

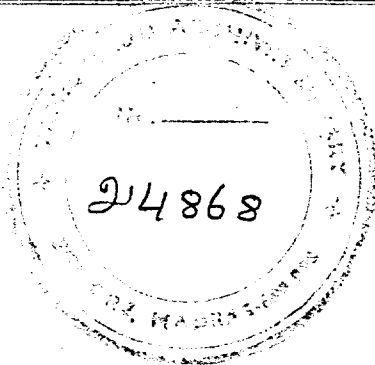
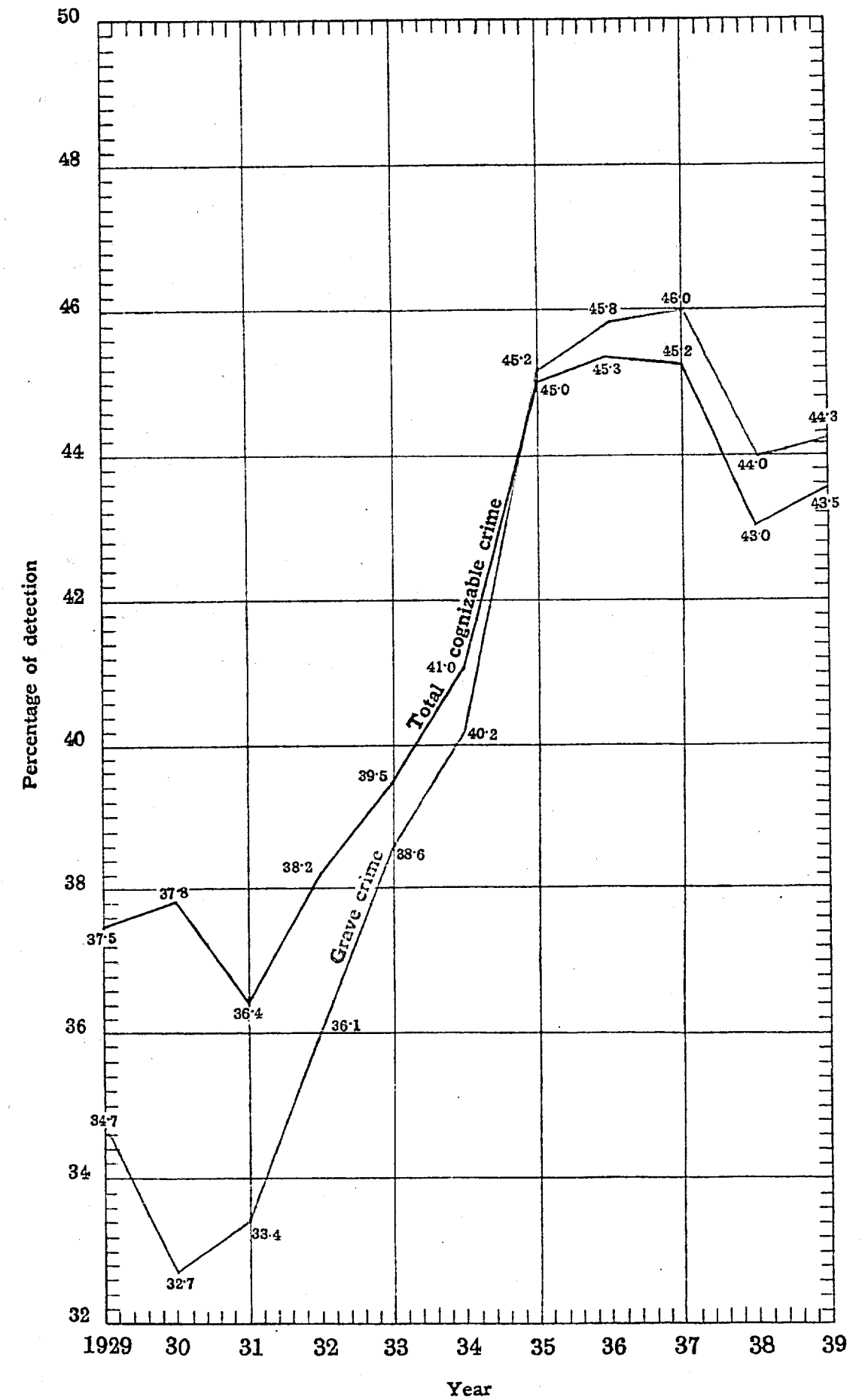
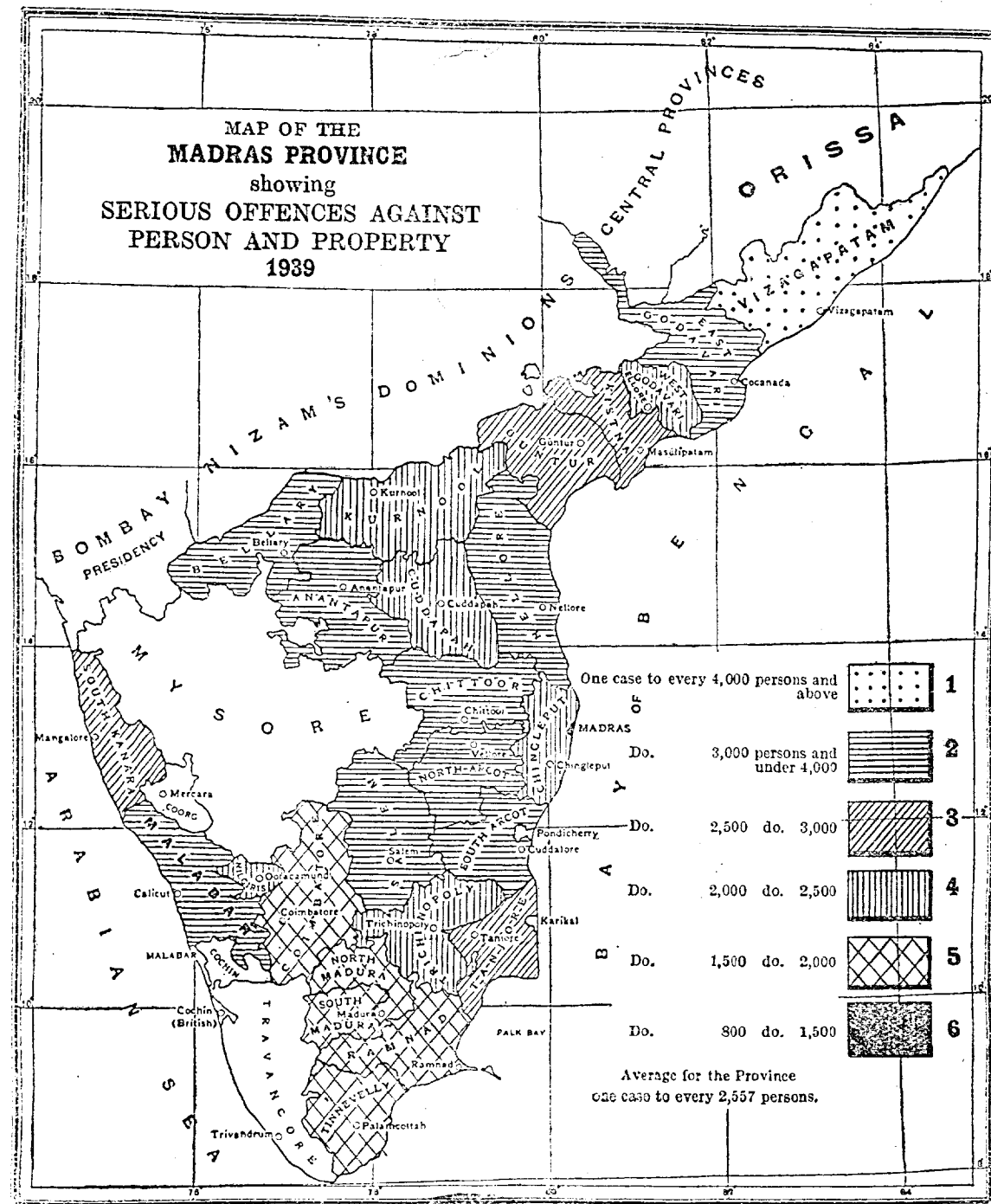
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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
POLICE OF THE MADRAS
PROVINCE
1939

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
1940

Graph showing detection



[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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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE, 1939

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

OFFICERS.—Mr. A. J. Happell, O.B.E., continued to be in charge of the department till 3rd April when I resumed charge from him on return from leave.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.—The details below show the officers who held charge of the various ranges during the year :—

Name of the officer.	Period.
<i>Northern Range.</i>	
Mr. J. Beckett ..	From 1st January to 13th April.
Mr. R. Hume, O.B.E. ..	From 14th April to 31st December.
<i>Central Range.</i>	
Mr. J. S. Wilkes ..	From 1st January to 1st May.
Mr. L. A. Bishop ..	From 2nd May to 31st December.
<i>Southern Range.</i>	
Mr. W. H. Wright ..	Throughout the year.
<i>Western Range.</i>	
Mr. O. E. Windle, O.B.E. ..	From 1st January to 10th May.
Mr. J. S. Wilkes ..	From 11th May to 31st December.
<i>Railways and C.I.D., Madras.</i>	
Mr. A. F. Bulkley ..	From 1st January to 8th August.
Mr. E. H. Colebrook, M.C. ..	From 9th August to 29th September.
Mr. J. Beckett ..	From 30th September to 31st December.

Mr. J. Elliott was the Commissioner of Police, Madras City, till 30th March when he was relieved by Mr. L. B. Gasson who held the post for the remainder of the year.

Assistant Inspector-General of Police.—Mr. H. Keene continued to be the Assistant Inspector-General of Police till 28th March. Sri Rao Bahadur C. Karunakaran Nayar relieved him and held the post for the rest of the year.

There were no changes of District Superintendents of Police in 11 districts, while there was one change in 9 districts, two changes in

6 districts, and three changes in the remaining one district. District Superintendents of Police held additional charge of subdivisions for short periods on 15 occasions and Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were in additional charge of districts on 2 occasions. Transfers of officers were limited to the minimum. The return of a number of officers from leave prematurely on account of the War led to more changes than would normally have taken place.

Mr. L. B. Gasson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who was the Central Intelligence Officer under the Government of India, reverted to this Province on 29th March and the services of Mr. H. Keene, District Superintendent of Police, were lent to the Government of India from that date. Sri Rao Bahadur G. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was on deputation as Deputy Central Intelligence Officer, retired on 1st July and Sri Rao Sahib R. Natesa Ayyar, temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was deputed to relieve him, held the post under the Government of India for the remainder of the year.

Mr. R. S. Milton, District Superintendent of Police, continued to be the Commissioner of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, till 13th June, when he was relieved by Mr. J. M. Green.

Three officers of the Indian Police and 8 officers of the Madras Police Service retired during the year.

2. STRENGTH (Statement D, column 16).—The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, on the last day of the year was 27,023 as against 27,024 at the end of the previous year. The important changes in the strength were :—

(1) The permanent addition of 4 sub-inspectors and 3 head constables to the strength of the Intelligence Section of the Madras City Police.

(2) The reduction of 5 inspectors and 17 sub-inspectors consequent on the appointment of Assistant Public Prosecutors to replace the police prosecuting staffs in the Guntur, Anantapur, Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Malabar districts.

* Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 175, dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908; letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 302, dated 30th March 1915—G.O. No. 778, Judicial, dated 16th April 1915; and letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. 1393, 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.

The temporary additional forces shown at the end of Statement D are—

	District Superintendents of Police.	Deputy Superintendents of Police.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Police constables.	Total.
I. Police force employed on Kallar Reclamation work.	..	2	..	..	3	5	24	34
II. Police force employed on criminal tribes settlements	..	..	..	..	..	8	53	61
III. Plague police	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
IV. Private guards including additional police.	..	..	..	..	1	7	34	42
V. Police force employed for prohibition work in Salem, Cuddapah, Chittoor and North Arcot districts.	..	4	1	..	42	138	330	515
VI. Police force employed in the Central Recruits' Schools.	..	3	5	8	39	43	11	109
VII. Other temporary forces (on account of reallocation, Madura bifurcation, harbour establishments, famine relief camps, war measures, etc.)	1	1	3	4	18	79	583	689
Total ..	1	10	9	12	103	280	1,043	1,458

Additional police.—Bitter enmity between two local factions, which had resulted in several murders in the past, necessitated the quartering, with effect from 1st July, of an additional force of one head constable and ten constables in the Pudupatti hamlet attached to Vauval-totti village in the Tinnevely district. It proved, however, possible to disband the temporary additional force at Beeralli in the Bellary district during the year.

Recruitment.—There were 169 vacancies in the force on the last day of the year as against 131 in the previous year. These vacancies were filled early in 1940. Literate men of the required stamp were available everywhere and no difficulty was experienced in any of the districts in the matter of recruitment. Among the recruits, 184 held Secondary School-Leaving Certificates, 4 possessed the Intermediate qualification in Arts and one was a Bachelor of Arts. Sixty ex-army men and 141 members of the scheduled classes were enlisted.

Casualties (statement E, columns 31 to 36).—The total number of casualties in the permanent force was 1,512 as against 1,458 in the previous year, an increase of 54 or 3.7 per cent. The increase was largely due to the very large number of retirements during the year, 1,070 against 942 in 1938 or 13.6 per cent. Many unfit men were invalided.

Health (statement E, columns 37 to 39).—The health of the force continued, on the whole, to be satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospitals was 120.2 as against 109.5 in 1938, while the percentage of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 5.7 against 4.8 in 1938. The increase was chiefly due to the prevalence of malaria in the Ceded districts and bad seasonal conditions in the West Godavari, Kistna, Nellore and Ramnad districts. The number of police officers who died during the year was 216 against 232 in the previous year.

With reference to my proposals for the medical examination of the members of the Force referred to in my previous report, the Government, in their order Ms. No. 889, Home, dated 22nd February 1940, have decided that the members of the Madras Police Subordinate Service serving in the mufassal should be medically examined once in two years and this medical examination will, I hope, prove to be of great benefit to the force as well as to the Government.

3. EDUCATION (statement E, columns 24 and 25).—There were 2,807 head constables and 22,088 constables in the force on the last day of the year. Three or 0.1 per cent of the former and 470 or 2.1 per cent of the latter were illiterate against 3 or 0.1 per cent and 550 or 2.5 per cent respectively in the previous year. Illiterates are being gradually eliminated.

4. TRAINING SCHOOLS.—The Provincial Police Training School, Vellore.—Mr. G. H. P. Bailey, District Superintendent of Police, was the Principal of the School throughout the year.

Five probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and 2 probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police were under training at the beginning of the year. All of them were posted to districts for practical instruction. One of the probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police who joined the School during the year was discharged. Two probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police, one recruited in England (by nomination) and one in India, and 5 probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police joined the School in the year.

Subordinate officers.—One hundred and two sub-inspector cadets were on the rolls of the School at the commencement of the year. One of them was discharged and the remaining 101 completed their training in October and were posted to districts for practical training. The current session opened with 53 newly recruited sub-inspectors, 13 of whom were formerly

employed in the Excise Department but had been retrenched on account of the introduction of Prohibition. One of the recruits was declared unfit and discharged in November and another was appointed in his place. Three sub-inspectors from the Banganapalle State and 3 from the Pudukkottai State were admitted to the School for training in the current session. Among those recruited, 4 are Honours graduates, 23 are graduates, and 10 have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Training of the cadets.—The new curriculum of training to which I referred in my Administration Report for 1938 completed its first year in October 1939. I am satisfied that the new course justified itself and will continue to increase that justification as time goes on. Even the best machine will not run efficiently without a full supply of oil. I am hopeful that somebody will realize that, if they are to pull their weight, police investigating officers must be correctly and fully trained and that the present absence of apparatus will be rectified and that the present improvisation of all things necessary to a suitable and modern training will be replaced by suitable and correct appliances. The improvised and half-trained staff at present available has done very well but again I can only hope for better facilities towards its proper training in the future. I do not think it out of place to record here my gratitude to Mr. G. H. P. Bailey for his help and constructive enthusiasm in making this radical departure from antiquated tradition the partial success it has been. It has meant much study, reading and research work on his part, to which he has given up many of his leisure hours. I am confident that it will, however, repay him as well as the Force in the future.

The majority of the probationary sub-inspectors passed in all the subjects before they left the School and the results of the final examination were good.

The health of the staff and cadets and the general sanitation were good. Discipline was well maintained and organised out-door games were played throughout the year. The management of the hostel continued to be efficient.

