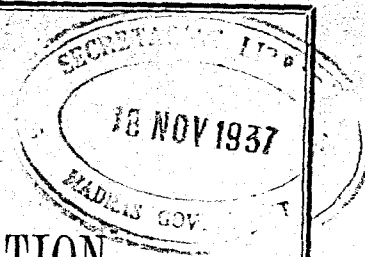


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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE
1936

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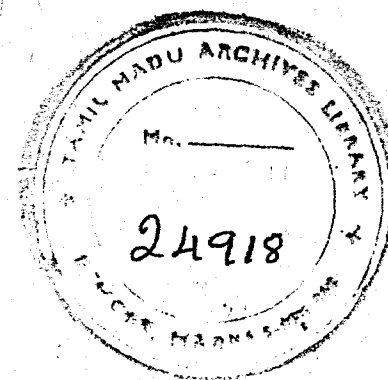
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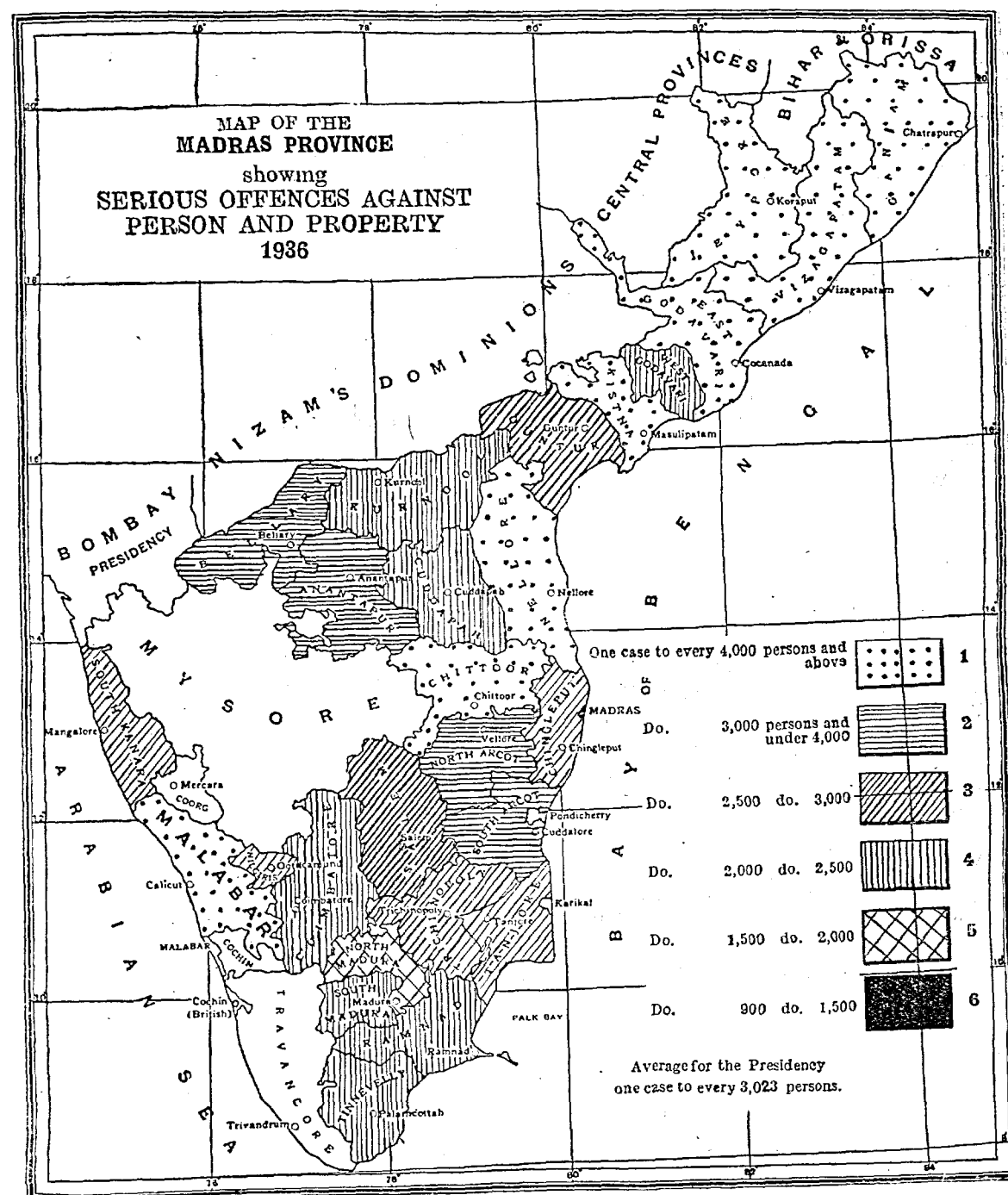
[Maximum number of pages fixed for the report is 40—vide paragraph 19 of letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Public), No. 2739, dated 26th March 1901, printed in G.O. No. 558, Public, dated 3rd June 1901.]

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1936.*

PART I.**THE POLICE FORCE.**

OFFICERS.—I was in charge of the department till 14th October when I went on leave, and Mr. F. Sayers held charge for the rest of the year.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.—Mr. F. Sayers was the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, until 6th October, when he was relieved by Mr. L. B. Gasson who held charge for the remainder of the year. Messrs. O. E. Windle and J. S. Wilkes were in charge of the Northern and Central ranges until 7th November and 11th October respectively, when they went on leave and were succeeded by Messrs. J. Elliott and A. F. Bulkley in the respective ranges. Messrs. C. H. Gadsden and N. Ramanuja Ayyangar continued as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, and Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern range, respectively throughout the year. Mr. A. J. Happell was the Commissioner of Police, Madras, till 30th March when he went on leave returning on 1st November to the same post which he continued to occupy until the close of the year. In the interval, Mr. J. Elliott officiated for him.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Mr. H. Keene was the Assistant Inspector-General of Police until 24th April when he went on leave resuming charge of his office on 1st November and continuing to hold charge of the post thereafter. In the interim, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao Avargal officiated for him.

11 districts had no change of District Superintendents of Police, 15 districts had one change and the remaining 3 districts had two changes.

District Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions for short periods on 19 occasions. Transfers of gazetted officers were confined to those which the public needs required.

The services of Mr. F. L. Underwood, District Superintendent of Police and Mr. G. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Deputy Superintendent of Police were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home

Department under the Director of Criminal Intelligence with headquarters at Madras, from 16th February and 23rd April respectively. Mr. A. R. Jakeman, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, was on other duty as Assistant Commandant of Police, Aden, from 19th June to 11th November.

The period of two years from 4th November 1934 during which Mr. W. F. A. Hamilton was placed on other duty with the Government of India was extended by 18 months.

The following officers were transferred to the Orissa Province on its formation from 1st April:—

(1) Mr. G. F. M. Forbes, O.B.E., M.C., District Superintendent of Police.

(2) Khan Sahib Muhammad Zia-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Officiating District Superintendent of Police.

(3) Muhammad Siraj-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

(4) Shaik Muhammad Belgami Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(5) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Kanakarazu Pantulu Garu, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Muhammad Siraj-ud-din was returned to this Province on 5th December in exchange for Mr. P. V. Bhaskaran, Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

On account of the formation of the Orissa Province and the transfers entailed and the conversion of the posts of the Principals of Central Recruits' Schools, Coimbatore and Anantapur, into a temporary cadre, it is proposed to reduce the strength of the Indian Police officers from 74 to 72, while that of the Madras Police Service was reduced from 46 to 41.

Three officers of the Indian Police and five officers of the Madras Police Service retired on pension during the year. Mr. H. Dawson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who went on leave preparatory to retirement at the end of 1935, after a valuable service of over 29 years, died tragically in England on 12th February long before the expiry of his leave.

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

† Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. F. 75/21/35, dated the 20th January 1936—G.O. Ms. No. 44, Public (Police), dated 4th February 1936.

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

* With reference to the Government of Madras, Home Department, Memorandum No. 1467-A/1, dated 26th September 1936, the figures in this Report include, except where otherwise stated, those for the old Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Jeypore districts for the period from 1st January to 31st March 1936 and those for the new Vizagapatam district from 1st April to 31st December 1936.

In December, Messrs. W. E. Middleton and E. S. Treasure were appointed Commandant and Assistant Commandant respectively of a Special Force designated the "East Coast Special Police Force" raised at the cost of the Government of India to assist the Customs authorities in stopping smuggling across the French frontiers at Karikal and Pondicherry.

The transfer of practically the whole of Ganjam and the Jeypore police districts and parts of the old Vizagapatam police district to the Orissa Province from 1st April necessitated the redistribution of the remaining districts in this Province among the ranges of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. With effect from 1st May, Nellore district was, in consequence, transferred from the Central Range to the Northern Range, the North Arcot district from the Western Range to the Central Range and the Trichinopoly district from the Southern to the Western Range.

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 26,875 or

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

	District Superintendent of Police.	Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Total.
I. Forces employed on the Kallar Reclamation work.	...	2	...	...	3	5	24	34
II. Police force employed for criminal tribes settlements.	...	...	...	...	...	8	53	61
III. Plague police	...	...	...	...	...	4	180	184
IV. Private guards including additional police.	...	...	...	...	1	7	30	38
V. Police force employed in the Central Recruits' Schools.	...	2	3	6	24	28	6	69
VI. Other temporary forces	1	...	2	2	12	40	154	211
Total	1	4	5	8	40	92	447	597

Additional police.—It was necessary to retain the additional police forces at Vajrakaruru, Anantapur district, and at Nandavaram, Bellary district, throughout the year as the local factions in these places continued to threaten the public peace. It proved possible, however, to disband the additional police forces at Attayampatti, Salem district, and at Aruppukkottai, Ramnad district, in January and April respectively, as factional feeling in these places had abated.

Recruitment.—The net number of vacancies on the last day of the year was 110 as against 133 in the previous year. These vacancies were filled shortly after the close of the year.

There was no difficulty in the mufassal in obtaining a continuous supply of recruits of good physique, character and literacy.

1,473 less than in the previous year. The following are the factors which account in the main for this figure:—

(1) The reduction of the posts of 17 Inspectors, 2 Sergeants-Major, 5 sergeants, 80 sub-inspectors, 2 havildars-major, 148 head constables and 1,084 constables on account of the transfer of practically the whole of Ganjam and the Jeypore police districts and parts of the old Vizagapatam police district to Orissa.

(2) The reorganization of the Armed Reserves and the Presidency General Reserve resulting in a reduction of 82 constables' posts and the addition of posts of 1 havildar-major and 32 head constables.

(3) The addition of the posts of 2 Inspectors, 20 sub-inspectors and 65 head constables and the reduction of 160 constables' posts on account of the Special Branch staffs in districts being made permanent.

(4) The permanent retention of the Mettur police station, Salem district, which added 1 sub-inspector, 1 head constable and 16 constables to the Force.

Preference was, as usual, given to ex-military men and members of the scheduled classes provided they were up to standard. Among the recruits who were enlisted in the year 5 were B.As., 11 holders of the Intermediate qualification in Arts and 66 holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates.

Casualties (statement E, columns 31 to 36).—The total number of casualties in the permanent Force was 1,111 against 1,203 in the previous year, a net decrease of 92 or 7.6 per cent of the 1935 figure. Decreases were recorded under "deaths"—74, "resignations"—14, "dismissals"—14 and "desertions and discharges"—8, while there was an increase of 18 under "pensions".

Health (statement E, columns 37 to 39).—The health of the Force was on the whole

satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospital was 108.9 as compared with 114.4 in 1935, while the percentage of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 3.6 as against 3.4 in the previous year. 196 police officers died during the year as against 270 in 1935.

3. EDUCATION (statement E, columns 24 and 25).—There were 2,744 head constables and 22,050 constables in the Force on the last day of the year. 4 or 0.1 per cent of the former and 6.65 or 3.0 per cent of the latter were classified as illiterates against 4 or 0.1 per cent of head constables and 8.86 or 3.6 per cent of constables in 1935. 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 held charge of the School till 8th April when he went on leave. The District Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, was in charge during the recess until relieved by Mr. H. G. Furness on the 15th June, who was the Principal for the rest of the year.

Two probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and a probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police were under training at the beginning of the year. Of the 2 probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police, 1 was ill from 15th June to 14th September and thereafter was granted three months' leave from 1st December. The other was posted to a district for practical training in February. The probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police was under training throughout the year except for the period he was on sick leave from 27th March to 11th October. One probationary Assistant District Superintendent of Police who was recruited in India joined the School in January and another recruited in England joined in November.

Subordinate officers.—52 probationary sub-inspectors who were on the rolls at the commencement of the year completed their training and were posted to districts in

October. 2 sub-inspector cadets of Coorg and 1 Inspector of the Cochin State were also passed out in October on completion of their training in the School. 76 sub-inspector cadets were recruited and commenced their training in October. Among them there is an M.A., an Honours graduate in Arts, a B.A. and LL.B., 22 B.A.'s, 4 B.Sc.'s, and 18 cadets who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

The general state of the School and the health of the staff and the cadets continued to be good and discipline was well maintained. The hostel was run efficiently.

Training of the cadets.—Instruction in most subjects of the school curriculum continued to be efficient and the final examination results were considerably better than in the previous year. In "Police Departmental Orders," however, there was again a high percentage of failures and special steps are being taken to remedy this state of affairs. The cadets showed proficiency in drill, riding and other outdoor work and showed general keenness in all games and sports.

Probationary sergeants.—During the session 1935-36, beginning from the 9th December 1935, 2 training courses were held for 6 soldiers under vocational training and 5 probationary sergeants. 6 of these were posted to districts and the rest were under training at the end of the year.

District sports were, as usual, held at most district headquarters. In December, the Government sanctioned the revival of the Presidency Police Sports after an interval of 7 years and, at the close of the year, District Armed Reserves were training with their usual keenness in preparation for the various competitions.

Central Recruits' Schools.—The Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, remained closed. The number of recruits trained in each of the other three Central Recruits' Schools, the number passed out after training and the casualties during the year are shown in the following statement:—

Name of school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.				
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.	Total.	
Central Recruits' School.								
Vellore	201	289	490	312	20	158	490	
Anantapur	190	336	526	352	54	120	526	
Coimbatore	230	403	633	328	43	262	633	

The standard of the recruits in general was very fair and, on the whole, they

responded well to training. Discipline in the schools was well maintained.

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

	Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.
For absence without leave ...	0.2	0.2	0.2
For offences other than absence without leave.	3.3	3.4	3.1
Total ...	3.5	3.6	3.3

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.		
		1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
1. Inspector-General of Police ...		75	83	74	10	7	8	13.3	8.4	10.8
2. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.		385	395	427	118	108	153	32.2	30.3	37.3

16 appeals were preferred to the Local Government as against 34 in the previous year. All of them were rejected.

Judicial punishments (statement E, columns 14 to 21).—The number of subordinate officers and men punished by criminal courts was 44 against 55 in the previous year. 19 of them were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and 25 for offences committed in their private capacity, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 19 and 36 respectively.

Only 1 police officer was convicted under the Police Act as against 3 in the previous year, while 7 policemen were convicted for negligently allowing prisoners to escape from custody as against 6 in 1935.

In the Kistna district, a head constable was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment, for drunken and disorderly behaviour.

A sub-inspector of Palamcottah station in the Tinnevely district was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment for assaulting a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.

In the Salem district, a head constable was fined Rs. 40 for assaulting a municipal sanitary inspector in the course of the discharge of his duty.

A constable of the Railway Police, Madras district, was convicted and sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 60, or in default to suffer another month's rigorous imprisonment, for criminal breach of trust and under Section 45 of the Police Act.

The percentage of blackmarks awarded during the year to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 10.5 compared with 11.3 per cent in the previous year. The number of dismissals in recent years has decreased steadily, the figures for the last three years being 104 in 1934, 91 in 1935 and 77 in the year under review. For absence without leave, 12 men were dismissed as against 11 in 1935.

The grant of periodical increments to sub-inspectors and constables was made with due regard to merit and good service.

In the Ramnad district, a constable was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 for misappropriation of Government money.

In 12 districts, no member of the Force was convicted in 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).—Mr. J. C. Joslyn, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Rao Bahadur.—M.R.Ry. C. Karunakaran Nayar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police and officiating District Superintendent of Police.

Rao Sahib.—M.R.Ry. M. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, Inspector of Police and M.R.Ry. V. M. Lakshminarasimha Acharya Avargal, Senior Superintendent (retired), Office of the Inspector-General of Police.

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

(a) *Awards for gallantry.*—Sub-inspectors Muhammad Abdul Majith Khan, Saiyid Bashir Ahmad and N. M. Solaimalai Konar and constable Mayandi Thevar.

(b) *Awards for merit.*—Mr. A. F. Bulkley, Deputy Inspector-General of Police; Messrs. E. H. Colebrook, m.c., V. K. Rajagopala Thamban and G. H. P. Bailey, District Superintendents of Police; Inspectors of Police D. Ramachandra Raju, M. Sankaranarayana Pillai, C. K. Narayanaswami Nayudu and S. R. Krishna Ayyangar; Sergeant-Major E. Munro; Subadar-Major

M. Madhava Menon of the Malabar Special Police and sub-inspector V. Ayyaswami Nayudu.

At a special parade held on 19th December in the Government House grounds, Madras, His Excellency the Governor decorated the recipients with the medals awarded to them. Particulars of the instances of gallantry and the meritorious services rendered in respect of which the medals were awarded have already been published.

Rewards (statement E, columns 22 and 23).—A comparative statement showing the amounts of rewards granted during the year and in the year previous is furnished below :—

	1935.		1936.	
	Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to police officers—		rs.		rs.
Madras City ...	761	5,383	657	7,298
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	7,233	46,164	7,027	41,528
Total ...	7,994	51,547	7,684	48,826
Rewards to private individuals including village officers—				
Madras City ...	188	1,054	207	1,424
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	6,112	27,671	6,771	29,120
Total ...	6,300	28,725	6,978	30,544

There was a gratifying increase both in the total number of private individuals rewarded and the total amount awarded which represents a further improvement in co-operation from the public.

In deserving cases Good-Service Entries continued to be awarded to police officers and men in lieu of monetary rewards and good work done by members of the Village Vigilance Committees and private persons was, when appropriate, recognized by the issue of parchment certificates and letters of appreciation.

A few cases in which members of the public and police officers have shown outstanding public spirit or devotion to duty are mentioned below :—

In the Nellore district, a case of torchlight dacoity by an unknown gang was brought to detection as against no less than 24 accused by outstanding work by the investigating police in co-operation with several private persons, which was very highly commended by the trying Judge. Rewards totalling Rs. 499 were distributed in this case.

It was through the timely information and help of 3 private individuals of Sankaramayinarkovil that a notorious murderer and

dacoit who for long had been operating on the borders of the Tinnevely and Ramnad districts was secured. The 3 private individuals, 1 sub-inspector, 4 head constables and 7 constables of the Ramnad and Tinnevely districts were granted rewards totalling Rs. 400. A constable of the Ramnad district too was awarded the Indian Police Medal for gallantry in successfully tackling and securing the armed warrantee in the final event.

Prompt information given by 2 members of the public of Munnur village of the Trichinopoly district led to certain Maravars of Karur taluk, responsible for the cold-blooded murder of a Muhammadan woman money-lender, being run to earth and successfully prosecuted. All concerned were liberally rewarded.

In a case of torchlight dacoity in Kammalappatti, Salem district, a gang of 20 dacoits armed with guns and sticks attempted to seize hidden treasure believed to be in the garden of a wealthy landlord. They tied the landlord's servants and relations to posts and tortured them with the object of obtaining information as to the whereabouts of the treasure. Owing to the help rendered by 4 private individuals and the capable work of 2 Inspectors, 4 sub-inspectors, 9 head constables and 14 constables, the case was brought to a successful conclusion and the accused convicted.

The co-operation and good work of 6 private individuals including the village magistrate of Mangalapuram, Salem district, enabled 7 members of a gang of dacoits armed with guns to be arrested.

Rewards to the extent of Rs. 422 were granted to several police officers and private individuals in the Salem district for tracing a desperado who had absconded after inflicting fatal injuries on a head constable.

Even from among the criminal classes help was forthcoming. In the Cuddapah district, 4 Yenadis, 2 of whom were criminal tribe members under abeyance, tracked the accused in a theft case, caught him red-handed and took him to the police station nearly a mile and a half away, with the property stolen. They were adequately rewarded. A Yenadi criminal tribe member in the Nellore district whose efforts led to the arrest of the real offenders in 2 cases of highway robbery also was suitably rewarded.

In Cuddapah town, a woman who at midnight saw a man carrying 2 boxes and hiding himself in a suspicious manner in front of her house, sought the assistance of 2 men and with them hastened to the spot where they caught hold of the man and, rejecting the offer by him of two-thirds of the stolen property, took him to the police station. The man arrested turned out to be a criminal with his recent loot and the assistance rendered to the police was duly rewarded.

Two private individuals and 9 police officers in the Ramnad district were given rewards totalling Rs. 460 for able work in bringing a murder and arson case to detection.

Four police officers and a private individual of Mangalore were rewarded for very good work which resulted in a Kepmari, who ran away with currency notes to the value of

Particulars of the grantees.	Amount.	Remarks.
1. To the eldest son of a late head constable in the Salem district.	Rs. 15 per mensem ...	The late head constable died of injuries inflicted on him by a convict whom he arrested.
2. To the widow of a late constable of the Madura North district.	Rs. 11 per mensem ...	The late constable was stabbed in the discharge of his duty and died of wounds.
3. To the son of a late constable of the East Godavari district.	Rs. 9 per mensem ...	The late constable was killed in action in the Pituri in 1924. A pension of Rs. 10-12-0 per mensem granted for 12 years has been extended at a reduced rate of Rs. 9 per mensem for a further period of 2 years.

A constable of the Madras City and a constable of the Guntur district who were removed from service were sanctioned compassionate allowances of Rs. 9-12-0 and Rs. 7-5-0 per mensem respectively in consideration of their long qualifying service. The Government sanctioned compassionate gratuities in 156 cases as against 175 cases in 1935.

7. COST (statement D, columns 17 to 19).—The total cost of the department for the year 1936-37 excluding the final accounts for March 1937 was Rs. 1,56,51,096 as against Rs. 1,62,70,558 for the previous financial year.

The decrease occurred mainly under "District Executive Force" under the heads "Pay of Officers—Non-Voted" and "Pay of Police Force—Voted" due to the transfer of practically the whole of Ganjam and Jeypore districts and parts of the Vizagapatam district to the Orissa Province.

