remains undetected.

(2) In the other case, a wealthy landlord was found dead on the terrace of his house on the night of 24th September 1935, with his throat cut. One of the inner doors of the strong room in which the deceased usually kept cash and jewels was found open. Elaborate enquiries were made but, though his relatives were suspected, no clue was obtained as to the perpetrators of the offence.

25. **Dacoity.**—There was no true case of dacoity during the year.

26. **Robbery.**—10 cases of robbery were reported, but only 7 were found to be true. All these 7 cases were technical street robberies of a petty nature.

27. **Housebreaking and lurking house-trespass.**—The number of burglaries decreased this year, as shown below :—

Burglaries by night decreased from 247 in 1934 to 224 this year and those by day from 95 to 76.

This form of crime is chiefly confined to local professionals. Several criminal gangs were broken up and some notorious known depredators bound over under the security sections. The smart arrest of one Vasudevan alias Ramachandran of Hyderabad led to the rounding up of a gang of thieves and receivers who had been operating in the City for the past three years and property concerned in sixteen cases was recovered.

Two gangs of City Koravas were arrested and several items of property concerned in a number of housebreaking cases were recovered. Investigation into these cases disclosed that the Koravas who were under obligation to report themselves twice nightly had been systematically committing crimes during the interval between the two reporting hours. Steps have since been taken to watch them more effectively.

Outside bad characters Hayath Khan of Secunderabad, Rangaswami Nayudu of Coimbatore, Subrahmanya Nayakan, a wanderer and Abdul Subhan of Trichinopoly were concerned in only four cases. Among local criminals the gang of Chottai Sahib, Kotta Reddi, and Santhanam was active. Out-of-view known depredator Rangan of Kodambakkam was traced with considerable difficulty and property concerned in many cases recovered.

Some of the criminal tribe members of Basin Bridge who were active in 1934 were found to be responsible for a number of cases of 1935. Closer and more effective check is being kept over them.

Cases in which property lost was worth Rs. 1,000 and over numbered only two, and the average amount lost in a case was Rs. 166.

As in previous years the figure for detection leaves out of account the large number of instances in which it could have been conclusively proved that a convicted criminal was responsible for other cases. For instance property concerned in no less than 16 cases of housebreaking was recovered on the apprehension of one accused. Similarly where a conviction is obtained under section 411, Indian Penal Code, though the man is undoubtedly the burglar, the offence under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, must be shown as undetected.

28. Thefts.—Thefts increased from 1,632 in 1934 to 1,733 in the year under report. Investigation was refused in 268 cases. Strenuous efforts were made to arrest suspicious wanderers both by day and night to minimize as far as possible picking of pockets, snatching of children's jewels and other petty thefts. There were 72 cases of picking of pockets against 73 in the previous year and 162 cases of snatching jewels from children in 1935 against 164 in 1934.

Cycle thefts increased slightly from 179 to 199, a very slight rise considering the enormous increase in the number of cycles in use in the City. As in previous years, there were several instances in which the same criminal or gang of criminals were found to be responsible for a series of thefts of the same kind, viz., cycle thefts, certain types of burglaries, thefts of jewels from children, etc. This resulted in many detected cases being withdrawn and so treated as undetected for statistical purposes.

The arrest of Kannan, Dorairaj, Roberts, Dakshinamurti and Kanniappan led to the recovery of a large number of cycles stolen from different parts of the City in distant mufassal villages where they had been disposed of.

43 children's jewel thieves were convicted in 1935 as against 52 in the previous year. This form of crime is becoming more prevalent and parents and teachers in schools have been warned of the danger of allowing small children to go about unattended with jewellery on their persons.

Pick-pocketing cases are very difficult to detect, unless the culprits are caught red-handed. Property is often passed on to associates and the actual offender escapes for want of evidence. This form of crime is very prevalent at bus stands and cinemas and in buses and trams. These places are being closely watched by men in mufti with good results. Krishnan and Natesan of Washermanpet, Govindan of Kolar, Thangavelu and Murugesan of Vyasarpadi, Ghulam Ahmed and Munuswami of Triplicane and Devarajulu, all old offenders who were very active were successfully booked and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment during the year.

23 cases of cattle thefts were reported this year of which 21 were true, 18 ended in conviction, 21 persons being convicted.

603 persons were convicted for theft against 551 in the previous year. The average value of property lost per case was Rs. 53 against Rs. 56 in 1934 and in a large number of cases the property was of an unidentifiable nature.

Though the figure of detection has risen to 30 per cent, the real percentage is even higher. As in burglary, the detection figures under this head do not show the exact number of cases detected but only cases convicted in court.

89 persons have been convicted under section 65 of the City Police Act. Pilfering from shops, godowns, etc., continues on a large scale and section 65 of the City Police Act is intended to deal with such cases; but despite the instructions issued by Government in G.O. No. 127, Law (General) Department, dated 16th January 1935, the standard of evidence required for conviction in these cases is so high that the pilferers too often escape.

29. Counterfeiting coins.—Two cases were reported. One was struck off as due to mistake of fact. The other is as follows:—

One Muniswami, son of Sandu Nayakan, Royapetta, was found in possession of 10 King George V 1919 counterfeit rupees, when he offered one of the counterfeit rupees to a coffee hotel keeper in Wall-Tax Road. On search of his house, instruments for making counterfeit coins were discovered. He was charged under sections 240, 243 and 235, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment on each of the three counts, the sentences to run concurrently.

30. Cheating.—114 cases were reported during the year, of which 108 were true. 29 cases ended in conviction, 34 persons being sent to jail. Owing to extraordinary gullibility of the public and widespread unemployment, cheats of various kinds continue to flourish and even the oldest confidence tricks

are still successful. Cheating by means of puzzles and competitions in which fictitious prizes are advertised and false lists of the prize-winners published have become very common. Attempts to get these cheats convicted under section 420, Indian Penal Code, are constantly frustrated owing to the fact that the section is compoundable with the permission of the court. This permission is hardly ever refused, and in addition, the practice prevails of allowing cases under section 406, Indian Penal Code, which is not compoundable to be reduced to section 420, Indian Penal Code, and then compounded. Much police time and labour is wasted, and unless a much more serious view is taken of these offences, I fear that they will continue to increase.

31. Criminal breach of trust.—128 cases were reported of which 115 were true. 65 cases ended in conviction and 70 persons were sent to jail. Two cases of importance deserve special mention. The first is the Huson & Tod case. In this case, two members of a leading firm of City Brokers, Messrs. J. McIver and K. S. Narasimhachari were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 7 lakhs of their clients' money and bonds. The case involved a most complicated and protracted investigation with the assistance of a chartered accountant and the two accused were committed to the sessions by the end of the year. The other case was the Small Causes Court stamp fraud case. It was discovered that used stamps had been removed from old records on a very large scale and re-used on plaints and Government defrauded to the extent of about Rs. 12,000. Six accused were charged and the case stands committed to the sessions.

32. 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.	261	49	43,378	14,193
(b) Other thefts.	1,544	584	80,147	23,102
2. Robbery—				
(a) Dacoity	...	...	...	...
(b) Other robbery.	6	2	315	17
3. Criminal breach of trust.	107	57	12,492	3,062
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	3	...	7,10,153	...

Remarks.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 3,690.

33. Results in cases prosecuted.—The number of cases (excluding cases under nuisances and special and local laws) brought to trial and

in which decision was given during the year has decreased from 977 to 911. Of these, 829 ended in conviction. In the above cases 1,033 persons were tried, of whom 926 were convicted.

Of 104,854 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted by the police under the Indian Penal Code and special and local laws, 104,611 cases or 99 per cent ended in conviction.

34. Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff prosecuted 3,067 cases against 3,077 in the previous year and 2,409 cases ended in conviction against 2,105 cases in the previous year.