Probationary sergeants.—Training courses were held for 4 soldiers under vocational

training and 12 probationary sergeants. Eight of them were posted to districts while the remaining 8 were under training at the end of the year. A probationary Reserve Police Inspector of the Mysore State was admitted in October and he is under training with the sergeants.

The usual annual sports were held in my presence and were a great success.

District sports were, as usual, held in most district headquarters.

Again, with regret, I have to record that the absence of the Presidency Police Week, the main item of which was the inter-district sports and musketry competitions, has had increasing evil reactions upon the training and enthusiasm for field sports upon all the Armed Reserves in the Province. My tours in many districts have easily convinced me that the spirit of emulation, so noticeable some years ago, is dead, with the further natural result that the keenness which previously existed is absent and sports generally are regarded more as a bore than a natural enthusiasm. This result has most serious repercussions upon the general training and efficiency of the Armed forces.

The failure to hold these sports has also resulted in the failure to hold the Officers' Conference which took place at the same time. This is almost more to be regretted than the absence of the sports. These gatherings of officers were most helpful in bringing to the fore and under acute discussion very many subjects and problems which greatly tended towards increased efficiency of the force in general, the encouragement of enthusiasm amongst officers and an improvement in *esprit de corps*, all obvious essentials in a force such as the Madras Police, so widely scattered at normal times. The money spent on this police gathering was well spent and produced results, at a very small cost, the benefits of which cannot be overestimated.

Central Recruits' Schools.—In order to train the large number of recruits enlisted against the police staffs deflected for duties connected with the war, it became necessary to increase the maximum strength of recruits in the Central Recruits' Schools at Anantapur, Vellore and Coimbatore, and also to re-open with effect from 15th November the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram. Details regarding the recruits trained in all the schools are given below:—

Name of the 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	287	512	799	481	29	289	799
Anantapur	302	*550	852	447	24	381	852
Coimbatore	189	472	661	349	11	301	661
Vizianagram	..	265	265	..	..	265	265

* Includes 31 recruits of the Banganapalle State.

The standard of the recruits was generally good, the schools were efficiently run and the discipline and conduct of the recruits were satisfactory. The management of the hostels attached to the schools continued to be efficient.

5. CONDUCT—Departmental punishments, excluding the awards of blackmarks (statement E, columns 10 to 13).—Statistics of departmental punishments excluding blackmarks awarded in the last three years are as shown below.

Appeals.—A comparative statement of appeals received and disposed of in the last three years is given below :—

Authority.	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.		
	1937.	1938.	1939.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1937.	1938.	1939.
By the Inspector-General.	74	80	89	7	12	14	9.5	15.0	15.7
By the Deputy Inspectors-General.	357	470	482	107	166	164	31.7	38.1	36.4

All officers in the department were instructed to bestow more care in the award of punishments.

Twenty-eight appeals were preferred to the Government in the year, of which 23 were rejected and in 5 the orders were modified.

Judicial punishments (statement E, columns 14 to 21).—Twenty-seven subordinate officers and men were punished by criminal courts as against 43 in the previous year. The number convicted for offences committed in their official capacity was 9 and for offences committed in their private capacity was 18 as against 11 and 32 respectively in 1938. There was no case of conviction under the Police Act in the year. Two men were convicted in the year for negligently allowing prisoners to escape.

Four constables of the Nellore district were fined under Section 342, Indian Penal Code, for wrongful confinement of a person concerned in a nuisance case. They were each departmentally reduced by a class for one year.

A constable of the Kurnool district was sentenced to transportation for life on a charge of murder.

A constable of the Tanjore district stabbed the station-writer attached to the Manamellkudi station and was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. He was dismissed from the force.

A constable of the Trichinopoly Railway Police district, in an attempt to murder his sub-inspector, wounded him. The constable was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. He was dismissed from the force.

	Percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
	1937.	1938.	1939.
For absence without leave ..	0.2	0.1	0.1
For offences other than absence without leave.	2.5	3.1	3.0
Total ..	2.7	3.2	3.1

Discipline, on the whole, was well maintained. The percentage of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary on the last day of the year was 10.8 as against 9.8 in the previous year. The total number of men dismissed from the force was 88, of which 8 were for absence without leave, the previous year's figures being 100 and 8 respectively.

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

Rao Bahadur.—Rao Sahib Sri P. K. Monnappa, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Sahib.—Muhammad Habib-ud-din Sahib Siddhiki, Inspector of Police.

Rao Sahib.—Sri G. R. Devaraja Ayyangar, Sri D. M. Appadurai Pillai and Sri R. Natesa Ayyar, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Sri T. T. Ranga Acharya, Inspector of Police, and Sri L. Gopal Rao, Manager, District Police Office.

The King's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal.—Awards were made to the undermentioned police officers and men in the year :—

The King's Police Medal.—(a) *For gallantry.*—Constable S. Raghava Reddi.

(b) *For meritorious service.*—Mr. H. D. Latham, District Superintendent of Police.

Bar to the King's Police Medal.—*For gallantry.*—Rao Sahib Sri E. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Retired).

The Indian Police Medal.—(a) *For gallantry.*—Inspector S. Natarajan, sub-inspectors G. Nagayya and N. T. Nityanandam, head constables K. Muthuganapathia Pillai, R. Narayanaswami Nayudu and E. Othenan Nayar and constable S. Seshayya Nayudu.

(b) *For meritorious service.*—Mr. H. Keene, District Superintendent of Police, Rao Sahib Sri D. R. Christodoss Pillai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, sub-inspectors

Muhammad Abdus Saiyid and K. Appa Rao and head constable K. Venkateswarulu.

Bar to the Indian Police Medal.—*For gallantry.*—Subadar-Major M. Madhava Menon.

The Kendall Humanity Medal.—In G.O. Ms. No. 5214, Home, dated 30th September 1939, head constable Adam Sahib of the Salem district was permitted to accept the Kendall Humanity Medal offered by the Executive Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League. This is the first time that this medal is awarded to a member of the force of this Province.

Rewards (statement E, columns 22 and 23).—The amounts of rewards granted to police officers and private individuals during the year and in the previous year are furnished below :—

	1938.		1939.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
Rewards to police officers—				
Madras City ..	898	4,085	1,203	3,086
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	7,167	30,907	6,309	22,818
Total ..	8,065	34,992	7,512	25,904
Rewards to private individuals including village officers—				
Madras City ..	202	701	390	1,567
Districts including the Criminal Investigation Department.	7,238	30,019	7,891	31,528
Total ..	7,440	30,720	8,281	33,095

The decrease in the amount spent as rewards to police officers is due to the stoppage of money

Particulars of the grantees.	Amount granted.	Remarks.
1. Widow of a late constable in the East Godavari district.	Rs. 3 per mensem..	.. The late constable was killed in action in the Fiture in 1924. His son was granted a pension of Rs. 10-12-0 per mensem for 12 years and on the expiry of this period, the pension was reduced to Rs. 9 per mensem for a further period of 2 years from 24th February 1936. In G.O. Ms. No. 441, Finance (Pension), dated 5th July 1939, the widow was granted a pension of Rs. 3 per mensem tenable for life or until remarriage.
2. The dependents of 143 deceased police officers (against 132 in the previous year).	Gratuities ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.	The gratuities were granted in view of the approved service of the deceased and the poor circumstances in which their dependents were left.

7. COST (statement D, columns 17 to 19).—A comparative statement of the total cost of the department for the financial years 1938-39 and 1939-40 and the previous quinquennial average is given below :—

Quinquennial average cost for the financial years 1933-34 to 1937-38.	Cost for the financial year 1938-39.	Cost for the financial year 1939-40.
RS. 1,59,42,231	RS. 1,56,60,813	RS. 1,59,38,843

rewards to all police officers except head constables and constables which was ordered in G.O. No. 2412, Home, dated 9th May 1938.

The satisfactory increase in the total number of private individuals rewarded and the amount expended indicates the increased interest evinced by the public in co-operating with the police. Good work done by police officers was recognized by the grant of good service entries in cases where money rewards were prohibited or were not granted. Accelerated promotion was also ordered in recognition of good work in rare cases. Letters of appreciation and parchment certificates were issued to private individuals wherever such recognition was merited and suitable.

Five villagers in the Chittoor district chased and captured the culprits in a case of robbery and they were suitably rewarded.

A criminal tribe Jogi in the North Arcot district gave useful information which led to the detection of a case of theft and he was adequately rewarded.

A villager of the North Madura district was killed in the course of a fight while effecting the arrest of an accused person concerned in a case of robbery and his dependents received a grant of Rs. 300, sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 5872, Home, dated 9th November 1939.

A villager of the Ramnad district, while trying to secure one of the dacoits who were attacking his neighbour, received fatal injuries and his widow was given a suitable reward.

Two private individuals of the Salem district were granted Rs. 50 each for courageously effecting the arrest of a dangerous K.D. armed with a gun and hiding in a jungle.

Extraordinary family pensions and compassionate allowances and gratuities.—Extraordinary family pension and gratuities were sanctioned by the Government in the year as shown below :—

The increase occurred mainly under "Pay of Force" and "Travelling Allowances" under "District Executive Force" and under "Pay of Establishments" under "Police Training Schools" and "Criminal Investigation Department." The expenditure incurred on the temporary establishments employed in connection with the War such as the Coastal Special Force and the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, also contributed to the increase.

8. BUILDINGS AND HOUSING THE FORCE.—The particulars of Government quarters which existed at the end of the year for subordinate officers below the rank of Circle Inspector are given below :—

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.	Percentage proportion to the sanctioned strength in each rank.	
		1938.	1939.
Sergeants-major, charge-sergeants and sergeants.	137	70.6	70.6
Sub-inspectors ..	512	35.2	37.4
Head constables ..	2,050	68.4	68.7
Constables ..	15,151	67.7	68.6

All the Government quarters are kept in a proper state of repair. Appropriation of Rs. 1,60,600 for Police minor works was sanctioned by the Government for the financial year 1939-40.

The correction of the shortage of Government quarters for police officers and men in the factious localities of the Ceded districts is still engaging my attention.

9. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The total number of members of the various police co-operative societies in the Madras City and in the mufassal at the end of the year was 15,846 and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 3,86,281, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 15,113 and Rs. 3,70,325 respectively. These societies have continued to be useful and worked well.

General Provident Fund.—The statistics regarding the number of subscribers to the General Provident Fund in the last two years, furnished below, show a continued increase in the popularity of the Fund among the subordinate ranks :—

Rank.	Number of subscribers.		Percentage on the actual strength.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Inspectors ..	234	229	94.4	97.9
Sergeants-major, charge sergeants, and sergeants.	176	173	95.1	98.3
Sub-inspectors ..	1,228	1,256	84.3	88.5
Head constables ..	2,556	2,656	94.3	94.6
Constables ..	19,753	19,818	89.0	89.7
Total ..	23,947	24,132	89.3	90.3

10. WORK OF INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.—On the whole, the Circle Inspectors have done another year's satisfactory work. The standard of their work and efficiency was satisfactory.

In most of the districts the sub-inspectors have continued to work well. The duties demanded of them are becoming increasingly arduous and varied and the majority of them have risen to the occasion in trying situations.

11. ARMED RESERVES AND THE PRESIDENCY GENERAL RESERVE.—All the Reserves were kept up to strength and in a state of efficiency, and discipline was well maintained. Men who were past work were replaced by younger men and the percentage of natives

of the headquarters of the Reserves was kept as low as possible. All the Reserves were mobilized at least once during the year. Though the demands on these Reserves for bandobast continued to be heavy during the year, they discharged their duties well on all occasions.

The usual bi-annual tours in the Agency by the Vizagapatam Reserve were performed satisfactorily and considerable benefit was derived from the services of the Subadar of the Malabar Special Police who acted as a critic during the tours.

The East Godavari Reserve could not perform its Agency tours owing to pressure of local work in dealing with strikes and other troubles.

H.M.I.S. "Indus", "Lawrence" and "Clive" visited the Vizagapatam Harbour in May, June and July respectively and communication between the naval signallers on board the vessels and the Reserve signallers on shore was constantly maintained by day and night with such satisfactory results that the naval authorities have complimented the police signallers on their high standard of efficiency.

Men from some of the Reserves underwent refresher courses with the Malabar Special Police in the year.

12. MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE.—Major G. C. Bryan, M.C., held charge of the post of the Commandant of the force throughout the year. Lieut. C. B. Bennett continued as the Adjutant and Assistant Commandant until the 15th December when he proceeded on leave and the Commandant held additional charge of the Adjutant's post till the 22nd December when Lieut. Gurbachan Singh took charge. Mr. F. D. Paterson Morgan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, continued as the Assistant Commandant until 9th January when he was transferred. Lieut. Gurbachan Singh relieved him and remained in charge of the post till the 28th December when Mr. A. E. Spitteler, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, assumed charge and held the post for the remaining days in the year.

The sanctioned strength of Indian Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in the force continued to remain at 27 and 737 respectively. The number of retirements was 5 as against 6 in the previous year and the other casualties were : 11 discharges, 1 desertion and 2 deaths. Suitable men were available for recruitment and service in the force became more popular during the year on account of the steps taken to transfer eligible and willing men to the District Armed Reserves.

The health of the force was good. The average number of men absent from duty per day on account of sickness was 38.29 as against 36.70 in 1938. Though cases of malaria have decreased from 45 in 1938 to 24 in 1939, the number of men sent to the hospital for

treatment for minor ailments was greater in 1939 than in the previous year.

Seven hundred and twenty-seven officers and men subscribed to the General Provident Fund in the year against 721 in the previous year.

Training cadres in all branches, including courses of instruction in Small Arms, Physical Training and Signalling for District Armed Reserves, were held with satisfactory results. The general efficiency, discipline and physical fitness of the force continued to remain at a high level. Nine petty officers were deputed for instructional courses at the Small Arms Schools at Pachmarhi and Saugor, the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, and the Army Signal School, Poona, and they were all declared to have qualified.

The Chief Civil Master Armourer inspected the arms of the force and found them all in excellent condition. He specially commended the work of the unit armourers who were responsible for the inspection and repairs of the arms. The condition of the equipment was also good.

I visited the force in June. The annual Military inspection was carried out in December by Lieut.-Col. C. Wallis of the 5th Battalion, 7th Rajput Regiment, Cannanore, and this officer has testified to the high state of efficiency of the Force.

Two platoons of the force were detailed for bandobast duty on the railway line on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's tour in Cochin and Travancore in January.

Wireless communications between posts have been maintained efficiently. A new wavelength has been allotted to the Malabar Special Police and the Government have sanctioned the necessary alterations and repairs to the sets. I hope that after the existing defects are rectified, the sets will be more useful. Visual signalling has continued to be of the highest standard. The annual classification of the signallers was carried out by a qualified officer of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. All the 41 men, who were tested, passed.

All the motor vehicles were maintained in a high state of efficiency.

13. VILLAGE POLICE.—The co-operation of the village officers and talaiyaris with the police in the matter of prevention, detection and reporting of crime, on the whole, continued to be satisfactory. Gazetted officers during their tours impressed on village officers the need for close co-operation with the police subordinates. The number of village officers rewarded in the last two years for good work and the amounts spent are given below :—

	1938.		1939.	
	Number.	Amount. RS.	Number.	Amount. RS.
Village officers rewarded ..	565	2,718	535	2,453

Instances of misconduct and neglect of duty among village officers were brought to the notice of their superior officers. The number of village officers reported against in the year was 820 against 728 in 1938; of these, 407 were punished as against 400 in the previous year.

The Village Vigilance Committees, on the whole, have rendered another year's useful work. Inefficient members of the Committees in most of the districts were weeded out and the Committees were reorganized to make them more useful. The extent to which they helped the police during the year is shown in the following table :—

Work done by the Village Vigilance Committees during the year 1939.