8. BUILDINGS AND HOUSING THE FORCE.—The numbers of subordinate officers of the different ranks below the rank of Inspector, for whom Government quarters existed at the end of the year, were 130 Sergeants-Major, Charge-Sergeants and sergeants, 478 sub-inspectors, 1,956 head constables and 14,498 constables, the percentage proportions to the sanctioned strengths of each rank being 68.1, 34.0, 66.0 and 66.1 respectively. Owing to the transfer on the 1st April of a part of the Northern Circars to Orissa, no comparison with the state of matters in the previous year is practicable. Appropriations of Rs. 1,33,800 for police minor works and of Rs. 4,72,700 for new major works were sanctioned by the Government for the financial year 1936-37.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The total number of members of the various police co-operative societies in the districts of the Province and the Madras City at the end of the year was 14,500 and the total paid-up share capital of these societies was

Rs. 1,000 seized from the counter of the Head Post Office, being brought to justice.

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

Rs. 3,46,977. The societies functioned well and continued to be most useful.

General Provident Fund.—A comparative statement of the number and percentage of subscribers to the General Provident Fund during the years 1935 and 1936 is given below:—

Rank of subscribers.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the actual strength.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Inspectors ...	236	235	92.8	91.1
Sergeants-major, Charge-Sergeants and sergeants.	180	172	93.3	94.0
Sub-inspectors ...	1,205	1,167	80.3	80.3
Head constables.	2,534	2,428	88.8	88.5
Constables ...	18,424	18,445	79.6	83.7
Total ...	22,579	22,447*	80.8	84.1

* Excludes persons transferred to Orissa.

Under direct measures of encouragement by superior officers, the popularity of the Fund among all ranks continues to increase.

10. WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.—The quality of the work of the inspectorate was exceedingly good and I have to acknowledge this gratefully. The Inspectors are the supervising agency in directest touch alike with day to day work and emergency, and it has been mainly through their keenness and willing able work that the marked progress of recent years in almost every branch of police work has been rendered possible.

The sub-inspectors, though of somewhat more mixed quality, are also on the average a good class of officers with whose work, on the whole, I am well satisfied. Still better work from both these ranks is to be expected if and when an arrangement is made under which they can recoup the expenses of their shorter journeys on duty.

11. ARMED RESERVES AND THE PRESIDENCY GENERAL RESERVE.—The District Armed Reserves and all detachments of the Presidency General Reserve were reorganized

from 1st January on a section, platoon and company basis. As a result, there has been an improvement in the working efficiency of these armed forces. Their discipline was well maintained. The tentative curriculum laid down for the intensive training of Armed Reserves has, with minor alterations, proved successful and I have since informed the Government that it may be adopted permanently. Emergency Strengths were maintained at the prescribed figures. Inefficient men and others too old for the work in Armed Reserves were weeded out, and, with the object of maintaining a reserve of men trained in Armed Reserve duties, a fixed proportion of men trained in such duties in each district were attached to stations. The percentage of natives of the towns where the Reserves are located continued to be kept as low as practicable. Armed Reserves were mobilized for annual training during the year and special efforts were taken to improve their shooting. The Armed Reserves were also mobilized when considered necessary on particular occasions. Special progress was made in signalling as regards inter-district and inter-station communication by lamp and helio. H.M.I.S. "Lawrence" visited Vizagapatam during the year and satisfactory communication was maintained by the signallers on the ship with the Armed Reserve signallers on shore. These practices were of value and earned the appreciation of the Flag Officer Commanding the Royal Indian Navy and, as a result, similar practices will be carried out with the local Armed Reserve signallers whenever any of His Majesty's Indian ships visit other ports in the Province.

The usual bi-annual tours in the Agency by the Armed Reserves of Vizagapatam and East Godavari were carried out and the usual training was gone through. Systematic prophylactic measures taken by the District Superintendent of Police of East Godavari this year were so successful that malaria was entirely avoided and no casualties on this account occurred. In previous years, the tours of the East Godavari Reserve resulted in much sickness and it is gratifying to find that such sickness can be eliminated by precautions.

In December, a Special Force designated the "East Coast Special Police Force" of 262 ex-military non-commissioned officers and men was recruited at Vellore within a few days for the purpose of supporting the Customs authorities in stamping out smuggling on the Karikal and Pondicherry frontiers. The Force was under intensive training at Vellore at the close of the year.

Pending relief by the East Coast Special Police Force, the Presidency General Reserves of Chingleput and Trichinopoly were detailed to South Arcot and Tanjore districts respectively on 24th November and were

placed at the disposal of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras.

12. MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.—Capt. A. O. C. Pettyfer continued to command the Force and Lieut. A. A. J. Danvers, P. A. V. O. Cavalry, was Adjutant and Assistant Commandant throughout the year. Lieut. G. R. Wood held charge of the post of the second Assistant Commandant till 4th August when he was relieved by Mr. E. L. Cox, Assistant District Superintendent of Police. Mr. Cox proceeded on leave on 4th October handing over charge to Mr. H. R. Longhurst, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, who continued as Assistant Commandant for the rest of the year.

The sanctioned strength of the Indian Officers in the Force remained at 28, while that of non-commissioned officers and men increased from 731 at the end of 1935 to 736 during the year, owing to the addition of 3 naiks and 2 constables for employment as drivers and cleaners for the three additional lorries purchased in the year. The number of men who did not accept the new terms of service and who were, therefore, permitted to resign from the Force decreased appreciably to 26 in the year as against 58 in 1935. 28 men were invalided against 3 in the previous year. No difficulty was found in obtaining suitable recruits as service in the Force continued to be very popular.

669 officers and men subscribed to the General Provident Fund.

The average number of men absent from duty per day on account of sickness, including men on medical leave, was 42.14, a decrease of 4.46 on last year's figure. It is noteworthy that the number of men who were admitted into hospital due to malaria and influenza dropped considerably from 133 and 31 in 1935 to 61 and 17 respectively in the year. The number of admissions due to venereal diseases, however, increased from the abnormally low figure of 4 in 1935 to 20 in the year under review.

The usual annual military inspection was carried out by Major A. P. Walsh of the 5th Royal Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, Cannanore, in December and it is evident from the inspection report that the Commandant and his officers may again be congratulated upon maintaining this Force at a high level of efficiency. The Military Officer was much impressed by the energy and precision with which all exercises were carried out.

The Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the arms of the Battalion in January. His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the Company at Malappuram on 9th November when he decorated Subadar-Major Madhava Menon with the Indian Police Medal awarded to him for meritorious service. I inspected the Force in August, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, in December.

The new wireless sets were installed during the year and signalling arrangements, both wireless and visual, continued to be efficient. Three new lorries were purchased in the year and the motor transport and the ambulance equipment were kept fully serviceable.

Two Indian officers and 5 non-commissioned officers attended instructional courses at the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi, and the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, and they all qualified with merit.

The reorganization of this Force and its location in 5 posts instead of 6 as at present, which was recommended by me, was sanctioned by the Government in their Order Ms. No. 3761, Home, dated 22nd December 1936, and is being given effect to in the current year.

13. VILLAGE POLICE.—There was again an advance in the extent of co-operation of village officers with the police in the prevention and detection of crime. Village Vigilance Committees which were inaugurated in 1935 are now well-established in most villages throughout the Province and the organization is still being expanded as circumstances permit. Members of these Committees are chosen and selected personally by gazetted officers. Village headmen are always included in such Committees as ex-officio members and the increased trust and responsibility thus imposed on them is all to the good. The growth of this new non-official agency of co-operation, its present magnitude and the volume of the effective public service which it is rendering can be gauged from the figures in the following table:—

Table showing the number of Village Vigilance Committees in districts and the effective work done by them in co-operation with the Police.

Name of district	Number of Village Vigilance Committees on 31st December 1936.	Number of L.V.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.P.Cs. (R. Ds., D. Cs., etc.) traced or arrested or put up for security.	Number of warrantees arrested.	Number of O.V.C.P.Ms. arrested.	Gambling cases put up.
Vizagapatam	358	30	5	20	12	330	11
East Godavari	1,008	41	5	33	11	1,414	55
West Godavari	413	34	6	43	11	555	63
Kistna	809	39	12	24	12	1,014	9
Guntur	863	31	7	5	11	1,014	9
Nellore	352	19	12	9	11	430	29
Kurnool	748	37	25	14	11	1,014	9
Bellary	900	18	12	11	11	1,014	9
Anantapur	581	28	12	3	11	655	29
Cuddapah	164	22	4	11	11	299	4
Chittoor	305	33	15	15	11	444	4
Chingleput	1,328	34	13	13	11	1,511	20
North Arcot	1,461	46	21	13	11	1,611	20
Salem	1,586	57	17	20	12	1,811	61
The Nilgiris	21	1	1	3	1	1	1
Coimbatore	378	20	14	8	12	455	1
Malabar	810	7	4	8	12	910	1
South Kanara	241	10	5	2	10	299	29
Trichinopoly	1,002	159	57	52	10	1,266	8
South Arcot	831	66	30	21	10	1,011	8
Tanjore	1,594	39	23	18	12	1,811	8
Madura North	569	23	9	7	15	611	1
Madura South	667	23	15	15	15	711	1
Ramnad	804	23	15	15	15	911	1
Tinnevely	445	15	2	5	15	511	11
Total	17,322	950	278	388	118	153	679

A gang of Kal-Woddars responsible for quite a large number of jewel-snatching cases in Manapparai and Karur circles of the Trichinopoly district was traced in the hills near Elamanam village on the timely information and assistance rendered by the members of the Vigilance Committee of that village and 15 of the offenders were arrested and booked.

In the same district, a burglary in Pulambadi village resulted in the loss of much valuable property and there was no adequate clue to work upon. The local Village Vigilance Committee, however, carefully watched the movements of the suspected persons for nearly four months and, as soon as the suspects tried to dispose of their ill-gotten gains, they recovered the entire property and produced the accused at the police station.

A Village Vigilance Committee member in Chippigiri, Bellary district, did very good work in effecting the arrest of three non-locals with housebreaking implements in their possession. In the same district, a Village Vigilance Committee member in Kurugodu gave useful information which led to the arrest of an O.V. warrantee concerned in a robbery.

The Village Vigilance Committee president and the village munsif of Kulaiyanur, Madura South district, with the help of a Kallar panchayat member and four other private individuals, did meritorious work in effecting the arrest of an absconding warrantee who had in resisting arrest fatally shot two police constables.

There were many other cases of a similar nature.

The Social Service League in Madura town once again rendered valuable help to the authorities and to the pilgrims during the important festivals in the town. As I mentioned last year, the formation of similar bodies in other important centres of pilgrimage in the Province would be of great assistance to the public.

The number of village headmen and talaiyaris rewarded in the year was 549 against 542 in 1935, the amount expended being Rs. 2,951 as against Rs. 3,182 in the previous year. Cases of misconduct and neglect of duty by village officers, however, were as usual reported to the revenue authorities. During the year, 787 village officers and talaiyaris were reported against, of whom 465 were punished, the corresponding figures in 1935 being 842 and 486 respectively. The decrease in these figures is a healthy sign.

14. GHAT TALAIYARIS.—The sanctioned and actual strengths of ghat talaiyaris remained at 77. The services of these men continued to be useful at the few ghats where they were employed.

PART II.

S. A. TISTICS OF CRIME.

15. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.—The slump in produce prices continued and indeed the prices of staple food grains fell further. The seasons were not entirely favourable to agriculture. Shortage of rainfall in both monsoons in the Coimbatore district caused considerable hardship. The south-west monsoon was late and a partial failure in Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput and South Arcot, and there was scarcity between July and October in these districts. A cyclone hit the Northern Circars at the end of October and caused considerable

damage to property in the Guntur district. Unusually heavy rain fell in November and irrigation works and standing crops in East and West Godavari, Guntur, Kistna and Nellore suffered in consequence. In the Ceded districts, the Maduras, Tinnevely and Malabar, however, crops were generally good. There was more demand for labour on the whole and unemployment was less than in the previous year.

A table comparing the prices of the staple food grains with grave crime figures for the last three quinquennia is furnished below. Excluding areas transferred to Orissa on the 1st April, there was a decrease of 6.6 per cent in grave crime.

Comparative statement showing the relation between grave crime and prices of food grains for the years 1922 to 1936.

Years	Rice.*	Ragi.*	Cholam.*	Dacoty.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Cattle theft.	Ordinary theft.	Total grave crime (including murder).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
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
1926	5.6	10.0	9.7	250	602	8,072	3,354	17,460	30,631
Average	5.5	9.4	9.4	418	803	9,563	3,543	18,640	33,871
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
1931	9.6	18.3	16.8	224	658	7,722	3,070	16,133	28,910
Average	6.8	12.4	11.6	218	658	7,540	3,222	16,994	29,653
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
1936	10.5	16.3	16.1	140	560	5,592	3,055	14,628	25,063
Average	10.8	17.7	17.0	183	629	6,415	2,913	15,206	26,430

* Number of Government seers per rupee.

16. TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.—Excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and the Nuisance Sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total figure of true cognizable crime was 39,879 against 42,791 in the previous year, a decrease of 2,912 cases or 6.8 per cent. The figure 39,879, however, includes the crime up to 1st April only in the parts of the old Ganjam, Jeypore and Vizagapatam districts transferred to Orissa. Excluding figures for these three districts, the decrease as compared with 1935 was 1,674 cases or 4.3 per cent.

The Madras City, as usual, recorded the largest number of cases (3,019). The greatest proportionate decrease in crime was in the

Trichinopoly Railway Police district (23.7 per cent), followed by South Madura (22.4 per cent), Bellary (19.8 per cent), Madras Railway Police district (16.0 per cent), Anantapur (15.8 per cent), Tinnevely (14.5 per cent), East Godavari and Chittoor (each 14.3 per cent), the Nilgiris (13.4 per cent) and Tanjore (12.4 per cent). Excluding Vizagapatam, there were marked increases in South Arcot (23.6 per cent), West Godavari (16.1 per cent) and Coimbatore (9.7 per cent) and small increases in four other districts.

There was a very marked reduction in the numbers of Nuisance cases and cases prosecuted under Special and Local Laws. Excluding the three northern districts,

nuisance prosecutions fell from 206,172 in 1935 to 181,143, a fall of 12·1 per cent while there were 28,721 prosecutions under Special and Local Laws which represents a fall of 13,208 or 31·5 per cent against the figure of the previous year. These reductions are more than fully accounted for by the figures of the Madras City, where the Commissioner reports that a policy of prevention rather than prosecution has been

adopted. Results arising from this change of policy will be watched with interest.

The following table shows the proportions of police to population and of all cognizable crime investigated to the strength of the Force as compared with other provinces. It will be seen that this Province continued to require from its police considerably more crime work proportionate to its strength than any other province.

**Statement showing proportion of police to population and to cognizable crime investigated
and incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1935.**

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).	Nuisances and Special and Local Laws, etc.	Total.	Total cognizable crime.	Classes I to V.	
1.	North-West Frontier Province.	2,425,076	6,391	2·6	7,571	3,698	11,269	4·6	3·1	1·8
2.	Bombay	16,830,670	18,354	1·1	18,602	7,456	26,058	1·5	1·1	1·4
3.	The Punjab	23,551,210	22,717	1·0	42,778	18,085	60,863	2·6	1·8	2·5
4.	Burma	14,206,802	13,298	0·9	45,634	17,251	62,885	4·4	3·2	4·6
5.	The Central Provin-ces.	15,507,723	11,531	0·7	42,692	4,500	47,192	3·0	2·7	2·6
6.	Madras	46,740,107	28,348	0·6	43,671	253,439	297,110	6·4	0·9	10·4
7.	Bengal	48,704,346	24,135	0·5	55,286	15,401	70,687	1·5	1·1	2·6
8.	Assam	8,563,758	4,416	0·5	13,972	1,572	15,544	1·8	1·6	3·4
9.	Bihar and Orissa ...	37,677,576	14,786	0·4	38,910	7,249	46,159	1·2	1·0	3·0

The number of arrests and convictions for drunkenness during the year are given below :—

Area.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.*	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban	10,701	298	11,927	437
Rural	3,010	49	5,185	332

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

17. SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY.—A map showing the com-

comparative criminality of the various districts and the Madras City is prefixed to this report. Including the three northern districts for the first three months of the year, the number of serious offences against person and property was 1,138 or 6.9 per cent less than in the previous year. The provincial ratios of crime to population for the last three years 1934 to 1936 have been one case

to every 2,765, 2,816 and 3,023 persons respectively. Excepting 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 table annexed gives districtwise the classified figures of grave crime during each of the three years ending with 1936. Excluding the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Jey-pore, there was a net decrease of 1,665 cases or 6·6 per cent on the figures for 1935. The largest decrease compared with the previous year, not including the three districts mentioned, was under dacoity, viz., 23·6 per cent followed by housebreaking, 11·4 per cent, robbery, 11·0 per cent, ordinary theft, 5·8 per cent, murder, 3·2 per cent, and cattle theft, 0·1 per cent.

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1936. (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, 451 to 452, I.P.C.			Theft, ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Cattle theft, 379 to 382, I.P.C.			Total.	Districts.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.				
Madras City	12	9	10	...	...	...	6	7	9	343	302	336	1,654	1,806	1,816	36	21	20	2,051	2,145	2,191	Madras City.
Ganjam	46	37	10	1	1	3	8	13	2	218	249	61	538	564	793	50	69	27	877	934	204	Ganjam.
Vizagapatnam	50	20	34	1	1	3	15	17	15	200	200	231	546	648	103	47	77	87	859	963	1,123	Vizagapatnam.
Jaypore	12	10	...	1	7	...	1	9	1	90	81	26	192	176	60	25	28	7	321	303	97	Jaypore.
East Godavari.	38	35	21	3	5	3	1	9	7	284	200	175	891	791	649	78	62	52	1,283	1,102	907	East Godavari.
West Godavari.	17	29	18	1	3	1	1	10	7	222	191	260	578	549	604	61	55	76	1,283	882	863	West Godavari.
Kistna	15	17	22	...	1	...	3	4	5	178	160	114	393	409	372	47	45	50	636	636	583	Kistna.
Guntur	46	42	41	3	2	5	20	13	23	310	309	255	730	756	758	36	78	90	1,205	1,205	1,172	Guntur.
Nellore	29	22	22	11	8	3	24	32	20	179	176	174	408	335	320	60	59	76	711	632	615	Nellore.
Kurnool	40	53	40	6	10	10	20	13	11	251	137	173	327	285	289	45	56	51	689	614	578	Kurnool.
Bellary	49	28	37	8	3	3	8	10	6	147	126	128	295	222	166	40	47	37	548	426	368	Bellary.
Anantapur	39	37	32	8	9	7	28	20	22	217	262	125	290	319	270	84	112	107	666	759	563	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	38	50	48	9	18	1	19	13	4	167	218	154	272	278	323	44	63	62	539	640	592	Cuddapah.
Chittoor	23	24	35	15	3	6	19	18	6	169	226	140	327	307	287	104	107	88	665	685	559	Chittoor.
Chingleput	15	9	17	4	1	...	14	7	9	315	237	259	664	680	708	123	130	95	1,135	1,064	1,088	Chingleput.
North Arcot	30	30	27	8	3	2	16	9	5	469	248	247	773	890	727	189	216	182	1,485	1,396	1,190	North Arcot.
Salem	80	94	104	6	1	8	28	21	23	252	252	259	646	618	572	190	218	258	1,202	1,254	1,220	Salem.
Coimbatore	125	147	127	17	13	11	28	23	33	226	251	272	645	554	572	250	266	329	1,141	1,254	1,417	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	31	46	37	71	98	79	2	...	4	110	150	126	The Nilgiris.
Malabar	67	57	60	4	6	5	14	22	26	255	340	358	403	515	617	71	100	142	814	1,040	1,208	Malabar.
South Kanara.	22	20	36	17	11	5	10	14	16	128	155	135	320	346	293	37	33	41	534	580	526	South Kanara.
Trichinopoly	36	39	37	13	7	7	32	35	32	262	291	216	678	907	776	181	210	177	1,202	1,489	1,220	Trichinopoly.
South Arcot	26	11	15	7	5	5	19	8	11	377	249	342	881	722	759	272	238	224	1,582	1,233	1,376	South Arcot.
Tanjore	32	36	51	9	7	7	26	38	26	415	507	345	736	768	677	181	198	205	1,399	1,554	1,341	Tanjore.
North Madura.	51	59	65	5	4	2	27	35	38	170	185	204	592	801	661	193	231	239	1,038	1,315	1,209	North Madura.
South Madura.	30	45	33	5	7	1	36	27	25	156	168	99	313	392	244	141	118	72	681	687	474	South Madura.
Rannad	73	99	89	21	40	39	68	86	66	246	323	192	298	331	371	125	143	139	831	1,022	896	Rannad.
Tinnevely	57	77	61	17	11	10	121	132	110	275	321	257	386	457	391	98	111	119	954	1,109	948	Tinnevely.
Railway Police, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	8	191	189	151	...	...	...	196	193	159	Railway Police, Madras.
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	7	6	10	272	263	187	...	...	1	282	272	200	Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total	1,105	1,142	1,088	216	198	140	621	640	560	6,543	6,481	5,592	15,161	15,936	14,628	2,864	3,117	3,055	26,510	27,504	25,063	Total.

The substantial fall in crime which was recorded in the year, in so far as it can be attributed to police action, represents a new record of success in preventive work, the figures excluding those for Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Jeypore showing the considerable reductions of 2.3 per cent in "total cognizable crime" and 1.0 per cent in "grave crime" as compared with those of 1933, the last record year. These figures give ground for satisfaction and I attribute the success in the control of crime which they indicate to the hard co-ordinated work of the Force in general, to the active assistance of the Village Vigilance Committees and improved relations of co-operation with the general public, to the progressive improvement in the surveillance exercised over criminal tribe members and known bad characters at large, to the great progress that has been achieved in recent years in the maintenance and collation of criminal records and the publication and inter-communication of criminal information and to more effective collaboration under superior direction and encouragement between the different units of the Force.

Crime which had been rather out of hand in Ramnad, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely in the previous year was decisively brought under check and in Coimbatore, vigorous co-ordinated action which is now yielding good results was taken. In South Arcot and West Godavari, the increases in crime were, I fear, due to comparatively less efficient administration than in preceding years and the matter is receiving my attention. The further increase of crime in Malabar following a general tendency to increase in recent years remains a difficult problem. The personnel of the Force of this district is comparatively sluggish and has proved difficult to be roused to real thorough work, but I am glad to be able to report that in the current year there are indications that the tendency for increase has at last been checked.