Appeals.—In five cases, Government were addressed to instruct the Crown Prosecutor to appeal against the order of the Presidency Magistrates. In two cases Government ordered appeals. In two other cases Government did not consider it worth while to move the High Court. The remaining case is still pending with Government.

35. False cases.—32 false cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false as against 47 in the previous year. Out of 105,377 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted by the police during the year under the Indian Penal Code and special and local laws, no case was declared false after trial.

36. Cases referred by magistrates.—12 cases were referred to the police under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, and 6 were struck off as false.

37. Prevention.—The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 184 against 169 in the previous year. 242 bad characters were convicted during the year against 199 in 1934.

193 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 75, Indian Penal Code, against 153 in the previous year.

76 persons were ordered to notify change of residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. 31 persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence or change of residence and 23 were convicted.

58 persons were convicted under section 64 of the City Police Act.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 34 persons of whom 31 were bound over. Of these 21 are K.Ds., 2 receivers and 8 petty thieves. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 240 per head against Rs. 137 in the previous year.

Finger-print slips sent for record numbered 1,194 against 1,125 in the previous year and 1,986 references were made to the Finger-print Bureau against 2,041 in the previous year. The antecedents of 664 criminals were traced against 702 in the previous year.

38. Criminal Record section.—The record section which is responsible for the maintenance of criminal records and for the dissemination of information about crime and criminals has done another year's good work. During the year under report, 94 new

histories and about 1,400 new index cards have been opened. In addition to the above, matters of potential interest have been added to the general information files. The existing records have been shroffed with the result that 51 old dossiers have been either discarded or destroyed and 350 cards have been eliminated. There are now 1,047 histories, nearly 11,050 index cards and 310 general information files.

The histories of active criminals have been kept up to date from information furnished through the divisional station crime general diaries or from special reports and those of inactive criminals from periodical reports. During the year, the lists of residential criminals have been revised, reprinted and supplied to each local police station. The local station sub-inspectors visited the criminal record section every month and pointed out omissions and supplied useful information for incorporation in the history of their station known depredators. These monthly visits and exchange of intelligence have aroused their interest in their station bad characters and enabled them to put up better security work. Special attention was paid to the keeping under surveillance of active criminals. In the case of 13 active criminals the watch was either intensified or relaxed in accordance with the requirements in each individual case. An equal number of criminals were removed from the active list on receipt of good reports about them. Six "inactive" criminals were brought on to the "active list" on their reversion to crime. As regards foreign criminals, quarterly enquiries have been regularly instituted and necessary entries made in the histories maintained for them. Regular touch continued to be kept with the Madras and Trichinopoly Railway Police districts. Photographs of district criminals, whenever available, have been obtained from the District Intelligence Bureau and filed in their respective pads. Information about criminals of low criminal propensity have been recorded in "A" or "B" cards according to the degree of criminality.

The publication of the daily "crime sheet," the "fortnightly summary" and their various supplements has been regularly continued. These publications have increased the co-operation between the crime branch, the divisional police and the frontier police and have done much to improve detection.

Almost all sub-inspectors and men in the City have been given instructions in the method of taking finger-prints in special training classes held in the section every month. The railway police continued to send in their men and they have also been given instructions. It is gratifying that finger-print work has greatly improved.

The classified records and Acme Index cards with coloured and numerical signals and the classified photographs have afforded material help to the investigating staff.

The record section has served as a model for the District Intelligence Bureau. A sub-inspector from Cuddapah district was sent here for training and in May 1935 the Crime

Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, sent an inspector and a clerk to this section to study the details of its system of work with a view to start a similar bureau in Bombay City.

It was found that 90 known depredators were out of view and about an equal number of warrantees at large. Special instructions were issued to both the Crime and Law and Order staffs and combined efforts are being made to trace and arrest them.

39. Photograph section.—The statistics given below show the work done in the section :—

Photograph of routine nature taken during the year—

History criminals	115
Non-history criminals	175
Criminal tribe members	82
Remand prisoners	778
Copied photographs of criminals and enlarged.	26
Finger-prints	12
Motor accidents... ..	16
Unclaimed dead bodies	31
Photographs of police officers for police sannads.	20

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

Murder scenes	8
King's Police medallists	11
Documents and plans copied in Kontophot machine.	52

40. Criminal Tribes Act.—In 1935, 7 Koravas (5 males plus 2 females) of Madras City were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. This number includes 2 Koravas registered in jail. 4 persons (3 males plus 1 female) died and were struck off the register. At the end of the year, there were in the City, 345 Koravas (332 males plus 13 females) to whom the Act applied.

One Jogi and 8 Yenadis were also registered in 1935. Details of these and other registered criminal tribe members residing in the City are given below :—

Chingleput Koravas	13
Do. Adi-Dravidas	9
Do. Kal Oddars	4
Cuddapah Erukakas... ..	3
Nellore Erukala	1
Jogis	37
South Arcot Irula	1
Yanadis	17
Salem-Melurnad Koravas	2
Sakkaraitamadai Koravas	7
Dommarava	1
Chengampundi Koravas	2
Ponnai Koravas	3
Dubhai Koravas	4
Chittoor district Koravas	10
Nellore district Korava	1
South Arcot district Veppur Parayas	4
North Arcot district Koravas	2
Piramalai Kalla	1
Madura district Marava	1

Total ... 123*

*(121 males plus 2 females).

In December 1935, lists of criminal tribe members were called for from the local stations

and abeyance was more freely granted to all well-behaved members in accordance with the spirit and intention of the abeyance system. Consequently, there were at the end of the year 307 members who enjoyed abeyance as against 247 in 1934. It is pleasing to record that only 8 persons abused the concession. They were all brought again under the Criminal Tribes Act restrictions, 88 men enjoyed exemption and in only 6 cases was it found necessary to revoke the exemption order. 6 members (5 males and 1 female) were out of view.

17 criminal tribe members were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act.

18 Donga Dasaris of Konnur Settlement have been living for some years with their families on "O-I" passes at the Basin Bridge Railway quarters (City limits). The conduct of these settlers has been anything but satisfactory, and they were found to be responsible for a series of offences in and close to the City. In November 1935 the Commissioner of Labour suggested the transfer of 5 settlers from the Konnur Settlement to the Basin Bridge Railway quarters in the place of 7 refractory members to be taken back to the settlement. The exchange was agreed to, though under protest and the desirability of moving these hardened criminals to a settlement distant from Madras was pointed out to the Commissioner of Labour. It is hoped to come to a more satisfactory arrangement shortly.

41. Intelligence section.—A number of Andhra communists had their headquarters in Madras and tried to capture labour and inculcate communist ideals among the labourers. Their mischievous activities demanded the close attention of the section throughout the year. The need for keeping an effective check over Bengalis and other suspicious arrivals from up-country continued and the retention of the temporary staff of 4 sub-inspectors and 3 head constables for another year from 1st September 1935 was sanctioned by Government.

During the year 3,236 references were dealt with as against 3,160 in the previous year.

A close scrutiny was kept over all newspapers and periodicals and printing presses were watched.

Particulars of antecedents of printers and publishers who applied for declarations were supplied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Security under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act XXIII of 1931 was demanded from 4 newspapers and journals and 1 printing press. Particulars were also supplied to Government regarding newly started journals and their editors and publishers and the keepers of new presses. 300 newspapers and periodicals as against 350 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.

Necessary assistance was rendered to the Harbour Police in checking passports and keeping a look-out for suspicious arrivals, objectionable literature, smuggled arms, etc.

1,340 foreigners as against 1,023 in the previous year were noted and reported to the Special Branch.

210 political meetings as against 188 in the previous year and 149 labour meetings as against 77 in 1934 were held and the proceedings duly recorded.

5 political and 7 labour conferences against 7 and 2 in the previous year were held.

Gradual progress has been made in augmenting the number of histories and cards of political and labour agitators, communists and irresponsibles.

PART III.

TRAFFIC CONTROL AND LICENCES.