Districts.	Number of Village Vigilance Committees on 31st December 1939.	Number of I.P.C. cases in which accused were arrested with property (excluding cattle thefts).	Number of cattle thefts in which accused were arrested with property.	Number of O.V. Bad Characters (K.D.s., District Criminals, etc.) traced or arrested or put up for security.	Number of warrants arrested.	Number of O.V.C.F. members arrested.	Gambling cases put up.	Number of Arms Act cases detected.
Vizagapatam.	646	30	2	10	1	16	..	..
East Godavari.	1,067	48	17	1	1	253	..	..
West Godavari.	506	45	10	1	1	20	..	..
Kistna ..	1,104	59	21	37	6	15	257	..
Guntur ..	960	23	2	6	1	23	..	..
Nellore ..	1,261	40	10	9	2	13	..	..
Kurnool ..	761	116	4	41	..	20	17	1
Bellary ..	878	11	12	9	..	1	..	..
Anantapur.	431	22	3	8	1	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	230	6	1	..	..	1	..	..
Chittoor ..	504	29	17	7	1	8	10	..
North Arcot.	951	31	16	2	1	1	..	..
Chingleput.	1,281	55	15	12	3	4	..	..
South Arcot.	1,796	111	87	16	26	26	287	..
Tanjore ..	1,618	18	10	3	..	1	..	..
Madura, North.	658	17	10	..	..	1	..	..
Madura, South.	424	47	26	11	4	6	11	..
Ramanad ..	1,168	41	11	7	2	6	7	..
Tinnevely ..	709	18	12	..	..	1	..	..
Trichinopoly.	1,224	62	37	31	7	8	81	..
Salem ..	890	31	12	8	2	5	94	..
Coimbatore.	785	44	16	2	4	1	..	..
The Nilgiris.	52	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	776	45	12	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara.	699	19	2	2	..	1	..	..
Total ..	21,439	1,015	327	262	67	148	1,072	1

The experimental scheme of sports and games in selected villages introduced in 1938 continued to work satisfactorily in 1939. Additional centres were started during the year and in almost all of them the villagers and the public are co-operating to make the scheme a success.

The taluk and village Prohibition Committees in the Salem, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts continued to function satisfactorily in assisting the police in enforcing Prohibition, but the enthusiasm of Congress adherents slackened noticeably when the Congress Ministry went out of office. Similar Committees established in the North Arcot district during the year are also doing much useful work.

I am again thankful to the Madura Social Service League for their admirable help to the pilgrims during the local Chitrai festival. The

Boy Scout troop of Nellore town has also rendered assistance during big festivals. The public were educated in the queue system wherever necessary and possible, but the public, as a whole, have little idea of the usefulness of this excellent system to themselves.

14. GHAT TALAIYARIS.—The sanctioned and actual number of these talaiyaris continued to remain at 77 and they performed another year's good work.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

15. GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE YEAR.

—The prices of staple food-grains

Comparative statement showing the relation between grave crime and prices of food-grains for the years 1925 to 1939.

Years.	Rice.*	Ragi.*	Cholam.*	Dacooty.	Robbery.	House-breaking.	Cattle theft.	Ordinary theft.	Total grave crime (including murder).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1925	5.2	8.8	9.4	313	702	8,774	3,590	17,753	32,009
1926	5.6	10.0	9.7	243	575	7,527	3,222	16,554	28,987
1927	5.4	9.1	8.5	263	712	7,728	3,688	16,817	30,137
1928	5.7	9.9	9.4	197	636	6,878	3,328	15,940	27,912
1929	6.3	11.1	10.2	183	596	6,778	3,012	16,257	27,700
Average ..	5.6	9.8	9.4	240	644	7,537	3,368	16,664	29,349
1930	7.1	13.5	12.9	200	625	7,018	2,860	16,253	27,868
1931	9.6	18.3	16.8	216	652	7,338	3,008	15,324	27,597
1932	9.9	18.4	16.4	196	624	6,528	2,673	14,582	25,500
1933	11.7	19.3	19.1	156	657	6,166	2,715	14,069	24,812
1934	11.7	19.3	18.6	198	612	6,235	2,789	14,431	25,312
Average ..	10.0	17.8	16.8	193	634	6,657	2,809	14,932	26,230
1935	10.1	15.4	14.6	179	626	6,151	3,020	15,196	26,267
1936	10.5	16.3	16.1	139	557	5,505	3,027	14,459	24,762
1937	10.3	17.4	15.8	71	372	5,105	2,890	14,276	23,770
1938	10.3	17.8	15.8	100	456	5,957	2,933	15,294	25,897
1939	9.9	15.7	15.0	156	535	6,865	4,031	17,877	30,617
Average ..	10.2	16.5	15.5	129	509	5,917	3,180	15,420	26,263

* Number of Government seers per rupee.

16. TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.—The total number of true cases of cognizable crime in the year, excluding offences under the special and local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, was 45,795 as against 40,958 in the previous year, a net increase of 4,837 cases or 11.8 per cent.

Increases in crime were recorded in as many as 22 districts and in the Madras City, the most noticeable being :

	PER CENT.
Trichinopoly	42.3
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	35.1
Madras City	28.8
Kistna	25.9
Chingleput	25.6
Tinnevely	22.2
Malabar	20.8

remained practically at the previous year's level till the outbreak of War but rose sharply thereafter. Unemployment continued and labour was unsettled. The economic conditions of the agricultural classes deteriorated in the year due to the deficiency of the south-west monsoon in all the districts except Bellary and the Nilgiris, the partial failure of the north-east monsoon in the Anantapur and Chingleput districts, the heavy floods in the Circars, South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts and famine in parts of the Chittoor, Coimbatore and Chingleput districts. The adverse conditions of the year largely contributed towards an increase in the volume of total as well as professional crime.

A comparative statement showing the relation between grave crime and prices of staple food-grains for the last fifteen years is furnished below :—

cases of looting which occurred owing to the rise in prices shortly after the declaration of War.

In spite of the distress prevailing in the Province there were decreases in crime in 5 districts, the most marked being :

	PER CENT.
Anantapur	14.8
Tanjore	7.4

The decreases in the Anantapur and Tanjore districts were mostly due to the effective steps taken to put an end to the activities of local criminal organizations and bad characters.

The vigilance over criminal organizations, the valuable assistance rendered by Village Vigilance Committees, the enforcement of the system of joint responsibility for the good conduct of the criminal tribe members and the close co-operation between the Central Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department and the District Intelligence Bureaux in the matter of detection and

prevention of crime, helped to keep down professional crime. The provisions of the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were resorted to whenever and wherever necessary.

The total number of cases under the special and local laws and for nuisance offences continued to increase considerably in the year—64,323 cases of the former against 50,880 in 1938 or an increase of 26.4 per cent, and 241,427 cases of the latter against 222,691 in 1938 or an increase of 8.4 per cent. Marked increases were noticeable in the Vizagapatam, Nellore, North Arcot and Tinnevely districts under the former class of offences and in the West Godavari, Guntur, Anantapur, Coimbatore, North Madras and Tinnevely districts under the latter. The increases were due to the continued vigorous police activity in municipal areas and on the roads in the interests of public safety and sanitation.

The following statement shows that the police of this Province continue to do more crime work than other Provinces in India :—

Statement showing proportion of police to population and to cognizable crime investigated and the incidence of crime per 1,000 of population in 1938.

Serial number.	Name of Province.	Population.	Strength of Police force.	Proportion of Police per 1,000 of population.	Total cognizable crime reported (Statement A).			Incidence per 1,000 of population.		
					Classes I to V (I.P.C. Crime).	Nuisances and Special Laws, etc.	Total.	Total cognizable crime.	Classes I to V.	Proportion of total crime investigated to the Police force.
1	North-West Frontier Province.	2,425,077	6,385	2.6	9,608	3,548	13,156	5.4	4.0	2.1
2	Bombay	16,830,670	18,272	1.1	24,607	7,962	32,569	1.9	1.5	1.6
3	The Punjab	23,551,210	23,078	1.0	49,551	21,805	71,356	3.0	2.1	2.0
4	The United Provinces.	48,408,763	33,476	0.7	79,665	72,894	152,559	3.2	1.6	4.1
5	Madras	43,941,770	27,024	0.6	41,981	265,551	307,532	7.0	1.0	11.2
6	Bengal	48,704,346	25,512	0.5	56,434	13,958	70,392	1.4	1.2	2.5
7	Assam	8,563,758	4,474	0.5	14,297	1,440	15,737	1.8	1.7	3.4
8	Bihar	32,371,434	12,373	0.4	42,284	4,915	47,199	1.5	1.3	3.5
9	Orissa	7,965,867	4,009	0.5	7,315	2,115	9,430	1.2	0.9	2.2

Figures showing the arrests and convictions for drunkenness during the year are furnished below :—

Area.	Number arrested.		Number convicted.*	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Urban	9,502	250	9,355	247
Rural	2,907	216	3,859	389

* The numbers shown here include those who appeared voluntarily or on summons.

17. SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY.—A map illustrating the comparative criminality of the various districts

including the Madras City for the year is prefixed to this report. The number of serious offences against person and property increased by 1,075 cases or 6.7 per cent. The ratios of such offences to population in this Province in the last three years have been one case to every 2,960, 2,727 and 2,557 persons respectively.

18. GRAVE CRIME.—The comparative statement below shows the number of true cases of grave crime reported in the last two years and the quinquennial average of such cases from 1933 to 1937 :

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE

Comparative statement of true cases of grave crime reported during the years 1938 and 1939 and the quinquennial average of such cases from 1933 to 1937.

Districts.	Murder, 302, 303, I.P.C.	Dacoity, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, I.P.C.	Robbery, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.	Housebreaking, 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460, I.P.C.	Theft, ordinary, 379 to 382, I.P.C.	Cattle theft, 379 to 382, I.P.C.	Total.
	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
Madras City	10	13	7	344	2,766	25	3,234
Vizagapatam	35	44	20	312	803	75	2,479
East Godavari	31	27	20	297	840	70	1,282
West Godavari	24	24	7	202	613	63	1,270
Kistna	18	33	11	258	594	59	1,146
Guntur	44	57	11	154	586	80	1,008
Nellore	21	22	10	174	593	74	986
Kurnool	51	42	12	132	673	62	1,126
Bellary	34	34	9	212	366	63	706
Anantapur	36	24	2	144	279	53	614
Cuddapah	48	41	2	183	213	66	421
Chittoor	26	27	10	174	212	54	454
Chingelput	15	17	9	191	245	80	475
North Arcot	30	23	15	302	312	62	544
Salem	85	78	7	321	375	101	568
Coimbatore	132	185	24	251	809	106	682
The Nilgiris	3	3	42	438	1,186	458	1,031
Malabar	55	46	40	38	56	2	1,085
South Kanara	26	39	17	289	649	85	1,173
Trichinopoly	38	33	9	150	478	97	914
South Arcot	14	21	4	243	455	28	1,173
Tanjore	38	30	33	331	858	178	1,321
North Madura	57	52	16	310	1,231	183	2,015
South Madura	38	41	25	415	966	231	1,583
Ramnad	78	85	29	377	705	240	2,017
Tinnevely	72	72	29	461	653	185	1,343
Railway Police, Madras	26	29	22	190	746	217	1,120
Railway Police, Trichinopoly	87	78	44	202	270	106	1,318
	1	1	144	270	311	127	528
	1	1	101	271	392	111	549
	1	1	8	181	195	111	975
	1	1	6	246	199	111	1,213
	1	1	11	210	274	186	221
Total	1,063	1,157	535	5,832	17,877	2,889	25,897
	1,063	1,157	535	5,832	17,877	2,889	30,617

OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE, 1939

There was on the whole an increase of 4,720 cases or 18.2 per cent in the year over the figures of 1938.

Increases were recorded under all the heads of grave crime, except under murder, the percentages of increase being :

Dacoity	..	..	56.0
Robbery	..	..	17.3
House-breaking	..	..	15.2
Cattle theft	..	..	37.4
Ordinary theft	..	..	16.9

19. MURDER.—The number of true cases of murder in the year was 1,153 as against 1,157 in 1938—a slight decrease of 4 or 0.3 per cent. Coimbatore continued to record the highest figure (153), but there was an appreciable decrease of 32 cases in this district. Tinnevely (87), Salem (79), Ramnad (78), North Madura (72) and Guntur (63) continued to maintain a high record under this head. It may be noted with satisfaction that during the year under review in the Tinnevely district there was no serious rioting attended with murders quite unlike its previous records.

An analysis of the cases classified according to motives in the last two years is given below :—

Motive for murder.	1938.	1939.
1 Sexual motives ..	293	255
2 Family disputes ..	214	275
3 Faction ..	165	148
4 Robbery ..	42	80
5 Other causes ..	443	395
Total ..	1,157	1,153

Decrease in factious murders is noticeable in the Vizagapatam, Bellary, Guntur and Coimbatore districts. The total decrease in factious murders in the Province was 17 but the number still remains at the high figure of 148. I do not think that even this small decrease can be ascribed to the use of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code applied summarily and on the spot. Most of these cases occur in places where, owing to the absence of overt acts on the part of the factionists, the Security Sections cannot be used by the police under the law as it stands, or rather, as it has come to be interpreted by the courts. There still also remain those cases where the factionists have been bound over by a Subdivisional Magistrate but where the Sessions Courts or High Court have cancelled the bonds taken by the local Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of

his jurisdiction. I have referred to this problem in my two previous administration reports but it has not been solved by the remedies suggested by the Government.

The large increases under "family disputes" and "robbery" contributed to maintain the total number of cases in the Province approximately at the previous year's level.

98 murderers committed suicide in the year, as against 92 in the previous year.

The following cases of murder are of special interest :—

Enmity between a village munsif and three others in the Vizagapatam district led to the latter waylaying and spearing the former to death and fatally injuring a cartman. One of the accused was sentenced to death whilst the other two were given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

In the same district, domestic discord prompted an aggrieved husband to cut off the head of his wife and that of her uncle. He was sentenced to be hanged.

An advocate was shot dead at night while asleep in an upstairs room of his house at Cocanada. In spite of a thorough and exhaustive investigation both by the local police and the Criminal Investigation Department the culprit could not be traced and the motive for the murder remains a mystery.

A vagabond of Bezvada, a K.D. of Madras with five previous convictions and a student of the Coimbatore Agricultural College, who were armed with a dagger, a sword and a revolver respectively, conspired and the first two of them entered the house of a bank clerk at Cocanada on the night of 10th June, while the third man remained outside. The bank clerk was away from the house at the time and when he returned home, the first two miscreants attacked and killed him. All the three accused were arrested and two of them were sentenced to transportation for life, while the third committed suicide in the sub-jail. A most deliberate murder well-meriting the extreme penalty.

At Uravakonda in the Anantapur district an influential member of the Union Board was beaten to death by his enemies in a public lane in broad daylight on account of ill-feeling caused by the results of elections to the Board. Four of the accused were sentenced to death.

A notorious factionist of the Anantapur district was waylaid and brutally speared to death by his opponents. One of the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

In Proddatur a lonely woman was throttled to death for the sake of jewellery on her

person. Two of the accused were sentenced to be hanged.

Refusal on the part of a well-to-do chuckler woman of the Salem district to accommodate her two needy nephews with some money induced the latter to waylay and murder her in a forest for the sake of her jewels. Both the accused were sentenced to be hanged.

A European planter in the Coimbatore district was shot dead one night, while alone and asleep in his estate, and cash and currency notes amounting to Rs. 7,800 were stolen from his iron safe. The accused in this case was no other than another planter's driver who pretended to help the police in the initial stage of the investigation and absconded later to Malabar when suspicion was roused against him. He was, however, arrested in Kollengode and the stolen property and the gun used by him were subsequently recovered. He was sentenced to death. In this case finger-print clues aided in the detection.

In order to come into possession of his brother's wealth a poor Thiyya in the Malabar district conspired with five others and hacked his brother to death and caused grievous injuries to his wife. Three of the accused were sentenced to death.

An ex-convict of the Tanjore district decoyed a ten-year old boy to the bank of a river, robbed him of his gold bangles and pushed him into the river. The boy's body was traced two days later and the bangles were recovered from a shop in Nidamangalam. The murderer was sentenced to death.

An aged man who kept a shop in a lonely place in the Tanjore district was killed in his shop and his body was removed and left in a channel closeby. The detection of this case involved the collection of a considerable amount of circumstantial evidence in support of the sale of a pair of ear-rings worn by the deceased, which established the identity of the real culprit. The accused was sentenced to death.

Enmity between one merchant and another in the South Madura district resulted in the murder of the former on the outskirts of Bodinayakanur. Foot-prints at the scene of offence helped to trace the accused in this case. They were sentenced to death.

Two Kallars of the South Madura district, who were prosecuted under the Criminal Tribes Act at the instance of the President of a Kallar Panchayat, wreaked their vengeance on him. They went to his field where he was supervising the work of his coolies and one of them held him whilst the other stabbed him to death in broad daylight. The murderers were sentenced to death.

Longstanding feud between one Karuthu-swami Kallan and Selugai Servai in the Ramnad district culminated in an encounter between the factionists one evening when Karuthu-swami and another of his party were shot dead. The case ended in the conviction of seven of the accused who were sentenced to transportation for life.

20. INFANTICIDE.—Cases of infanticide occurred in 11 districts as against 14 in the previous year. As usual, they were due to fear of social disgrace or domestic discord.

21. RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES.—There were 703 cases of rioting or unlawful assembly during the year compared with 672 in the previous year, but the public peace, on the whole, was well maintained.