19. MURDER.—The figures of murders in the last two years classified according to motive are as follows:—

Motive for murder.	1935.	1936.
1. Sexual matters	246	271
2. Family disputes	226	201
3. Faction	151	110
4. Robbery	91	95
5. Other motives	428	411
Total	1,142	1,088

1,088 cases of murder were reported in the year against 1,142 in 1935. Excluding Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Jeypore districts, the net decrease was 34 cases or 3.2 per cent. The fall in murders due to faction

which became apparent in 1935 has continued in the year under review and is, I hope, the result of continuous pressure in the matter of the need for timely preventive action. Coimbatore once again reported the largest number of murders—127—but this was 20 less than in the previous year, while the districts of Salem (101), Ramnad (89), North Madura (65), Tinnevely (61), Malabar (60) and Tanjore (51) returned the next highest figures.

The most noteworthy increases of murder cases occurred in the Chittoor, Chingleput, Tanjore and South Kanara districts. In the Chittoor district, the increase occurred in crimes ascribable to sexual motives and it cannot be accounted for. In the Chingleput district, murders followed by suicide attributable to one kind of distress or another constituted the bulk of the increase. In the Tanjore district, the increase was occasioned by family quarrels and, in one instance, a man who fell out with his relations ran amuck and killed no less than five of them. In South Kanara, disorderly elements were at large instigating this form of crime and preventive work was not undertaken on a sufficient or effective scale. Conditions in this district are having my attention.

Since the close of the year, the Government have been pleased to commend to District Magistrates the action taken by the District Magistrates of Madura and Malabar in issuing instructions to the subordinate magistracy that deterrent sentences should be passed on offenders convicted of hurt with lethal weapons. If this policy is steadily pursued, it is likely, I think, to be to some extent effective.

96 murderers committed suicide as against 95 in the previous year.

Some murders were attended by features of special interest:—

At Sitarampuram in the Nellore district, a husband with accomplices murdered his wife's lover and faked evidence that the case was one of suicide. A respectable ryot of the village, however, sent prompt information to the authorities with the result that the body was exhumed and the crime brought to light. The husband and one of his associates were convicted.

In the same district, an ex-convict had been intimate with his neighbour's wife and had also been helping himself to the husband's sheep when he felt inclined. The husband incensed at the seduction of his wife and the loss of his property went with several others to the ex-convict's house and hacked him to death. Parts of the body were burnt and the remainder buried. The left hand of the deceased

was, however, found and preserved and from it the Finger-Print Bureau were able to establish the identity of the deceased by comparison with his finger-prints already on record in the Bureau. The husband and two of his associates were sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

At Hachcholli in the Bellary district, a father in association with others was accused of the brutal murder of his own daughter and her paramour. Two of the murderers were sentenced to death, but the Sessions Judge in acquitting the father on a doubt remarked that "even among brutes of this kind, there may be some feeling against meeting a daughter face to face when she was about to be murdered."

In Tiruppattur, Ramnad district, a young man who suspected his father and a friend of intimacy with his newly-wedded wife is alleged to have killed all three of them while they were asleep, afterwards attempting suicide. The case rests almost entirely on the identification of foot-prints in blood left at the scene of crime. It is sub-judice.

At Trichinopoly, it is alleged, a woman was decoyed by two men to the lonely bank of a river close by, where, after one of them had raped her, they seized her ear ornaments and drowned her in the river. The two accused were under trial at the end of the year.

A constable of the Malabar Special Police stationed at Nilambur was murdered while sleeping in his barracks by the husband of a woman with whom he was suspected to be intimate. The sentence of transportation for life passed on the accused was ultimately reduced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

A case occurred in the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district in which a youth murdered a young boy for the sake of earrings of trivial value. The accused was hanged.

In the South Arcot district, the President of the Tyagadurgam Village Vigilance Committee, learning that there was a decomposed corpse in a forest nearby, promptly sent information to the local police. Investigation established that the deceased was a servant of a petty merchant of Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district, who had recently disappeared with Rs. 200 with which he had contemplated making certain purchases. In the meantime, a member of the Village Vigilance Committee at Palni in the far-off district of Madura brought to the notice of the police there the presence of a suspicious individual who was spending money lavishly. The suspect was duly

arrested and whilst in remand he confided to a fellow prisoner that he was wanted for murder. This information led to the individual being connected with the murder at Tyagadurgam for which he is now under trial.

At Kovilpatti in the Tinnevely district, a woman throttled a young girl, robbed her of jewels worth Rs. 60, tied the dead body in a gunny-bag and threw it into the compound of an adjacent vacant house. The noise made by the murderess, however, luckily attracted the attention of passers-by who seized her and after beating her severely, handed her over to the police with the stolen jewels. Injuries she had sustained were dressed and she was locked up in the local sub-jail, but during the night she untied her bandages and managed to hang herself.

In the Trichinopoly district, three Salem-Melurnad Koravars and a Vettuva Goundan murdered and robbed a woman money-lender of Aravakkurichchi, mutilated her and buried the body in a grave which they had previously dug. It was the valuable help rendered by the local villagers in this case which mainly contributed to bring two of the accused to the scaffold.

The co-operation of the Musiri Village Vigilance Committee brought about the arrest of four members of the gang of the notorious dacoit Kora Buddan who had committed several robberies with murder.

At Arla in the South Kanara district, a rich Jain family maintained a school for the benefit of their community. A teacher in the school enticed a lad who was the family heir to the loft above the school building, strangled him there and made away with his necklace. The murderer was awarded the death penalty, but the sentence was subsequently commuted to transportation for life.

A Kamma in the Kistna district, alleged to have lost a fortune in unsuccessful speculations in film companies, was under trial at the close of the year with three accomplices accused of murdering his uncle with a view to inheriting his property.

At Moka in the Bellary district, a Brahman landlord aided by his servants attacked an enemy and stabbed him to death. The landlord and one of the servants were sentenced to death.

A Lingayat youth of Adoni who, animated by a personal grudge, shot down the Adoni Municipal Chairman in the day time in the town, immediately surrendered to the police with his smoking revolver. He was executed.

The death of a village bully in Vayalpad, Chittoor district, shot whilst he was sleeping, was welcomed in the locality and no evidence as to the perpetrators could be obtained.

In Ranipet, North Arcot district, an Adi-Dravida pujari of a local temple tried to exercise an evil spirit from a woman by beating her with a stick, slashing her with a sacrificial sword and encircling her with fire, with the result that the woman died of shock. The pujari was transported for life.

In the Salem district, a man sacrificed his six-months-old child to Mariamma in the hope of being guided by the goddess to hidden treasure. The offender who absconded and was out of view for nearly four months was eventually traced and sentenced to death.

The village magistrate of Kolingipatti and his son who withdrew their support from one party to a local faction were so severely set upon by their previous followers that they died of the injuries they received. Three of the assailants were hanged, six others were transported for life and the rest imprisoned for terms varying from six months to a year.

At Gobichettipalayam in the Coimbatore district, a woman and her two lovers murdered her own father for his property. One of the lovers was hanged while the daughter and the other were transported for life.

As a result of a family dispute, a woman of Kolambe, South Kanara district, assisted by several relatives, stabbed to death three able-bodied men. The woman was sentenced to death and the others to varying terms of imprisonment.

A head constable in the Salem district was attacked and murdered with an axe by an accused whom he had arrested in a case of burglary. The accused who had entered a building promising to produce stolen property therefrom suddenly emerged with his weapon and hacked the unarmed and unsuspecting police officer to death. This occurred in the middle of a considerable village with many people about, but none sought to interfere with the accused or prevent his escape. After the murder, he took to the jungle and was eventually with great difficulty tracked down there in concealment. He died by police gun-fire in armed resistance to arrest.

In the South Madura district, two constables were fatally shot in the course of a night raid upon the lurking place of an armed Kallar fugitive from justice who succeeded in making good his escape. The disaster was largely due to the hasty and faulty dispositions of a probationary sub-inspector of police who took the raid upon his own shoulders without informing his superiors. With Village Vigilance Committee co-operation, the offender was subsequently tracked down in the hills and captured. He was hanged.

20. INFANTICIDE.—Cases of infanticide occurred in seven districts as against eleven in 1935. None of them was of special interest. The crimes were, as usual, due to poverty, domestic trouble or fear of social disgrace.

21. RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.—The year was again free from any kind of overt revolutionary or political trouble.

The annual figures of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly registered from 1929 onwards are given below :—

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
1936	622

The public peace may be said on the whole to have been well maintained.

District Board elections gave cause for some anxiety, but adequate police arrangements were made and except for inconsiderable incidents nothing seriously untoward occurred.

In the Ramnad district, feelings between the supporters of the contending political parties were particularly strained, and the police had frequently to intervene to preserve order. The arrangements made and the action taken by the Superintendent of Police of the district in this connection earned the appreciation of the Government.

Resort to firearms to quell disturbances was necessary only on three occasions.

A longstanding faction amongst Badugas at Kilkunda in the Nilgiris regarding the playing of Kota music at household ceremonies came to a head in September when serious rioting took place and the police had to open fire in order to bring the situation under control. Two rioters were killed and seven injured before order was restored. The police were in this case placed in an impossibly difficult position by the issue and cancellation without reference to them of a series of conflicting magisterial orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

On two occasions in the Cuddapah district, small parties of police located in villages on account of local factions had to open fire to restore order. As far as could be ascertained no casualties resulted.

At Nimmakayala Kottapalle in the East Godavari district, a sub-inspector with a small police party, who interfered with gambling at a cock-fight, was assaulted and disarmed. Vigorous action by the Deputy Superintendent of Police who proceeded to the scene with a party of Armed Reserve as soon as information reached him restored respect for authority and led to the punishment of the offenders.

A villager of Punnuru in the Nellore district smoking at a street drama in the neighbouring village of Leburu in the presence of the leading Reddies of the latter village was attributed to wilful disrespect and kindled such bitterness of feeling that three days later the men of Leburu armed themselves and attacked the Punnuru village. In the ensuing clash, one man was killed and many injured. Fifty-six accused stand charge-sheeted for rioting in this connection.

The death of a wealthy young Reddi of Ponakaladinne, Bellary district, led, according to the prosecution version, to his grandmother collecting 300 partisans and leading them in an attack upon the widow's house with a view to seize the movables there. The raiding party got the worst of a fight with the widow's supporters that ensued and were repulsed. A case against them is still under trial.

The Jagirdar of Pottiyam, South Arcot district, died and was succeeded by his brother's son. A rival claimant who had been giving trouble had been sought to be restrained by action under Sections 144 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code, but he none the less, it is alleged, led a large party of his followers in an attack upon the jagir village with the object of taking over the jagir by force. The local Circle Inspector of Police, however, reached the scene in time with an adequate force and dispersed the attackers, a case against whom is under trial.

The tenants of an Inamdar of Mallur, Salem district, were the aggressors in a riotous attack upon their landlord and his servants and, in the course of the trouble, they killed an old woman and sought to foist the guilt of her murder upon the Inamdar. Sixteen of them were convicted for rioting, murder, etc., and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

An unlicensed revolver was used in a free fight in the Coimbatore district between the adherents of two rich rival Gounda families. Three persons were shot and wounded in the fighting. The accused in the connected case were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment from 6 months to 5 years.

A village adhigari in the Malabar district who had obtained a decree for the possession

of a paramba is accused of enforcing his right to possession by going to the place with an armed band and murdering the occupant who resisted the aggression.

As a result of gangmen on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway refusing to allow the carts of the contractor for railway sleepers to pass along the railway line, it is alleged that the latter armed himself with a double-barrelled revolver and mustering a force of 40 men raided the huts of the gang coolies, where, holding them in submission at the point of his weapon, he had them all whipped. The contractor and his men stand charge-sheeted under Sections 148 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

Prohibitory orders to prevent hook-swinging and allied practices were again promulgated in places such as Virasingampatti, Ettugudi and Negapatam and with the support of the general public they proved effective and gave rise to no trouble.

Communal tension and riots.—As in 1935, the Sri Ramanavami and the Muharram festivals synchronized, but adequate action by the police averted breaches of the peace and maintained order where these were threatened.

Communal ill-feeling led to a pitched battle between the Muhammadans of Pattu village and the Adi-Dravidas of Mangadu village in the Chingleput district. The sub-inspector of Poonamallee was quickly on the scene with a posse of police and by the determined and skilful handling of his men restored order without serious incident, demonstrating the ability of a small but well-controlled and disciplined latti party to establish ascendancy over unregulated but dangerous crowds.

Social and religious oppression of the Pallars by the Caste Hindus in a large area in the South Madura district led to much bitterness and to acts of retaliation by the Pallars. A serious situation which showed signs of spreading throughout the district was corrected by prompt security proceedings against the leaders on both sides. The trouble as regards all these uplift movements of the depressed classes is that they are regarded by the higher castes as constituting invasions of their established and valued prerogatives and the tendency, therefore, is for them to be hotly resented.

The longstanding faction between Nadars and non-Nadars at Kallurani in the Ramnad district gave cause for much anxiety in the year and the frequent deputation of police parties to the village was necessary. A proposal to locate a punitive police outpost in the village is under the consideration of the Government.

A serious riot in which firearms were used occurred in Sulya in the South Kanara district due to a dispute between the Shanbogue and the Potal of Aivarnadu as to the enjoyment of an arecanut tope. The Potal's party, according to the police version, ambushed their opponents near the tope and opened fire killing the Shanbogue and one of his people on the spot and wounding two others seriously. The ringleaders are under trial.

Hindu-Muslim tension in parts of Malabar continued to demand close attention and although no serious clash occurred conditions were critical on several occasions. Happily the rebellion area is still unaffected.

The perennial question of Hindu music in the vicinity of mosques necessitated preventive arrangements and action in many places, but no actual conflict or serious trouble occurred anywhere.

An unedifying controversy in the Press between Shiah and Sunnis over the manner in which the former sect of Muhammadans observed the Muharram caused some excitement among the Shiah. Timely warning and advice by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, to both the parties produced better feeling.

Agrarian troubles.—There were no agrarian troubles of any consequence in the absence of any concerted agitation among the peasantry.

Labour troubles.—A large number of the employees on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway struck work on 13th December. As the railway lines in the Ganjam and Jeypore districts continued to be policed by the Madras District Government Railway Police, some complications in applying the Railway Strike Scheme might have been expected, but it was put into operation smoothly and without difficulty. No serious incidents occurred and the arrangements made were so effective that the Railway were able to maintain not only the bulk of their passenger services, but also the goods services. The strike was called off after the close of the year.

Minor strikes of workmen in the Coimbatore, North Arcot and Malabar districts were settled without any disturbance to the public peace.

In the Coimbatore district, action under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, effectively put a stop to the activities of a gang of persons who, styling themselves "The Coimbatore Labour Union," set out to intimidate mill workers and disorganize labour.

In the City of Madras, communists fomented a strike in the Andhra Patrika Press and organized picketing outside the Press.

Action was taken against two individuals under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act and they were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. An interesting aspect of a strike of beedi workers in the City was that offers of communist assistance were rejected by the strikers. A. S. K. Ayyangar, a prominent communist who preached class war to the labourers, was prosecuted under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Ghate, an externee from Bombay, made Madras his headquarters and tried to foment trouble among the tramway employees and the Corporation scavengers but without success.

A jatha of unemployed, organized by Congress Socialists, marched from Malabar to Madras as a demonstration and protest against the absence of public relief for unemployment. The march which was entirely peaceful attracted little public interest on its way and caused no excitement, though in Madras City the jatha's movements had to be regulated.

Referring to crimes of violence and disorders generally, the success of preventive measures is very largely bound up with the effectiveness of the control exercised over rowdy and disorderly elements and I have been striving for years to have Section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, which provides for the binding over on conviction of accused in cases involving breach of the peace, made full use of. The best results have been attained where the section has been adequately used, but the response from the Courts in the matter has on the whole been very disappointing. The District Magistrate of Bellary has specifically drawn the attention of his magistracy to the desirability of making full use of Section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, when dealing with rowdy characters and accused convicted of offences which the Section covers. The issue of similar instructions in other districts would be most helpful.

22. DACOITY.—Statistics of dacoity for the last three years are furnished districtwar in the statement in paragraph 18, and the total figures for the last three quinquennia in paragraph 15. The number of dacoities has again decreased considerably, viz., 140 cases in the year as against 188 in 1935 and 216 in 1934. Systematic and sustained work against gang crime is undoubtedly yielding progressively good results. In the Tinnevely district, this form of crime has definitely for the time being come under control and in the Ramnad district, where the most difficulty has been experienced in combating this menace to public safety, it looks now as if steady and systematic effort

is at last yielding a good measure of success. Excluding Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Jeypore districts, the total number of dacoities was 136, many of them technical crimes, as compared with 178 in the previous year. There were 37 highway dacoities, 56 field dacoities and 47 house dacoities. 34 of these cases were reported to the magistrates direct. The Madras City, the Railway Police districts and the Nilgiris, as usual, reported no cases, but in addition to them, the Kistna and the Chingleput districts were free from this form of crime. Ramnad district once again recorded the largest number, viz., 39 against 40 in 1935, followed by Coimbatore, Tinnevely, Kurnool and Salem with 11, 10, 10 and 8 cases respectively against 13, 11, 10 and 1 in the previous year.

In Kurupam of the Vizagapatam district a debtor engineered a torchlight dacoity on the houses of two of his creditors with the object of retrieving jewels which were mortgaged with them. The dacoits managed to get away with jewellery to the value of Rs. 3,000, but they were duly rounded up and the major portion of the property was recovered.

In the Kurnool district, a Komati secured a gun, collected some budmashes whom he conveyed to Kottapadu village in a hired car and looted the house of another Komati there. The people of Kottapadu who attempted to interfere were intimidated by the dacoits, but the village karnam sallied forth with his gun and firing without hesitation on the gang wounded two of them and put the rest to flight.

The house of a rich Chettiar of Murayur in the Ramnad district was raided by a mixed gang from Madras, Tinnevely and Ramnad districts, a safe was forced open and Rs. 20,000 stolen. 6 members of the gang have been arrested and are now under trial. Half of the stolen property has been recovered.

In Salem town, a clerk of the local sub-magistrate's court while taking his family to the local "talkies" on the night of 17th June was attacked on the outskirts of the town by a gang of eight Dubbai Koravars who carried away the jewels of the women worth Rs. 600. One of the culprits was killed in a quarrel that ensued over the division of the booty. Vigorous investigation resulted in establishing the guilt of the rest of the gang and 5 of them got 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

In Sulya of the South Kanara district, an armed gang 24 strong, committed a house dacoity, tied the complainant to a post and carried away jewels, a single-barrel breech-loading gun and other loot to the total value of about Rs. 900. The dacoity was said to have been organized by the notorious

Maila Rai as a return for shelter given to him by members of the gang in 1935 when he was evading arrest. 7 accused stand charge-sheeted in this case.

The Madura Town police, getting wind of a projected dacoity, succeeded in arresting the marauders with their arms and implements when they had collected and were about to set forth on their nefarious work.

23. ROBBERY.—560 cases of robbery were reported in the year against 640 in 1935. The net decrease, excluding the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Jeypore districts, was 67 cases or 11.0 per cent. There were 126 highway robberies, 219 field robberies and 215 house robberies. 48 cases were reported to the magistrates direct. As usual, Tinnevely returned the highest figure, viz., 110 cases, Ramnad coming next with 66 cases.

At Pittapur in the East Godavari district, robbers broke into the house of a middle-aged woman living alone, slit her tongue and inflicted other atrocious wounds upon her, and stole her jewellery. There was no clue to work upon and all efforts to trace the offenders were unsuccessful.

Mail robbery.—There were 3 cases of mail robbery in the year, one each in the districts of Nellore, Bellary and Anantapur.

In the Nellore case, 3 local Yenadis were the offenders.

In the Bellary case, a mail bag containing currency notes to the value of Rs. 850 was seized from the mail peon by two local men who cut open the bag, but on seeing some villagers approaching, dropped the bag with its entire contents and made off. The culprits were arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

An influential but impoverished village magistrate of Kottakota is alleged to have been responsible for the robbery at Hindupur in the Anantapur district of a mail bag containing property worth Rs. 2,740. The crime was cleverly organized and carried out and the Police had at first no information to go on. Protracted investigation, however, yielded convincing evidence against the village magistrate and others who are now under trial.

24. HOUSEBREAKING.—5,592 cases of housebreaking were reported against 6,481 in 1935. The net decrease compared with the previous year, excluding the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Jeypore, was 677 cases. The steady and progressive reduction in this, recognized as the most difficult form of professional crime to be countered, is stimulating the Force to continued effort and it is my hope that further improvement will be effected in the future. Malabar, until recently a district comparatively free from professional crime, recorded the largest

figure, viz. 358 cases, followed by Tanjore—345, South Arcot—342, Madras City—336, Coimbatore—272 and West Gōdāvari—260, as against 340, 507, 249, 302, 251 and 191 respectively in 1935. The decrease in the Tanjore district amounting to 32.0 per cent was due to good vigorous police work. Malabar is difficult and I have already referred to the state of affairs in reference to crime generally in the district. In South Arcot, the increase of 37.3 per cent on the abnormally low figure of 1935 was in my opinion due to less competent and energetic direction than that which had succeeded in bringing the burglary in the district under control and I am giving my attention to the matter. The Criminal Investigation Department Crime Branch and District Intelligence Bureaux rendered very valuable assistance in checkmating the operations of burglars whose chances of moving with impunity in the villages were greatly reduced by the alertness of the Village Vigilance Committees.

The average value of property lost per case of housebreaking was Rs. 110 against Rs. 114 in 1935, Rs. 130 in 1934 and Rs. 140 in 1933.

In the Tinnevely and Ramnad districts, the Police got to grips at last with Korava and Marava crime of this class and did a good deal of notable work. In particular one very active mixed gang was brought to book, its leader getting 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, his lieutenant 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and others lesser sentences.

An old offender, 72 years of age, was the brains behind a gang operating in Malabar responsible for a series of burglaries in churches and temples. Two young men with mechanical and electrical training were the actual leaders of the gang. It was run to earth, 11 members being sent to jail and 7 being brought under police surveillance.

A Vakil in Vizianagram town woke from sleep one night and found an intruder in his house. He grappled with the burglar and secured him with the help of neighbours who came to his aid after a desperate fight. The Finger-Print Bureau established that the culprit had seven previous convictions and was wanted for escaping from the Jubbulpore Jail in 1926, since when he had managed to evade capture. Prior to his escape from the Jubbulpore Jail, he had escaped from the Vizagapatam Jail. Search of his house in Puri resulted in the discovery of Rs. 6,000 worth of stolen property concerned in cases of the Ganjam and Salem districts.