42. Harbour Police.—There was a slight increase in crime but it is very satisfactory that detection improved from 50 per cent to 72 per cent and that nearly 80 per cent of the property lost was recovered. Much more attention paid to preventive action has resulted in the rounding up of 98 habitual and casual offenders of whom 97 have been convicted. Harmonious relations were maintained with the Port Trust and Customs departments. 661 steamers and 37 sailing vessels entered the harbour.

43. Traffic.—The Central traffic investigation staff was in charge of the investigation of all important street accidents and took over 202 such cases as against 201 in the previous year. This staff undertook enquiries into 35 cases registered under the Indian Penal Code, and 14 cases of inquest under 174, Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 35 cases, 31 were charged, 15 ended in conviction, 7 are pending trial, 1 was withdrawn, 6 ended in acquittal and 2 cases were allowed to be compounded by the magistrate. The accused in the two last cases were charged for rash and negligent driving under section 279, Indian Penal Code. It does not seem desirable that composition should be allowed in such cases and the matter has been reported to Government.

The Law and Order Police dealt with 1,153 petty offences under the Motor Vehicles Rules and Act as against 1,606 in the previous year. Of these 969 cases ended in conviction and 69 were pending trial at the end of the year. The Central traffic investigation staff took over 174 of these cases of which 114 were convicted and 40 are pending trial. Of these offences 119 were charged under section V, Motor Vehicles Act, for rash and negligent driving; 80 cases ended in conviction and 24 are pending trial. Fines imposed in the majority of the cases are still altogether inadequate, the average being Rs. 5-2-0.

The figures of fatal accidents and street accidents due to motor vehicles, which were considerably reduced in 1934, have been maintained at the same level in spite of a large increase in the registration of all kinds of vehicles and in the consequent volume of traffic.

The following tabulated statement gives the figures of accidents in which motor vehicles were concerned for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935 :—

Year.	Total number of accidents caused by motor vehicles.	Of the number in column (2), number that proved fatal.	Number of cases treated as mere accidents.	Number 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)
1933 ...	361	26	257	16	62	12	8	6
1934 ...	342	20	231	11	74	6	11	9
1935 ...	329	20	229	8	67	8	2	15

Street accidents are largely attributable to the lack of road sense of pedestrians and cyclists. Pedestrians were definitely found responsible for 51·7 per cent of the cases, cyclists for 16 per cent, hand carts, rickshaws and other wheeled vehicles for 4 per cent, and motorists for the remainder.

The common faults of pedestrians are (1) suddenly crossing the road, regardless of the speed of oncoming vehicles, and (2) emerging from behind a stationary or moving vehicle into the path of oncoming traffic without paying due regard to their own safety. It is noteworthy that the majority of the pedestrians injured were illiterate.

Cyclists are a menace to other road users. They have increased in numbers from 1,650 in 1928 to 15,800 in 1935. They obey no rules of the road, and there is no law in force at present to make them obey traffic signals. Government have been addressed in the matter. 463 cases of negligent driving and 1,209 cases of pillion riding were charged, and all convicted, but the fines awarded averaged only 9 annas and have had no deterrent effect.

44. Fatal cases.—Of the 20 fatal accidents reported, 10 were due to private motor vehicles, 5 to lorries, 4 to buses and 1 to a motor cycle.

In the private motor vehicle cases, 2 of the victims were cyclists who suddenly turned (without signalling their intention to do so) in front of oncoming traffic and were themselves responsible for their deaths. In 3 other cases pedestrians suddenly rushed across the road in front of oncoming traffic giving the drivers concerned no chance to avoid the accident. In one case, a European while driving his car on Mount Road collided with a lamp standard and was killed instantaneously. Motorists were considered to be definitely at fault in the remaining 4 cases and the drivers were charged. Two cases ended in discharge, the witnesses being tampered with in one and the magistrate holding that the occurrence was purely accidental in the other. The remaining 2 cases are pending trial.

In the lorry cases, the drivers concerned were charged in 3 cases; 2 were convicted and 1 is still under trial. In the other two cases, the drivers were not to blame.

Buses.—Of 4 cases, 1 was due to a passenger jumping off an open type vehicle in motion, and 1 to a young child suddenly crossing the road in front of the vehicle giving the driver no opportunity to avoid the accident; two were charged, but the magistrate found that one

was a case of accident and discharged the accused. The remaining case is pending trial.

The occurrence in which a motor cycle was concerned was a case of a drunken man running across the path of the motor cyclist.

The duty of inspecting motor buses and granting brake certificates has been transferred from the Commissioner of Police to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, who is now responsible for all inspections of motor vehicles. This work is steadily increasing and if the proposed rule in the new Motor Vehicles Rules insisting on the annual inspection and registration of all lorries is accepted, I consider that the appointment of a motor vehicle inspector will be necessary to assist the Deputy Commissioner.

During the year considerable improvement was effected in the traffic control staff by introducing more efficient supervision over the point duty men and by holding frequent instructional classes during parade hours. As an experiment traffic sergeants and head constables were removed from point duties and placed in charge of traffic group centres with definite responsibilities for the conduct, work and discipline of the men attached to the group. They were also required to patrol and report traffic irregularities within their area. This experiment has been a great success and has resulted in a very considerable improvement in traffic conditions generally.

The sergeants are, however, very much handicapped in dealing with cyclists and fast moving traffic, and to deal more effectively with these offenders, I consider mounted patrols on motor cycle combinations to be necessary. My proposals relating to this and an increase in the traffic staff which is considerably overdue, will be placed before Government shortly.

Buses have been brought under more effective control. The number of street accidents due to buses have been reduced to 49 as compared with 84 in the previous year. Fatal accidents due to these vehicles have also been reduced from 9 to 4. During the year the maximum number of buses has been prescribed for each route, and regular services at various intervals to suit the public demand have been introduced. More effective out-door supervision has resulted in less disciplinary action being required against owners, drivers and conductors. The figures are 2,177 cases as against 5,935 in 1934. This is a remarkable decrease and has been effected by the steady elimination of undesirable owners, drivers and conductors. Drivers and conductors are now

much better behaved, and respectable owners are making good profits and are well content.

A new type saloon bus providing greater safety and comfort for the passengers has been introduced and the replacement of a large number of old and unserviceable vehicles has been effected. The fleet of taxis in the City almost entirely consists of new saloon vehicles.

Bus owners on several routes worked for a time in small associations of their own, and chiefly owing to lack of proper organization, most of these associations were not successful. The owners on the Perambur route, working under an organization styled the "Amalgamated Bus Control" have been working very satisfactorily. The Bus Trade Council organized by Mr. V. S. Mani has also been functioning in the Mount Road-Kelly's Road route and has been working fairly well with occasional lapses. Mr. Mani made an attempt to extend the working of this Council to the Triplicane route but was not successful.

The use of white paint to demarcate traffic lines at important crossings and street junctions which has proved unsatisfactory in the past has been discontinued and white bricks of a special composition have been manufactured by the Corporation and embedded in important places. These have proved a far more satisfactory and less expensive substitute.

More exacting tests for new motor vehicle drivers have been prescribed before the issue of driving licences are permitted. These tests take considerable time to execute and the present staff find it extremely difficult to deal with the applications received.

45. Hackney carriages.—Rickshaw pullers and hackney carriage vehicle drivers were also given instructions in the rule of the road and "Safety First" principles before the issue of permits. These vehicles have increased very considerably since 1929 and the present staff allotted is unable to cope with the work properly. The figures are as follows :—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of rickshaws registered ...	1,774	1,819	1,988	2,292	2,569	2,915	3,400
Number of carriages registered ...	1,508	1,487	1,561	1,682	1,699	1,717	1,623
Number of drivers' licences issued.	1,817	1,770	1,810	1,860	1,808	1,696	1,843
Number of pullers' licences issued.	2,919	2,940	3,025	3,435	3,450	3,691	4,686

Proposals with regard to this department will also be included in my report to Government.