Nineteen districts were free from serious cases of rioting in the year. On 5 occasions the Police had to open fire to restore order.

A dispute between certain Udayars and a Muhammadan arose over the enjoyment of the kudivaram rights in the Naduppadugai Keelpadi village in the Tanjore district. When the Sub-Inspector of Police, Papanasam, proceeded to the village to enquire into a petition sent by the Muhammadan's wakil, the Udayars assaulted him, which compelled the sub-inspector to open fire. Two of the rioters were wounded. 36 of the rioters were charged but they were discharged by the Joint Magistrate, Kumbakonam.

In order to effect the arrest of some of the accused wanted in a case of dacoity committed in the South Madura district, the Reserve Police of the Ramnad district surrounded the village of Melkallankulam in the Ramnad district. Some of the villagers rushed out of the village and attacked the police with stones, which forced two constables to open fire in self-defence. One villager was injured and further trouble was averted.

A sub-inspector of police arrested one Elangamani Tevan who was accused in a case of robbery in the Tinnevely district. Provoked by this arrest, 75 of the villagers, both males and females, turned up, armed with sticks and aruvals, to rescue the arrested man. The situation became grave and the sub-inspector had to open fire in self-defence. There were no casualties. Seven of the rioters were convicted.

Communal tension.—Communal tension between the Hindus and Muhammadans in certain districts gave cause for anxiety and elaborate police arrangements had to be made during the year, particularly in Vellore and Nellore. On such occasions there is not only hard work for the Armed Reserves, but also a continuous deflection of the ordinary station police from their normal duties in order to

supply men for the mobilization of the Armed Reserves. Such deflection naturally has an effect upon ordinary station work and especially on preventive work, but the difficult situations which arose out of communal ill-feeling were effectively handled during the year.

A serious clash between the Hindus and Muhammadans broke out in Nellore town on the 22nd October and continued for three days which resulted in the death of 2 persons and injuries to 12. The Hindus clandestinely took out 3 tiger disguises during the Dasara festival in spite of the objections raised by the Muhammadans against such demonstrations, and contrary to prohibitory orders. The Muhammadans tried to obstruct them, but the police arrived promptly on the scene and averted a clash. On the 23rd October, a few Muhammadan butchers rushed into a barber's saloon and murdered the barber. The next day some Hindus chased a few Muhammadans and speared one to death. The rioting was firmly and tactfully dealt with and several of the rioters on both sides stand charged for the offences.

What on the surface appeared to be the misbehaviour of a few hooligans during a crowded Hindu procession which passed in front of a mosque in Vellore on the night of the 2nd May developed into a serious Hindu-Muslim disturbance. After constant lathi charges the police opened fire against a defiant crowd, but there were no casualties. Cases of arson, looting and murder followed. Hindu hooligans burnt the beedi factories, shops and some other properties owned by the Muhammadans. The latter retaliated by looting Hindu shops and setting fire to houses. Police patrol parties were active throughout the town and dispersed the sporadic and volatile mobs which created trouble in many places. In dealing with a riotous Muslim mob in Ramanayakanpalayam on the outskirts of the town on the morning of the 3rd May, the police had to open fire. A Muslim was killed and the crowd immediately dispersed. The disturbances spread to the villages in the vicinity of Vellore but they were soon brought under control. Detachments of the Presidency General Reserve from five districts were drafted to reinforce the police in the disturbed areas and the entire force handled the serious situation with tact and firmness. In G.O. No. 1893, Public (General), dated 2nd November 1939, the Government expressed their satisfaction with the conduct of the police during this difficult time.

Communal ill-feeling between the Hindus and Muhammadans continued to prevail in Nandyal and Bandiatmakur in the Kurnool district. On two occasions at Nandyal during the year the timely intervention by the superior police officers averted serious clashes between

the two communities which had assembled in large bodies threatening a breach of the public peace.

The tension between the Nadars and the non-Nadars at Kallurani in the Ramnad district continued to receive close attention. The provisions of the Indian Police Act were applied to regulate processions at festivals and the cost of police bandobast was recovered from the parties in accordance with G.O. No. 5677, Home, dated 30th October 1939. The Hindu-Muslim factions at Kamudi and Abiramam also were similarly watched. Cases of stabbing and stray assaults were reported in Rajapalaiyam on account of ill-feeling between the local Rajus and Maravars. The institution of proceedings under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, brought the situation under control.

In the Tinnevely district, the provisions of Section 30 of the Indian Police Act continued to be in force in the villages of Kalugumalai, Chintamani and Seydunganallur in view of the continued strained feelings between the Nadars and the non-Nadars in the first two villages and between the Muhammadans and the non-Muhammadans in the third village.

The provisions of Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, had to be enforced to prevent a threatened breach of the peace at Bergani in the Nilgiri district owing to a difference of opinion between two sections of the Badagas in the matter of carrying Congress flags and the shouting of political slogans during a festival.

Consequent on the conversion of many Pulayars to Christianity at Madayi in the Malabar district communal ill-feeling arose between the Roman Catholics and the Mappillas of the locality. An incident in July 1939 threatened to cause a clash between the two communities, but it was averted by the timely intervention of the police.

The timely presence of the police and the magistracy at Cochin prevented two sections of Mappillas from creating a serious disturbance in April when a dispute between these sections arose about the appointment of a Kathib for the mosque in the locality.

The usual bandobast was provided during the Muharram at certain places in the Guntur, Kurnool and North Arcot districts where communal tension prevailed.

Agrarian movements.—Two individuals misled a large following of 10,000 hill folk in the Madgole portions of the Gudem taluk of the Vizagapatam district and attempted to undermine the authority of the Muttadars by unconstitutional acts. They were warned.

An intensive satyagraha campaign and social boycott of the Zamindar was carried on by the

ryots of Munagala Zamindari in the Kistna district at the instigation of Socialists. A difficult situation arose in June, but the firm action taken by the police restored order and respect for law.

Effective measures taken during the year put an end to the activities of the peasants against the jennis and loyal tenants in the Malabar district.

Other disturbances.—The teachers of aided schools in the Malabar district organized unions, boycotted departmental meetings of teachers and resorted to violent action in December. A number of them were arrested and prosecuted. As the Government have promised to consider their representations, they have since suspended their activities.

On account of the high prices of food-grains in the famine-stricken Ponneri taluk of the Chingleput district, about 200 Adi-Dravidas looted property worth Rs. 1,300 in a rice mandy and a cloth shop in Ponneri Bazaar. 47 of the looters have been charged.

In Tuticorin town friction between Congress and Self-Respect organizations aroused anxiety and their activities were restrained first by resort to the Police Act and then by an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting meetings and processions.

The agitation against the Government in regard to the compulsory teaching of Hindustani in certain schools which was started in 1938 was carried on in the Madras City and in parts of the Salem and Ramnad districts during the year. Adequate police bandobast was made in all the affected places. The agitators suspended their activities in the last quarter of the year, soon after the Congress Government vacated office.

As usual, prohibitory orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were promulgated and police bandobast furnished at the festivals at Veerasingampettai, Ettugudi and Negapatam in the Tanjore district to prevent hook-swinging and allied practices of self-mutilation. No attempt was made to disobey the orders at any of these festivals.

Temple-entry in Madura town created a difficult situation and considerable police vigilance was necessary to prevent clashes between the Sanatanists and Temple-entry supporters.

Labour troubles.—31 strikes took place during the year against 54 in the previous year. 14 of these were successful, 5 were partially successful, 2 were in progress at the end of the year and the rest were unsuccessful. Obstructive picketing was resorted to by the strikers in certain places but prompt action was taken by the police in such cases.

On 14th February a riotous mob of about 2,000 workers staged a "stay-in" strike in the Chittivalasa Jute Mill in the Vizagapatam district and refused to leave the Mill. The police opened fire on the rioters, killing one and injuring several others. The Mill was closed for several months. The case put up against the rioters was dropped under the orders of the Government.

The attitude of the fibre coolies and other strikers at Cocanada and Samalkot and of the labourers of Messrs. Parry & Co. at Ranipet necessitated elaborate police arrangements and the promulgation of orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. Those who disobeyed the orders were arrested and convicted.

The trouble at Chirala continued in the early months of the year, but the grievances of the strikers were amicably settled.

Several strikers who resorted to obstructive picketing of the Premier Hosiery Works in Calicut and the Beedi Factories in Tellicherry and Ponnani in the Malabar district were arrested and convicted and prompt action under the Security Sections was taken against the leaders.

When the labourers of Messrs. Parry & Co. at Nellikuppam in the South Arcot district struck work and assumed a militant attitude, they had to be dispersed by a lathi charge. Normal work was resumed after the Hon'ble the Premier issued an appeal.

An influential person was responsible for a strike in the Madura Knitting Factory. The effective action taken against him and certain strikers and the constant police bandobast provided at the disturbed area prevented the strike from developing to a serious one.

The strikes in the Minakshi Mill at Madura were well handled by the police.

All police arrangements for coping with situations such as those referred to above cost the tax-payer a considerable amount of money, which, if people were more law-abiding, might be used to better purpose. A considerable amount of this expense is directly the result of the activities of irresponsible politicians and so-called labour leaders.

22. DACOITY.—Statistics of dacoity for the last two years with the previous quinquennial average are set forth districtwise in the statement on page 10 and the total figures for the last 15 years in the statement in paragraph 15 of the report. 156 dacoities were reported in the year against 100 in 1938—an increase of 56 per cent. 21 of these were reported to the magistrates direct. There were 43 highway dacoities, 45 field dacoities and 68 house dacoities. The Kurnool district and the

Nilgiris were free from this form of crime in the year.

The largest number was recorded in the Tinnevely district, viz., 22 against 10 in 1938, while Ramnad, Coimbatore, South Kanara, East Godavari and Malabar had 21, 16, 14, 10 and 9 cases respectively, against 7, 21, 4, 1 and 1 in the previous year. All the 10 dacoities recorded in East Godavari were cases of looting due to rise in prices on account of the war. As usual, many of these cases were committed by local organizations of bad characters and registered criminal tribe members against whom effective action was taken.

The marked increases in the Tinnevely and Ramnad districts were mostly due to the activities of the local Maravars and the bulk of the cases occurred during the last quarter of the year due to the sudden rise in the price of staple-food grains.

Some cases of interest are cited below :—

While a passenger was travelling at night in a jutka to the Dharmavaram Railway Station in the Anantapur district, he was attacked and property worth Rs. 4,404 was taken away from him. Vigorous investigation revealed that an organization of 13 desperadoes headed by a village magistrate was responsible for this daring offence. Property worth Rs. 1,297 was recovered and the case ended in conviction.

In the Salem district, certain registered Koravars engaged a man to decoy 3 others to a rendezvous, on the pretext of getting gold jewels cheaply, but on arrival they were set upon and relieved of their cash. The offenders were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

A party of criminal tribe Koravars of the Coimbatore district went in a car from Erode to Krishnapuram village. They scared away the villagers by the use of country crackers and committed dacoity in a house. They were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

A notorious criminal named Kandaswami Nayakan of the Ramnad district and his associates waylaid a pedestrian in the South Madura district and relieved him of his cash amounting to Rs. 3-4-0 threatening him with a country revolver. This criminal and one of his associates were arrested on the spot by the villagers, but he escaped later from a sub-jail in the Ramnad district. He has since been re-arrested.

While a party of four Konars including a woman were on their way to a village in the Tinnevely district, they were met and threatened by a gang of dacoits armed with guns and aruvals. The woman handed over to them her jewels worth Rs. 400. The dacoits then ran away towards the Vallanad hills

and the Konars pursued them. One of the dacoits fired a shot which caused a superficial injury to one of the pursuers. All the dacoits escaped, but they were subsequently traced to be Kasi Tevan and his gang who stand charged for many offences committed in the district.

23. ROBBERY.—There were 535 cases of robbery reported in the year as against 456 in 1938—an increase of 79 cases or 17.3 per cent. Of these, 178 were highway robberies, 127 field robberies and 230 house robberies. 36 of these cases were reported to the magistrates direct. The Tinnevely district continued to report the highest figure, viz., 144 cases, Ramnad and Coimbatore following with 44 and 42 cases respectively. The large increase in the Tinnevely district was due mainly to the activities of the local Maravars. The most notorious among them who were responsible for several highway robberies have since been arrested. Many offences in other districts were technical and petty in character and were committed by locals, some of whom were first offenders.

A female coffee hotel-keeper in the Nellore district robbed a eight-year old girl of her jewels worth Rs. 101, throttled and locked her in a room in the hotel and proceeded to Nellore to dispose of the jewels, leaving her paramour behind to watch the hotel. A Komati boy heard the cries of the girl and ran to the spot and rescued her. The woman was sentenced to transportation for life.

In the Ramnad district three criminals waylaid two cloth merchants and stole their belongings. The robbers were traced by their foot-prints left at the scene of offence and were convicted.

One of the most daring robberies was committed by the notorious Kasi Tevan of the Tinnevely district, already mentioned. Taking his stand on the road near the Vallanad hills with a gun, he successfully robbed three pedestrians of their cash, held up a motor bus that arrived there about the same time and robbed three passengers of their valuables. He has been since arrested and charged.

A woman who was travelling alone by train at night in a woman's compartment was the victim of a daring robbery. Her assailant got into her compartment when the train was leaving the Nellikuppam station, caught her by the throat and forcibly removed from her neck three gold chains worth Rs. 480. He jumped out of the carriage as the train approached the next station and escaped. The case had to be treated as undetectable as the woman was unable to identify the culprit.

Mail robbery.—There were no cases of mail robbery in the year.

24. HOUSE-BREAKING.—6,865 cases of house-breaking were recorded in the year against 5,957 in 1938, an increase of 908 cases or 15.2 per cent. Increase in this form of crime was recorded in as many as 22 districts and the largest increase was in the Trichinopoly district. Heavy increases were specially noticeable in the districts of Kistna, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput and Ramnad. Several local gangs of burglars, a mixed gang composed mostly of Kallars and led by the notorious Angamuttu Vanathirayan, whose depredations extended to the Tanjore district and to the Pudukkottai State, and many other gangs including the Melurnad, Vaduvarpatti and Attur-Kilnad Koravars and three gangs of temple burglars were responsible for the bulk of the crime in the Trichinopoly district. Many of them have been charged and convicted. The activities of out-of-view bad and dangerous characters, members of several criminal tribes, ex-convicts and members of criminal settlements who escaped from the settlements contributed towards the large increases in the other districts. Out-of-view Nir Shikaris committed no less than 48 burglaries in the Kurnool district and their operations in 1939 covered a wide area from Bellary and Kurnool to Dharwar in the Bombay Province including parts of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions. The District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, by clever and indefatigable efforts and able co-ordination of his detective staffs and liaison with other districts and with His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Police, succeeded in rounding up these dangerous criminals and in securing the conviction of 51 of them.

A dangerous gang of four Bouriah out-of-view criminal tribe members of the United Provinces committed a serious burglary in the Palace of the Zamindar of Kasimkota in the Vizagapatam district and stole property worth Rs. 15,000. They were arrested by the timely action taken first by a head constable of Anakapalle station in Vizagapatam district and subsequently by the railway police at Vizianagram and the stolen property was recovered. The burglars were convicted. These Bouriahs are suspected to have committed several window offences at places close to the North-East Railway line in the West Godavari district and this type of crime stopped with their arrest.

Juveniles were responsible for many cases in Anantapur town and were convicted.

Two registered bad characters of the Madras City and an ex-convict burgled the house of a rich money-lender in Saidapet and stole property worth Rs. 7,500. The major portion of the property has been recovered and the case is pending trial.

Three local youths were responsible for a case of house-breaking in a village in the Salem district in which cash and jewels valued at Rs. 2,960 were stolen. The entire property was recovered and one of the accused was sent to jail. The second accused was sent to the Borstal School and the third was ordered to be tried by a juvenile court. This is a case in which young and misguided youths committed a grave crime.

Prompt and skilful investigation led to the recovery of almost the entire cash of Rs. 25,000 stolen from the Co-operative Central Bank, Tanjore. The Bank's peon committed the burglary and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 18 months.

Scientific aids to investigation were helpful on three occasions in the Nellore district. The accused in two cases were traced by their foot-prints and in one case by finger impressions.

The average value of property lost per case of house-breaking was Rs. 121 in the year against Rs. 113 in 1938 and Rs. 112 in 1937.

25. THEFT.—17,877 cases of ordinary theft were reported in the year against 15,294 in 1938, an increase of 2,583 cases or 16.9 per cent. Increases were recorded in almost all the districts and were due to the various causes already mentioned in this report. Trichinopoly recorded the highest figure.