The village magistrate and some villagers of Pallikaranai did excellent work in arresting an out-of-view Thottia Naick gang responsible for a daring burglary in Chingleput.

It was through the initiative and assistance of the Village Vigilance Committees of

Palavakkam and Sivagiri that an active Yenadi organization engaged in burglary in the Ponneri and Tiruvallur circles of the Chingleput district was brought to justice. Property worth Rs. 4,760 was stolen, a portion of which was recovered, and 4 members of the gang were sentenced to imprisonment.

Two Muhammadans, one an up-country Pathan and the other from the North Arcot district, concerned in housebreakings and thefts from mosques in the Northern Circars were detected and sent to jail.

A number of temple shrines were desecrated in the South Arcot district and jewellery stolen from the idols. Thanks mainly to the alertness of local Village Vigilance Committees, the criminals responsible were run down and jailed.

Investigation of cases in which temple idols were stolen in the Tinnevely district disclosed a regular trade in stolen idols carried on through a pilgrim guide in Madura and the offenders concerned were brought to account.

25. THEFT.—14,628 cases of theft were reported in the year against 15,936 in 1935. Excluding the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Jeypore districts, there was a net decrease of 842 cases which was spread over a majority of the districts.

The increase under this head in the Coimbatore district was no doubt mainly due to adverse economic conditions, but the recent establishment of Village Vigilance Committees in this district also tended to bring on record an increment of hitherto unreported crime. Valuable work was done by the Coimbatore district police in exposing and tackling concerted crime by Valaya thieves and the need for tightening up control over this criminal tribe has become very obvious.

The trial of the Coimbatore Kepmari gang case of 1935 under Section 401, Indian Penal Code, dragged on throughout the year, but has ended in conviction and sentences of imprisonment upon 31 accused since the close of the year. The success of this intricate and difficult investigation, involving the imprisonment of so many active members of a tribe who have been committing robberies and thefts for so many years with comparative impunity in all parts of India, is a matter for congratulation.

Organizations of thieves from Hyderabad and Bombay active in the Bellary district were run to earth and rounded up.

Towards the end of 1935, thefts occurred in the Nurses' quarters at the Mission Hospital, Nellore, and amongst the property stolen was a ring. Although investigation indicated that the hospital servants were responsible, no evidence was forthcoming and

the case remained undetected. In September of the year under review, however, the owner of the ring happened to notice her property being offered for sale in a shop in Nellore town. She immediately informed the police who seized the ring and the shop-keeper's day book which contained the thumb impression of the seller. From this thumb impression, it was possible with the aid of the Finger-Print Bureau to bring home the crime to a servant in the hospital who was convicted.

At Hindupur, the postal mail peon while exchanging mail bags at the railway station found one bag had been substituted for a similar bag containing leaves. The Railway Police Sub-Inspector, Guntakal, took prompt action and traced the thief with the mail bag intact. The accused proved to be an O.V. Kepmari criminal tribe member of Malur (Mysore). He was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

26. CATTLE THEFT.—3,055 cases of cattle theft were reported as against 3,117 in 1935, but excluding the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Jeypore, the net decrease was only 3 cases. Local increases were marked in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Malabar and Nellore, but decreases were equally noticeable in South Madura, Trichinopoly, Chingleput, North Arcot and Chittoor. In the Coimbatore and Salem districts, the Valayars, referred to in the previous paragraph, were responsible for a large number of cases.

A gang of cattle lifters who had operated in the Malabar district and in the Cochin State for several years was successfully dealt with.

Cattle poisoning.—32 cases of cattle poisoning were reported in the year as against 40 in 1935. 9 of them ended in conviction and all the 12 persons arrested were convicted.

27. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—Only 29 cases of counterfeiting were reported against 53 in the previous year and 7 cases of note forgery against 10 in 1935. 16 cases of counterfeiting coin ended in conviction. The Coin and Currency experts of the Criminal Investigation Department gave opinions and evidence in courts in 55 cases against 71 in 1935. 43 of these related to coins and 12 to currency notes. The counterfeiters worked in 4 cases in the Mysore State, in 2 cases at Bangalore and in one case in the Cochin State.

The Criminal Investigation Department experts continued to attend the Pay and Cash Office of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway twice a month to examine

counterfeit coins found in the collections of the various railway stations, the results of the examinations being communicated for further enquiry to the District Superintendents of Police concerned.

During the course of investigation into the origin of counterfeit currency notes of the F, H, K, M and N series of the old type, a gang engaged in counterfeiting ten-rupee currency notes of the new pattern was tracked down and all its members were arrested in a body on the Nidadavolu Railway platform with counterfeiting apparatus in their possession.

At Mandapeta in the East Gōdāvari district, another gang of ten-rupee note forgers was located. 35 counterfeit notes were seized and all those concerned were charge-sheeted and convicted.

A Pathan who was discovered at Cuddalore making counterfeit rupees by means of a steel die was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

A group of note forgers consisting of a clerk in the Military Department at Bangalore, a photographer, an engraver from Travancore and a man from the Cochin State were manufacturing one-hundred-rupee currency notes in the Bangalore Cantonment. The Criminal Investigation Department gave considerable assistance to the police of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, in their investigation which extended to various parts of Travancore and Cochin States and this Province and, as a result, 122 forged one-hundred-rupee notes were seized and the forgers arrested. The case was under trial at the end of the year and the accused have since been convicted.

On information received by an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department, the houses of four Asaris in Watrap station limits were searched and counterfeit coins and materials for counterfeiting were recovered. The four Asaris were in due course convicted and sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from 2 to 2½ years.

28. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases.—16 cases were reported against 12 in the previous year. In Salem district, there were 5 cases; in Chittoor, Tinnevely, the Nilgiris and Kurnool, 2 each; and in the districts of Coimbatore, Ramnad and Cuddapah, 1 each.

The bombs were of the usual crude but dangerous type. In 7 of the cases they were used or intended for use for the destruction of wild pigs. There were only 2 cases in which bombs were used against human beings in satisfaction of private enmity.

Firearms.—Frequent visits paid by known factionists of Tadinmarri in the Anantapur district to an individual in Dharmavaram excited suspicion and a raid resulted in the seizure of two unlicensed revolvers and the exposure of a traffic in illicit arms, the parties to which were successfully prosecuted.

Cheating cases.—A gang of cheats consisting of four Pichi-Guntlas and some others of the Cuddapah district came under notice in the Kistna district. One of them posed as a marvel among physicians, his stock in trade consisting only of some worthless concoctions. The *modus operandi* was for a woman, one of the gang, to go in advance to a village where she pretended to be searching for a famous doctor who had completely cured a relation of hers of leprosy. A day or two later, the "famous doctor" turned up in the village where the advance advertisement generally enabled him to find many dupes. The gang was dealt with under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

One case of cheating by the currency note confidence trick was reported and prosecuted in the same district.

In Tinnevely, a goldsmith and a Pillai posing as swamiyars endowed with mystic powers for multiplying money by pujas found many victims. They were bound over.

A bogus concern called the Hospet Sugar Mills, Ltd., was floated in the Bellary district. Accounts were falsified and subscriptions totalling Rs. 86,750 misappropriated. The case was still under investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department at the end of the year.

Other miscellaneous cases.—An organized illicit traffic in girls by some bad characters of Conjeeveram was detected during the year. The girls were decoyed to interior parts of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions on the promise of marriage to wealthy Komati bridegrooms. Four of the alleged kidnappers were arrested and one of them has been convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, while the others were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

In the Nilgiris district, an Anglo-Indian who shot a forest guard who had challenged him in the matter of his gun licence got 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

An unfortunate Hindu Gosha girl who had run away from her husband and was on her way home to her parents accepted a lift in a goods train from Mandasa to Palasa. During the journey it is alleged that she was raped by three of the train crew one after the other, others of the crew assisting to compel her

submission. The Assistant Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the train kalazi and the guard to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each and acquitted the other accused. The Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, who heard the appeal, confirming the sentences in a strongly worded judgment, remarked on their inadequacy and on the impropriety of the acquittal of the remaining accused. The Government preferred an appeal against the acquittal and also moved the High Court for an enhancement of the sentence passed on the two accused. The High Court while enhancing the sentence to rigorous imprisonment for five years in each case declined to interfere with the order of acquittal.

In March, there was a leakage of the question papers for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate public examination. Investigation was taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department and a case of elaborate conspiracy by 13 persons including employees of the Educational and Postal Departments was built up. One of the accused was taken as an approver and the remaining 12 were prosecuted under Section 120-B, Indian Penal Code, read with Section 379, Indian Penal Code and Sections 52, 53 and 70 of the Indian Post Office Act. The case was pending trial at the end of the year.

29. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—11 cases of killing were treated as justifiable homicide against 14 in 1935. In 4 of them, the police were held to have acted in the execution of their duty while in the 7 others private persons caused the deaths in the exercise of their right of private defence.

In the Kistna district, an escaped Yenadi prisoner who was one of a gang of criminals rounded up by a party of police and villagers was shot dead by a constable in the act of making a murderous attack with a knife upon the Police.

A hooligan of Mannargudi in the Tanjore district, sought to be arrested for creating disturbance in a local theatre, attacked the Police with a sword and had to be shot by them in self defence.

At Kambaduru, Anantapur district, the owner of a flock of penned sheep, in defending his flock against theft, killed a robber with his stick.

At Madakathan in the Madura North district, a woman living alone fatally stabbed one of three intruders who tried to rape her in her house.

30. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—The number of accidental deaths attributed to criminal rashness or negligence was 37 as against 34 in 1935 and 47 in 1934. 27 persons were prosecuted of whom 11 were convicted and 4 discharged while 12 were under trial at the close of the year.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

31. CRIME—HOW DEALT WITH (statement A, part I).—In 1935, a new record of success in investigation was attained for the fourth year in succession, the advances on the previous year's percentage of detection being no less than 4 per cent in the case of total cognizable crime and 5 per cent in the case of total grave crime, representing 10 per cent and 12.5 per cent improvement respectively in cases detected. In the year under report, for the fifth successive year, the preceding year's decided record was not only maintained but improved upon, the figure of detection of total cognizable crime rising to 45.4 per cent and that of total grave crime to 45.8 per cent. These results will, I am sure, encourage and stimulate the Force to further endeavour.

The percentages of detection of total cognizable crime during the last 10 years are shown below :—

Year.	Percentage of detection.	Year.	Percentage of detection.
1927	35.9	1932	38.2
1928	36.8	1933	39.5
1929	37.5	1934	41.0
1930	37.8	1935	45.0
1931	36.4	1936	45.4

The figures for the decennium ending with 1930 averaged 35.1 per cent.

Madras City and many of the districts contributed to the improved results, the most notable variations being in Anantapur (+ 10.5 per cent), Bellary (+ 9.8 per cent), Tinnevely (+ 8.2 per cent), Railway Police, Trichinopoly (+ 5.9 per cent) and Nellore (+ 5.6 per cent).

The detailed figures for grave crime separately are as follows :—

	Percentage of detection.		Difference in percentage.
	1935.	1936.	
Murder	36.1	33.1	—3.0
Dacoity	31.9	36.0	+4.1
Robbery	43.1	42.2	—0.9
Housebreaking	34.7	35.5	+0.8
Theft, cattle	60.3	61.5	+1.2
Theft, ordinary	47.9	48.0	+0.1
Total grave crime	45.2	45.8	+0.6

The average percentage of detection of grave crime for the decennium ending 1930 was 32.5 per cent, the different years' figures varying from 30 to 35 per cent and the cumulative progress attained since the close of that decennium is therefore represented by the figure + 13.3 per cent of all grave

crime, or + 41 per cent of grave crimes detected. I should like to draw particular attention to one aspect of these figures which I regard as of special interest and importance. In the nature of things, more formidable difficulties are encountered in the investigation of grave crime than in the investigation of other crime, and, by reason of this fact, the separate figures of success in grave crime have always in the past lagged behind the figures of detection as a whole. In the last two years, not only have they overtaken the general figures, but this year they have shown a tendency to increase the margin by which they have done so. Adopting the Madras system of calculation, they have risen from an intermediate position among the figures of the Provinces to be the highest figures returned by any Province in India.

I have dealt in Part II of this report with the causes which have brought about the reduction of crime. These same causes have operated primarily in countering crime by its detection which checks its continuance and deters offenders. All of these causes, whether directly, or indirectly by initiative, may be fairly ascribed to the good heart of all ranks of the different branches of the Force and the eagerness with which they have been devoting themselves to their professional duties. Crime cannot be dealt with until it is fully brought on record, and I am glad to be able to report that, in a steadily increasing degree, the realization of this fact by Police Officers is operating strongly to make Police registration more accurate and more approximately complete. Further, with live Vigilance Committees on the alert, as they now are in the majority of the districts, crime is being reported more freely and promptly than it has been hitherto.

I have to acknowledge most gratefully that apart from much assistance rendered in the course of investigation by Vigilance Committees and members of the general public, cases were numerous in which dangerous habitual or desperate offenders were brought to book by the direct voluntary work of private individuals.

There is still very considerable scope for improving relationships of contact and co-operation with the general public and the potential resources of public co-operation are still to a large extent untapped. The future, as far as the control and detection of crime are concerned, will be dependent largely on the manner and measure in which this available help is cultivated and used. I feel sure that the start which has been made towards evoking the assistance and confidence of the people is a movement in the right direction which should be fostered and encouraged by every reasonable expedient at our command.

There were some variations in detection under particular heads of grave crime which call for remark:—

The detection of murders fell by 3 per cent. It is unfortunately impracticable to separate for statistical consideration cases of murder in which police detective efforts can fail or succeed in bringing murderers to justice, from cases in which the evidence is complete and ready before the police arrive on the scene and in which the utmost they can do is to sift, as far as may be possible, the false from the true and either place the cases before the courts for trial, or, in face of apparent falsity and conflict of evidence, refrain from doing so. The latter category of cases preponderates, and their figures of ultimate disposal exercise a preponderating influence on the figures of detection. Variations in the figures of murder detection must therefore be largely fortuitous and may bear little relationship to the actual measure of success achieved in the limited field in which detective effort has real scope. In this field, a great deal of outstandingly good work was done, and, as regards cases which lie outside it, due attention was given to the need for bringing investigating officers promptly to scenes of crime and for competent and careful work in the preparation of cases for the courts.

The detection of dacoity increased by 4.1 per cent and, in the districts in which the professional dacoit still operates on a considerable scale, vigorous work by the police was attended by marked success. The stumbling block is the technical and generally factious dacoity in which evidence is so generally fabricated by the parties or facts are exaggerated. This class of case, more often than not, fails in court or has to be treated as undetectable.

There were further improvements in the detection of housebreakings and cattle thefts. As I have already remarked, housebreaking, of all forms of crime, offers the biggest challenge to police efficiency. The average figure of detection of housebreaking in the decennium ending 1930 was 21.7 per cent, the annual figures in the period varying from 20 to 23 per cent. Since 1930 records have been achieved and steadily improved upon, and in the year under report 35.5 per cent of the cases reported were detected. The figure of this year represents an improvement since 1930 of 63.6 per cent on cases detected. The following figures of burglary detection in the different Provinces of India are of interest:—

Provinces.	Percentage of detection of housebreakings in 1935.
Bengal	7.5
Bihar and Orissa	8.3
Assam	11.0

Provinces.	Percentage of detection of housebreakings in 1935.
North-West Frontier Province.	14.7
Central Provinces	19.8
The Punjab	21.7
Bombay	26.5
MADRAS	34.7
Madras (Percentage of detection in 1936.)	35.5

It will be seen that Madras now leads by an actual margin of 9 per cent of cases reported or 34 per cent of cases detected over the next best Province.

In cattle theft too, a new record of 61.5 per cent of detection was achieved, attributable mainly to more thorough and better shandy work and improved arrangements in reference to co-operation and intelligence.

The Madras City Crime Branch put in another good year of work and progress and the equivalent branches of the City (organizations in Madura and Trichinopoly again fully justified themselves. The number of commercial cases in Madras City—falsification of accounts, criminal misappropriation and breach of trust in the course of business transactions and the like—tends rather strongly to increase, and the addition of an officer trained in Accountancy and Auditing to the executive of the City's Crime Branch is becoming a pressing need.

Cases in which investigation was refused, Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code (statement A-I, columns 5 and 6).—Out of a total of 40,564 cases under classes I to V reported to the Police, investigation was refused under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 1,948 cases or 4.8 per cent against 5.4 per cent in 1935 and 7.0 per cent in 1934. The utmost care is being exercised to see that this provision of law is not abused.

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, was 734 against 651 in 1935. Unnecessary references were brought to the notice of District Magistrates.

Attendance at sessions.—The number of criminal sessions held in the mufassal was 347 as against 414 in 1935. District Superintendents of Police attended 57 sessions against 69 in the previous year and subdivisional officers 210 against 218. In the Madras City, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners with their assistants attended all criminal sessions.

32. PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED.—A statement showing the value of property stolen and recovered during the last three years is furnished below:—

Property lost and recovered (Police cases).

Districts.	1934.			1935.			1936.		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Madras City	1,63,661	36,801	22.5	8,46,480	40,374	4.8	1,88,027	45,706	24.3
Ganjām	41,672	12,595	30.2	52,001	11,291	21.7	10,713	4,183	39.0
Vizagapatam	70,847	17,305	24.4	57,447	17,521	30.5	77,165	23,674	30.7
Jeypore	9,320	4,611	49.5	6,586	3,273	49.7	2,253	1,392	61.8
East Godāvari	81,211	18,676	23.0	72,786	22,756	31.3	57,225	20,558	35.9
West Godāvari	65,574	13,103	20.0	63,398	19,178	30.3	83,274	19,785	23.8
Kistna	64,838	21,463	33.1	47,502	14,637	30.8	45,079	11,819	26.2
Guntūr	93,554	19,609	21.0	1,05,850	18,409	17.4	71,316	19,813	27.8
Nellore	52,524	10,931	20.8	43,365	8,243	19.0	38,813	11,516	29.7
Kurnool	43,387	15,054	34.7	48,618	18,606	38.3	41,497	15,106	36.4
Bellary	27,664	9,257	33.5	43,672	20,240	46.3	1,09,663	7,849	7.2
Anantapur	69,392	18,777	27.1	46,571	11,764	25.3	37,717	13,623	36.1
Cuddapah	43,353	13,539	31.2	47,870	17,397	36.3	42,797	24,532	57.3
Chittoor	43,330	12,632	29.2	51,706	13,624	26.3	26,673	13,360	50.1
Chingleput	66,360	15,410	23.2	40,975	9,192	22.4	57,390	14,725	25.7
North Arcot	1,12,913	19,618	17.4	66,420	21,440	32.3	45,836	16,163	35.3
Salem	66,428	23,135	34.8	65,065	23,852	36.7	53,729	22,917	42.7
Coimbatore	69,406	30,819	44.4	1,17,644	51,950	44.2	64,576	33,116	51.3
The Nilgiris	8,460	4,730	55.9	12,247	5,425	44.3	14,515	7,077	48.8
Malabar	32,223	8,323	25.8	35,340	8,097	22.9	30,657	7,415	24.2
South Kanara	30,682	15,238	49.7	29,541	10,397	35.2	31,450	12,231	38.9
Trichinopoly	55,949	25,763	46.0	78,583	34,005	43.3	46,949	15,675	33.4
South Arcot	56,442	19,428	34.4	40,375	19,190	47.5	45,127	14,848	32.9
Tanjore	92,820	26,255	28.3	1,12,388	30,667	27.3	67,800	22,641	33.4
North Madura	71,092	20,909	29.4	65,640	30,754	46.9	1,00,305	18,223	18.2
South Madura	27,927	9,049	32.4	30,273	11,911	39.3	22,277	10,328	46.4
Ramanad	1,01,350	33,296	32.9	48,104	19,789	41.1	35,377	5,983	16.9
Tinnevely	53,912	10,249	19.0	73,405	16,243	22.1	66,016	14,033	21.3
Railway Madras.	42,131	3,659	8.7	9,438	5,230	55.4	9,299	6,427	69.1
Railway Trichinopoly.	12,391	4,484	36.2	11,858	2,783	23.5	18,449	2,337	12.7
Total	17,70,820	4,94,718	27.9	23,71,148	5,38,238	22.7	15,41,964	4,57,055	29.6

NOTE.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 14,382.

The percentage of stolen property recovered in the year was 29.6 against 22.7 in the previous year. The apparently poor figures in Bellary district are due to the inclusion of a case of criminal breach of trust involving a sum of Rs. 86,750, none of which was recovered. The high percentages of property recovered in the Railway Police, Madras, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Chittoor districts are worthy of notice.

33. PROSECUTIONS (statement A-I, columns 11 and 12).—The number of cases, classes I to V, decided by the courts was 17,896 against 18,330 in the previous year. Of these, 13,529 cases or 75.6 per cent ended in conviction against 77.1 per cent in 1935.

Statement A-II, columns 8 to 10.—In the above cases, 32,262 persons were tried as compared with 34,591 in the previous year

and 18,915 or 58.6 per cent were convicted against 58.2 per cent in 1935.

Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff in the Madras City prosecuted 2,926 cases as against 3,067 in 1935, of which 2,625 or 89.7 per cent against 78.5 per cent in 1935 ended in conviction. In the mufassal, excluding the three northern districts, 9,822 cases as against 10,273 in 1935 were prosecuted by the prosecuting staff and 6,930 cases or 70.6 per cent as against 73.27 or 71.3 per cent in 1935 ended in conviction. The prosecuting staff opposed 1,197 appeals as against 1,245 in 1935, the percentage of unsuccessful appeals being 75.4 per cent as against 71.7 per cent in the previous year.

The practice of utilizing the services of Circle Inspectors to prosecute cases of minor importance in relief of the prosecuting staff

was continued with advantage. Out of 5,279 cases prosecuted by Circle Inspectors, 4,231 or 80.1 per cent, against 79.3 per cent in the previous year, ended in conviction.

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

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

In a case of counterfeiting coin in which the persons concerned were acquitted by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, in 1935, an appeal to the High Court resulted in all the 3 accused being convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

A man of Siddhout, Cuddapah district, who was prosecuted under Section 211, Indian Penal Code, for preferring a false complaint of murder and who was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, was convicted on appeal and sentenced by the High Court to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In Jayamkondan of the Trichinopoly district 3 men who were prosecuted for torturing a beggar boy suspected of stealing a gold chain, acquitted by the Sessions Judge, were convicted on appeal and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

34. ESCAPES.—65 prisoners escaped from police custody or sub-jails against 80 in the previous year. Of these 20 escaped from sub-jails, 4 from police lock-ups and 41 from police custody. 50 of the escaped prisoners were recaptured in addition to 2 prisoners who had escaped in previous years. In the districts of Nellore, Chittoor, the Nilgiris, Malabar, South Kanara and South Madura, there were no escapes.