One of the most pleasing features of the year has been the almost complete absence of complaints of corruption against the traffic staff.

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

Arms Act.	1934.	1935.
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II).	65	67
Licence to import arms and military stores by land (Form III).	5	5
Licence to export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV).	16	17
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).	...	...
Licence to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII).	183	228
Licence to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form IX).	...	...
Licence to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	18	16
Licence for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XIII).	4	4
Licence to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XIV).	13	11
Licence to possess firearms (Form XIV).	36	32
Licence to possess arms and ammunition for personal use, including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	1,900	1,812

	1934.	1935.
Temporary licence for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	2	2
Licence to go armed on a journey (Form XX).	5	7
Sales of arms and ammunitions ...	7,585	9,169

Explosives Act.

Licence to import explosives (Form I).	119	97
General licence to transport explosives (Form II).	63	90
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A).	12	13
Licence to possess and sell explosives (Form B).	273	278
Licence to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C).	3	4
Licence to possess gunpowder for bona fide blasting purposes (Form E).	1	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).	8	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).	51	62
Licence to possess and transport petrol for owners of motor vehicles (Form F).	...	...

Poisons Act.

Licence to possess and sell poisons.	54	49
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City Police Act.

	1934.	1935.
Licence for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc.	1,438	1,486
Licence for toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	137	139
General licence for music and religious institutions.	172	172
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquors.	85	66
Licence for gymnasium ...	4	5
Licence for place of public resort.	94	74
Other music licences ...	3,744	3,437

Cinematograph Act.

Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres.	23	18
Number of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	33	63

Motor Vehicles Act.

Number of motor vehicles registered.	1,042	1,277
Number of duplicate certificates of registration granted.	218	153
Number of drivers' licences issued.	10,118	10,077
Number of buses licensed ...	433	437
Number of endorsements granted to drivers of motor buses.	3,525	1,824
Number of endorsements granted to conductors.	2,630	1,973
Number of "I" permits issued to bus owners.	1,900	851
Number of taxicabs registered ...	150	114
Number of taxi-drivers' licences issued.	214	177

Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered.	1,717	1,623
Number of rickshaws registered ...	2,915	3,400
Number of drivers' licences issued.	1,696	1,843
Number of rickshawmen's licences issued.	3,691	4,686

Passport Act.

Number of applications for passports forwarded to Government.	472	446
Number of passports issued for proceeding to Hedjaz.	...	29
Number of certificates of identity issued for proceeding to holy cities in Mesopotamia.	32	10

Lunacy Act.

Number of lunatics sent to Mental Hospital.	361	398
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Cinematograph Act.—18 licences for cinema theatres were issued including 2 licences of transfer of ownership of the permanent theatres and 2 licences for travelling cinemas. All the 14 permanent cinema houses are "Talkies."

63 certificates were issued in respect of cinema films against 33 in the previous year. This increase is due to the production of Tamil and Telugu talkie films by the various cinema companies in the Presidency.

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.

47. Taxation.—Tax collection continued to be satisfactory, collection during the year being Rs. 7,31,719 as against Rs. 7,31,113 in 1934. 28 cases of evasion of payment of higher tax amounting to Rs. 1,002 were detected during the year by the City checking staff. Notices were served on 196 foreign cars entering the City for short periods and tax amounting to Rs. 2,457 was collected.

Government sanctioned during the year the permanent retention of the ministerial staff of 1 head clerk, 2 upper division clerks, 4 lower division clerks, 1 shroff, 1 typist cum despatcher, 1 muchi and 2 boy constables in connection with the working of the Taxation Act, 1931.

By a better distribution of work among the clerical staff, it was found possible to issue taxation and other licences more expeditiously even in the present congested and inadequate office. When the office is moved to the Madras Guards buildings, it is hoped to effect an even greater improvement.

PART IV.**MISCELLANEOUS.**

48. Prisoners.—There were no escapes from police custody this year.

49. Inquests.—274 inquests were held against 301 in the previous year. There was no need to prosecute any individual for culpable negligence contributing to accidental deaths from drowning.

50. Fires.—There were 35 cases of accidental fire involving loss of property to the extent of Rs. 2,13,462.

51. Stray children.—232 stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and 871 injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals or other institutions.

52. Mentally deranged persons.—398 mentally defective persons were sent to the Mental Hospital against 361 in 1934.

53. Stray dogs.—2,284 stray dogs were destroyed in the lethal chambers as against 8,451 last year.

54. Labour.—Two Labour Conferences were held during the year—

(1) The First Madras Printers' Conference on 24th February 1935.

(2) The Madras Provincial Labour Party Conference on 10th March 1935.

There were only two minor strikes—one in the Madras Swadeshi Match Works and the other in a small snuff manufacturing firm on the question of wages. These continued only for a very short period.

55. General.—The Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the late King-Emperor was celebrated in the City with spontaneous enthusiasm by all classes of people. There was no political, labour or communal trouble and the year was generally peaceful. The reorganization effected in the Law and Order department in the previous year was consolidated into general practice, and in the Crime department better results were obtained both in detection and in the recovery of property. In the Traffic and Licensing department, there was a marked all-round improvement. General control of all kinds of traffic improved and there was a

marked advance in the smartness, discipline and efficiency of the Traffic staff with a minimum of punishment. Regular monthly meetings of the gazetted officers and inspectors of all departments were held, and the necessity for close co-operation between the various departments which is so essential to the successful working of the reorganization scheme of 1929 was impressed on all officers. The result has been a great improvement in co-operation, and departmental self-sufficiency has given place to joint effort and an excellent team spirit.

MADRAS,
29th February 1936.

A. J. HAPPELL,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX C.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION
REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1935.

Ganjam.

This is the last report to be sent from Ganjam to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras. The district, less the southern coastal area, will pass into the new Orissa Province on April 1st.

2. There were frequent changes in the post of District Superintendent of Police during the year and this naturally had some effect on the police administration. The marked improvement in detection and percentage of property recovered last year was not maintained. There was an increase in the number of grave crimes, mainly under housebreaking and theft, due in part to the activities of the gangs in Berhampur and Chatrapur.

3. Thanks to the excellent work done by Sergeant-Major Bosen, the Reserve continued to be in an efficient state. The men performed their agency marches well.

4. Much useful work was done in reorganizing Dandasi panchayats. It is satisfactory to note that a non-official organization is co-operating with the police in reformation work among the Dandasis. At the instance of the president of the organization, I have requested the District Superintendent of Police to write a detailed history of the Dandasis describing in particular the work done for their uplift, for the benefit of the future District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police.

5. The efforts made to enlist co-operation between the villagers and the police by propaganda and the formation of Village Vigilance Committees were a satisfactory feature of the year's work.

6. The year was singularly uneventful and there was no political activity of any note in the district. This in itself is a tribute to the generally satisfactory way in which the police performed their duties.

25th Feb. 1936.

A. F. W. DIXON.

Vizagapatam.

There was no event in the year of outstanding interest.

2. The police have been well supervised by the gazetted officers and a high standard has been demanded.

15th Feb. 1936.

E. C. WOOD.

Jeypore.

The District Superintendent of Police and Assistant Superintendent of Police have not been changed in the year and this has made better supervision possible.

E. C. WOOD,

25th Feb. 1936.

*Agent to the Governor.***East Godavari.**

Politically the year has again been uneventful. In regard to ordinary crime there has been a fall in the number of such crimes committed and an increase in the number detected.

2. The formation of the Village Vigilance Committees is an experiment the outcome of which is being watched with interest. So far they seem to be doing good work. Generally the report is again the record of a good year's work.

8th Feb. 1936.

G. W. PRIESTLEY.

West Godavari.