Juveniles were responsible for many thefts in the Kistna, Guntur, Chingleput and the Nilgiri districts. They were effectively traced and several of them sent to the Certified Schools for correction.

In the Malabar district thefts were mostly of garden produce.

26. CATTLE THEFT.—4,031 cases of cattle theft were reported in the year against 2,933 in 1938, an increase of 1,098 cases or 37.4 per cent. Large increases were recorded in the Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts. The bulk of the crime was committed for the sake of skin and meat.

In view of the general increase in cattle thefts throughout the Province, I have instructed the officers concerned to study the incidence of this crime in particular localities and to make co-ordinated enquiries in dealing specifically with this class of crime on the borders of the Coimbatore and Madras districts. I hope that the efforts taken in the current year will produce better results. I have observed that this class of crime has increased since the outbreak of the War and at present I am of opinion that the increased demand for hides has had an effect upon the numbers of cattle thefts.

Cattle poisoning.—52 cases of cattle poisoning were reported in the year against 53 in 1938. 10 of these ended in conviction and 12 of the 13 persons arrested were convicted.

27. COUNTERFEITING COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES.—48 cases of counterfeiting were recorded in the year, of which 30 ended in conviction, against 18 and 10 respectively in 1938. There were four cases of note forgery as in the previous year, all of which were undetectable. The coin and currency experts of the C.I.D. examined counterfeit coins and materials in 46 cases and materials for forging currency notes in one case. They also gave evidence in court on 53 occasions against 30 in 1938. One of the experts also continued periodically to attend the Pay and Cash Office of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to examine counterfeit coins found in the collections from various railway stations.

The appearance of an unusually large number of counterfeit rupees in the collections of the Krishnapatnam Salt Factory in the Nellore district and the brisk police investigation that followed, in which the Criminal Investigation Department assisted the local police, led to the rounding up of a notorious gang of counterfeiters and the seizure of the materials used by them. The accused in the case were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment.

The drawing master of a school in the Bellary district offered to a prostitute some counterfeit rupee coins, about which the police got information and recovered from him 9 counterfeit rupees which were alleged to have been manufactured by a blacksmith. The drawing master was convicted.

28. OTHER CASES OF INTEREST—Bomb cases.—During the year, 20 cases were reported, resulting in the death of one person and in injuries to 22 persons. 4 of these cases were accidental explosions; in one case the bomb was used to scare away wild animals; in 13 cases they were used or possessed with criminal intent; while in the remaining two cases no definite motive could be attributed.

Firearms.—13 cases involving injuries from firearms were referred to the Criminal Investigation Department in the year for expert opinion against 17 during 1938. Coimbatore reported 4 cases, Tinnevely 3 cases and the districts of East Godavari, South Kanara, Kurnool, North Madras, Ramnad and Salem, one case each. The Criminal Investigation Department Expert assisted the Chemical Examiner in arriving at an expert opinion in all the cases. The expert gave evidence in courts on 4 occasions.

Cheating cases.—The ex-cashier of the Calicut Branch of the P. & O. Bank, Ltd.,

in collusion with others, floated, or acquired various banks at different places in the Malabar district and it is alleged that he had cheated the Agent of the P. & O. Bank to the extent of about Rs. 10 lakhs in the transactions between the banks. The ex-cashier and certain others concerned in the transaction stand charged before the Special First Class Magistrate at Calicut.

A notorious inter-provincial cheat named Santhilal Jainabhai Shah cheated about 30 medical men in Vizagapatam town, posing as an agent of a firm in Bombay. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

One S. V. Acharya, an inter-provincial cheat with a dozen previous convictions, cheated several firms and individuals in Ootacamund posing as a wealthy gentleman. He was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

Other cases.—A man with eight previous convictions in other provinces who passed himself off as an agent of a cloth merchant of Bombay was arrested in Tenali in the Guntur district with housebreaking implements while lurking to commit an offence. He was bound over under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.

One Kondala Rao Chowdry of the Nellore district obtained money from certain village folk in the Cuddapah district, promising them that he would teach them the art of minting coins and manufacturing currency notes, and went out of view. When he and his associate appeared with some negatives of five-rupee currency notes at Chakrayapet in February, he was apprehended and jailed.

A gang of four men in the Salem district committed a series of thefts by administering dhatura poison (mixed with sweetmeats) to their victims. These criminals were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

One Venkatesa Sarma of British Cochin frequented the Travellers' Bungalow at Madras and came to know the addresses of the relations of other travellers and obtained Rs. 155 by telegraphic money order from three persons by false personation and forgery. He was convicted.

29. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—As in 1938, 15 deaths were treated as justifiable homicide in the year. 5 of these were caused by the police in the execution of their duty (one in the labour trouble at Chittivalasa in the Vizagapatam district, one in the Vellore riots, one during arrest of an armed warrantee in the South Madras district, and two in

effecting re-arrest of escaped prisoners). The rest were by private persons in exercise of their rights of self-defence.

In a drunken brawl in the Malabar district, a Mappilla stabbed an Ezhuva to death and attempted to kill the father of the deceased. The Ezhuva's father gave a blow on the Mappilla's head and killed him in self-defence.

A Gurukkal at Udayarpalaiyam in the Trichinopoly district in the course of an assault on him stabbed his assailant. The Sessions Judge held this to be a case of justifiable homicide.

In a grim struggle which took place between an armed warrantee and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Periyakulam, when the latter attempted to arrest the former, a sub-inspector who came to the rescue of the latter, shot at the warrantee and killed him.

Ponnu Esaki, a life convict, escaped from the Trichinopoly Central Jail and was hiding in a village in the Tinnevely district. When a party of one sub-inspector and three constables went to effect his arrest, he threw an aruval at a constable and attempted to spear him. The sub-inspector immediately fired at the miscreant and saved the constable's life. The convict died subsequently.

30. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—There were 52 cases of death attributed to criminal rashness or negligence as against 59 in 1938.

37 cases were prosecuted during the year, of which 16 ended in conviction, 17 were discharged and the rest were pending trial at the end of the year.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

31. CRIME—HOW DEALT WITH (statement A, part I).—There was an increase in the percentage of detection of total cognizable crime reported in the year as shown below :—

Year.	Percentage of detection.
1939	43.5
1938	43.0
Quinquennial average for the years 1933-1937 ..	43.2

Eleven districts and the Madras City showed improvement in detection which was most noticeable in

	PERCENTAGE.
South Madura	+13.2
Anantapur	+5.7
Madras City	+5.4
Ramnad	+5.2
Coimbatore	+5.0
Tanjore	+4.1
Tinnevely	+3.8

Scientific methods of investigation, such as the tracing of culprits by the aid of foot or finger impressions, the valuable assistance rendered on several occasions by the members of the Village Vigilance Committees and the public in general and the co-ordinated efforts and vigilance on the part of the police greatly helped detection during the year. The figures of detection for each head of grave crime are—

	Percentage of detection.		
	Quinquennial average for the years 1933 to 1937.	1938.	1939.
Murder	34.6	38.3	41.8
Dacoity	32.6	27.9	27.4
Robbery	40.7	35.0	38.9
Housebreaking	32.9	31.8	32.6
Cattle theft	58.5	58.2	56.9
Ordinary theft	45.6	47.3	46.9
Total grave crime	43.2	44.0	44.3

The graph prefixed to this report illustrates the detection in total cognizable crime and in grave crime during the last 11 years.

The statement below compares the detection in housebreakings in this Province with that achieved in other Provinces :—

Provinces.	Percentage of detection of housebreakings in 1938.
Bengal	6.3
Bihar	6.6
United Provinces	8.6
Assam	10.3
North-West Frontier Province ..	12.6
The Punjab	18.6
Orissa	20.4
Bombay	23.3
Madras	31.8
Madras (Percentage of detection in 1939)	32.6

Cases in which investigation was refused, Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code (statement A-I, columns 5 and 6).—47,952 cases under classes I to V were reported to the police in the year under review, out of which investigation was refused under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 1,959 cases or 4.1 per cent as against 4.0 per cent in 1938 and 4.3 per cent in 1937. Steps are taken to see that this provision of law is not abused.

Cases referred by magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.—917 cases were referred to the police by magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, against 844 in 1938. As usual, unnecessary

references were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates.

Attendance at sessions.—The number of criminal sessions held in the mufassal was 327 against 337 in 1938. District Superintendents of Police attended 56 sessions as against 59 in 1938, and subdivisional officers 211 against 225 in 1938. In the Madras City the Commissioner with his deputies and 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.	1937.			1938.			1939.		
	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Per-centage.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
Madras City ..	1,76,360	57,900	32.8	4,15,776	37,648	9.1	3,25,888	49,119	15.1
Vizagapatam ..	90,458	34,304	37.9	93,116	23,128	24.8	1,36,492	39,525	29.0
East Godavari ..	60,841	21,442	35.2	61,403	15,520	25.3	78,558	19,845	25.3
West Godavari ..	78,602	38,228	48.6	63,771	11,779	18.5	71,497	16,160	22.6
Kistna	51,410	24,183	47.4	61,078	16,852	27.6	71,065	13,921	19.6
Guntur	64,152	14,305	22.3	91,830	18,905	20.6	95,414	24,208	25.4
Nellore	34,818	10,010	28.7	34,087	8,038	23.6	46,089	9,896	21.5
Kurnool	49,841	29,779	59.7	25,569	7,466	29.2	48,113	19,111	39.7
Bellary	37,571	9,304	24.8	45,409	9,696	21.4	26,089	8,901	34.1
Anantapur	31,587	9,875	31.3	38,543	11,651	30.2	49,910	17,465	35.0
Cuddapah	41,835	16,494	39.4	39,216	12,802	32.6	48,073	12,760	26.5
Chittoor	41,183	9,344	22.7	36,203	8,475	23.4	37,163	12,196	32.8
Chingleput	40,923	9,991	24.4	45,418	9,312	20.5	56,993	20,363	35.7
North Arcot	38,672	13,928	36.2	52,605	13,325	25.3	70,513	23,771	33.7
Salem	48,463	15,922	32.9	68,336	26,290	38.5	54,646	25,056	42.2
Coimbatore	68,781	23,485	34.0	96,280	33,322	32.5	86,400	42,774	49.5
The Nilgiris	4,309	2,859	66.4	8,351	4,442	53.2	26,312	3,478	13.2
Malabar	21,172	7,585	35.8	30,112	7,103	23.6	87,033	17,726	20.4
South Kanara	40,355	11,819	29.3	39,499	9,506	24.1	24,148	8,662	35.9
Trichinopoly	48,591	18,342	37.7	51,285	21,617	42.2	96,527	44,122	45.7
South Arcot	39,856	16,025	40.2	46,894	12,511	26.7	58,168	26,670	45.8
Tanjore	66,459	16,114	34.2	76,842	19,198	25.0	93,259	52,570	56.4
North Madura	63,375	22,491	35.5	53,917	18,825	34.9	55,232	14,342	26.0
South Madura	18,964	4,769	25.1	20,417	6,211	30.4	21,119	5,850	27.7
Ramnad	30,743	9,700	31.5	56,238	30,308	53.9	48,927	20,001	40.9
Tinnevely	60,224	18,951	31.5	51,102	11,797	23.1	73,510	15,979	21.7
Railway Police, Madras.	8,652	4,169	48.2	6,915	5,372	54.3	6,650	2,867	43.1
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	9,307	3,865	41.5	16,515	3,763	32.5	11,527	3,220	27.9
Total ..	13,67,504	4,75,183	34.7	17,26,727	4,14,852	24.0	19,05,315	5,88,558	29.8

NOTE.—Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 8,830.

The high figure recorded in the Madras City during the year was largely due to the loss of property in five cases under sections 406, 408 and 409, Indian Penal Code, which alone contributed about 43 per cent of the figure. In the Vizagapatam district Rs. 23,256 or 17 per cent of the total value of the property lost was concerned in two cases of house-breaking and the property lost in the cases under sections 406 to 409 and 419 and 420, Indian Penal Code, amounted to Rs. 17,904 or 13 per cent of the total value and these amounts have greatly tended to raise the total figure recorded in that district.

The high percentages of property recovered in the Tanjore, Coimbatore, South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts and the improvement in this respect in the Kurnool, Bellary, Chingleput and South Kanara districts are worthy of mention. The unusual drop in the percentage in the Nilgiri district is due to the fact that over 75 per cent of the property lost in that district was concerned in two cases under Sections 406 and 409, Indian Penal Code, wherein recovery was impossible.

33. PROSECUTIONS (statement A-I, columns 11 and 12).—In classes I to V, the number of cases decided by the Courts was 19,975 against 17,404 in 1938 and of these 76.1 per cent ended in conviction as compared with 74.8 in the previous year.

Statement A-II, columns 8 to 10.—34,161 persons were tried in the year as against 30,693 in 1938, of whom 20,545 or 60.1 per cent were convicted as against 56.6 per cent in the previous year.

Prosecuting staff.—The results of the work performed by the prosecuting staff are shown below :—

	Number of cases prosecuted.		Number of cases convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Madras City ..	3,801	3,901	3,129	3,325	82.3	85.2
Mufassal ..	10,225	10,573	7,309	7,189	71.5	68.0

In cases of minor importance and in other cases in which the services of the prosecuting staff were not available, the Circle Inspectors concerned conducted prosecutions. Out of 6,259 cases prosecuted by Circle Inspectors, 4,850 or 77.5 per cent ended in conviction, the percentage for the previous year being 78.3.

The scheme for the replacement of the prosecuting inspectors and prosecuting sub-inspectors by Assistant Public Prosecutors recruited from the Bar referred to at page 22 of my report for 1938 is now being tried as an experimental measure in the Guntur, Anantapur, Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Malabar districts. Reports on the working of this scheme from the concerned District Magistrates have been submitted to the Government with my remarks in my letter R.C.No. 837/Audit/40, dated 9th May 1940.

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

In a case of murder in the Kistna district, the accused was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, but on appeal against the acquittal, the High Court reversed the order of the Sessions Judge and sentenced the accused to be hanged.

34. ESCAPES.—52 prisoners escaped from police escorts in the year, 4 from police lockups and 36 from sub-jails, as against 53, 5 and 32 respectively in 1938. Of the former 71 were recaptured. 3 police officers were prosecuted for negligently allowing prisoners to escape and one of them was convicted. 75 police officers were punished departmentally for negligence in guarding prisoners while in 22 cases of escape, the police were held free from blame.

35. PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSE COMPLAINTS.—Including cases of the previous year which were pending magisterial orders at the close of the year, the police referred 3,518 cases, of which 3,079 were struck off as false by the magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 165 cases, of which 16 were filed on magisterial complaints. 69 persons were convicted for preferring false complaints as in the previous year.

Cases found false after trial.—Out of 338,584 cases prosecuted by the police, 38 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 4 persons falsely accused as against 3 in 1938 and 2 in 1937.

36. PREVENTION—Habitual criminals.—Details regarding the number of known depredators and bad characters and the action taken to control them are given in the statement below :—

Return of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons for the year 1939.

Class of persons is.	Number brought under surveillance during the year.						Of the number in columns (2) to (5), number removed from the register during the year.						Number at large on 31st December 1939.	Of the number shown in column (12), number out of view.		Number of persons with history shown in column (12), number out of view.											
	On account of persons brought from outside the district.		By release from jails.		By fresh registration.		By reason of death.		By reason of old age or infirmity.		On the ground that they are no longer addicted to crime.			By reason of having left the district.			From other causes.		Of those included in columns (2) to (5), number on jail on 31st December 1939.								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(12-a)	(13)												
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.										
Known depredators ...	5,756	30	631	12	1,520	10	1,419	14	116	2	104	1	1,039	8	478	5	231	2	1,676	2	5,682	46	1,136	15	1,183	...	
Receivers of stolen goods ...	114	9	19	...	17	1	159	3	4	...	2	1	70	8	19	1	3	...	2	17	...	194	3	8	...	8	...
Suspected persons ...	3,704	25	256	3	175	2	2,204	9	37	2	48	1	1,793	18	280	2	249	2	293	...	3,648	14	266	2	219	1	...
Total ...	9,574	64	906	15	1,712	13	3,782	26	157	4	154	3	2,902	34	777	8	474	4	1,986	2	9,524	63	1,410	17	1,410	1	...
Active and inactive criminals of the Madras City.	532	14	17	...	160	...	24	...	22	...	6	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	106	2	588	12	145	1	187	2	...
Grand total ...	10,106*	78	923	15	1,872	13	3,806	26	179	4	160	3	2,907	34	782	8	475	4	2,092	4	-0,112	75	1,555	18	1,597	3	...