12 police officers were prosecuted for negligently allowing prisoners to escape and 10 of them were convicted.

38 police officers were punished departmentally for negligence in guarding prisoners,

while in 21 cases of escape, the police were held free from blame.

At Tenkasi, a prisoner in the dock after receiving the sentence passed against him made good his escape from the Court hall where he was in the custody of a jail warder and a peon waiting for the jail warrant to be written. He was immediately pursued and recaptured and was punished for his temerity with 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

One Golla Ramayya, a desperate criminal, escaped at midnight from the Sub-Jail at Saidapet in the Chingleput district by making a man-hole in the wall. He was rearrested within 24 hours.

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 4,069 cases of which 2,508 were struck off as false by the magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 154 cases, 9 of which were filed on magisterial complaints. 68 persons as against 75 in 1935 were convicted for lodging false complaints.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 249,259 cases prosecuted by the Police, 15 or 0.01 per cent were declared to be false after trial or enquiry by courts. Compensation was awarded under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to 3 persons falsely accused as compared with 16 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 5,252 against 5,746 in 1935 and 5,699 in 1934. 3,451 persons were removed from the registers as they were no longer addicted to crime. On the last day of the year, 11,283 known bad characters were at large against 11,248 in the previous year and of these, 1,246 or 11.0 per cent were out of view. 1,484 history-sheeted bad characters were convicted during the year as against 1,663 in the previous year.

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1936.

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 on 31st December 1936.				Of the number shown in column 12, number out of view.		Number of persons with history sheets converted during the year.							
	*Number at large on 31st December 1936, those in jail, but including those out of view.		On account of arrivals from outside 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.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Known depredators ...	4,965	30	554	8	1,397	6	1,890	10	104	...	67	1	798	5	455	4	241	2	1,771	7	5,370	35	837	10	1,040	5
Receivers of stolen goods ...	205	8	16	3	2	...	143	9	2	1	1	1	150	5	5	2	17	...	10	...	181	11	5	...	1	...
Suspected persons ...	5,250	29	463	4	312	2	2,802	12	64	1	53	...	2,475	18	385	2	367	4	355	...	5,128	22	292	1	239	...
Total ...	10,420	67	1,033	15	1,711	8	4,835	31	170	2	121	2	3,423	28	845	8	625	6	2,136	7	10,679	68	1,134	11	1,280	5
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	174	10	70	...	135	2	383	3	10	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	194	2	524	12	101	...	148	1
Grand total ...	10,594	77	1,103	15	1,846	10	5,218	34	180	3	121	2	3,423	28	862	8	642	6	2,330	9	11,203	80	1,235	11	1,428	6

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1935 are due to the transfer of some persons to the Orissa Province.

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Old offenders.—The number of persons who received enhanced punishments under Section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 2,013 as against 2,069 in the previous year. The number of convicts ordered to notify residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 554 against 598 in 1935. 310 persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence and 219 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 Malas, Madigas and Reddikas of certain taluks of the East Godavari district.

(2) The Boyas and Sugalias of certain taluks of the Bellary district.

(3) The Kal-woddars in the Trichinopoly district.

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

Name of the tribe.	Area to which restricted.
Donga Yerakalas ...	Stuartpuram, Sitanagaram, and Aziznagar settlements.
Donga Dasaris ...	Bitragunta (Ordinary and Reformatory) and Aziznagar settlements.
Donga Woddars ...	Siddhapuram settlement.
Veppur Adi-Dravidas ...	Aziznagar settlement.
Gudu Dasaris ...	Do.
Yenadies and Donga Yenadies.	Bitragunta (Ordinary settlement).

2,297 persons (2,148 males and 149 females) were registered as members of criminal tribes in the course of the year, while 4,535 persons as against 1,731 in the previous year 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 38,301 (34,032 males and 4,269 females) of whom 910 (805 males and 105 females) were out of view.

The number of persons convicted for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was 2,226 against 2,361 in 1935. 104 persons were convicted under Section 24 of the Act and 8 were sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 23 as compared with 117 and 13 respectively in the previous year.

The application of the Abeyance System of control of criminal tribe members continued to show beneficial results. 20,838 members of criminal tribes had earned by good conduct relief from the obligations under Section 10 (1) (a) of the Act against 20,222 in the previous year.

Criminal Tribes Settlements.—6 out of the pre-existing 7 Criminal Tribes Settlements continued to carry on satisfactorily under

the Commissioner of Labour and Rural Uplift. The Konnur Settlement in the Chingleput district was abolished on 1st December and a temporary outpost consisting of 1 head constable and 4 constables was established in its stead for the surveillance of the released settlers. 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).	267	101	...	20	14	...
2. Sitanagaram (Guntur).	286	272	448	19	13	...
3. Bitragunta (Nellore).	77	81	177	42	18	...
4. Bitragunta Reformatory (Nellore).	122	77	42	4	2	...
5. Siddhapuram (Kurnool).	137	102	142	2	1	...
6. Aziznagar (South Arcot).	308	300	536	9	6	...
Total ...	1,197	933	1,345	96	54	...

The conduct of the settlers was on the whole as good as could be expected.

168 families were released from the Stuartpuram Settlement on 'O' passes and permitted to live in a newly-formed colony near Chirala adjoining the premises of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company where work has been provided for them. The scheme so far has been a success.

Aziznagar Settlement.—Those settlers who have resided some years in this settlement are said definitely to have turned into honest labourers and the younger generation, born and bred in the settlement, have no criminal outlook.

Kallar Reclamation, Madura North and South.—The reorganized Kallar reclamation scheme, the extension of which was sanctioned for 2 years from 1st October 1934, was extended in G.O. No. 3408, Home Department, dated 28th November 1936, for a further period of 5 years from 1st October. Results disclose another year's quiet and steady work in all branches of the reclamation work. The Kallar panchayats in general have exhibited a growing sense of their duties and responsibilities and have displayed a willingness to co-operate more closely with the Police. In the North Madura district, the panchayats or individual Kallars rendered valuable assistance in 46 cases. In the South Madura district, no less than 75 instances of good work by the panchayats were noticed in the year. Panchayat services when deserving were adequately rewarded.

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.	6,493	31,440	37,933
Number registered during the year.	75	261	336
Number removed on account of good conduct or other causes.	146	30	176
Total number remaining on the rolls at the end of the year.	6,422	31,671	38,093

Prosecutions.—The number of applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was 351 as against 431 in 1935. Prosecutions were sanctioned in 289 cases of which 207 ended in conviction, 31 in discharge or withdrawal, while the other cases were pending trial at the close of the year. The marked decrease in the number of cases prosecuted is an indication

that the Kallar is beginning to appreciate the benefits he derives from the Abeyance System as a result of good behaviour.

Panchayats.—The number of panchayat reports received was 6,256 as against 8,580 in 1935 and 11,168 in 1934. 119 cases of crime by Kallars and others and 55 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 92 investigations. Five panchayats of North Madura and 1 of South Madura were cancelled or suspended on disciplinary grounds. Four panchayats of North Madura and 2 of South 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 1934 to 1936. Kallar crime, it will be seen, has declined in proportion to the decline in crime in general:—

Nature of offence.	District crime.									Kallar crime.								
	1934.			1935.			1936.			1934.			1935.			1936.		
	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 ...	51	30	81	59	45	104	65	33	98	3	6	9	6	12	18	3	7	10
Dacoity ...	5	5	10	4	7	11	2	1	3	1	4	5	...	4	4	...	...	...
Robbery ...	27	36	63	35	27	62	38	25	63	1	12	13	7	15	22	10	10	20
Housebreaking ...	170	156	326	185	168	353	201	99	300	18	61	79	27	76	103	32	41	73
Theft (cattle) ...	193	141	334	231	118	349	235	72	307	45	88	133	50	66	116	69	38	107
Do. (ordinary) ...	592	313	905	801	322	1,123	605	244	849	34	57	91	74	72	146	54	64	118
Total ...	1,038	681	1,719	1,315	687	2,002	1,146	474	1,620	102	228	330	164	245	409	168	160	328

Kallar Reclamation, Ramnad district.—The two Kallar schools at Mangapuram and Chatrapatti worked satisfactorily.

Kallar Reclamation, Tanjore district.—The two outposts at Komapuram and Mattangal attached to the Gandarvakottai police station continued to exercise effective check over the bad characters among the Gandarvakottai Kallars.

Other criminal communities.—On the formation of the Orissa Province, the parts of the old Ganjam and Jeypore districts which were transferred to Vizagapatam contained some Dandasis, Telaga Pamulas, Donga Yenadis, Oriya Dombs, Adiniya Dombs and Ghasis, who were registered criminal tribe members in their original districts. It was necessary to bring these tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act in the Vizagapatam district and Government Orders were issued accordingly after the close of the year.

On account of the recent behaviour of the Dommaras in the Guntur district, they were recommended to be brought under the purview of Sections 3 and 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act and orders of the Government accordingly have since been received. Effective surveillance was maintained over

Padayachis, Valayas and Piramalai Kallars addicted to crime in the non-notified areas of the Ramnad and Coimbatore districts.

Criminal tribe gangs.—Direction over and regular touch with all detachments of the five important wandering criminal tribe gangs registered centrally was maintained by the Criminal Investigation Department and the detachments were closely looked after in the districts.

It proved possible to maintain and expand the voluntary settlements of Telaga Pamulas in the Northern Circars. Straggling unlocated parties of this tribe keep turning up which is a difficulty. A few settlers had to be prosecuted for cheating and minor offences, but progress in reclamation was, on the whole, good. Steps are now being taken to provide educational facilities for the children of the settlers.

There are at present 24 detachments of Kanjar Bhats in this Province, 46 men and 44 women of the tribe having moved into the Bombay Province in the year. The Government have decided to settle these persons in the Criminal Tribes Settlements in this Province and arrangements are being made accordingly. These people are

A list of importers and dealers in Arms and Ammunition in this Province was published as a Supplement to the *Criminal Intelligence Gazette* and a similar list of dealers outside the Province is in print. These compilations will fill a long-felt want and are likely to prove of great use in the investigation of firearms cases, enabling prompt references to be made to the importers and sellers of particular makes of firearms and ammunition which may have been used in crime.

The researches of the Police Research Assistant to the Chemical Examiner have not yet reached the stage of any obviously practically useful results. An arrangement by which it might be ensured that this officer's energies are being devoted to practical police purposes is perhaps desirable.

Help was rendered by the Criminal Investigation Department to the Police of other States and Provinces in a number of instances.

A good many involved or intricate cases were directly handled by the Crime Branch staff. Some of them were of interest. One was against an ex-railway official who posed as a specialist in railway accident claims and who made a business of obtaining advances from sufferers in railway accidents or mishaps on promises of extracting large sums as compensation and misappropriating the advances without further action. Another concerned widespread cheating by individuals in Northern India who booked orders for goods and collected money on railway receipts sent by V.P.P. for consignments which contained only rubbish. In another case, an elaborate conspiracy for theft of S.S.L.C. Examination papers, in which employees of the Educational Department and the Railway Mail Service collaborated with other rogues, had to be elucidated. Falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust of a total sum of Rs. 86,750 by the promoters of a bogus concern called the Hospet Sugar Mills Company, Limited, formed the subject-matter of another case, while yet another case related to a very clever conspiracy of theft in which, by the connivance of a railway goods-shed clerk, consignments of mica despatched from Gudur by local mica exporters to London were systematically rifled of their contents and stones substituted therefor, the thefts coming to light only on arrival of the consignments in England.

In addition to these cases, the Vizianagaram Bank fraud case, the Cuddapah district bogus murder and conspiracy case in which unfortunately the local sub-inspector of police was one of the accused, a series of cases of thefts of rifle bolts which was giving much concern to the military authorities,

and several important cases of counterfeiting notes and coin may be mentioned among the cases that were directly and ably handled by the investigation section of the Central Crime Branch.

In connection with the strike on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, one Inspector and one sub-inspector of the Special Branch executive staff were deputed on special intelligence duty and a daily strike bulletin was prepared and sent to the Government. The official scheme of strike operations was put into force during the strike, as I have mentioned earlier in this report, and it worked most effectively.

The temporary additional staff of 2 Inspectors, 4 sub-inspectors and 6 head constables, the continuance of which was sanctioned for one year from the 1st August 1935 in G.O. No. 410, Public (Police), dated the 31st July 1935 was made permanent with effect from 1st April in G.O. Ms. No. 163, Public (Police), dated 27th March 1936.

Finger-Print Bureau—Slips on record.—18,599 finger-print slips were received for record during the year as against 19,047 in the previous year. Deducting 1,151 slips eliminated, 268,107 slips were on record on the last day of the year.

22,644 finger-print slips were received for search from this Province and elsewhere against 24,450 in 1935. Of these, 17,983 were from the Madras Province as against 19,705 in the previous year. The decrease was largely due to the transfer of portions of the old Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Jeypore districts to the Orissa Province. Tanjore district made the largest number of references—2,077—followed by Madras City—1,716, Trichinopoly—1,327, Chingleput—1,089, South Arcot—982, Madras—978, Salem—918, North Arcot—875, Coimbatore—850, East Godavari—641 and Ramnad—632. From outside the Province, Bombay continued to make the largest number of references, viz., 933, followed by Burma (656), Mysore (545), Pudukkottai (414), Assam (264) and the Central Provinces (200). Of the slips received for search during the year, 5,309 were traced—4,526 on references from this Province and 783 from other places. 168 references were made for the identification of dead bodies of which 31 were returned as unfit for comparison, 134 were untraced and 3 were identified.

In a theft case of Chingleput district, the identification of finger-prints left on a flower vase led to the conviction of the thief and, in a Coimbatore case, a burglar was brought to justice by the finger-prints he left on an electric lamp. In cases of murder in Coimbatore and Ramnad districts, finger impressions left behind, identified as those of particular accused, contributed to the proof of their guilt.

In a pauper suit in the High Court, the Judge rejected the evidence of the Finger-Print Expert and dismissed the suit, but on appeal, a Full Bench accepted the evidence of the Expert and allowed the appeal.

292 references were received from districts regarding changes of residence and consequent renumbering or removal of criminal tribe members against 388 in 1935. 740 death reports of members of C.I.D. gangs and criminal tribe members were received during the year against 678 in 1935.

Several cases of double registration of criminal tribe members were pointed out and rectified. The necessity for the registration under the Criminal Tribes Act of 360 persons was brought to the notice of the District Superintendents of Police against 323 in 1935. Some instances of failure to apply Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code were discovered and pointed out. Station investigating officers were advised as occasion arose of previous convictions which had been omitted from station records.

Of 174 opinions furnished by Experts, 76 were in civil cases and 98 in other cases.

Expert finger-print evidence was given in Court in 291 cases against 387 in 1935 as shown below :—

In police cases	...	...	214
In registration cases	...	...	11
In postal cases	...	...	12
In other civil cases	...	...	54
Total	...	...	291

A total sum of Rs. 3,345 was realized as fees for the attendance of Experts in Courts and for written opinions furnished in Civil and Criminal cases as against Rs. 2,875 in the previous year.

The Finger-Print Testing staff in their monthly tours visited all the Central, District and Special jails and the Borstal Schools at Palamcottah and Tanjore and tested 11,040 slips against 11,395 in 1935. Sixteen cases of wrong finger-printing were detected and necessary action was taken to correct 3,921 defective prints.

The finger-print records relating to the portions of the old Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Jeypore districts transferred to the Orissa Province were separated and despatched to that Province during the year. The separation of finger-print records relating to Indian States was also completed during the year, a special staff of 3 additional clerks having been sanctioned for this purpose.

The elimination of finger-print slips of criminals who have attained the age of 80 years or are dead and the like, for which a special staff of 4 head constables was

sanctioned by the Government in December, was taken up shortly after the close of the year.

The training of an Expert in the Battley system of Single Digit finger-print classification and his employment thereafter for one year was sanctioned in the year. After a month's training in Bombay, the Expert opened a Single Digit collection in this Bureau—a start being made with known housebreakers and house thieves in Madras City. The system is being extended to similar criminals of other places in the Province.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau remained at 2 inspectors and 37 sub-inspectors. The staff attended 156 conferences and 1,527 political and labour meetings as against 141 of the former and 1,410 of the latter in 1935. The periodical test examinations continued to be held and a good practical standard of efficiency was kept up. The tours of the Congress President and other leading congressmen from North India in this Province account for the large number of meetings attended by the staff in the year.

38. RAILWAY POLICE.—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Government Railway Police of the Madras district, as it continued to police the 183.2 miles of railway line within the newly-formed Province of Orissa. The mileage in the jurisdiction of the Railway Police, Trichinopoly district, was 2,509.677 as against 2,508.793 in 1935, the increase being due to the addition of 0.493 of a mile on account of the remodelling of Shoranur station, and to the Agastiyampalli-Point Calimere extension of 5.391 miles which was opened for public traffic in the year.

Figures of the different types of railway thefts in the two Railway Police districts in the last three years are shown below :—

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers	112	92	81
(b) from mail and luggage vans.	10	13	5
Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds.	118	106	85
Thefts in running goods trains	11	13	3
Thefts from stationary waggons, goods-sheds and yards.	59	72	48
Thefts of railway materials	97	77	60
Other thefts	56	72	56
Total	463	445	338

These crimes are steadily decreasing.

Cases of goods shortages also continued to decrease and 712 such cases were reported against 745 in 1935 and 825 in 1934.

7 attempts to derail trains were registered against 11 in 1935 and all of them occurred in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. The would-be wreckers were

detected and convicted in one case, another case in which the accused was a lunatic was withdrawn, four other cases had to be treated as undetectable and the remaining case has, since the close of the year, been treated as due to mistake of fact.

30 cases of stone throwing at trains reported in the year against 21 in 1935 were mostly the mischief of thoughtless boys. Some of them were apprehended and dealt with and their parents were bound over for their future good behaviour. The District Magistrates and the District Educational Officers continued to instruct the village magistrates and headmasters of schools in the villages adjoining the railway lines to take active measures to prevent this dangerous form of mischief.

There were two collisions in the year, one in each of the Railway Police districts. In one case a passenger train collided with a goods train, due to the negligence of a pointsman, and several railway employees and 3 third-class passengers were injured. In the other case, which was a minor affair, a trolley and a light engine were concerned and no one was hurt. In both cases departmental action was taken against the employees at fault and this was considered sufficient. There were no cases of derailments of trains during the year.

The number of persons accidentally run over by trains and killed was 418 as against 366 in 1935. The figure for the year includes 127 cases of suicide as against 103 in 1935, the other victims being casual trespassers on the railway line.

The experimental First-class Bench Magistrate's Courts established at Trichinopoly Junction, Madura and Villupuram, for the speedy disposal of charges against passengers travelling without tickets functioned satisfactorily. The Court at Erode had to be closed in the middle of the year for want of adequate work.

39. PORT POLICE.—The Harbour Police establishments at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Mangalore and Cochin functioned satisfactorily. A motor launch was supplied during the year to the staff at Cochin.

40. CINEMATOGRAPH ACT.—The requirements of the Cinematograph Act and Rules were properly enforced in the Madras City and in all districts.

A cinema proprietor of Kovilpatti was sentenced and fined for contravening the conditions of his licence and another proprietor of Sivagiri was fined for breach of rules. An Erode proprietor was prosecuted and fined under Section 6(1) of the Cinematograph Act.

41. MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.—The number of motor vehicles in use in the districts at the end of 1935 as reported by the District Superintendents of Police was 18,083. 2,165 vehicles were registered in the year. The registrations of 513 vehicles were cancelled during the year and 301 vehicles were transferred to Orissa. There were, therefore, 19,434 mufassal vehicles in use at the end of the year. 4,364 buses were plying for hire in the mufassal at the close of the year against 3,919 at the end of 1935.

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

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of accidents to motor vehicles reported or ascertained.	850*	813*	1055
Number of deaths in motor accidents.	169	207	238

* Revised figures.

In the year under report there have been substantial increases both of total accidents and of fatal accidents. In my last Administration Report, I pointed out that most of the accidents occurred not in the towns but on the open roads where police regulation does not exist and cannot be provided, and attributed them to the inherent dangers that exist for modern high-speed motor vehicles on bad and unsafe roads.

The following tables showing separately the figures of total accidents and fatal accidents for each of the last three years demonstrate the accuracy of my contention :—

I. Accident to Motor Vehicles.*

Year.	Number of accidents.		
	In towns.	On roads out of towns.	Total.
1934	354	480	834
1935	359	428	787
1936	366	683	1,049

II. Deaths in Motor Accidents.*

Year.	Number of deaths		
	In towns.	On roads out of towns.	Total.
1934	42	117	159
1935	45	147	192
1936	37	195	232

* These figures exclude those of the Ganjam and Jeypore districts.

It will be observed from these figures that only 35 per cent of the total accidents recorded occurred in towns and the real percentage is probably very much less than this as the great majority of minor accidents in the open country do not come to notice or

on record. Only 16 per cent of the deaths occurred in towns and this figure may be safely adopted as representing the approximate relative proportions of the problem as between town and country—16 per cent to 84 per cent.

In spite of the considerable growth of the volume of motor traffic, the figures of general accidents in the towns have remained almost stationary, while the figures of fatal accidents in the towns have decreased. On the open roads outside the towns, on the other hand, general accidents have increased in the last two years by 42 per cent and fatal accidents by no less than 66·6 per cent, the toll of deaths increasing by 30 more fatalities in 1935 than in 1934 and by 48 more fatalities in 1936 than in 1935.

The provision of Police staffs for efficient traffic control in the towns has been receiving close attention in recent years. In the year under report, additional staffs were provided in all the towns in the Malabar district and in Anantapur. Schemes for additional staffs in other towns are before the Government. Everything possible also is being done to improve motor traffic regulation and control where police are available for the work. The above figures will show that the steps taken have not proved fruitless. In the towns of Madura, Coimbatore, Salem and Mangalore, the number of accidents is still unduly high and concentrated attention is required to improve matters. In these towns, however, except in Madura where the town thoroughfares have been greatly improved of late years, the main streams of traffic pass through crowded bazaars that are little better than lanes and bottle-necks, and the widening and improvement of streets along the main routes is the first requisite of reasonable conditions of safety.