The following is the note left by Mr. Paul:—

"From a police point of view, the year so far has been uneventful. I cannot compare figures of crime yet but I must say that the police under Mr. Cameron's control and guidance is trying their best in the matter of detection of crime and bringing the criminals to book and in taking security proceedings. Mr. Cameron owing to his intimate acquaintance with the people and their language has been successful in a marked measure not only in organizing Village Vigilance parties but also in mobilising some of them in connection with the raid for a gang that was annoying some villages in the hottest month of May. He should be congratulated on this success and on the wonderful and thorough local knowledge he has gained even of the most interior part of the district. The morale of the police is good and the condition of the Reserve excellent."

2. I was District Magistrate from 22nd October 1935 to the end of the year. Relations between police and the magistracy continued to be good and I consider the police administration to be efficient.

18th Feb. 1936.

E. BENNETT.

Kistna.

There was no appreciable difference in the incidence of grave crime during the year as compared with the last two years. It is satisfactory to note the good work in breaking up organized gangs of criminals and bringing them to book. There has been a decided improvement in detection though it could be better still and it is to be hoped that the formation of Vigilance Committees will help in this direction.

2. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of cases filed under the Motor Vehicles Act and the subordinate magistrates awarded adequate punishments. The average constable is very casual about the control of traffic in towns and villages and do not seem to realize that they have any responsibility in this matter. The control of traffic has improved in Bezvada town but is still poor in Masulipatam due to lack of an adequate staff.

3. I have no comments to make on railway trespass or on the medico-legal work of private practitioners.

4. The Armed Reserves are smart and well disciplined and acquitted themselves very well when His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the district in February. Their march discipline was poor in the Stevenson Shield Competition and more attention should be paid to this.

5. The Criminal Tribes Act is working satisfactorily.

6. The relations between the police, the public and the magistracy continue to be friendly.

7. The political atmosphere was quiet throughout the year and the Congress Golden Jubilee met with very little response. The Muharram and Sri Ramanavami festivals coincided this year but there was very little trouble. Muhammadans refused to agree to the arrangements made for the celebration of the two festivals and gave up the Muharram festival altogether.

8. The administration of the police during the year was satisfactory.

19th Feb. 1936.

I. M. FRASER.

Guntur.

I have no special remarks to make. The police administration is on the whole efficient and enjoys the confidence of the public and the magistracy.

2. Traffic control has improved in Guntur and Tenali towns.

3. With reference to paragraph 37 (Security for good behaviour), I am disposed to blame not the police but the Sessions Judges. They are demanding an unusually high degree of proof in security cases.

1st Feb. 1936.

D. N. STRATHIE.

Nellore.

The Force was better disciplined than in the previous year, owing to closer supervision by superior officers.

2. Crime was less, owing to the low prices of food and to effective preventive work. Detection was better than in the previous year.

3. The prosecution of witnesses for perjury will be a lesson to corrupt witnesses. Perjury is widely prevalent in the district.

4. Traffic control is good.

5. Magistrates generally have imposed deterrent sentences for offences of trespass on railway lines.

6. The medico-legal work of private practitioners called for no remarks.

7. The relations between magistracy and police are satisfactory.

6th Feb. 1936.

A. C. WOODHOUSE.

Kurnool.

There was no change in the constitution of the courts during the year.

2. There was a further marked decrease in grave crime during the year especially under housebreaking and thefts. This decrease is partly attributable to the favourable seasonable conditions, but the vigilance of the police, the help of the District Intelligence Bureau and the satisfactory working of the abeyance system are also main contributory causes.

3. The increase in detection, particularly in grave crimes such as murder, dacoity and housebreaking is a satisfactory feature of the year. The Village Vigilance Committees have rendered valuable help in the detection of several crimes. The District Intelligence Bureau has continued to be efficient.

4. There has also been a further increase in the percentage of property recovered. It is now 48.2 per cent which is very satisfactory.

5. The Siddhapuram Settlement worked satisfactorily during the year.

6. The excellent police bandobast at Nandyal, Atmakuru and other places where trouble between Muhammadans and Hindus was likely, prevented any serious clash during Muharram, Sivaratri and Dasara festivals. The rioting at Kadamalakalava, Nandyal taluk, on the last day of the Muharram was effectively handled.

7. The district maintained its reputation for freedom from political trouble.

8. The relations between the police and magistracy continued to be cordial.

9. No instructions were issued in 1935 regarding trespass on railway lines. No cases of trespass were, however, reported.

16th Feb. 1936. V. N. VISWANATHA RAO.

Remarks, dated 23rd September 1935, by
Sriman Rao Bahadur D. Mahanty
Mahasayo.

My remarks on the police administration of the district on the eve of my transfer to Ranchi:—

The police administration has been efficient during one year of my charge of the district. Crime has been intelligently handled and detection considerably improved. I am of opinion that honesty of the subordinate staff is of a fairly high order. The morale and discipline of the Armed Reserve is good.

Bellary.

The police administration during the period I have been in charge of the district has been, on the whole, satisfactory. There has been a decrease in crime under all heads. Investigation and detection have improved and security work is satisfactory.

2. The condition of buses on the roads has much improved. Timings have been fixed for all the important routes in the district and the rules framed under the Motor Vehicles Act are strictly enforced.

3. The behaviour of the Armed Reserve has been good and they did excellent bandobast duty during Sri Ramanavami festival at Adoni.

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

T. BHASKARA RAO NAYUDU.
14th Feb. 1936.

Anantapur.

I took charge of the district only on the 23rd of December 1935. I am not therefore in a position to make any remark on the police administration of the district in the year 1935. I give below the remarks of my predecessor Mr. V. N. Kudva.

"The police had a very difficult time on account of famine conditions prevailing during the major part of the year. It is very satisfactory to note that there was not much noticeable increase in crime and this is due to the precautionary measures taken by way of intensive patrols and checking of bad characters."

15th Feb. 1936. K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA.

Cuddapah.

I append the notes left by Mr. K. C. Manavedan Raja. I have nothing to add to them. I agree that the adverse seasonal conditions in the first half of the year accounted for the increase in the total number of crimes except under "murder". But there has been a corresponding increase in detection also which is to the credit of the police and the help the Village Vigilance Committees have

begun to render is the most hopeful sign of increased detection in the future.

17th Feb. 1936.

C. J. PAUL.

Remarks, dated 2nd September 1935, by
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K.C. Manavedan
Raja, Avargal.

The administration has been very efficient. The District Superintendent of Police has been devoting personal attention to every branch of work with the result that there has been a general improvement in the district, more especially in the matter of detection of crime. If more crimes are registered it is due to the fact that there has been more correct and prompt re-registration of crime. Investigation has improved very considerably and the most efficient way in which the several dacoity cases have been detected and investigated by the District Superintendent of Police himself shows considerable credit. The work of recovering illicit firearms was creditable. I have been able to gather that there was a general feeling among the people that police would not be a party to the setting up of false cases and therefore there was great safety. Such a feeling is indeed a great asset for the administration.

Chittoor.

I know too little about the police administration of the district in 1935 to make any useful remark. I enclose Mr. MacEwen's note, in extenso. He is entitled to speak with authority. I do not see that my other predecessors, Messrs. Brislee and Macqueen, have left any notes on the subject.

2. From my short stay in the district since the beginning of the year, it seems to me that traffic control is somewhat neglected in the district. It is patent in the town of Chittoor. Another fact is that quite a number of village headmen appear to be crooks.

13th Feb. 1936.

S. RANGANATHAN.

Remarks, dated 30th January 1936, by R. B.
MacEwen, Esq., I.C.S.

As required by the District Superintendent of Police, in a letter of the 12th January, I have the honour to submit some remarks about the police administration of the district during the period (from 4th April to 14th October 1935) when I was acting District Magistrate.

2. On the whole working was good. Such communal disturbances as threatened to take place in April, during Muharram, were firmly dealt with. In Chittoor town itself, we were somewhat uneasy, owing to the fractious attitude of some Muhammadans, and special police and magisterial bandobast was made. I was ill, at the time, and had to issue orders from bed, but the District Superintendent of Police and the Subdivisional Magistrate managed things successfully. In Punganur,

the Joint Magistrate and Assistant Superintendent of Police successfully handled the situation.