* The variations from the corresponding figures in the report for 1938 are due to the revised figures furnished by some districts.

Old offenders.—In the year under review, 2,155 persons received enhanced punishments under Section 75, Indian Penal Code, against 1,893 in 1938 and 683 convicts were ordered to notify residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 613 in the previous year. 309 persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence of whom 236 were convicted.

218 convicts were prematurely released during the year and 29 of them reverted to crime, and 10 went out of view. I am happy to note that it was possible for the police to find work for 108 of these prematurely released convicts.

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

- (1) Nakkalas of the Vizagapatam district.
- (2) Dommaras of the Pothavaram taluk of the West Godavari district.
- (3) Padayachis of several taluks of the South Arcot district.
- (4) Uppu Koravars of the Tanjore taluk of the Tanjore district.
- (5) Mondri Vogulas of the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks of the Anantapur district.

Sections 11 and 16 of the Act were applied to specified members of the undermentioned tribes :—

Name of the tribe.	Area to which restricted.
Dommaras	Siddhapuram settlement.
Donga Dasaris	Siddhapuram and Bitragunta settlements.
Amagunta Poligars	Aziznagar settlement.
Urali Gowndans	Do.
Piramalai Kallars	Do.
Gudu Dasaris	Do.
Koravars	Do.
Salem Melurnad Koravars	Do.
Padayachis	Do.
Veppur Adi-Dravidas	Do.
Kanjar Bhats	Chintaladevi settlement.
Donga Yanadis	Chintaladevi, Bitragunta and Sitanagaram settlements.
Nawabpet Korachas	Stuartpuram settlement.
Donga Yerakalas	Stuartpuram and Bitragunta settlements.
Jaruguballi Madigas	Sitanagaram settlement.
Donga Woddars	Do.
Ur Korachas	Do.

Details showing the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to criminal tribe members other than Piramalai Kallars but including those in settlements are given below :—

Number of persons registered.		Number of persons removed from the register.	
1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
1,400	953	2,686	1,896
Number on rolls at end of year.		Number convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act.	
1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
36,457	35,514	1,774	2,109

99 persons were convicted under Section 24 of the Act and 3 sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 23 of the Act, as compared with 36 and 4 respectively in the previous year.

The application of the "Abeyance" system of control of criminal tribe members and the practice of enforcing "joint responsibility" among them continued to yield satisfactory results. As many as 19,225 criminal tribe members earned relief from the obligations under Section 10 (1) (a) of the Act as against 19,758 in the previous year.

Criminal Tribes Settlements.—The pre-existing 7 Criminal Tribes Settlements continued to function under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labour and are separately reported on by him. Details regarding the strengths of the regular settlers (i.e., persons to whom Section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act has been applied) in these settlements on the last day of the year are furnished below :—

Name of the settlement.	Strength.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.
1 Stuartpuram (Guntur) ..	192	66	..
2 Sitanagaram (Guntur) ..	192	90	..
3 Bitragunta, Ordinary (Nellore).	115	24	..
4 Bitragunta, Reformatory (Nellore).	72	23	..
5 Chintaladevi (Nellore) ..	93	85	101
6 Siddhapuram (Kurnool) ..	26	10	12
7 Aziznagar (South Arcot) ..	73	4	..
Total ..	763	302	113

A free colony established at Perala in the Guntur district and consisting of 198 settlers, the majority of whom were discharged from the Stuartpuram settlement and removed from the Criminal Tribes Act has been a success. The adult members of this colony find work in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company closeby and earn their livelihood by honest means.

Kallar Reclamation, Madura North and South.—The reclamation scheme continued to be worked with enthusiasm and vigour by the staff of both districts. The majority of Kallar panchayats functioned satisfactorily.

23 cases of crime by Kallars and others and 9 cases of unexplained absences of Kallars were reported by panchayats on their own initiative, while effective help was given to the police in as many as 121 cases. 4 panchayats of North Madura and 12 of South Madura were cancelled or suspended on disciplinary grounds in the

year. 4 panchayats of North Madura, 3 of which were suspended in the previous year and 1 in the year under review, were restored.

Urged by some irresponsible Socialists, a batch of Keelakudi Kallars in the South Madura district defied the orders issued under Section 10 (1) (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act. They were immediately prosecuted and convicted. This has had a salutary effect and all the criminal tribe members in the village are now generally under control. The progress of the schools was satisfactory.

The Kallar Advisory Committees constituted under G.O. Ms. No. 778, Home, dated 15th February 1938, have been of great usefulness in the Madura South district, whereas in the North district they were not of much use. I have instructed the District Superintendent of Police, Madura North, to re-constitute these Committees on a more popular basis recognizing the principle that any form of assistance given by the outside public is always to be welcomed.

Registration.—Details showing the number of Piramalai Kallars registered under and

removed from the Criminal Tribes Act are given below :—

	Madura North.	Madura South.	Total.
Total number remaining on the rolls at the end of the previous year.	5,791	24,308	30,099
Number registered during the year.	161	112	273
Number removed on account of good conduct or other causes.	105	2,462	2,567
Total number remaining on the rolls at the end of the year.	5,847	21,958	27,805

Prosecutions.—The number of applications for sanction to prosecute for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act was 219 against 195 in 1938 and 191 in 1937. Prosecutions were sanctioned in 203 cases compared with 183 cases in the previous year. Orders to prosecute are not issued until each case has been examined and the necessity established.

Kallar crime.—The statement below compares ascertained Kallar crime with the total crime in the two districts during the last 3 years :—

Nature of offences.	Total district crime.									Kallar crime.								
	1937.			1938.			1939.			1937.			1938.			1939.		
	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	45	32	77	52	41	93	72	38	110	3	5	8	2	10	12	2	13	15
Dacoity	1	1	2	4	5	9	2	6	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	2
Robbery	33	15	48	16	22	38	21	29	50	4	7	11	4	14	18	4	11	15
Housebreaking ..	194	88	282	150	103	253	192	101	293	32	36	68	11	39	50	30	52	82
Theft (cattle) ..	228	69	297	212	107	319	285	105	390	50	33	83	53	64	117	83	57	140
Do. (ordinary) ..	757	154	911	686	250	936	746	270	1,016	80	44	124	47	58	105	71	75	146
Total ..	1,258	359	1,617	1,120	528	1,648	1,318	549	1,867	169	125	294	117	186	303	190	210	400

The rise in Kallar crime is mostly noticeable in the North Madura district and is due to the rise in cattle thefts in the Vedesandur and Palni Circles. Economic depression was largely responsible for the general rise in crime, including Kallar crime and in the Vedesandur Circle, in particular, the increase was to some measure due to a slackening in the enforcement of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act and to the failure of two Kallar Panchayats to function in that circle. The reclamation work as such in the two districts has not, however, received any setback and the defects noticed have been rectified.

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

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

Other criminal communities.—Effective check continued to be exercised over Valayars, Padayachis, Koravars and Piramalai Kallars addicted to crime in the non-notified areas in the Province.

Eleven Korava boys are undergoing vocational training in the Methodist Mission Industrial School, Karur, Trichinopoly district, enjoying boarding grants sanctioned by the Collector.

Criminal Tribe Gangs.—The movements of the 5 Criminal Investigation Department

gangs, viz., Thottia Naiks, Kepmaris, Telaga Pamulas, Kanjar Bhats and Iranian Nomads were systematically watched and satisfactory control of these gangs was maintained both by the Criminal Investigation Department and in the districts.

A statement showing the convictions of criminal tribe gang members in the year is appended :—

Gang.	Number of members convicted in 1939 under the			
	Criminal Tribes Act.	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Miscellaneous.
Thottia Naiks ..	83	60	8	3 (Ceylon Police Code)
Kepmaris ..	24	6	1	
Telaga Pamulas ..	13	33	1	
Kanjar Bhats ..	2	17	2	
Iranian Nomads ..	..	1	1	

A new branch of reclamation work for the benefit of the Yanadis in the Chittoor district sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2138, Home, dated 18th April 1939, was started in August and efforts were in progress to concentrate all the scattered groups of Yanadis at 8 selected centres in the district. The reclamation work is in its infancy and its progress is being watched.

The three Yanadi colonies started in the previous year at Guntur, Ponnur and Vellathur continued to function satisfactorily.

About 60 Kepmaris continued to work in the Trichinopoly Mills, Limited, at Melappatti.

Security for good behaviour.—The figures for prosecution in bad livelihood cases are furnished in the following statement :—

Prosecution in bad livelihood cases.

Districts.	1937.		1938.		1939.		Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of.
	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	Persons put up before magistrates.	Persons bound over.	
Madras City ..	23	19	85	70	106	79	87.8
Vizagapatam ..	75	55	102	62	88	51	68.9
East Godavari ..	60	41	59	32	81	35	74.5
West Godavari ..	47	22	39	30	50	38	80.0
Kistna ..	60	38	69	37	137	85	76.6
Guntur ..	131	79	58	29	91	41	67.2
Nellore ..	61	40	66	46	83	67	87.0
Kurnool ..	76	41	94	76	105	82	91.1
Bellary ..	129	71	35	22	31	24	80.0
Anantapur ..	67	34	46	32	71	45	72.6
Cuddapah ..	39	23	35	26	33	14	58.3
Chittoor ..	40	12	56	45	57	33	63.5
Chingleput ..	57	37	67	38	75	43	74.1
North Arcot ..	64	41	59	45	70	54	78.3
Salem ..	80	75	74	66	45	36	92.3
Coimbatore ..	136	94	126	105	68	49	81.7
The Nilgiris ..	8	6	7	5	10	8	80.0
Malabar ..	67	59	52	45	44	35	83.3
South Kanara ..	34	23	9	7	26	18	94.7
Trichinopoly ..	53	42	85	39	84	53	75.7
South Arcot ..	54	38	103	79	102	60	69.0
Tanjore ..	107	89	86	59	110	65	72.2
North Madura ..	53	37	104	83	72	46	83.6
South Madura ..	27	17	42	27	61	47	87.0
Ramnad ..	82	64	52	36	8	43	79.6
Tinnevely ..	82	56	78	46	115	69	85.2
Railway Police, Madras ..	48	41	41	31	53	34	79.1
Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	30	24	23	19	28	20	87.0
Total ..	1,790	1,218	1,752	1,237	1,965	1,274	78.7

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

The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in default of security was 863 as against 813 in 1938. The average amount of security demanded per accused was Rs. 203 as against Rs. 224 in the previous year.

37. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—Mr. A. F. Bulkley was in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department till 9th August when he proceeded on leave. Mr. E. H. Colebrook relieved him and remained in charge until 30th September when Mr. J. Beckett assumed charge of the department and held it for the rest of the year.

The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department has done another year's sound work in dealing with cases of organized cheating, frauds of various types, burglary, murder, conspiracy and counterfeiting of coins. Though much of the investigation was of a long-drawn, laborious and intricate nature, it was carried out with tact, thoroughness and efficiency. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau continued to work successfully in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux in dealing with the organized crime in the Province and in co-ordinating the work of the District Intelligence Bureaux.

The work of the 24 District Intelligence Bureaux, the Railway Intelligence Bureau and the 1 un-official District Intelligence Bureau in the South Kanara district continued to be satisfactory. A proposal to amalgamate the 3 District Intelligence Bureaux of the Madura North, Madura South and Ramnad districts into a single Bureau is under consideration.

The fire-arms index maintained in the department continued to be useful and the fire-arms expert gave evidence in courts on four occasions and delivered instructional lectures to the District Police on fire-arms and their identification at several places in the Province.

The foot-print expert in the Criminal Investigation Department gave expert opinion and evidence in six cases in the year.

Finger-print Bureau.—16,463 finger-print slips were received for record during the year, as against 15,625 in 1938, making a total of 296,968 slips on record at the end of 1939.

23,560 finger-print slips were sent to the Bureau for search, compared with 24,450 in the previous year. 17,858 slips related to cases in this Province, the largest number coming as usual from

Madras City ..	2,553
Chingleput ..	1,312
Madura ..	1,304
Coimbatore ..	1,286
South Arcot ..	1,118

Tanjore ..	1,045
Trichinopoly ..	803
North Arcot ..	803
Salem ..	685
Kistna ..	581
Tinnevely ..	562
Nellore ..	551
East Godavari ..	534
Ramnad ..	526
and Guntur ..	500

Out of these, 5,253 or 29.4 per cent were traced as against 27.4 per cent in the previous year.

Of the remaining 5,692 slips received from outside the Province, the Federated Malay States made the largest number of references .. 2,081

followed by Bombay ..	1,296
Mysore ..	577
Pudukkottai ..	425
and Burma ..	270

839 or 14.7 per cent of these were traced as against 10.9 per cent in 1938.

Finger impressions were taken from 230 unidentified dead bodies compared with 197 in 1938 and 171 in 1937 and identification was established on 4 occasions.

In a case of housebreaking and theft in the Chingleput district, the culprit was traced through the latent finger impression on the lid of a box which was developed and photographed. In 12 other cases, 5 of murder, 5 of housebreaking and 2 of theft, the offenders were traced by patient examination in the Bureau of finger impressions found at the scene of crime.

Expert finger-print evidence was given on 342 occasions in the year as shown below, against 302 in the previous year :—

Police cases ..	255
Registration cases ..	28
Postal cases ..	22
Civil cases ..	34
Other cases ..	3

Total .. 342

Expert opinion was given in 266 cases compared with 217 in the previous year.

Fees amounting to Rs. 2,650 were realized for the attendance of experts in courts and for written opinions furnished in civil cases as against Rs. 2,800 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 468-5-0 towards photographic charges was also realized during the year, against Rs. 592-8-0 in 1938.

R
221,193 + N39
N40

In their monthly tours the tester sub-inspectors visited all the Central, District and Special jails including Borstal Schools at Palamcottah and Tanjore and tested 10,281 finger-print slips against 9,679 in 1938. 10 cases of wrong finger-printing were detected against 12 in 1938 and necessary action was taken to correct as many as 5,910 defective prints as against 4,311 in 1938.

In the year under review, finger-prints of housebreakers and thieves in 26 important towns were classified according to the Single Digit System. The total number of such slips on record in the Bureau at the close of the year was 6,580.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The strength of the Shorthand Bureau continued to remain at 2 Inspectors and 39 sub-inspectors including 2 temporary sub-inspectors.

The shorthand staff attended 57 conferences and 1,486 labour and other meetings as against 77 and 1,163 in the previous year. Tamil shorthand sub-inspectors were also deputed to record Tamil speeches delivered in the Madras Legislature. The Bureau has put in another year's efficient work.

38. RAILWAY POLICE.—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Madras Railway Police district during the year, while in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district the jurisdiction was 2,510-162 miles in 1939 as against 2,509-482 miles in the previous year, the increase being due to the opening of a short link between Singanallur and Coimbatore.

Details of thefts in the two Railway Police districts in the last 3 years are given below :—

	1937.	1938.	1939.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers.	102	84	78
(b) from mail and luggage vans.	5	4	4
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger-sheds.	82	127	147
III. Thefts in running goods trains.	7	12	18
IV. Thefts from stationary waggons, goods-sheds and yards.	45	56	87
V. Thefts of railway materials.	84	54	82
VI. Other thefts	63	55	66
Total ..	388	392	482

Marked increases under items II to VI were recorded in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district and they were due partly to casuals taking to crime and partly to the activities of district and inter-provincial criminals, many of whom have since been traced and booked.

430 complaints regarding shortages of goods were made during the year, as against 486 in 1938 and 646 in 1937.

There were 15 attempts to wreck or damage trains as against 16 in the previous year, 2 in the Madras Railway Police district and 13 in the Trichinopoly Railway Police district. In one case in the Madras Railway Police district a big boulder on the line was noticed by the driver of a passenger train who stopped the train and proceeded after removing the obstruction. This case was registered under Section 128, Railways Act, and 2 persons concerned in it were convicted. The other case in this district relates to the work of a lunatic who placed stones on the line but against whom no action could be taken. In the Trichinopoly Railway Police district, one case was registered under Section 126, Railways Act, and the remaining 12 cases under Section 128 of the Act, and mischief, drunkenness or enmity amongst gangmen were the causes for these offences.

As in the previous year, 30 cases of stone throwing occurred in the year under review. As usual, the culprits in these cases were mostly irresponsible boys. They were convicted and their parents bound over. The gravity of these offences and the danger to the travelling public were impressed on the villagers and the assistance of the members of the Village Vigilance Committees was sought to check the recurrence of this sort of offence.

It is pleasing to record that no collisions occurred in the year.