The prevention of motor accidents and fatalities on the open roads outside the towns is a bigger question, for the cost of providing police staffs for systematic control and regulation would be altogether prohibitive. What can be done is being done. The condition and safety of all public service vehicles is being carefully seen to and their departures and arrivals at particular points are being strictly checked and regulated. Speed traps are being set and the work of the different districts in this respect is constantly under my review and comment. The volume of checking on the roads that is possible, having regard to the staff available, is being diligently carried out. Safety First principles are taught to all police recruits in the schools and it might be a good thing if this instruction were extended to the children in all schools. A pamphlet containing instruction and advice to drivers has been

printed in all the vernaculars and is being issued free with all driving licences. This pamphlet has, incidentally, attracted the special notice and commendation of the Safety First Association of India.

An adequate classification of accidents has not been adopted in the past but since the close of the year the Government have issued orders in the matter which will permit a more detailed examination of accidents to be made than has hitherto been possible and will doubtless help by indicating the particular directions in which remedial action is required.

Finally, deterrent sentences are being pressed for in prosecutions for negligent or careless driving.

I feel very strongly, however, that the crux of the problem of the open roads is in the nature and state of the roads themselves, which, constructed as they were for the bullock-cart and the horse-drawn vehicle, have deteriorated terribly under the strain of modern traffic and are full of death traps for the unwary motorist. Conditions in this respect too are getting worse, though I am aware that in a very few instances small experimental stretches of modern roadway have been laid, and year by year the state of the road surfaces is falling still further below generally accepted modern standards of safety. We are now on the eve of a considerable programme of new construction of roads and the nature of the roadways that are to be laid is going to matter greatly. I believe that until the factor in the volume and incidence of motoring casualties, which I emphasize, is recognized and something is done about it, each year which experiences an increase of motor traffic or an advance in motor efficiency in the matter of speed is likely to yield a fresh increment to the annual toll of deaths upon the highways.

The Motor Vehicle Insurance Committee has declared the incidence of motor vehicle accidents to be higher in India than in any other country and, except in Madras City, high in Madras particularly among Indian Provinces. Their figures are based on directly calculated proportions of vehicles to accidents. This very basis of their calculations is unsound, for in Madras, as will be seen from the figures which I have quoted above, the proportion of motor passenger buses to total vehicles is '22, eleven times higher than in Europe as a whole ('02) and sixteen times higher than in America ('014). Each passenger bus carries on the average six to eight times the number of passengers carried by another type of motor vehicle, and each is on the road on more or less continuous service doing many times the mileage of the average private vehicle. Had

the Committee treated the service passenger bus as equivalent to 15 or 20 other vehicles from the point of view of potential fatalities, their figures would have been nearer the mark and would not have furnished so much ground for comment. Moreover, the average score in a skittle alley depends not only upon the number of balls thrown, but upon the number of skittles set up and the length and breadth of the alley, and I find it difficult to see how figures which leave out of account the area of the roadways and their tale of vehicles and their passengers and of pedestrians can be of real value for purposes of statistical comparison.

Due interest was taken in all districts to protect the Government's financial interests by the close supervision and direction of the Police out-door staffs employed on the checking of motor licences and the enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

Madras City was again able to return figures of motor accidents and deaths which are undoubtedly comparatively low, and the fine energy of Mr. Hume's administration of the Traffic Department has been a thing to be thankful for. Much has been done in the City to improve the standard of the bus and taxi services and to promote, in this respect, the comfort and safety of the travelling public.

42. THE SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT.—The application of all sections of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act other than Sections 6, 7, 8 and 16 was extended in the year to the Municipalities of Tinnevely and Tenali. The application of the Act in the limited areas where it is in force continued to have good results, and to serve its purposes, and the work of the District Police in this connection was kept under my systematic review. The provision of Rescue Homes remains an urgent need.

43. TRESPASS ON RAILWAY LINES.—Such preventive action as was possible was taken to minimise trespass on the railway lines.

44. EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.—1,804 warrants were pending execution on the last day of the year against 1,806 at the end of 1935. Of these, 816 warrants had been pending for more than a year.

45. INSPECTION.—I toured the districts of Chittoor, Nellore, Ganjām, Vizagapatam, East Godavāri, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Salem, Madura North and South, Tinnevely, Malabar and North Arcot. Mr. Sayers during my absence on leave visited Vellore. The

inspection tours of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were adequate as also those of the District Superintendents of Police and their Subdivisional Officers.

46. GENERAL.—It was a peaceful year in which nothing very much occurred to divert the Force from its primary concerns.

There were new and very encouraging records of achievement in the detection and prevention of crime.

Especially noteworthy work was done in rounding up organized criminal organizations and persistent offenders.

There was further development in the practical usefulness of the Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department and its district links—the District Intelligence Bureaux.

It proved possible for superior officers to devote increased attention to the discipline and training both of the Armed Forces and of the Station Police.

There was more time for attention to be given to factional and communal animosities and for preventive measures to be considered and undertaken, and the results were patent. Such disorders as occurred were effectively dealt with.

Concentrated attention was devoted to the question of establishing control over the rowdy elements of the population, particularly in the towns, having specially in view the interests of the public peace during the elections which took place in the current year. These elections have passed off peacefully, and I feel sure in this connection that, apart from the effectiveness of police dispositions and arrangements while they were in progress, all the patient preliminary work of the Police contributed substantially to the ultimate result.

The major portions of the Jeypore and Ganjām districts and part of the Vizagapatam district were transferred to the new Orissa Province—a trivial loss as far as the volume of police work in the transferred areas was concerned—and the transfer of territory necessitated some adjustment of the Deputy Inspectors-General's Ranges.

Membership of the Police Co-operative Societies again increased, as did the number of police subscribers to the General Provident Fund.

The spirit of service animated all ranks and nothing was wanting in the contentment and discipline of the Force. It is my hope that it will prove a loyal and increasingly efficient instrument at the disposal of the Reformed Governments of the future.

MADRAS,
30th June 1937.

CHARLES B. CUNNINGHAM,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO C.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT A.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936.

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' true cases.	Total magis- trates' cases ending in con- viction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120-B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy	2	2	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 218-A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-A	295, 296, 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	445	1,267	11	1,701	58	209	480	393	376	131	911	480	115	1,391
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 303	Murder	423	1,165	...	1,588	20	71	489	325	371	285	981	4	...	985
12	307	Attempts at murder	61	181	...	242	7	13	78	74	38	25	137	...	...	137
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	79	176	...	255	1	25	45	121	45	16	182	...	...	182
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	9	73	...	81	19	7	17	17	12	9	39	...	...	51
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	9	113	...	122	1	39	7	21	5	48	74	...	...	76
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	31	331	...	361	10	56	46	154	35	43	283	...	...	241
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	331	1,409	13	1,727	29	210	324	489	382	187	1,021	277	59	1,298
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.																
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	6	18	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt	438	2,603	72	2,969	94	540	557	664	446	314	1,496	730	122	2,226
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	85	175	6	204	13	61	25	44	22	36	108	47	13	155
22	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	12	1	12	2	3	1	1	3	1	6	13	...	19
22-A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	147	451	3	595	23	106	136	183	111	86	335	118	48	451
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	26	156	6	176	13	13	41	48	39	19	112	181	34	293
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	83	428	...	511	3	157	112	106	68	38	212	19	9	231
		Total	1,680	7,293	103	8,870	236	1,306	1,823	2,252	1,531	1,064	4,950	1,412	292	6,362
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.	71	183	3	251	61	23	50	41	42	31	117	28	3	145
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	165	738	8	895	185	55	115	225	108	200	541	42	8	583
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	126	1,644	49	1,721	76	197	115	38	95	1,194	1,376	123	14	1,502
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	29	140	2	167	14	48	18	40	17	27	86	45	8	131
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,082	6,573	37	7,021	986	276	941	1,913	437	3,043	5,435	179	74	5,614
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	24	267	4	287	16	16	36	44	11	164	223	4	1	227
		Total	1,500	9,549	103	10,946	1,318	615	1,277	2,308	710	4,659	7,780	424	108	8,204
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	34	133	7	210	20	33	33	37	44	16	104	349	29	458
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	45	354	...	399	2	117	90	120	29	26	175	24	10	199
		Total	79	637	7	609	22	150	123	157	78	42	279	873	39	652

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936—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 or declared to be false.	Number due to mis- take of law or non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total magis- trates' cases.	Total magis- trates' cases ending in con- viction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 + 15).
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
33	379 to 392	... Theft [of cattle ...	568	3,715	42	4,239	221	602	503	1,782	346	775	2,939	116	44	3,055
		... ordinary ...	1,835	15,789	1,635	15,989	1,337	1,734	1,553	5,821	950	4,924	12,930	1,720	506	14,650
34	406 to 409	... Criminal breach of trust ...	21	152	3	170	22	19	22	72	15	17	107	2	2	109
35	411 to 414	... Receiving stolen property ...	498	1,098	20	1,574	22	162	436	553	178	148	899	522	92	1,421
36	419, 420 ...	... Cheating ...	63	290	...	853	...	14	33	236	65	3	804	21	13	825
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	... Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or housebreaking.	209	619	3	825	12	84	188	271	91	129	494	204	34	698
38	461, 462 ...	... Breaking closed receptacle ...	44	238	17	255	10	55	38	80	37	27	161	1,090	231	1,851
		Total ...	...	15	4	11	1	...	1	4	1	4	13	2	1	15
		Grand total ...	3,234	21,916	1,724	23,426	1,625	2,670	2,774	8,419	1,677	6,027	17,847	4,277	923	22,124
			*6,940	40,564	1,948	45,556	3,259	4,950	6,481	13,529	4,367	11,933	31,767	6,967	1,477	38,734

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1935 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1936.

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936—continued.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in- vestigation on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, by, the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under sec- tion 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magis- trate'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 on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number con- victed.	Number acquit- ted or discharg- ed.
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120-B (1) ...	... Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138	... Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	... Offences relating to coin ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	... Offences relating to stamps ...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	... Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	... Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216, 216-A	... Harbours an offender ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 216, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	... Other offences against public justice ...	23	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	... Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,201	2,774	130	44	4,735	1,619	3,116	19	948	453	232	2,254
10	140, 170, 171 ...	... Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-A	295, 296, 297 ...	... Offences against religion ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,259	3,061	137	49	5,097	1,868	3,229	38	1,003	528	320	2,466
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
11	302, 303	... Murder ...	491	1,654	23	38	1,899	540	1,299	85	439	3	...	8
12	307	... Attempts at murder ...	51	185	...	5	204	102	102	6	59	1	...	...
13	304, 308	... Culpable homicide ...	97	271	9	1	318	178	140	2	63	...	...	...
14	376	... Rape by a person other than the husband	4	48	5	...	43	19	24	2	12	...	...	...
15	377	... Unnatural offence ...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—concluded.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936—concluded.

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

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
						Persons in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.																	
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	29	1	29	1	29	2	29	23	6	2	2	2	2	3
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	9	160	8	160	8	160	16	189	154	35	26	12	4	5	3
18	326, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	268	1,461	83	1,461	83	1,461	16	1,909	791	1,118	26	307	170	138	607
19	323	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	4	5	1	5	1	5	1	7	3	4	31	263	388	223	7
20	324, 327, 330	Hurt	197	1,462	27	1,462	27	1,462	30	2,094	921	1,173	31	18	28	19	1,510
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	17	98	3	98	3	98	...	122	58	64	...	...	...	13	129
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	9	1	8	1	...	6	...	57
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	177	401	5	401	5	401	23	692	398	304	8	95	54	69	186
23	354, 356, 357	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confound wrongfully.	9	87	2	87	2	87	2	112	60	52	3	12	84	49	303
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	31	160	12	160	12	160	5	202	117	85	1	37	2	11	10
		Total	1,356	6,019	167	6,019	167	6,019	123	7,771	3,357	4,414	107	1,322	751	516	2,850
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.	131	476	3	476	3	476	...	581	294	357	51	107	103	10	300
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	111	586	13	586	13	586	14	671	341	330	25	72	40	16	126
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	45	166	3	166	3	166	5	292	51	241	1	25	56	30	312

28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	3	61	...	61	...	61	...	84	55	29	...	8	9	11	100
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.	505	3,514	33	3,514	33	3,514	131	3,689	2,608	1,081	47	466	154	107	341
30	311, 400, 401	Attempt to belong to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	3	54	...	54	...	54	...	70	51	19	3	6	1	1	4
		Total	868	4,892	52	4,892	52	4,892	159	5,414	3,346	2,058	127	723	363	175	1,183
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																	
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	21	157	...	157	...	157	2	264	87	177	4	18	129	56	958
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	19	140	7	140	7	140	...	201	138	63	2	28	5	20	29
		Total	40	297	7	297	7	297	2	465	225	240	6	44	134	76	987
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																	
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	304	2,860	23	2,860	23	2,860	32	3,000	2,336	754	26	274	72	64	217
		of ordinary	790	7,569	108	7,569	108	7,569	108	8,428	6,383	2,045	81	728	1,281	789	4,716
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	117	93	3	93	3	93	1	102	77	25	...	8	...	2	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	40	676	12	676	12	676	6	772	561	211	119	123	203	98	662
36	419, 420	Cheating	62	329	2	329	2	329	1	435	318	107	3	13	13	17	17
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or housebreaking.	25	387	13	387	13	387	2	449	294	155	22	57	70	42	239
		Breaking closed receptacle	25	137	2	137	2	137	...	240	143	97	5	25	717	550	4,275
38	461, 462	Total	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	9	7	2	...	...	5	1	9
		Grand total	1,340	12,055	163	12,055	163	12,055	150	13,515	10,119	8,386	256	1,228	2,361	1,563	10,135
			4,865 *	26,307	516	26,307	516	26,307	483	32,262	18,915	13,347	594	4,335	4,137	2,650	17,922

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1935 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1936.

STATEMENT AA.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936.

PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total magistrates' true cases.	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).
1	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.	Public and local nuisances	11,146	184,337	...	195,483	4	47	11,218	181,762	2,209	16	183,977	5,243	5,069	189,220
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*	...	1,087	29,503	459	30,194	12	89	2,049	28,931	823	84	28,297	2,590	2,399	30,887
3	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924 †	...	637	2,507	...	3,194	...	29	651	2,235	117	5	2,357	14	11	2,371
	Total	...	12,920†	216,410	459	228,871	16	145	13,918	210,918	3,149	105	214,631	7,847	7,489	222,478

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

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

‡ The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1935 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1936.

STATEMENT AA—concluded.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936—concluded.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned to, in cases reported to by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.
1	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.	Public and local nuisances	714	101,573	420	...	186,478	184,186	2,292	139	1,055	2,474	5,166	160	...
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...	285	19,898	36	33	31,429	30,069	1,360	174	568	1,714	2,597	193	...
3	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924	...	69	2,070	5	9	2,359	2,227	132	193	99	15	11	8	...
	Total	...	1,048 *	123,541	461	42	220,265	216,482	3,784	505	1,722	4,203	7,774	391	...

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1935 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1936.

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936.
PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(4) Number pending at beginning of year.	(5) Cases reported in the year.	(6) Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	(7) Number dismissed without trial.	(8) Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 250, 253, 245 and 491, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		(11) Number pending at close of year.	(12) Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	(13) Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	(14) Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE. 115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1), 120-B (2) ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence. Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.												
3	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	11	11	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...
4	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229 ...	Offences against public justice ...	142	1,762	1,904	25	240	197	1,296	148	...	54	...
6	181 to 198, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	3	87	90	9	4	13	60	4	...	...	...
7	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	50	545	595	38	228	160	135	39	1	...	2
8	465 to 477-A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	18	83	101	19	8	80	15	34	...	...	...
9	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	1	132	133	1	2	22	108	...	...	...	...
10	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	3	45	48	6	7	11	22	2	...	...	...
11	149, 163-A to 166, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	2	1,465	1,467	11	29	93	1,066	268	...	...	14
	Total ...		219	4,130	4,349	109	508	528	2,711	493	1	54	16

11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	2	4	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		2	6	8	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
18	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	2	83	85	41	...	37	2	5	2	...	...
	Total ...		2	83	85	41	...	37	2	5	2	...	...
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	287	9,954	10,221	2,172	3,879	3,210	718	242	49	...	6
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	12	12	...	4	4	3	1	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	459	9,620	10,079	1,222	4,335	3,230	897	395	15	5	6
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		729	19,588	20,314	3,394	8,219	6,445	1,618	638	64	5	12
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	9	144	153	46	42	53	7	5	...	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	10	164	174	48	40	61	15	10	4	...	1
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	52	1,447	1,499	355	483	524	95	42	1	...	3
	Total ...		71	1,755	1,826	449	565	638	117	57	5	...	4
22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	62	733	795	202	273	243	39	38	1	...	2
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	20	296	318	125	69	78	20	24	...	...	1

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial, or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 335 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	129	3,901	4,030	675	1,441	1,039	762	113	13	..	2
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	49	7,741	7,790	83	168	200	7,297	92	..	21	2
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	1	9	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
29	* Cases under Chapter VIII Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	(A), Cr.P.C. Chapter X, Public nuisances	..	1	166	167	1	1	5	168	2	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	1	4	5	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XIII, Cr.P.C. under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	128	1,086	1,212	21	87	755	234	115	..	..	..
		Total ..	389	13,639	14,828	1,080	2,039	2,323	8,522	384	14	22	7
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	Grand total ..	4,008	143,131	152,139	2,508	37,922	12,500	93,972	5,447	2	14	7
			5,417 †	187,633	193,050	7,567	48,953	22,563	106,942	7,925	88	95	40

* 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 1935 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1936.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons 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, transferred, or were appearance.
				(On complaint.	On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	10	..	..	10	..	1	9	900	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	76	1,078	134	24	1,863	28	271	1,397	77.1	34	183	58	1
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	8	176	..	1	183	2	62	109	61.9	1	9	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	37	689	28	..	754	4	295	171	23.8	24	280	..	..
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	14	72	16	..	102	..	57	15	17.0	27	3	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	..	119	32	..	151	..	22	127	84.1	..	2	..	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks.	1	48	..	1	48	..	15	23	47.9	1	9	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 166, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	10	2,453	13	21	2,455	..	321	1,744	70.7	286	94	..	..
		Total ..	146	5,245	228	47	5,566	34	1,044	8,595	65.7	388	510	58	1

STATEMENT B—concluded.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1936—concluded.

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

Serial number.	Law	Offence.	(2)	(3)	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.			Persons against whom process issued.		(7)	(8)	(9)	Persons tried.		(12)	(13)	Remarks.		
					On complaint.	On magistrate's own motion or information from the police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom process were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 9).	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.
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																			
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12(a)	376	Rape by the husband	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																			
13	384 to 389	Extortion	5	149	1	155	11	..	155	11	127	2	1-3	15	..	..	..	..	
		Total	5	149	1	155	11	..	155	11	127	2	1-3	15	..	..	..	..	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																			
14	345	Wrongful confinement	385	4	11	188	4	..	18,273	1,243	3	1,209	6-7	417	1	8,053	2	..	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	..	18,057	17	..	18	..	..	..	7,351	3	16-7	1	10	..	..	..	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,014	1,592	8,934	1,689	7-6	723	10,076	..	6	..	
17	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	893	22,160	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	374	Compulsory labour	1,288	40,238	65	274	41,309	2,835	16,292	2,901	7-2	1,141	13,140	..	..	..	..	8	
		Total	1,288	40,238	65	274	41,309	2,835	16,292	2,901	7-2	1,141	13,140	..	..	..	..	8	

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

19	417, 418	Cheating	11	157	4	3	169	4	80	8	5-0	3	64	..	..	..	..
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	5	186	5	2	194	14	98	18	9-4	6	58	..	..	..	..
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	121	8,413	..	27	3,507	224	1,087	252	7-4	84	1,260	..	..	..	..
	Total		137	3,756	9	32	3,870	242	1,875	278	7-6	93	1,382	..	..	..	..

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	106	1,053	4	12	1,154	89	488	64	6-0	42	472	..	..	..	..
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	25	393	..	2	416	44	171	20	5-1	49	132	..	..	..	..
25	500 to 502	Defamation	250	6,041	18	72	6,235	279	2,235	903	14-9	145	2,673	..	..	..	2
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	27	8,252	4	..	8,283	..	290	7,745	83-8	41	207	..	..	..	..
27	271 to 276, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	2	20	..	..	22	..	1	21	100-0	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	434	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	..	276	5	..	281	..	6	273	97-2	..	2	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C. as to immovable property.	Disputes as to immovable property.	126	1,089	..	83	1,112	4	755	234	21-9	32	87	..	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	536	17,143	31	169	17,544	415	3,965	9,716	54-3*	309	3,573	43	2	..	..
	Total		3,396	150,423	11,860	1,036	164,809	3,498	15,065	103,013	63-5	1,492	41,050	20	135	..	..
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.		5,809	216,560	12,189	1,558	233,254	7,225	38,370	119,505	51-9*	3,933	64,655	121	146	..	..

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

STATEMENT C.
Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A.—Cognizable.							
1. Theft ...	a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	5,085	2,126	41.7	Rs. 5,53,050	Rs. 1,79,913	32.5
	b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	128	...	...	5,083	...
	c. Other thefts ...	16,458	8,649	52.5	6,87,009	2,32,163	33.8
2. Robbery. {	a. Dacoity ...	101	42	41.5	23,040	11,104	48.2
	b. Other robbery ...	542	235	43.4	43,536	12,115	27.8
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	...	1,250	475	38.0	1,48,023	39,293	26.5
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	204	60	29.4	3,20,477	16,054	5.0
Total ...	...	23,648	11,715	49.5	17,75,195	4,95,725	27.9
B.—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion ...	...	39	8	20.5	1,406	265	18.8
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	...	111	39	35.1	19,974	9,106	45.6
Total ...	...	150	47	31.3	21,380	9,371	43.8

Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 14,604.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS D AND E.

STATEMENT D.

Return showing sanctioned strength and cost of police for 1936.

[Paragraphs 2 and 7

Ranges.	Districts.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	Number of constables.			(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	Proportion of police.		(27)	(28)
											Foot.	Water.	Mounted.										To area.	To population.		
Northern Range.	Chief Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madras City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Vizianagaram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	East Godavari	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Kannur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Bellary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Anantapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Chittoor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Western Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Salem	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	The Nilgiris	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Malabar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	South Kanara	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	South Arcot	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madurai North	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madurai South	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madurai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madurai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madurai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madurai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madurai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eastern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madurai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madurai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madurai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Madurai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include 7 sub-stations, 21 janadars, 5 havildars-major, 23 havildars, 38 nalks and 672 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. 558, Public (Police), dated 30th October 1935.

* Includes orderlies of the District Superintendent of the Railway Police.

† Includes orderlies of the District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and includes 1 District Superintendent of Police for deputation reserve.