3. As regards the Arms Act, I would submit that it may not be sufficiently realized, even by some magistrates and police officers, that about two years ago the Madras Government specially offered to forego prosecutions if unlicensed holders of weapons surrendered them in good time. Prosecutors in all prosecutions since then ought, I consider, to have pressed for deterrent sentences even for that reason alone. Offenders literally have no excuse now. After reverting to Madanapalle as Joint Magistrate, I have kept in mind the need for strict treatment of such cases. (I regret to say that my predecessor here at Madanapalle did not show the strictness he should, and I had to deal with his failure demi-officially as District Magistrate.) It appears to me that there is still a considerable quantity of unlicensed weapons in the hands of villagers, instances of which occasionally come to light. This has a reflexion in the virtual extermination of game in this division which twenty years ago (according to Sir Charles Souter) abounded with it.

4. The standard of detection and charging of crime by sub-inspectors in charge of stations varies. Personally I have had two or three very bad cases in Madanapalle division which, under court examination, showed gross carelessness or unfairness. The theft from the Bhakarapeta Range office is a case in point. I heard the appeal, and suspect that there may have been forgery of an F.I.R. The notorious case of theft of valuables to the extent of Rs. 30,000 from a lady Sithamma in Madanapalle is another. I heard the appeal in this case also, and still feel that the sub-inspector in question ought to have been transferred. I mentioned this to Mr. Macqueen, and also to the District Superintendent of Police, but nothing has yet been done.

5. The case of Ambodala Giddadu (who was this week sentenced by me to two years' rigorous imprisonment concurrently on two counts for attacking police with an axe when being arrested) has been duly rewarded by the award of Indian Police Medals to the two senior officers concerned.

6. As regards co-operation of the public with the police, there is room for considerable improvement. One glaring instance is Gudupalle, in which neighbourhood many gun licences have been suspended. There a murder of a sowcar in a public place in the village led to a conspiracy of silence in favour of the murderer. In that connection I have recommended the erection of a new police station at Tamballapalle (instead of the perfectly scandalous building now at Gopidinne). I am told unofficially that the Inspector-General is not in favour of this suggestion. If so, I would beg to press for his reconsideration. Gopidinne is bad from every point of view, and is too far away from Gudupalle and Tsaudasamudram, where faction causes much uneasiness and threat of crime.

Remarks, dated 29th February 1936, by P. Macqueen, Esq., I.C.S.

I was in charge of the Chittoor district for two and a half months, towards the close of 1935.

2. So far as I could observe the all-round standard of police work in this district is distinctly good. Their relations with the public are satisfactory.

3. In the Vigilance Committees and the handling of criminal tribes, the District Superintendent of Police has problems which demand a broad outlook. I consider that he is doing good work in these respects.

Chingleput.

The year has been a peaceful one, and crime light, all forms of violent crime remarkably so, though the well known factions at Conjeeveram continue to give some trouble.

2. The district is by no means free of persons who bring false complaints to the police. In only 3 out of 154 such cases have there been prosecutions. This common but particularly objectionable form of crime should be dealt with more severely. I hope the District Superintendent of Police will see that more cases are prosecuted this year.

3. The percentage of persons bound over to those put up under the security sections is rather low; less than half the locals put up were bound over. Rather closer consultations with subdivisional magistrates and more study of the evidence required seem called for.

4. Only one ex-military man was recruited during the year. I think it should be possible to recruit more.

5. I think that we need stricter supervision of motor traffic. The rules are fairly frequently disregarded in Saidapet in respect of lights, properly visible number plates, etc., and in the district there is still a certain amount of overloading of buses. The latter are, however, considerably driven as a rule.

6. I have received remarkably few unfavourable allegations or suggestions as regards police officers and their work.

17th Feb. 1936.

A. H. A. TODD.

North Arcot.

I have not been in the district sufficiently long to be in a position to offer any useful remarks, but from what little I have seen, I can endorse my predecessor's observations about the co-operation between the magistracy and the police, and the friendly relations between the latter and the public.

13th Feb. 1936. S. A. VENKATARAMAN.

Remarks, dated 15th December 1935, by M.R.Ry. S. Ranganathan Avargal, O.B.E., I.C.S.

The relation between the police and the magistrates continued to be cordial. I am

glad to say that requests for adjournments from the prosecuting staff have practically disappeared.

2. There is commendable cordiality between the public and the police in this district. This was seen not only in the absence of petitions against the police, but in the resolutions passed at certain meetings of Muhammadans held in Vellore and elsewhere at the beginning of the year. This was due to the stern and prompt action which the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and the Inspector-General of Police took in a certain ugly case in which a police subordinate officer misbehaved.

Salem.

The administration report of the District Superintendent of Police, Salem, for 1935 forwarded herewith is a record of an excellent year's work. The percentage of detection has shown marked improvement under all classes of crime. Security work has shown a further advance. The work of the District Intelligence Bureau has been well organized. The result of the experiment proposed to catch Mysore Woddars making periodical visits to this district will be watched with interest. The formation of Village Vigilance Committees and the success which has attended them has been very encouraging. The co-operation between the police force and the village officers as well as the general public has been distinctly good.

2. There was only one case of serious rioting and this was during Pongal at Kaveripatnam in January 1935. The Joint Magistrate and the Assistant District Superintendent of Police were present and dealt with the situation efficiently. A lathi charge was needed to disperse the Hindus who were in the wrong.

3. A Hindu-Muslim disturbance at Singarapettai was promptly dealt with by the local magistrate and police.

4. The working of the Criminal Tribes Act continued to be satisfactory. So also the working of the Motor Vehicles Act.

19th Feb. 1936.

S. V. RAMAMURTI.

Colombatore.

The report reveals many creditable features in the year's work. The police force is at full strength, its general health has improved and there has been a decrease in punishments.

2. There was a considerable improvement in detection in 1934 and it is very satisfactory to find that there has been even further improvement this year. The increase in the number of housebreakings and thefts is probably due, as the District Superintendent of Police suggests, to economic conditions. In addition to the general trade depression, there has been a succession of two unfavourable seasons in this district. It is observed that there has

been an increase in the number of members of criminal tribes registered under the Act and it may be anticipated that this will result in a reduction in the number of housebreakings next year. Another factor which will tend to produce the same result is the increase in the number of security proceedings taken during the year.

3. In respect of law and order there have been very few disturbances and the handling of the outbreak at Kollegal in December was most efficient and successful. There have been a few strikes in Coimbatore. These have involved the police in a difficult type of duty which has been satisfactorily performed. Traffic control in Coimbatore and the other towns is satisfactory. Throughout the district generally, however, traffic sense is almost non-existent. Any help that the rural police could give in educating the bandy driver would be a public benefit.

4. Relations between the police and the magistracy have been satisfactory. The statistics of the number of cases conducted by the prosecuting sub-inspectors show that the distribution is at present uneven. If it were possible to secure a more even distribution, it should facilitate the conduct of cases. The results of the working of the Village Vigilance Committees will be watched with interest. The movement appears to have produced satisfactory results in many cases recently and I would commend for consideration the suggestion of the District Superintendent of Police that he might be authorized to have the news-sheet printed locally.

12th Feb. 1936.

B. G. HOLDSWORTH.

The Nilgiris.

Remarks of A. G. Blake, Esq., I.C.S.—“The period has been comparatively uneventful. In my opinion the work and general efficiency of the force has improved.”

2. I have only just joined the district and have no remarks to offer.

12th Feb. 1936.

P. MACQUEEN.

Malabar Special Police.

The provision of the new wireless sets is much needed and will be very welcome. I consider that the wireless operators have maintained a very high standard, considering the condition of the instruments with which they had to deal.

2. I observe that the Commandant has not offered any remarks on a recent innovation, the recruitment of Mappillas; possibly this matter is a separate and confidential subject and I therefore refrain from offering any remarks on it.