There was only one case of derailment in the year and it occurred in November between Nandyal and Gazulapalle in the Madras Railway Police district due to the removal of fish plates from the track with the result that the engine and 5 bogies of a passenger train were derailed, causing slight injuries to a few passengers. In spite of vigorous efforts made both by the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department, the case had to be reported as undetected.

462 persons were run over by trains and killed in the year, as against 461 in the previous year, of which 122 were cases of suicide as against 100 in the previous year, the other victims being casual trespassers on the railway line. Continued efforts were made for the prevention of trespass on railway line.

The Special Magistrates' Courts at the Madras Central Station, Villupuram, Trichinopoly Junction and Madura for the speedy trial of persons travelling without tickets and trespassers continued to function well.

39. PORT POLICE.—The Port Police establishments at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Cuddalore, Mangalore and Cochin continued to work satisfactorily. Similar establishments were stationed at Masulipatam and Tuticorin also during the year.

40. CINEMATOGRAPH ACT.—The provisions of the Act and Rules were enforced properly in the Madras City and in the mufassal. Necessary action was taken against those who contravened the provisions of the Act.

41. MOTOR VEHICLES ACT AND TRAFFIC ON ROADS.—In the year under review 1,567 motor vehicles were registered in the districts and the registrations of 339 vehicles were cancelled. There were 24,447 vehicles on the roads in the mufassal at the end of the year as against 23,219 at the end of the previous year. 4,732 buses were plying for hire in the districts at the close of the year against 4,784 at the end of the previous year.

The Road Traffic Boards, with District Superintendents of Police as their Secretaries, continued to function satisfactorily during the year under review.

It may be noted with satisfaction that the number of accidents and fatalities decreased in the year, compared with the previous year, in spite of the increase in the number of motor vehicles on the roads and the entirely inadequate police staffs for traffic control in the mufassal. Details showing the figures of total accidents due to motor vehicles and the deaths which have followed in each of the last three years are given below :—

I. Accidents due to Motor Vehicles.

Year.	Total number.	On roads.			
		In towns.		Out of towns.	
		No.	PERCENTAGE.	No.	PERCENTAGE.
1937 ..	1,380	425	31	955	69
1938 ..	1,269	389	31	880	69
1939 ..	953	280	29	673	71

II. Deaths due to Motor Vehicles.

Year.	Total number.	On roads.			
		In towns.		Out of towns.	
		No.	PERCENTAGE.	No.	PERCENTAGE.
1937 ..	276	40	15	236	85
1938 ..	259	40	15	219	85
1939 ..	194	31	16	163	84

The following table classifies and compares all accidents on roads during the last two years :—

Classification of all road accidents.

	1938.	1939.
Total number of accidents ..	1,633	1,324
Number of persons killed ..	324	286
Number of persons injured ..	1,815	1,533
Accidents due to—		
Drivers	480	403
Pedal cyclists	127	103
Pedestrians	672	551
Animals	110	94
Vehicles or their equipment ..	76	69
Road conditions	60	40
Weather	5	6
Obstruction	13	3
Passengers	61	31
Other causes	29	24
Total ..	1,633	1,324

The general decline in the number of accidents is worthy of note and it is hoped that road sense among the public and users of roads will diminish the number of accidents further still in the future.

As usual, deterrent sentences were pressed for in prosecutions for negligent and careless driving.

Attention was paid to protect the financial interests of the Government by enforcing the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules.

42. THE SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT.—The provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, except certain sections, were extended to the Ambasamudram, Kallidaikurichi and Vikramasingapuram Panchayat Board areas in the Tinnevely district and to the Tiruvannamalai and Dindigul Municipalities during the year. Every effort is being taken to stamp out this evil. The results are not likely to be successful in the absence of a sufficient number of rescue homes, and owing to the ease with which the Act can be defeated.

43. PROHIBITION ACT.—Prohibition was continued in the Salem, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts during the year under review and extended to the North Arcot district on the 1st October.

Experience in combating Prohibition crime for nearly 2 years enabled the Salem district police to deal with the offences under the Act more effectively in the year under review than in the previous year. The provisions of the Act were enforced effectively in the Chittoor, Cuddapah and North Arcot districts also. The Prohibition Committee members and the public in general co-operated with the police in the successful working of the Act, although there was a very patent falling off in enthusiasm and efficiency when the Congress Government vacated office.

The number of true cases charge-sheeted in the Salem, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts in the year and in the North Arcot district in the last quarter of the year for violation of

the Prohibition Act and the number of persons involved are given below :—

	Salem district.		Cuddapah district.		Chittoor district.		North Arcot district.	
	Number charged.		Number charged.		Number charged.		Number charged.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Smuggling of liquor from Mysore.	20	20	..	..	23	24	..	..
Illicit distillation of arrack ..	260	299	38	55	23	27	2	3
Possession of arrack ..	145	157	21	27	39	44	1	1
Sale of arrack ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illicit tapping ..	171	174	..	..	1	1	2	3
Illicit transport of liquor ..	11	11	..	..	1	1	32	33
Possession of liquor without permit.	31	32	6	6	20	22	15	15
Illicit cultivation of hemp plant.	5	6	1	1	5	7	3	3
Smuggling of intoxicating drugs.	7	7	1	1	67	67	..	..
Illicit transport of intoxicating drugs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17
Unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs.	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1
Unlicensed possession of intoxicating drugs.	427	432	107	123	245	261	84	84
Miscellaneous ..	83	87	10	18	38	44	11	14
Smuggling of opium ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport of opium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Unlicensed possession of opium.	32	32	10	10	36	36	23	23
Unlicensed sale of opium ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dangerous Drugs Act cases ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
Total ..	1,200	1,266	195	242	501	537	194	200

44. **EXECUTION OF WARRANTS.**—1,716 warrants were pending execution on the last day of the year as against 1,537 at the end of 1938. Of these, 732 warrants have been pending for more than a year.

45. **INSPECTION.**—I toured the districts of Malabar, South Kanara, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, Chittoor, Anantapur, Bellary, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah and Kurnool and Mr. Happell toured the Vizagapatam district during my absence on leave. The inspection tours of the Deputy Inspectors-General and of the District Officers were adequate.

46. **GENERAL.**—Excluding the communal disturbances at Vellore and Nellore, law and order was well maintained during the year.

The outbreak of war necessitated the employment of additional police staffs for guard and other duties at many places and the enlistment and training of a large number of recruits at the end of the year. The Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, was re-opened in November.

The rise in retail prices of food-stuffs and other necessities aggravated the general distress prevailing in the Province and contributed to the rise in the volume of crime in the last-quarter of the year.

The separate cadre of sergeants and sergeants-major which existed in the Madras City was amalgamated with the mufassal cadre and a joint cadre of sergeants-major, charge sergeants and sergeants was sanctioned in the year.

MADRAS,
12th June 1940.

F. SAYERS,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO C.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Part I.—Return of cases.

[Paragraphs 32 and 34.]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	True cases.				(15)	(16)	(17)
Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mis- take of law or non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total magis- trates' true cases.	Total magis- trates' cases ending in con- viction.	Grand total of true case (cols. 14 + 15).
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	1 1	3 1		4 2			3 1	1 1			1 1			1 1
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																
2	131 to 186, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	11	50	...	...	...	7	12	30	11	...	...	...	...	51
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	11
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	1	14	...	...	...	...	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	11
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
7	212, 216, 218-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	6
8	218, 219, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	54	178	...	...	...	8	74	102	28	...	134	...	17	164
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	409	1,167	...	...	...	240	531	237	343	114	703	250	65	953
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	4	10	...	...	...	...	3	14	4	1	19	6	4	25
10A	205, 206, 207 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	8	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	4	8	...	12
		Total ...	484	1,461	10	1,335	60	269	631	395	389	140	834	308	86	1,240
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	422	1,225	...	1,347	16	65	511	404	307	258	987	4	...	971
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	64	188	...	252	9	14	95	75	38	20	128	1	...	129
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	43	124	...	167	2	28	39	69	30	12	101	1	...	102
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	27	68	...	84	14	11	17	22	19	10	52	2	...	54
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	5	1	...	6
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	13	132	...	144	1	50	12	24	1	55	81	...	...	81
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	54	364	...	418	6	68	73	191	29	30	250	19	12	289
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	369	1,545	15	1,896	14	269	406	499	860	198	1,072	227	63	1,299

CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*

19	328	...	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	10	41	...	51	...	13	6	10	4	17	31	1	1	32
20	324, 327, 330	...	Hurt	...	545	2,858	48	3,855	88	578	649	716	567	423	1,754	628	136	2,382
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	33	154	1	186	9	79	31	33	18	12	64	37	7	101
22	346 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	3	6	...	9	1	1	2	1	1	3	5	8	2	13
22A	332, 353	...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	...	120	518	1	637	20	117	139	201	121	80	353	89	28	442
23	354, 366, 357	...	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	...	29	146	3	172	14	17	44	48	29	18	98	121	24	219
24	304-A, 338	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	148	414	...	562	3	152	111	139	90	50	279	5	1	284
			Total	...	1,877	7,788	70	9,695	195	1,457	2,182	2,424	1,611	1,135	5,240	1,144	264	6,384
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.	...	39	203	3	239	47	22	85	23	31	30	87	22	1	109
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	...	Robbery	...	120	714	4	830	145	78	164	173	95	177	449	30	...	479
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	131	2,016	23	2,124	78	235	128	34	86	1,549	1,692	119	13	1,811
28	428, 429	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	22	181	...	203	12	58	19	30	35	47	112	66	8	178
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	7,841	37	8,886	840	340	1,318	2,069	459	3,838	6,393	144	73	6,537
30	311, 400, 401	...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	29	266	1	294	16	21	43	45	11	158	215	...	...	215
			Attempt	...	3	4	...	7	...	...	4	3	...	...	8	...	...	8
			Total	...	1,426	11,225	68	12,583	1,138	752	1,731	2,377	717	5,789	8,961	381	95	9,332
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																		
341 to 344	...	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	43	182	7	218	11	41	41	37	41	26	111	246	28	367
336, 337	...	...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	...	73	437	...	510	6	174	101	118	44	47	209	26	8	235
			Total	...	116	619	7	728	17	215	142	155	85	73	320	272	31	592

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939—continued.
PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (cols. 4 + 5 - 6).	Number proved to be false.	Number due to mis-take 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).
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	535	4,836	30	5,341	229	699	738	2,088	403	1,175	3,699	85	51	3,785
34	406 to 409		1,865	19,228	1,716	19,377	1,179	1,851	2,371	6,504	1,098	6,275	15,593	1,493	527	17,086
35	411 to 414		10	166	6	170	7	10	20	79	24	28	137	4	2	141
36	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	514	1,850	17	1,847	27	163	582	651	205	164	1,037	405	67	1,442
37	419, 420 ...	Receiving stolen property	53	254	1	306	...	9	53	178	58	6	243	15	4	258
38	419, 420 ...	Cheating	238	703	4	835	12	80	303	275	113	117	512	144	20	656
39	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or housebreaking.	57	303	27	383	5	88	52	64	72	28	191	1,401	185	1,592
40	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	2	15	3	14	2	1	1	1	1	8	13	...	...	13
		Total	3,272	26,855	1,804	28,323	1,461	2,901	4,120	9,843	1,977	7,801	21,425	3,548	856	24,978
		Grand total	*7,177	47,952	1,959	53,170	2,871	5,684	8,790	15,196	4,779	14,938	36,872	5,651	1,332	42,523

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1938 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1939.

STATEMENT A—continued.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magistrates order before trial.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	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.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	12	102	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212, 216-216-A	Harbouring an offender	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	33	163	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 163, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,179	3,252	194	227	...	...	5,311	1,882	3,420	29	1,442	509	300	1,976
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	23	...	...	...	...	20	13	7	...	4	6	4	4
10-A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	1	...	...	44
		Total	1,225	3,555	214	245	...	...	5,928	2,107	3,521	39	1,493	541	321	2,077
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	302, 303	Murder	481	1,813	101	87	...	...	1,744	625	1,118	49	626	14	...	33
12	307	Attempts at murder	37	200	2	7	...	...	184	106	78	3	57	...	...	4
13	304, 306	Culpable homicide	45	173	3	2	...	...	186	100	86	1	33	...	...	5
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	12	54	...	...	...	...	53	27	25	...	14	...	...	2
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—concluded.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939—concluded.

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

Serial number.	Law	Offence.	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.														
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
CLASS II.— <i>Serious offences against the person</i> —cont.																	
16	317, 318	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	22	4	27	26	1	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	208	4	220	208	29	...	3	21	...	...	12	...	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	...	Grievous hurt	...	1,357	53	1,906	825	1,081	...	...	244	...	208	137	580	...
19	328	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330	...	Hurt	...	18	3	21	15	6	...	...	...	...	521	218	1,441	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	...	Kidnaping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	1,689	88	2,257	985	1,272	...	9	356	...	27	12	72	...
22	346 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	81	4	104	42	62	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...
22-A	332, 353	...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	...	11	...	6	1	5	...	...	10	...	...	2	24	...
23	354, 356, 357	...	Criminal force to women, or in an attempt to commit theft or to confine wrongfully.	...	513	36	461	349	312	...	2	102	...	73	57	167	...
24	304-A, 308	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	69	2	101	57	44	...	1	9	...	47	27	217	...
				42	176	5	226	118	108	...	3	42	...	1	1	4	...
			Total	1,374	6,887	313	7,700	3,470	4,230	...	91	1,529	...	907	467	2,559	...
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>																	
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	83	705	3	408	168	240	...	12	236	...	65	5	192	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	...	Robbery	87	483	9	494	278	216	...	2	117	...	38	...	143	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	32	212	16	272	59	213	...	3	50	...	63	...	341	...

28	428, 429	...	Mischievous by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	14	64	1	2	96	40	56	...	3	29	11	110
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.	492	3,902	114	123	3,729	2,675	1,054	40	774	145	116	237
30	311, 409, 401	...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	7	77 104	1	...	70 36	52 26	18 10	...	13 63	...	...	...
			Attempt												
			Total ..	715	5,607	144	382	5,105	3,296	1,807	57	1,281	340	170	1,023
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
31	341 to 344	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	29	156	2	10	240	62	178	...	39	158	56	947
32	336, 337	...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	26	150	3	1	223	145	78	...	33	16	10	58
			Total ..	55	306	5	11	463	207	256	...	72	174	68	1,005
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.															
33	379 to 382	...	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	302 1,039	3,380 9,365	31 218	84 286	3,408 9,731	2,566 7,534	842 2,197	23 74	471 1,333	75 1,738	73 831	81 3,604
34	406 to 409	...	Criminal breach of trust	5	109	...	1	130	86	41	1	6	...	2	4
35	411 to 414	...	Receiving stolen property	112	791	5	11	896	642	254	117	120	165	75	544
36	419, 420	...	Cheating	32	267	2	8	329	240	89	2	15	2	5	14
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or housebreaking.	64	423	14	4	440	274	168	29	98	46	25	195
			Breaking closed receptacle	42	213	9	7	323	117	209	2	38	677	489	4,268
38	461, 462	...	Total ..	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ..	1,596	14,550	309	431	15,262	11,460	3,802	248	2,079	2,701	1,500	8,710
			Grand total ..	4,967 *	30,408	985	1,227	31,161	20,545	13,616	435	6,436	4,083	2,524	15,374

*The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1938 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1939.

STATEMENT AA.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939.
PART I.—Return of cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
				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 appro- bended.	Total true cases (cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total magis- trates' true cases.	Total magis- trates' cases ending in con- viction.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14+15).		
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 and nuisances punish- able under Acts III of 1888 and III of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	12,388	238,249	...	250,637	...	21	16,434	231,457	2,364	9	233,830	3,208	3,114	237,038		
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.*	...	...	3,213	53,627	411	61,429	26	72	3,524	55,279	1,864	118	57,672	3,335	3,206	61,007		
3	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, VI of 1924 †	...	...	684	2,487	...	3,171	...	39	799	2,689	152	12	2,253	19	13	2,272		
		Total	...	16,285†	298,363	411	315,237	26	132	20,757	288,825	4,380	139	298,765	6,560	6,333	300,315		

* 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 1938 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1939.

STATEMENT AA—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	(1)	(2)	(3)	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases.										
						(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
				Persons in custody pending trial or in-vestigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under sec- tion 109, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by magis- trates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or on investigation or on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number con- victed.	Number acquit- ted or discharg- ed.	
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	...	2,054	143,792	52	23	236,343	233,741	2,602	3	2,542	2,297	3,275	121	
2	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...	...	458	32,158	114	39	61,028	58,653	2,375	5	661	1,561	3,491	205	
3	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act VI of 1924	..	...	137	1,978	26	39	2,256	2,096	160	116	344	19	13	6	
		Total	...	2,647 *	177,928	192	101	209,627	204,490	5,137	124	3,547	3,877	6,779	332	

* The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1938 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1939.