‡ Includes 13 constables of the undistributed reserve.

§ Includes 1 District Superintendent of Police for deputation reserve, 32 Assistant District Superintendents, 41 Deputy Superintendents and 13 sergeants of the undistributed reserve.

|| Represents the cost for the official year 1935-36 excluding the final accounts for March 1937—vide letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 423, dated 10th June 1916, read in G.O. No. 1490, Home (Judicial), dated 10th June 1916.

** 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.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1936.

[Paragraphs 2, 3, 5 and 6

[illegible]

NOTE.—(1) This statement does not include Assistant District Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents of higher rank nor does it include 7 subadars, 21 jamdars, 4 havildars-major, 23 havildars, 36 malks and 72 constables of the Malabar Special Police.

(2) Jamadars, head constables, head sowars, sowars and constables are shown as men.

(3) The difference in the actual strength of officers and men between this statement and the strength and armament statement is due to the adoption of revised figures since available.

(4) For purposes of this statement, sub-inspectors of Railway Police, and head constables of the C.I.D., who have been attached to districts, are shown against the Railway Police districts and the C.I.D., respectively, both under the sanctioned and actual strength.

(5) The sanctioned strengths of the Central Recruits' Schools are not shown in this statement, as they have now been treated as temporary additions to the permanent strength—vide G.O. No. 553, Public (Police), dated 30th October 1934.

(6) An undistributed reserve of 13 sergeants.

(7) Includes 5 probationary sergeants and 70 probationary sub-inspectors under training in the school.

(8) Includes 890 rifles, 101 revolvers, 20 Lewis guns and 8 D.P. guns with the Malabar Special Police.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE
FOR THE YEAR 1936.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Personnel.—I was in charge of the City Police till 30th March 1936 when I went on leave handing over charge to Mr. J. Elliott. I resumed charge from him on 1st November 1936.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. K. Rajah Ayyar Avargal continued to be in charge of the Crime Branch till 2nd November 1936, when he proceeded on leave and was succeeded by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao Avargal. Mr. R. Hume and Mr. G. H. P. Bailey continued in charge of the Traffic and Licensing Branch and the Law and Order Branch respectively.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. S. Jamburamaswami Ayyar Avargal, M.R.Ry. V. Natesa Ayyar Avargal and Saiyid Nasir-ud-din Sahib Bahadur continued as Assistant Commissioners of Police, Crime Branch, Traffic and Licensing Branch and Law and Order, Southern Sub-division, respectively. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal continued as Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Northern Subdivision till 16th April 1936 when he was transferred as Assistant to the Central Intelligence Officer, Madras, and was succeeded by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Narayana Menon Avargal.

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

2. Strength.—Excluding gazetted officers, the sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 2,207.

3. Recruitment.—86 recruits were enlisted during the year. The class of recruits offering themselves for enlistment in the City was poor and as many as 34 recruits were enlisted from the Coimbatore district.

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

	1934.	1935.	1936.
On pension or gratuity ...	56	68	48
Resignations ...	5	14	7
Dismissals and removals ...	18	10	12
from service.			
Discharges ...	11	21	18
Desertions ...	4	4	1
Deaths ...	24	21	19
Total ...	118	138	105

5. Health.—The percentage of admission into the hospitals was 159 as against 161 in 1935.

6. Police Surgeon's Department.—3,416 patients were treated at the City Police Dispensary during the year 1936, the daily average being 56'5. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,562 and 48'5. The increase is attributable to a mild epidemic of influenza during the months of November and December 1936.

In-door patients.—The total number of patients treated in the City State hospitals was 247 with a mortality of 7, against 264 and 7 respectively for the previous year.

One sub-inspector, 4 head constables and 7 constables were invalided from the Force.

The general health of the Force was satisfactory.

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

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Blackmarks ...	250	193	176
Reductions ...	63	48	35
Suspensions ...	2	8	5
Dismissals ...	18	10	12
Censures ...	8	10	6
Total ...	346	269	234

Deferred punishments were awarded in 55 cases.

The steady decrease in punishments for the last three years reflects continued improvement in the conduct of the Force. Inspectors have shown a further advance in maintaining discipline without resort to punishment rolls. Men with bad records were warned for dismissal and some incorrigibles were dismissed on their bad records.

The institution at the Law and Order office of a daily extra drill parade under an Armed Reserve head constable under the supervision of a gazetted officer of Law and Order proved a wholesome corrective and greatly strengthened disciplinary control by Inspectors.

587 officers and men were granted increments during the year and increments were postponed in 17 cases. Increments were granted after careful scrutiny with due regard to merit and good service.

Judicial punishments.—Although 32 complaints were preferred in Courts involving 43 police officers, no one was convicted. But in no case was compensation awarded to any police officer.

This annual crop of false and frivolous cases against the police is demoralising and the majority of such cases might well be referred to the police under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, for investigation by a responsible officer. No case was so referred.

8. Titles and Rewards.—The Indian Police Medal was awarded to Mr. G. H. P. Bailey, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, and to Mr. S. R. Krishna Ayyangar, Inspector of Police, for meritorious service.

At a special parade held on 19th December 1936 in the Government House grounds, His Excellency the Governor decorated the recipients of the medals.

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

	1935.		1936.	
	Number of persons.	Amount. Rs.	Number of persons.	Amount. Rs.
Rewards to police officers.	761	5,383	657	7,298
Rewards to private individuals.	188	1,054	207	1,424

The details rankwar of police officers rewarded during 1936 are furnished below :—

Inspectors ...	13
Sub-inspectors ...	59
Sergeants ...	15
Head constables ...	107
Constables ...	463
Total ...	657

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

Members of the public have been of assistance to the police in a greater degree. To quote an outstanding instance, a Marwari produced the stolen jewels and the culprit in a case of murder for gain. Private individuals were rewarded to the extent of Rs. 1,424 as against Rs. 1,054 in the previous year.

There were several instances in which private persons and firms and other Government departments offered rewards to police officers.

9. Promotion Board.—The Promotion Board of the three Deputy Commissioners continued to examine all cases of promotion and transfers and was of great assistance to me. A promotion examination for constables was held during the year. 73 constables appeared, of whom 41 were successful.

10. General Provident Fund.—The statement below gives a comparative statement of subscribers to the General Provident Fund during the years 1933 to 1936 :—

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Inspectors ...	15	13	15	14
Sergeants-Major ...	4	4	4	2
Sergeants ...	48	48	40	48
Sub-inspectors ...	54	61	60	58
Head constables ...	159	210	227	218
Constables ...	659	1,190	1,302	1,422
Total ...	939	1,526	1,648	1,762

The number of subscribers to the Fund has nearly doubled in the past three years and the percentage of subscribers rose from 78 per cent in 1935 to 84 per cent in 1936.

11. Co-operative Societies.—The City Police Officials' and the City Police Constables' Co-operative Societies recorded another year's good and beneficent work. The former had on its rolls 121 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 13,143. The members had subscribed "prudential deposit" amounting to Rs. 2,351. In the other society, there were 930 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 24,475.

12. Cost.—The total cost of the City Police was Rs. 14,02,848 as against Rs. 14,22,108 in the previous year.

13. Housing the Force.—One Inspector's quarters attached to the Madras Guards Buildings was taken over from the Public Works Department during the year. Accommodation is now available for 7 Inspectors, 4 Sergeants-Major, 18 sub-inspectors, 28 sergeants, 186 head constables and 1,060 constables. It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain suitable quarters at the rents allowed and the housing question is a matter of urgent importance. Schemes are being submitted to Government.

14. Armed Reserve.—During the year the organization and training of the Armed Reserve was brought into line as far as practicable in terms of G.O. No. 600, Public (Police), dated 7th November 1935, which governs the working of District Armed Reserves. Training courses followed by promotion tests were held for constables and lists for promotion were properly maintained. Classes in First Aid were organized under the Police Surgeon and four teams were nominated to compete in the St. John's Ambulance Brigade Competition. 16 selected head constables and lance-naiks were sent to the Malabar Special Police for a six weeks' course of training as instructors. The four platoons of the Armed Reserve competed in the Stevenson Shield Competition and gave a good account of themselves with an average of 11'25. 174 men qualified as first class shots and 110 men as second class shots. Mobilization training was carried out with special attention to the development of leadership in section and half-section commanders.

Military exercises on a large scale were held in the outskirts of Madras in November under the direction of the Madras District Commander. The Armed Reserve was called on to co-operate and to take its part in the military scheme and their work earned high personal appreciation from the Military District Commander.

At the close of the year building extensions to the Armed Reserve armoury and the new offices were completed. This has added greatly to administrative convenience. A gymnasium was also constructed during the year and has been of the greatest use in holding instructional classes for section leaders and classes in First Aid.

Proposals for the complete reorganization of the Armed Reserve have been submitted to Government. With all the disadvantages of the existing organization, the Armed Reserve has been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and discipline and it is hoped that when the reorganization is sanctioned and more regular and systematic training is possible, there will be a further improvement in parade and other work.

15. Mounted Branch.—The sowar troop which was reorganized last year is a greatly improved body. Government were addressed during the year to sanction the transfer of men in the troop to the divisional police so as to permit of their places being taken by younger men and orders on this proposal are awaited.

The strength of horses at the Mounted Branch at the close of the year was 60. 14 horses were destroyed or died during the year, the average age of casualties being 14½ years. Ten remounts were purchased and trained without mishap and took their places in the sowar troop or in divisional stables. Stable management was at a high pitch of efficiency throughout the year. The health of horses was excellent and for this my thanks are due to the Principal and staff of the Madras Veterinary College for their willing help and advice.

On 5th October 1936 when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Madras, the Mounted Branch gave a remarkable demonstration of their usefulness in controlling large crowds.

16. Motor Transport.—The programme of replacement of old lorries was continued during the year and two new Chevrolet lorries were purchased. Government sanctioned the purchase of a motor ambulance for public and departmental use. The ambulance was put into use in September 1936 and has already proved its value. A sum of Rs. 176-15-0 was realized in charges for hire to members of the public. The replacement in 1937-38 of the two remaining old lorries has been sanctioned by Government.

17. Harbour Police.—As a result of intensive preventive action, thefts from the sheds decreased and only 15 cases were reported during the year. 141 persons were charged under section 65 of the City Police Act and convicted. Two cases of opium smuggling were detected and the offenders were convicted.

695 steamers and 19 sailing vessels entered the Harbour.

Harmonious relations with the Port Trust authorities continued to be maintained.

PART II.

CRIME.

18. 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>							
Classes I to V—						RS.	RS.
Statement A (Police)—							
Offences under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisances and offences against religion.							
	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
	1936	2,884	2,721	1,249	1,135	1,88,027	45,706
Statement AA (Police)—							
Nuisances and offences against special and local laws.							
	1934	102,188	102,124	109,736	109,495	...	...
	1935	103,663	103,564	111,702	111,423	...	...
	1936	54,251	54,218	58,437	58,292	...	...
<i>Grave crime.</i>							
Murder ...	1934	12	12	9	5	...	...
	1935	10	9	8	7	...	...
	1936	10	10	6	2	6	6
Dacoity ...	1934	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1935	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1936	1	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery ...	1934	9	4	1	1	306	190
	1935	10	7	3	1	315	17
	1936	9	7	6	6	1,198	35
Housebreaking and lurking house-trespass.	1934	357	342	80	72	47,240	9,817
	1935	308	300	84	75	43,373	14,193
	1936	335	331	115	106	36,406	14,306
Cattle theft ...	1934	39	35	30	26	1,352	1,272
	1935	23	21	25	23	663	658
	1936	22	18	18	18	480	435
Theft (ordinary) ...	1934	1,702	1,632	585	551	84,711	18,657
	1935	1,865	1,773	603	563	79,335	22,426
	1936	1,894	1,797	703	665	74,747	23,658

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

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Total cognizable crime.	2,965	3,036	3,019
Total reported to police.	2,575	2,618	2,721
Grave crime ...	2,051	2,145	2,191
Cases reported direct to courts.	390	418	298

The total number of true cognizable crimes recorded in the year under the Indian Penal Code excluding Nuisances, etc., was 3,019 as against 3,036 in 1935 and 2,965 in 1934; while the number reported to the police was 2,721 as against 2,618 in the previous year. 298 cases were taken direct to the courts by complainants as against 418 in the previous year.

The slight increase in the total number of cases reported to the police was due to the better reporting and registration of all offences, particularly those under the criminal breach of trust sections.

Grave crimes increased from 2,145 to 2,191 or by 2·1 per cent. The influx of outsiders into the City in the vain search of employment contributed not a little to the increase. There was an increase of 31 cases under burglary which includes numerous instances of petty burglaries committed in the City extension areas under the actual pressure of want.

A noticeable feature of the year has been the change in the types of crime to be investigated. While professional crime can be said to have been brought well under control, crimes such as criminal breach of trust, cheating, bogus firms, mushroom banks and the like have greatly increased. Such crimes are frequently of a complicated nature involving elaborate investigations and lengthy trials in court, in many instances extending over several months and are a severe drain on the investigating staff of the Crime Branch.

Several criminal organizations were broken up during the year and criminals responsible for a series of offences sent to jail. Preventive work received particular attention and 45 persons under the bad livelihood sections were successfully bound over as against 31 in the previous year.

A gang of Kepmaris was spotted and 7 members were successfully put up under the Security Sections. Eighteen other outside criminals—5 of whom were notorious inter-provincial criminals—were bound over. The gang of Kottah Reddi (notorious house-breakers) was traced and all its members were convicted.

Detection has improved. The percentage of cognizable cases convicted to cases disposed of was 39 per cent as against 37·4 per cent in 1935—an improvement of 1·6 per cent. These figures do not include a large number of cases actually detected but not prosecuted in court.

There was a further decrease of nuisance cases from 77,566 in 1935 to 43,712 cases during the year as also in the number of cases under Special and Local Laws from 25,998 to 10,506. The policy of prevention rather than

prosecution was rigorously pursued during the year and efforts made to obtain deterrent sentences in cases put into courts. The average amount of fine increased from 8½ annas in 1935 to 10½ annas in 1936. Division Inspectors continued to attend the Bench Courts and supervise the prosecution of cases.

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

Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
2,849	146	2,845	146

Effective control was maintained over the City hooligans and as many as 351 were bound over during the year as against 303 in 1935.

19. Cases in which investigation was refused under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.—The following is a 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.
1934 ...	2,731	167	6·15
1935 ...	2,762	312	11·3
1936 ...	2,884	132	4·5
<i>Theft (ordinary).</i>			
1934 ...	1,702	140	8·2
1935 ...	1,865	268	14·3
1936 ...	1,894	124	6·5

While investigation was refused in semi-civil and false cases, care was taken to see that this provision of law was not abused.

20. Murder.—Of 10 cases of murder reported, 2 ended in conviction and 4 were pending trial at the end of the year. 2 cases of infanticide remained undetected and in one case the murderer committed suicide after killing his son.

The cases are classified as under :—

Sexual ...	...	5
Murder for gain ...	...	1
Other causes ...	...	4
		10

In the case of murder for gain, the accused Chengammal decoyed a girl, aged 6 years to an uninhabited hut, removed her silver anklets and murdered the girl. Immediately after the occurrence, leaflets giving the description of the property and offering a reward were printed in Tamil and distributed broadcast, particularly to all pawn-brokers. The Marwari with whom the accused had pledged the jewel traced her and produced her with the jewels at the police station. The accused is standing her trial in the High Court Sessions.

In another case, one Pottai Murugesan, a "Hermaphrodite," purchased a female child for the purpose of bringing it up. The child

became sickly and was a source of constant trouble to him. He murdered the child and concealed the dead body in a cess-pool. He is also standing his trial in the Sessions.

21. Dacoity.—The only case reported during the year was found to be false.

22. Robbery.—9 cases of robbery were reported during the year. Investigation was refused in one case, 2 cases were found to be false, and 4 cases ended in conviction.

Opposite the Queen Mary's College, two persons posing as policemen approached two strangers on the marina and asked them to accompany them to the Police Station. On the way a watch and Rs. 10 cash were forcibly snatched. The culprits were traced and the property recovered. One of the accused Kandaswami was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. The other accused, rowdy Babu, who was absconding, has since surrendered.

In another case, a Lance Corporal and a lady friend who were taking a stroll near the Gymkhana Club were waylaid by four persons, and a wrist watch, a hand bag and cash were forcibly removed. The culprits were traced and three of them were convicted and sentenced to 1 year rigorous imprisonment each.

23. Housebreaking and lurking house-trespass.—331 true cases were registered as against 300 in 1935. The slight increase is due to better reporting of crime and to the registration of a number of unreported cases of the previous year.

The average amount of property lost in a case was Rs. 117 as against Rs. 166 in the previous year. The property lost in more than 50 per cent of the cases was of an unidentifiable nature and the culprits were able to dispose of it without difficulty.

Several notorious criminals were traced and gangs broken up during the year.

Early in January 1936, the arrest of Nallavadu in Central Crime Station Crime No. 9 of 1936 brought to light four unreported cases of housebreaking and 9 unreported cases of theft committed towards the close of 1935. All these cases were registered in 1936.

During the months of January to March, housebreakings and thefts in European bungalows were rife, synchronising with the release and disappearance of K. D. Raman alias Thomas. Special patrols were arranged to trace him and he was arrested by the patrol men at midnight near a bungalow. He was found responsible for 10 cases and was charged in 2 cases and convicted and sentenced to 4½ years' rigorous imprisonment.

M. Hussain, a K.D. of Mangalore, who was operating in the City was found to be responsible for 7 cases of housebreaking by night. He was charged in two cases and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Thoppa Asari, who had been systematically committing theft of books, clocks and brass vessels, etc., from Corporation schools was

smartly arrested by patrol police constable while returning with stolen property. He was found responsible for 17 cases of 1935 and 15 cases of 1936. He was charged in two cases and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

One Ponnuramam was definitely traced to be responsible for burglaries in hostels by day, particularly in the Loyola College Hostel. Property was recovered in four cases.

The gang of Kottah Reddi was found responsible for several housebreakings in the City. All the members of the gang were traced and convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

History sheet No. 135 Duraiswami was responsible for 10 cases of housebreaking and property was recovered in all these cases. He was charged in three cases and was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment in one case at the High Court Sessions. The other two cases against him were therefore withdrawn.

Another criminal, Logan, who committed a series of housebreakings in the High Court Law Chambers, was traced and property recovered in all the cases. He was charged and convicted in three cases.

Detection improved from 21.3 per cent in 1935 to 29.7 per cent in 1936. The actual percentage of detection would be considerably higher if the cases detected but not placed before the courts are also taken into account.

24. Thefts.—Thefts increased from 1,773 in 1935 to 1,797 in 1936. Investigation was refused in 124 cases. Patrols were organized and instructed to be on the look-out for suspicious loafers in places of public resort such as choultries, parks, markets, cinemas, bus stands and railway stations. As a result, pocket-picking cases decreased from 72 in 1935 to 56 in 1936. Another type of crime rife in the City is theft of jewels from children playing in the streets. Day patrols were organized to be on the look-out for suspicious persons loafing about schools and other likely places. Such cases decreased from 159 in 1935 to 110 in 1936. There was an increase of cycle thefts from 199 in 1935 to 228 during the year. The number of cheap cycles has increased enormously and the market for stolen cycles is more or less unlimited. Cycles are left carelessly in streets and other places and are easily stolen. Traps were laid in affected areas and 46 cycle thieves, as against 38 in the previous year, were spotted and convicted.

22 cases of cattle theft were reported during the year of which 18 were found true. 16 cases ended in conviction.

A case of some public importance investigated during the year was the examination question papers leakage case. As a result of an elaborate investigation, the culprits, who were peons in the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, were traced. On technical grounds that the identical stolen paper was not before the court, the accused were discharged.

As in previous years, there were several instances in which the same criminal or set of criminals was found to be responsible for a series of occurrences of the same kind. For instance, one Thangavelu Nattan, an ex-convict was found to be responsible for 42 cases of house thefts and property was recovered in all those cases. He was charged only in 9 cases and convicted. Govindarajulu was concerned in 8 cases of thefts in hostels. He was charged in 2 cases and convicted. K.D. Gangan, who was responsible for 6 cases, was charged and convicted in 2 cases.

Detection improved during the year and 603 cases ended in conviction working out to 34.6 per cent. 54 detected cases, but not charged in court, are not included in these figures and if they are added, the percentage would work out at 37.7 per cent.

683 persons were convicted for theft against 603 in the previous year. The average value of property lost per case was Rs. 45 against Rs. 53 in 1935. In a large number of cases, the property lost was of an unidentifiable nature and of trivial value.

25. Criminal breach of trust.—There was an increase of cases under criminal breach of trust from 115 in 1935 to 147 in 1936, which is mainly attributable to unemployment among the educated classes.

77 cases or 65 per cent ended in conviction.

A case which involved an elaborate investigation and excited much public interest is the Corporation defalcation case. An employee of the Corporation managed to cash his private cheques at the Corporation treasury for over two lakhs of rupees with the connivance of certain Corporation officers. The case is under trial, the prosecution being conducted by the Crown Prosecutor.

26. Cheating.—Doubtful chit funds, lotteries, bogus companies and competitions, unstable "Insurance Companies" and "Banks" are steadily increasing and many bogus companies, the only capital of which is the deposit of employees, are floated. Owing to unemployment and gullibility of the public, these concerns find ready dupes and unfortunately the accused too often evade punishment by compounding with the aggrieved persons.

One Joseph and his brother Thomas started bogus institutions with apparently philanthropic motives and swindled the public to the extent of Rs. 15,000. Their sphere of operation covered a wide area. They are under trial.

A scheming promoter of bogus concerns, one Rangaswami Ayyangar, who had his early training in Calcutta, was successfully bound over under the security sections.

Thomas Leo Saldhana, a Goanese Christian of Mangalore, started bogus educational institutions and cheated several young students throughout the Province. After a protracted trial he was bound over under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code.

27. Riots and disturbances.—The year was comparatively quiet and free from political or communal disturbances. In September, beedi workers of the City went on strike. Adequate steps were, however, taken to keep the strikers well in hand.

Another disturbance in Mattankuppam among fishermen of the locality was put down immediately by prompt preventive measures. 32 rioters were convicted and bound over under Section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.

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

Offences.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			RS.	RS.
1. Theft—				
(a) In conjunction with house-breaking.	310	104	36,406	14,306
(b) Other thefts.	1,727	698	76,022	24,506
2. Murder ...	1	1	6	6
3. Robbery—				
(a) Dacoity	...	...	...	...
(b) Other robbery.	6	2	1,198	35
4. Criminal breach of trust — Sections 406 to 408, I.P.C.	135	74	14,322	6,767
5. Section 409, I.P.C.	10	2	60,073	86
Total ...	2,189	881	1,88,027	45,706

Remarks.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 1,801.