3. The work of the Malabar Special Police has been satisfactory in every direction during

the past year and the officers have continued to show a very keen interest in their work.

31st Jan. 1936.

A. R. MACEWEN.

Supplementary remarks, dated 21st March 1936, by A.R. MacEwen, Esq., I.C.S., on the recruitment of Mappillas.

I have searched in vain for any papers containing the views of the District Magistrate when the recruitment of Mappillas was under consideration; failing them, I am afraid that I cannot offer any remarks as to how the results, so far, compare with the expectations of the local officers of that time. But the present views of the Commandant show that a certain number of good men has been secured. His remarks on the paucity of applications and the acceptable percentage, among applicants, are more or less in line with what is, I gather from conversations, the experience of the Administrative Commandant of the 12th Battalion, I. T. F., who has also been recruiting a certain number of Mappillas in South Malabar.

2. I entirely agree with Captain Pettyfer's views on the necessity for caution in the experiment; unless and until the Mappillas in the Special Police have had their loyalty in an emergency tested, it is not advisable, I think, to recruit them up to more than a very limited percentage of the force.

Malabar.

The increase in murders, over 1933, is very marked, although the figure is slightly less than in 1934. Again there is no sign of a prevalence of pre-meditated murder, or of murder for gain. The use of waist-knives is far too common, and for every murder committed in the heat of a quarrel, there are several cases of stab-wounds which might easily have proved fatal. I have stopped subordinate magistrates from permitting the compounding of cases under section 324, Indian Penal Code, and I hope that the sentences that are being given for the use of knives will, in time, have their effect.

2. Housebreaking has increased markedly in the last two years; here again, there is little professional crime, and I can only agree with the District Superintendent of Police in his concluding paragraph, that economic distress must be the cause; it has always surprised me that there is not more housebreaking, in a country where most people live isolated in their own parambas.

3. For the last named reason, I hope that the idea of Village Vigilance Committees will get a strong hold in Malabar; there is even more scope for it, I think, in widely scattered villages, with practically no streets worth the name, where the surveillance of strangers is far from easy, than there is in the concentrated hamlets of the east coast.

4. The steps taken to stop the practice of letting police subordinates serve close to their

homes are a much needed reform; it is specially needed in the "rebellion area", where systematic and intelligent patrolling has, I am afraid, not received the attention that it should.

5. I have not seen the Cannanore detachment at work, but the Calicut Armed Reserve is a smart and useful force.

15th Feb. 1936.

A. R. MACEWEN.

South Kanara.

I have no particular remarks to make. The police were not able to arrest Maila Rai, even when the reward for his arrest was increased to Rs. 500. This was not due to lack of vigorous effort, but to the complete failure of the public to co-operate in the matter. The hilly taluks of the district are ideal lurking places for men who have only got to pit themselves against strangers, who do not know the paths. However, the steady pressure which was kept up made him give himself up in the end.

2. Trespass on the railway lines continued in the same way as before, without serious objection from the railway authorities. I hear that in January 1936, 64 complaints have suddenly been filed for trespass. To the south of Cheruvattur station I do not think that it is possible to reach the road that runs to the east across the paddy fields without walking along the line. In the monsoon, the dry embankment everywhere constitutes an irresistible temptation for the pedestrian.

15th Feb. 1936.

E. M. GAWNE.

South Arcot.

The police are to be congratulated on a good year's work.

2. Relations between the magistrates and the police have been quite satisfactory. A significant indication of this is the higher percentage of persons bound over under the security sections to persons put up before magistrates to give security.

3. The number of crimes, especially grave crimes, has decreased appreciably and detection has improved considerably. This is undoubtedly largely due to the successful efforts made to secure the co-operation of the public in police work. The Vigilance Committees formed have done some excellent work and the institution of "Strangers' Day" has been productive of good results.

4. The cancellation of the notification declaring criminal Padayachis of this district to be a criminal tribe forestalled the danger, which I think was imminent, of an indiscriminate registration of Padayachis, who as a whole are a law-abiding community. I do not anticipate any increase in crime, or greater difficulty in controlling crime, consequent on the cancellation of the notification, so long as the registration of individual Padayachis is effected judiciously. On the other hand, the

cancellation of the notification has removed a widespread grievance which might easily have led to disturbances and breaches of the peace.

5. Relations between the French and British police have been most cordial—a very important desideratum in this district.

6. Though the police are to be congratulated on their executive work, I think there is room for considerable improvement in the presentation and conduct of cases in magisterial courts. More co-operation is needed between the executive police and the prosecuting staff. The executive police appear to lose all interest in a case as soon as the offenders have been arrested and do not give sufficient assistance to the prosecuting staff in the successful prosecution of the case. I must mention too, by way of criticism, that the non-attendance of police officers on the due dates and delays in issuing summons and serving warrants by the police are partly—though by no means entirely—responsible for some very protracted enquiries and trials in magistrates' courts during the year, which have come in for severe comment from the High Court.

23rd Feb. 1936.

C. H. MASTERMAN.

Tanjore.

The period under report was 'all quiet' in the district and the police officers were left undisturbed to work carefully and steadily on their normal police duties of detection and prevention of crime. In this work they were helped by the Village Vigilance Committees of which there are 1,594 working in the district. The result of these two factors has been that crime was more carefully recorded and the consequence is that there is an increase in the number of cases reported. The increase in grave crime is 155. Such an increase should normally cause misgiving but crime figures show a steady decline from September last which indicates that the situation is well in hand. The district police deserve to be cordially saluted for the present satisfactory state of affairs.

2. It is a great pleasure to me to find that the Vigilance Committees are working so satisfactorily. When the District Superintendent of Police suggested the starting of these associations in April last, I was rather sceptic about their success. I wondered whether the subtle brains of the Cauvery delta may not work mischief. However, it is almost coming to be an institution and is apparently very popular. And a membership in the committee is greatly valued, e.g., in a village officer's appeal one candidate proudly mentioned that he had one qualification which his rivals had not, viz., that he was a member of the Village Vigilance Committee. When confirming him in the post of village headman, I was almost tempted to add the letters 'M.V.V.C.' after his name.

3. Greater activity has been shown to book old offenders. It must be remarked, however, that the quality of the cases put up under the

security sections requires improvement. My inspection of the subdivisional magistrates' offices showed that the evidence produced under some of these cases is of poor quality. These cases require as much attention at the hands of the subordinate police as cases of actual crime.

4. The arrangements made for the conduct of prosecutions are satisfactory. Proceedings for the committal of P.R. cases to sessions courts are rather too protracted in this district. I have brought this to the notice of the District Superintendent of Police. The creation of one or two more posts of prosecuting sub-inspectors would tend to the quickening of this work and the inquiry into sessions cases could be made from day to day. Speedy committal ensures better conduct of cases in the sessions courts.

5. The turn-out of the Reserve on ceremonial occasions has been very good.

13th Feb. 1936.

M. V. VELLODI.

Trichinopoly.

I took charge of the district only in the month of December.

2. My predecessor, Mr. Cooke, made the following remarks about the police administration:—

"The police administration of the district during the current year has, in my opinion, been satisfactory. In Trichinopoly town combined with Srirangam and Golden Rock, the new organization of the crime branch is proving very successful and co-ordination of efforts both in this area and throughout the district should tend to very great improvement in crime detection. The administration of the Motor Vehicles Act has always been attended with a certain amount of difficulty as it in many cases depends on not only the District Superintendent of Police, but also the President, District Board, and the District Magistrate. Motor buses have, however, been well-controlled though there are numerous complaints that the police throughout the district should be more energetic in putting down what is reputed to be a very common breach of the regulations, viz., overloading of buses. In my experience cases in the courts are well conducted by the prosecution staff."

3rd Mar. 1936.

J. B. BROWN.

North Madura and South Madura.