A comparative statement for the past three years is given below :—

	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
	RS.	RS.	
1934 ...	63,661	36,801	57.5
1935 ...	84,480	40,374	47.8
1936 ...	1,88,027	45,706	24.3

29. Results in cases prosecuted.—The number of cases (excluding cases under Nuisances and Special and Local Laws) brought to trial and decided was 1,091. Of these, 1,019 or 93 per cent of cases ended in conviction. In the above cases, 1,249 persons were tried and 1,135 persons or 90.8 per cent were convicted.

Of 55,188 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted by the police under Indian Penal Code, Nuisances and Special and Local Laws, 55,038 or 99.7 per cent ended in conviction.

30. Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff prosecuted 2,926 cases against 3,067 in the previous year and 2,625 cases or 89.7 per cent ended in conviction.

31. Escapes.—Two prisoners escaped from police custody and were recaptured during the

year. Four police constables were departmentally punished for negligence in the two cases.

32. False cases.—27 cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false as against 32 in the previous year. In one case the complainant was prosecuted for preferring a false complaint and was convicted. Out of 55,757 cases of total 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.

33. Cases referred by magistrates.—The number of cases referred to the police by the magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 12 in 1935 to 9 in 1936. 2 cases were struck off as false.

34. Gambling and opium dens.—28 gambling dens were successfully raided during the year as against 19 in the previous year and 185 persons were convicted. The average fines increased from Rs. 46 to Rs. 61. 28 persons were convicted under the Opium Act and Dangerous Drugs Act.

30 "Bucket shops" were raided during the year as against 24 last year and 44 persons were convicted. Illegal betting on horses is organized with great ingenuity and such cases are difficult of detection. In one case acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the High Court was moved in appeal and the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 100. The average fine inflicted by the magistrates in 1936 amounted to Rs. 48-5-0. "Bucket shops" are very lucrative and unless more deterrent sentences are awarded, police activity against this growing evil can have little result.

35. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—10 brothels were successfully raided during the year and 46 girls including 13 minor girls were rescued. 14 persons were convicted and received deterrent sentences.

Government are considering the necessity to amend the Act to penalize third party earnings.

The only sections in the Madras Act under which the "Souteneur" or other person who lives on the earnings of prostitutes can be proceeded against are Sections 9 and 11. Experience in brothel raids has proved that it is extremely difficult to obtain sufficient evidence for a prosecution even under Section 5 of the Act. The men found in the brothel are naturally most unwilling to give evidence and the prostitutes themselves are unwilling to speak against the brothel-keeper. Under Sections 9 and 11 it has been found so difficult to obtain evidence that the sections have become almost inoperative. Since the introduction of the Act, charges have been framed only twice under Section 9 and then in combination with Section 5 and Section 11 has not been operated at all.

In the two cases under Section 9, women were concerned who were also the brothel-keepers. Practical experience has shown that prostitutes will not speak against their paramours or "Souteneurs" and in fact will always

perjure themselves in their favour. The difficulty of procuring sufficient evidence under the present provisions of the Madras Act against the bad type of "Souteneur" and against other persons who live wholly or partly on the earnings of prostitution is therefore so great that a far more drastic provision similar to Section 5 of the Bombay Act is essential. The shifting of the burden of proof on to the accused in such an enactment will make successful prosecutions possible and will also be of great assistance in booking brothel-keepers and their agents and assistants.

36. Criminal Tribes Act.—During the year under review 5 Koravars (4 males and 1 female) were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these, 1 Korava was registered in jail. 26 Koravas were removed from the registers on account of death, transfer and other causes.

One Yenadi and one Jogi were also registered during the year. The Yenadi was registered in jail. Details of these and other registered criminal tribe members residing in the City on 31st December 1936 are given below:—

	Men.	Women.
Madras City Koravas	310	14
Chingleput district Koravas	12	...
Do. Adi-Dravidas	10	...
Do. Kal Oddars	6	...
Cuddapah Erukakas	3	...
Nellore Erukala	1	...
Jogis	35	1
South Arcot district Irula	1	...
Yenadis	18	...
Salem-Melurnad Korava	1	...
North Arcot district Sakkaraitamadai Koravas	13	...
Nellore Dommarava	1	...
North Arcot district Chengampundi Korava	1	1
North Arcot district Ponnai Koravas	3	...
Do. Dubai Koravas	6	...
Chittoor district Koravas	9	...
South Arcot district Veppur Parayas	4	...
Madura district Piramalai Kalla	1	...
Do. Marava	1	...
Tanjore district Uppu Koravas	3	...
Kepmari	...	1
Chittoor district Donga Dasari	...	1
Nellore Donga Dasari (Kathiras)	7	5
Total	446	23

Of these, 14 were in jail and 8 were out of view. 437 were under obligation to report under Section 10 or 11, Criminal Tribes Act, the rest enjoying exemption. Reporting orders were in force only against 44, the rest enjoying "abeyance." During the year it was necessary to cancel "abeyance" orders in 24 cases as the concession was abused. The exemption granted to 78 Madras City Koravas was revoked so that they should not leave the City without a pass; but they were all granted "abeyance."

11 recalcitrant Donga Dasaris (Kathiras) living on "O-I" passes in Madras City and employed on the Madras and Southern Maharashtra Railway were sent back to Konnur

Settlement and 7 well-behaved Erukala Settlers of Sitanagaram Settlement were brought in their place. There are now in the City 6 families of Erukakas consisting of 8 members and 3 families of Donga Dasaris consisting of 6 members living on "O-I" passes.

The Settlement at Konnur was abolished on 1st December 1936 and 12 of the settlers having been discharged by the Commissioner Labour under Section 18 (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act have taken up their residence in Madras City and Section 10 (1) (b) of the Criminal Tribes Act has been applied to them. They are under effective surveillance. As a number of Donga Dasaris have settled in Madras, Government have been addressed during the year to authorize their registration in the City and orders are awaited.

37. Prevention.—The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 536 against 184 in the previous year. 149 bad characters were convicted during the year. 115 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 75, Indian Penal Code. 49 persons were ordered to notify change of residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. 36 persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence or change of residence and 25 persons were convicted.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 51 persons of whom 45 were bound over. Of these, 33 were K.D.s, 4 were habitual cheats and 8 criminal tribe members. 43 persons were sent to jail for failure to furnish security. Of these 45 persons, 20 were local criminals, 17 of whom have histories.

42 persons were convicted under Section 64 of the City Police Act and 224 persons under Section 65 of the City Police Act. In addition, 26 receivers of stolen property were convicted during the year. Finger-Print slips sent for record numbered 995 and 1,716 references were made to the Finger-Print Bureau which traced the antecedents of criminals in 563 cases.

38. Crime Record Section.—During the year 127 new histories were opened. 325 histories which were discarded in the previous years were reopened. The number of histories which were discarded during the year owing to death or other causes was 22. The number of histories at the end of the year was 1,477. Of these, 1,070 histories are for resident criminals; 103 for Chingleput district criminals; and 304 for outside criminals. 740 of the resident criminals were classed as "active" and closely watched at the end of the year.

Convictions prior to 1930 which were borne in the old general conviction registers were indexed during the year. The number of index cards opened during the year was 1,830 and the number eliminated 50. The total number of cards maintained at the end of the year was 12,830.

The number of general information files at the end of the year was 312. During the

year a precis has been added to each general information file to facilitate easy reference by the investigating officers. The work of compiling these general information files which was being done by the investigating section has now been taken over by this section so that they may always be kept up to date.

Investigating sub-inspectors and divisional sub-inspectors have been regularly visiting the Record Section. The Section continued to publish the Crime and Occurrence sheet and fortnightly summary and other publications regularly.

The number of out-of-view known depre-dators at the end of the year was about 100 and strenuous efforts are being made to trace them.

39. Photographic Section.—The Photographic Section continued to do useful work.

The following number of photographs were taken during the year:—

History criminals	72
Non-history criminals	160
Criminal tribe members	45
Remand prisoners	426
Copies of photographs and enlargements	16
Finger-Prints	4
Motor car accidents	10
Unclaimed dead bodies	20
Murder scenes	5
Border criminals	18

The Photographic Section also did useful work in photographing documents and balance sheets in the Corporation defalcation case.

40. Intelligence Section.—There has been an increase in the number of newspapers and periodicals which demanded close scrutiny especially those with nationalist and socialist leanings. As usual, necessary particulars were supplied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate with remarks about the need for demand of security or otherwise. Security under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, XXIII of 1931, was demanded from 4 newspapers and journals and 2 printing presses. Particulars were also supplied to Government regarding newly started journals and their editors and publishers and keepers of the presses.

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

The Section continued to render assistance to the Harbour Police in checking passports and in keeping a look-out for suspicious arrivals, smuggled arms, etc.

1,244 foreigners as against 1,340 in the previous year were noted and reported to the Special Branch.

324 political meetings as against 210 in the previous year and 146 labour meetings as

against 149 were held and proceedings were duly recorded and reported. 3 labour conferences were held as against 7 in the previous year.

41. **General.**—Owing to the development and growth of the Crime Department since its

inception in 1929, notably in the Record Section where work has vastly increased, the existing strength has been found to be altogether inadequate and proposals are being submitted to Government for a slight reorganization and an increase of staff.

PART III.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

42. The following tabulated statement gives the figures of accidents in which motor vehicles were concerned for the past three years :—

Year.	Total number of accidents caused by motor vehicles.	Of the number in column (2), number that proved fatal.	Number of cases treated as more 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)
1934 ...	342	20	231	11	74	6	11	9
1935 ...	329	20	229	8	67	8	2	15
1936 ..	303	22	182	1	81	10	5	24

It will be seen that the number of street accidents have dropped by 26 cases, in spite of a steady increase in the registration of all kinds of vehicles and in the consequent volume of traffic.

Fatal cases.—Fatal accidents have increased from 20 to 22 cases. Private motor vehicles were involved in 18 cases, buses in 3 cases and a lorry in the remaining case.

In the private motor vehicle cases, there were 6 instances of children and 4 cases of adults suddenly running across the road in front of on-coming traffic giving the driver no opportunity of avoiding the accident. In one case a cyclist suddenly shot out of a side street into a main road and collided with a car, the driver of which did everything possible to avoid the accident. In another case, a crippled beggar girl crawled close to a stationary car and was run over when the vehicle started. An old woman picking up cow-dung in the centre of the road got confused and hearing a car approaching ran into the side of the vehicle and was knocked down. In another case, a coolie was found dead on Mount Road near the Munro Statue and injuries pointed to his being knocked down by some motor vehicle travelling at a very high speed. The accident took place in the early hours of the morning and in spite of an energetic and protracted investigation, the car could not be traced. In the remaining 4 cases the drivers were found to be at fault and were charged. 2 cases have ended in conviction and 2 are pending trial.

Lorries.—In the case in which a lorry was involved, a young girl from the mufassal suddenly ran across the road to join her mother on the other side giving the driver no opportunity to avoid the accident.

Buses.—Of the 3 cases, 2 instances occurred where adults suddenly crossed the road regardless of on-coming traffic. In the

other case, the driver was at fault and has been charged.

The following statement gives an analysis of all the 303 accidents :—

Statement showing analysis of the 303 accidents of which 22 proved fatal for the year 1936.

Who involved.	Number.	Number in which definitely responsible for the accident.	Percentage of total.
Private motor vehicles ...	207	89	29.37
Public conveyance—			
Buses ...	41	6	1.98
Taxis ...	15	10	3.30
Motor vans and lorries ...	25	10	3.30
Motor cycles ...	15	5	1.65
Pedal cycles ...	49	45	14.85
Pedestrians ...	192	111	36.63
Miscellaneous—			
Mechanically propelled vehicles.	20	2	0.66
Horse and bullock-drawn vehicles.	17	13	4.30
Hand carts including rickshaws.	14	6	1.98
Vehicles not traced...	15	6	1.98
Total ...	610	303	100.00

General causes.—The most general causes of accidents are—

Motor vehicles.—Excessive speed—in-efficient brakes—careless driving.

Pedal cyclists.—Lack of road sense generally; entering main roads from side streets and lanes without paying any attention to the rules of the road; suddenly turning or crossing the road in front of other vehicles without signalling their intention to do so.

Pedestrians.—Lack of road sense generally; lack of pavements. Many of those involved in accidents are children and adult illiterates who suddenly cross the road regardless of their own safety.

Most accidents occur between 9 and 11 a.m. and 4 and 7 p.m., the peak hours being between 10 and 11 a.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. No accident occurred at a police-controlled crossing.

Mount Road has proved to be the most dangerous thoroughfare in the City during the year contributing 46 accidents of which 3 proved fatal.

The Marina is second with 12 accidents of which 3 proved fatal.

Wall Tax Road, North Beach Road, China Bazaar, General Hospital Road, Poonamallee High Road and Broadway come next with 11, 10, 9, 7, 7 and 7 cases respectively. The remaining cases are distributed throughout the City.

Arrangements with the Corporation Engineer have been made to introduce improvements from a traffic point of view wherever possible.

Many of the few existing pavements are blocked by obstructions in many cases licensed by the Corporation and with the rapid increase of motor traffic pavements and islands and fixed crossing places are becoming more and more an urgent necessity.

43. **Public conveyances.**—**Buses.**—There were 175 City buses plying for hire during the year and 175 mufassal buses entering and leaving the City daily. The total daily bus mileage is approximately 29,000 miles. These vehicles were involved in 41 accidents of which 3 proved fatal, as compared with 49 and 4 cases in 1935 and 84 and 9 cases in 1934. The vehicles consist mostly of saloon types and the general maintenance, safety and comfort have improved very considerably. A new type of saloon body providing still greater comfort and safety has been introduced and several have already been put into service.

The bus owners of all the City routes have formed themselves into Unions for the better control and supervision over their vehicles. With few exceptions they have been managing their buses very well.

The steady elimination of unsatisfactory owners, drivers and conductors has resulted in a further considerable drop in the number of disciplinary action cases. The figures are 1,046 cases as against 2,177 in 1935 and 5,935 in 1934.

Taxis.—There were 89 taxis registered and plying for hire during the year. All are modern saloon vehicles and have been equipped this year with tamper-proof meters. The maintenance and comfort are satisfactory. The annual mileage of the fleet is approximately 1,424,000, an average of 44 miles per vehicle daily.

Lorries.—The rapid increase in the number of goods lorries plying into the City from distant mufassal stations has resulted in an

increase in the number of lorry accidents. Surprise checks have shown that the maintenance of these vehicles is most unsatisfactory and that in the majority of cases they are a menace to other road users. They are frequently grossly over-loaded, and steering and braking mechanisms are almost invariably in a very bad condition. There have been several cases of these vehicles being involved in accidents, as the result of the drivers falling asleep at the wheel. 156 cases of violation of "G" Permit conditions or failure to take "G" Permits on the false plea of using the vehicles for private purposes were charged and fines amounting to Rs. 1,977-8-0 realized. Action under Rule 15 of the Motor Vehicles Rules was taken against 69 lorries.

The present Motor Vehicle Rules are very defective with reference to control for over-loading offences and I propose to address Government to introduce necessary rules to remedy this defect. At present owners of private and trade purposes vehicles may overload their vehicles to any extent with impunity.

Cyclists.—Cyclists have increased in numbers from 15,800 in 1935 to 27,412 in 1936; they continue to be a menace to other road users; 4,015 cases were charged and convicted during the year; but the fines awarded averaged only 9 annas and have had no deterrent effect.

44. **Traffic investigation staff.**—The investigation staff took over 230 of the important street accidents as against 202 in the previous year, besides 19 cases registered under the Indian Penal Code and 18 cases of inquest under Section 174, Criminal Procedure Code.

Petty offences under Motor Vehicles Act and Rules.—The Law and Order Police dealt with 631 petty offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules as against 1,153 in the previous year, while the traffic investigation staff dealt with 123 of these cases as against 174 in 1935. Of the 631 cases dealt with by Law and Order, 502 ended in conviction and 65 cases were pending trial; while 104 cases investigated by the traffic investigation staff ended in conviction and 15 were pending trial at the close of the year. Warnings and cautions to have defects remedied and the vehicle produced for inspection instead of prosecutions, were freely issued in the case of the more minor offences which has resulted in the considerable drop from last year's figures.

45. **Hackney Carriages.**—The practice started last year of giving instructions to all rickshaw pullers and hackney carriage drivers in the rules of the road and "safety first" principles before the issue of permits were continued.

The figures for the last three years are as follows :—

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of rickshaws registered.	2,915	3,400	3,493
Number of carriages registered.	1,717	1,623	1,503
Number of drivers' licences issued.	1,696	1,843	1,560
Number of pullers' licences issued.	3,691	4,686	4,937

46. **General.**—An improvement in general control of all kinds of traffic was noticeable during the year. A reorganization scheme for the department was submitted to Government and sanctioned at the close of the year. Unfortunately the full effect of the reorganization proposals will not be apparent until the extra men sanctioned have been recruited and trained.

The office has now been permanently located in the old Madras Guards Headquarters, where the general lay-out has proved to be most satisfactory. Even during the rush periods licences can now be issued without fuss or delay.

The discipline of all ranks has improved, punishments have decreased and complaints of corruption have entirely disappeared.

47. **Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.**—Collection of tax has increased during the year from Rs. 7,31,719 to Rs. 8,59,456, the increase being mainly due to the enhanced rate of tax on buses and to the increase in the number of lorries.

During the year 123,947 vehicles were checked inclusive of those checked more than once and 239 prosecutions instituted. General surprise checks were held once every quarter and only 8 cases were detected for non-payment of tax.

Action under Section 9 of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act was taken against 2 lorries for non-payment of tax and the amounts due realized.

20 cases of evasion of payment of higher tax amounting to Rs. 2,678-8-0 were detected by the City checking staff. Notices were served on 229 foreign cars entering the City for short periods and tax amounting to Rs. 4,652-8-0 collected. For the convenience of the visiting motorists the system of issuing short-term licences was introduced at the close of the year.

A case of a motor cyclist using his taxi licence and number plate on another motor cycle of the same model and make was detected. The accused was charged under Sections 417 and 511, Indian Penal Code and convicted.

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

Arms Act.		1935.	1936.
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II).		67	44
Licence to import arms and military stores by land (Form III).		5	2
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 sea (Form IV).		17	12
Licence to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII).		228	191
Licence to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form IX).		...	...

Arms Act—cont.

	1935.	1936.
Licence to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	16	14
Licence for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XIII).	4	4
Licence to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XIV).	11	12
Licence to possess fire arms (Form XIV).	32	30
Licence to possess arms and ammunition for personal use, including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	1,812	1,800
Temporary licence for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	2	3
Licence to go armed on a journey (Form XX).	7	3
Sales of arms and ammunitions ...	9,169	7,692

Explosives Act.

Licence to import explosives (Form I).	97	94
General licence to transport explosives (Form II).	90	84
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A).	13	12
Licence to possess and sell explosives (Form B).	278	273
Licence to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C).	4	3
Licence to possess gunpowder for bona fide blasting purposes (Form E).	1	...
Licence to possess explosives generally (Form F).	1	1
Licence to possess explosives other than fulminates and to sell explosives from a magazine (Form J).	8	8

Petroleum Act.

Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B).	9	10
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C).	2	2
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D).	62	45
Licence to possess and transport petrol for owners of motor vehicles (Form F).	...	...

Poisons Act.

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

Licence for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc.	1,486	1,470
Licence for toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	139	152
General licence for music and religious institutions.	172	174
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquors.	66	75
Licence for gymnasium ...	5	5
Licence for place of public resort.	74	72
Other music licences	3,437	3,067

Cinematograph Act.

Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres.	18	19
Number of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	63	63

Motor Vehicles Act.

	1935.	1936.
Number of motor vehicles registered.	1,277	1,517
Number of duplicate certificates of registration granted.	153	136
Number of drivers' licences issued.	10,077	10,840
Number of buses and lorries licensed.	437	492
Number of endorsements granted to drivers of motor buses.	1,824	1,895
Number of endorsements granted to conductors.	1,973	2,054
Number of permits issued to bus owners.	851	927
Number of taxicabs registered ...	114	89
Number of taxi-drivers' licences issued.	177	162

Hackney Carriage Act.

Number of hackney carriages registered.	1,623	1,503
Number of rickshaws registered ...	3,400	3,493
Number of drivers' licences issued.	1,843	1,560
Number of rickshawmen's licences issued.	4,686	4,937

Passport Act.

Number of applications for passports forwarded to Government.	446	483
Number of passports issued for proceeding to Hedjaz.	29	32
Number of certificates of identity issued for proceeding to holy cities in Mesopotamia.	10	19

Lunacy Act.

Number of lunatics sent ...	398	242
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49. **Cinematograph Act.**—19 licences for cinema theatres were issued including 3 licences for travelling cinemas and 1 to the National Health Association. All the theatres were inspected during the year and the rules under the Act were strictly enforced.

63 certificates, the same number as previous year, were issued. No object. or uncertified film was exhibited. Re. quarterly meetings of the Board of Censors were held.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

50. **Fires.**—There were 48 cases of accidental fire involving loss of property to the extent of Rs. 20,150.

The Fire Brigade responded promptly to all calls. The reorganization report of Captain Westbrook, O.B.E., has been pending with the Corporation since 13th December 1935. 3 of the engines are worn out and practically useless and equipment is very defective.

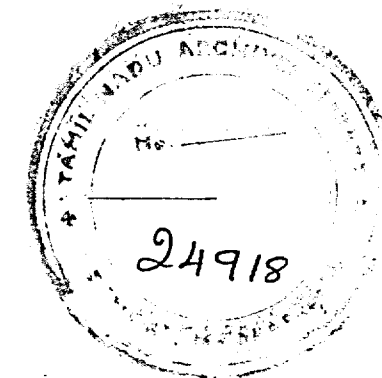
51. **Stray children.**—252 stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and 856 injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals or other institutions.

52. **Inquest.**—251 inquests were held against 274 in the previous year. There was no need to prosecute any individual for culpable negligence contributing to accidental death from drowning.

53. **Mentally deranged persons.**—242 mentally defective persons were sent to the Mental Hospital against 398 in 1935.

54. **General.**—The year was comparatively quiet and free from political and communal disturbances and all the departments were enabled to devote greater attention to their normal work.

MADRAS, 11th March 1937. A. J. HAPPELL,
Commissioner of Police.



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தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

சே. எண் :

ப. எண் :

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