These records show the record of a year of admirable work and I have nothing but praise of the manner in which the police duties have been carried out in both the districts. The detection of crime, the maintenance of law and order and the control of the traffic, reflect great credit on the officers in charge, as well as the force generally. The police have been

well turned out on all formal occasions and their smartness on such occasions and on parade indicates the care that has been devoted to their training. I trust that the remarks which I have to make will not be regarded as in any way detracting from the high praise which is due to this force.

2. It is, I think, a little unfortunate that in neither report is any mention made of the co-operation of other departments with the police, though instances of such co-operation are not lacking. One case has come to my notice—undoubtedly there are others—in which the police and the abkari officers have worked together in the pursuit of illicit distillation and unlawful possession of fire-arms, and it is, I think, an indication of the confidence that exists between the magistracy and the police that the percentage of convictions has reached so high a figure.

3. The statistics of crimes quoted do not bring out one feature of the criminality in this district and that is the freedom with which dangerous weapons are used. I have been greatly struck by the number of cases which have come to my notice in which aruvals, knives and spears have figured, and while it is difficult to say what can be done to discourage villagers from habitually carrying such weapons, I have instructed the magistrates to award exemplary punishment in all cases in which the convicted accused have made use of such weapons. It would, I think, not be going beyond the province of the police were they to press for severe sentences when they prosecute such cases.

4. A considerable number of cases has been prosecuted under the Criminal Tribes Act, and it is rare for the accused in such cases, to be defended by any lawyer. I hold no brief for the criminal tribes, and I am aware that great strictness is essential for dealing with such a public menace as the thieving and cattle-lifting activities of the Kallars, but it appears to me that in these cases more careful attention is required to the provisions of the Evidence Act.

5. Both the reports indicate that a considerable number of "Vigilance Committees" has been formed in the district. I think that it is somewhat unfortunate that this was done without, so far as I can ascertain, consulting the District Magistrate. I have been constrained to hold up the development of this scheme, pending discussion with both the Superintendents, and I am confident that an agreement will immediately be reached, whereby the value of the scheme would be enhanced and certain undesirable features eliminated. So long as the village headman is required by statute to perform certain duties, it is obviously undesirable to set up a more or less formal committee, to carry out those same duties, independently of the village headman.

6. It is, I think, due to oversight that the Superintendent of Police of the North district has made no remark on the fact that at the Chitra Festival in Madura, at which very large crowds assemble, the work of the police is greatly assisted by the Social Service League,

which enrols some hundreds of volunteers who render valuable help in preventing and detecting petty offences and keeping roads clear of traffic and restoring numerous children to their parents. I was much struck at the last Chitra Festival by the manner in which these volunteers carried out their self-imposed duties.

3rd Mar. 1936.

H. M. HOOD.

In continuation of my remarks, dated the 3rd March 1936, I have the honour to state that no medico-legal work was done by private practitioners and that there were no cases of railway trespass during the year.

4th Mar. 1936.

H. M. HOOD.

Kallar Reclamation.

Madura (North and South).

The Kallar Reclamation work is, I consider, proceeding on the right lines and is showing satisfactory progress. The system of Kallar panchayats appears to be working, on the whole, well.

2. For the ultimate success of the measures now being adopted, very much must depend on education and on the influences brought to bear on the rising generation. The number of Kallar schools has remained the same, but in the circumstances explained by the District Superintendent of Police, Madura South, the fall in the number of boys attending school does not appear to indicate any falling off in effective attendance at school. I would, however, like to see the numbers increased and the efficiency of the schools improved by more vigilant supervision and the employment of better teachers.

3. It does not appear to me that the position of the Agricultural School at Usilampatti is satisfactory. From enquiries made, I understand that only a few of the pupils come from cultivating families or intend to practise agriculture for their livelihood. The influence of the agricultural practice of the community as a whole by the attendance of about 30 pupils for one or at the most two years at such a school and their ultimate dispersal to obtain their livelihood by every means except agriculture cannot be but negligible. The school is, however, only a stone's throw from the Kallar Boarding School and it appears to me that it must have a greater influence on agriculture and the agricultural outlook of the students, if the Agricultural School were run in conjunction with the high school and the senior classes in the high school sent for instruction to the Agricultural School as a part of their regular curriculum.

4. I consider that the Boy-scout movement is invaluable for the purposes we have in view in dealing with Kallars. The Kallar Boy-scouts I have seen have all been active and

very keen and I think that efforts should be made to see that there is a Cub Pack in every school.

5. The administration of the co-operative societies appears to be fairly satisfactory, but as a matter of fact, the management of all these societies is entirely in the hands of the police and co-operative officers. There is very little co-operation about it. The Kallars are themselves in the main, very deficient in the business knowledge and training and general education and honesty necessary to run genuine co-operative societies successfully. But I think at the same time, efforts should be made to associate the nominal panchayatdars with the officers who are actually conducting these affairs and endeavour to get these panchayatdars to understand the proceedings and the necessity for them, and to try to take an intelligent interest in the conduct of its affairs.

24th Feb. 1936.

H. M. HOOD.

Ramnad.

I was in charge of the district throughout the year under report except for a short period of four weeks during November.

2. There was an increase in grave crime throughout the district, the number of murders reported being as many as 99. A good many of these murders were due to petty quarrels and no doubt the common practice of carrying Vel-sticks facilitated the commission of these crimes. The question of imposing restrictions in regard to the possession and carrying of Vel-sticks was considered by me recently, but an examination of the position showed that it was impracticable to do anything in the matter. The general increase in crime was due to a great extent to adverse seasonal conditions. It is pleasing to note that detection was better during the year under report than during 1934.

3. So far as factious disputes are concerned, the only places worth mentioning are Abiramam and Kamudi. Both these places require careful watching. At Aruppukkottai the contending parties seem to have come to an amicable settlement and the question of recommending the withdrawal of the punitive police is under consideration.

4. There was an increase in the number of cases prosecuted, but I am not sure whether the strength of the prosecuting staff in the

district is adequate. This matter is being separately considered. It has to be remembered in this connection that communications are not too good in the district.

5. The percentage of persons bound over during 1935 was 83.9 as against 64.1 in 1934. This is satisfactory and I hope that every effort will be made to utilize the security provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code to their fullest extent.

6. I trust that the formation of a third subdivision for the district will not be delayed any longer. This matter was referred to by me last year, and the more I see of the district the more I am convinced that the District Superintendent of Police requires another officer of superior rank to assist him.

7. The relation between the magistracy and the police continued to be cordial and I myself have had great help and co-operation from Mr. Zia-ud-din and his assistants.

25th Feb. 1936.

K. RAMUNNI MENON.

Tinnevely.

In this district often it happens, when a murder is committed, the villagers concoct some false evidence or arrange falsely to implicate someone who was not present at the murder, even before a complaint is made. I therefore issued a circular, after consulting the District Superintendent of Police and the subdivisional magistrates, to all village magistrates, ordering that a village magistrate should not receive any written complaint from a complainant but should write up a report as instructed in the Village Officers' and Ryots' Manual. I hope that this circular will bring the desired result, namely, fewer acquittals.

2. I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that the application of the Criminal Tribes Act is having a good effect on the Maravars.

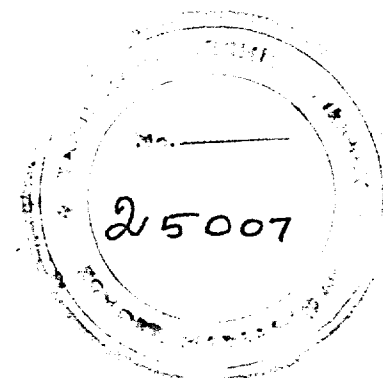
3. The administration of the police force in the district and their morale has been generally good.

4. Shortage of prosecuting sub-inspectors has caused some inconvenience, especially in the disposal of preliminary register cases.

5. 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.

20th Feb. 1936.

D. D. WARREN.



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16/7/90

12.9.93

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

கே. எண் :

ப. எண் :

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திரும்பிய நாள். (2)
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