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939
PART I.—Return of cases.

(1) Serial number.	(2) Law.	(3) 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 withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 343 and 491, Cr.P.C.).	(9) 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 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.	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	120-B (1), 120-B (2) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.	Offences against the State ...	127	8	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
5	121 to 130, 505 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	137 ...	Offences against public justice ...	127	1,172	1,299	28	54	118	983	116	1	...	1
7	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 214, 225-A, 227 to 229, ...	Offences by public servants ...	3	17	20	5	1	6	3	5	...	...	2
8	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	49	245	294	29	25	135	65	40	...	...	...
9	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	19	67	86	22	6	32	9	17	...	...	...
10	405 to 477-A ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	6	363	369	1	8	51	288	21	...	...	...
11	264 to 287 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	2	9	11	...	3	5	1	2	...	1	...
12	482 to 489 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	12	1,582	1,594	33	44	148	1,855	14	...	...	...
13	149, 153-A to 156, 160 ...	Total ...	218	5,463	3,681	118	141	405	2,712	215	1	1	3

CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.

11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	2	8	10	3	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-A	376 ...	Rape by the husband	2	7	9	3	...	2	4	...	1	...	...
	Total ...		4	15	19	6	5	2	4	2	1	...	...
18	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	5	60	65	22	3	29	2	9	...	...	...
	Total ...		5	60	65	22	3	29	2	9	...	...	...

CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.

14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement	...	7	7	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	146	7,751	7,897	1,067	2,577	2,820	630	194	...	1	13
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	542	542	61	77	215	189	...	...	...	...
17	328 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	380	9,115	8,495	1,129	3,317	3,568	945	406	7	...	19
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		528	17,415	17,941	2,928	5,971	6,616	1,766	660	23	1	82

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	11	96	107	30	22	46	4	5	...	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	6	144	150	33	43	48	19	9	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	36	1,228	1,364	317	376	498	121	52	3	...	2
	Total ...		53	1,568	1,621	380	441	590	144	66	3	...	2

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

22	295-A, 298 ...	Offences against religion	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	24	633	637	145	194	225	58	35	...	...	...
25	500 to 503 ...	Defamation ...	31	289	330	118	54	89	35	24	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939—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 217, 218, 250, 333, 334 and 491, Cr.P.C.).	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken effect or to be mis-taken of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.													
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	81	3,450	3,531	587	826	907	1,088	123	10	..	2
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	93	9,220	9,313	10	86	247	8,900	70	..	..	..
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..
29	* Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	Public nuisances	..	295	295	1	1	15	278	..	..	..	..
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	2	17	19	1	5	..	2	11	..	..	..
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	119	908	1,025	11	..	608	183	133	..	..	..
		Total ..	350	14,830	15,180	873	1,167	2,195	10,547	398	10	..	2
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.		6,290	165,825	172,055	1,233	32,234	11,328	123,983	3,277	4	19	20
		Grand total ..	7,387 †	203,178	210,595	5,560	39,984	21,255	189,158	4,628	42	21	59

* 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 1938 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1939.

STATEMENT B—continued.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939—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.	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 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 offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14-a)	(14-b)	(14-c)
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.															
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	120-B (1), 120-B (2)	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	8	100.0	..	..	..	..
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	72	1,233	66	11	1,360	6	..	1,088	89.8	19	63	..	..
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	4	8	3	1	14	..	..	3	27.3	1	1	..	..
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	10	277	14	..	391	10	..	75	25.8	11	28	..	..
7	465 to 477-A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	11	90	9	9	101	..	..	14	14.1	20	10	..	..
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	247	119	3	366	..	..	290	79.2	17	8	..	..
9	483 to 489	Making or using false trade marks.	2	9	1	..	12	..	..	7	10.0	1	3	..	..
10	149, 153-A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	45	2,937	38	33	2,882	21	..	531	79.1	26	50	..	5
		Total ..	147	4,809	250	57	5,144	37	..	3,833	75.8	95	161	..	5

STATEMENT B—concluded.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939—concluded.

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

Serial number.	Law.	(2)	(3)	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, whom process had issued.		Persons against whom process issued.		(7)	(8)	(9)	Persons tried.		(12)	(13)	Remarks.			
				the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	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 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 (6)].	Persons under trial at close of the year.
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																		
11	312 to 316	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
12	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12(c)	376	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	...	2	4	100.0	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	13	...	2	4	36.4	...	7	...	...	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																		
13	384 to 389	...	...	1	150	...	3	148	4	...	122	3	2.0	5	14	...	...	
	Total	...	...	1	150	...	3	148	4	...	122	3	2.0	5	14	...	...	
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																		
14	545	...	...	...	6	...	...	13,388	6	...	4	2	38.3	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	...	...	267	13,129	46	96	856	1,202	6,081	6,081	1,015	7.5	321	4,719	...	8	
16	334	...	...	...	900	...	44	...	69	437	437	399	33.2	...	51	...	...	
17	528	...	...	747	19,677	49	152	20,812	1,312	9,820	9,820	1,928	9.1	796	6,656	...	9	
18	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	1,014	33,712	95	202	34,512	2,583	16,142	16,142	3,244	9.1	1,117	11,426	...	17	

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																			
19	417, 418	...	...	...	...	...	1	123	2	...	126	9	68	5	4.0	12	32	...	...
20	403 to 405	...	...	...	...	...	2	193	2	...	197	15	78	22	11.3	8	74	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	...	...	...	...	...	98	2,827	15	4	2,986	188	1,452	275	9.7	145	876	...	...
	Total	...	101	3,143	19	4	3,259		212		1,598		302		9.6	165	992	...	...
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																			
22	295-A, 298	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100.0	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	7	1	12.5	...	...	...	...
24	493 to 498	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,134	4	4	1,152	124	478	73	6.4	59	418	...	1
25	500 to 502	...	...	...	...	...	60	428	...	2	481	31	244	48	11.2	63	95	...	5
26	504, 506 to 510	...	...	...	...	...	118	4,612	89	41	4,778	299	1,794	1,226	26.1	260	1,199	...	...
27	271 to 276, 284, 287, 288, 290.	...	...	...	...	...	25	8,909	1,172	14	10,084	5	377	9,006	95.3	18	78	...	8
28	294-A	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	50.0	...	1	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (A), Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	...	...	330	...	25	304	92.1	...	1	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	10	33	8	...	4	9.3	...	21	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	119	908	...	91	934	11	698	183	20.2	42	...	...	...
	Total	...	341	16,373	1,265	162	17,803		478		3,623		11,055		64.9*	442	1,813	...	14
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the police.	...	5,779	156,806	18,182	1,958	177,805	2,780	13,216	180,697	74.9	1,144	29,858	504	43.8*	2,968	44,362	...	540
	Grand total	...	7,867	214,506	19,911	2,477	238,685	6,104	35,721	149,738	43.8*	2,968	44,362	540	...	...	...	...	540

* In calculating these percentages, the number shown in column (11) against serial No. 29 has been left out of account.
† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1938 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1939.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
A.—Cognizable.								
1. Theft ...				Rs.	Rs.		Recoveries made during the year of property lost in cases of previous years.—Rs. 9,719.	
{ a. In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	6,193	2,457	39.6	7,42,395	2,26,148	30.5		
{ b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	100	...	...	11,914	...		
{ c. Other thefts ...	20,581	10,253	49.8	8,02,381	2,59,843	36.1		
2. Robbery. { a. Dacoity ...	140	51	36.4	37,769	8,328	22.0		
{ b. Other robbery ...	510	188	36.9	44,010	11,551	26.2		
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	1,326	535	40.3	3,10,970	52,082	16.7		
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	213	41	19.2	1,68,243	6,325	8.8		
Total ...	28,968	13,625	47.0	21,05,768	6,06,191	28.8		
B.—Non-cognizable.								
5. Extortion ...	28	...	...	978	...	...		
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	100	27	27.0	12,542	3,606	28.8		
Total ...	128	27	21.1	13,520	3,606	26.7		

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS D AND E.

[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, 20 jamadars, 5 havildars-major, 23 havildars, 33 naiks and 975 constables of the Malabar Special Police. Head constables and constables are shown as men.

e) 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 a variable.

(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.

(c) 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 establishment.

(5) The sanctioned strengths of the Central Recruits' Schools are not shown in this statement.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 13 sergeants.

* Includes an undistributed reserve of 13 sergeants.
† Includes 2 probationary sergeants and 61 probationary sub-inspectors under training in the school.

† Includes probationary sergeants and six probationary subinspectors under training.

‡ Includes arms supplied to the special and temporary additional forces, but excludes 832 rifles, 114 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 1939.

PART I.

The Police Force.

Personnel.—I took charge from Mr. J. Elliott on 29th March 1939, when he proceeded on leave.

The officers who held charge of the various departments of the City Police during the year were—

Law and Order—

Deputy Commissioner. Mr. H. D. Latham.
Assistant Commissioner, Northern Subdivision. Sri Rao Bahadur P. K. Monnappa, B.A.

Assistant Commissioner, Southern Subdivision. Yousuf Ali Sayeed Sahib Bahadur, B.A.

Crime—

Deputy Commissioner. Sri Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao, B.A. (from 1st January 1939 to 4th December 1939).

Sri Rao Bahadur T. G. Sanjivi Pillai, M.A. (from 5th December 1939 to 31st December 1939).

Assistant Commissioner. Sri Rao Sahib N. Ganeswara Rao (except for the period from 30th October 1939 to 17th November 1939 he went on leave, when the Deputy Commissioner held full additional charge of the post).

Traffic and Licensing—

Deputy Commissioner. Mr. D. C. T. Cameron.
Assistant Commissioner. Sri Rao Sahib G. R. Devaraja Ayyangar, B.A.

Hospital—

Police Surgeon .. Capt. N. B. Morris (from 1st January 1939 to 4th September 1939).
Dr. C. T. Verghese (from 5th September 1939 to 31st December 1939).

2. Strength.—The temporary establishment of 4 sub-inspectors and 3 head constables sanctioned for the Intelligence Section was made permanent in G.O. Ms. No. 4530, Home, dated 24th August 1939. The sanctioned strength of the City Police on 31st December 1939 was 20 inspectors, 5 sergeants-major, 79 sub-inspectors,

50 sergeants, 2 jamadars, 273 head constables and 1,880 constables while the actual strength was 19 inspectors, 4 sergeants-major, 75 sub-inspectors, 47 sergeants, 2 jamadars, 243 head constables and 1,822 constables with 68 recruits undergoing training at the Central Recruits' Schools, Vellore and Vizianagram.

The cadre of sergeants in the City was amalgamated with that in the mufassal with the result that a presidency cadre of all sergeants was formed during the year.

3. Recruitment.—166 recruits including 7 from the scheduled classes and 2 ex-army men were enlisted during the year 1939. Of these, 153 were enlisted from the City and 13 from the mufassal. 71 were recruited against "Vulnerable Points" and are undergoing training in the Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram. The type of recruit was fair.

4. Casualties.—The following statement shows the casualties during the last 3 years:—

	1937.	1938.	1939.
Retired on pension or gratuity.	70	74	70
Resigned	14	15	7
Dismissed or removed from service.	13	12	4
Discharged	28	16	6
Died	13	21	23
Total ..	133	138	110

5. Police Surgeon's Department—Health of the Force.—The health of the Force was on the whole satisfactory. 5,294 patients were treated in the City Police Dispensary during the year 1939, the average daily attendance being 56.72. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 4,208 and 48.9 respectively. There was an epidemic of bacillary dysentery during the last quarter of the year. Influenza, malaria and respiratory diseases were the most prevalent among the force.

In-door patients.—Total number of patients in all the City State hospitals was 606 with a mortality of 8; the corresponding figures in the previous year were 256 and 2 respectively.

One sergeant-major, 2 sergeants, 2 sub-inspectors, 7 head constables and 29 constables were invalided out of service.

193 recruits to the City Police were medically examined and 19 were declared unfit.
527 medical certificates were issued to professional motor drivers.

281 certificates of age were issued under the Madras Children's Act of 1920.

6. Discipline and appeals.—The discipline of the force remained at a high standard although there was a slight increase in the number of punishments awarded under black marks and deferred

blackmarks as compared with the figures of 1938.

	1937.	1938.	1939.
Blackmarks	165	191	253
Deferred blackmarks ..	37	43	75
Reductions	21	35	26
Suspensions	3	8	9
Censures	14	21	8
Removals and dismissals ..	13	12	4

The number of punishments awarded for indebtedness increased from 10 in 1938 to 63 in 1939 which accounts mainly for the increase under blackmarks.

Appeals.—There were 15 appeals in 1939 as against 20 in 1938. 11 appeals were confirmed, one modified and two cancelled as against 16 appeals confirmed, two modified and two cancelled in 1938.

Judicial punishments.—It is very satisfactory to note that there was only one complaint filed in court against one police officer during the year and that ended in acquittal.

7. Titles and rewards.—The King's Police Medal was awarded to Mr. H. D. Latham and the Indian Police Medal to sub-inspector Muhammad Abdus Syed.

The King's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal for gallantry were awarded to P.C. 1585, Raghava Reddi and P.C. 1718, S. Seshiah Nayudu respectively.

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

	1938.		1939.	
	Number of persons.	Amount.	Number of persons.	Amount.
Rewards to police officers.	898	Rs. 4,085	1,202	Rs. 3,086
Rewards to private individuals.	202	701	300	1,567

The details rankwar of police officers rewarded during 1938 and 1939 are given below:—

	1938.	1939.
Inspectors	5	..
Sub-inspectors	30	..
Sergeants	9	..
Head constables	168	227
Constables	686	976
Total ..	898	1,203

8. Promotion Board.—The annual promotion examination was held in July 1939. 52 constables appeared for the examination for promotion to head constables and 30 were selected.

9. General Provident Fund.—The percentage of subscribers increased in 1939 to 90.3 per cent from 84.7 per cent in 1938. The number of subscribers to General Provident Fund was kept under constant scrutiny and discussed at the monthly meetings of gazetted officers and inspectors.

A comparative statement of subscribers to General Provident Fund during the last three years is furnished below:—

	1937.	1938.	1939.
Inspectors	16	15	17
Sergeants-major	2	4	4
Sergeants	48	46	47
Sub-inspectors	59	64	68
Head constables	230	223	231
Constables	1,419	1,527	1,651
Total ..	1,774	1,879	2,018

10. Co-operative Societies.—The City Police Officials' and Constables' Co-operative Societies did another year's good work and have been placed as 'A' class societies by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(a) **The City Police Officials' Co-operative Society.**—This society had on its rolls—

1. Number of members ..	138
2. Share capital	Rs. 13,170
3. Deposits	9,005
4. Reserve fund	5,054
5. Loans issued	62,556
6. Dividend declared for the Co-operative year	4½ per cent.

(b) **The City Police Constables' Co-operative Society.**—This society had on its rolls—

1. Number of members ..	1,064
2. Share capital	Rs. 30,106
3. Deposits	51
4. Reserve fund	4,641
5. Loans issued	93,307
6. Percentage of dividend declared for the Co-operative year ..	3½.

11. Cost.—The total cost of the City Police was Rs. 14,97,630 as against Rs. 14,57,914 in 1938.

12. Housing of the Force.—The police officers and men of the Madras City Police remaining still to be housed are as shown below:—

	Inspectors.	Sergeants-major.	Sergeants.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.
Total strength	20	5	50	79	273	1,880
Quarters available ..	7	31	18	205	1,138	1,138
Still to be housed ..	13	28	32	61	165	742

No fresh quarters were built during the year under report owing to the financial stringency due to the war.

Fresh sites, viz., the Army Clothing Factory site, Mount Road, and the site opposite to the Salt Cottars, Vepery, were acquired in the course of the year for the construction of quarters for head constables and constables. Proposals for the construction of lines on these sites are pending for want of funds. Attempts are being made to secure the old Tondiarpet Store House and the Dents Garden site, Mount Road. When the financial situation improves it should be possible to construct quarters for a major portion of the rank and file.

13. Armed Reserve.—The Armed Reserve again did splendid work during the numerous strikes, frequent processions and meetings in connection with the Anti-Hindi movements, etc., during the year.

The usual training was carried out but was again much interfered with on account of the various extraneous duties which the Reserve was called upon to perform.

The Stevenson Shield Competition was not held during the year as the Armed Reserve was engaged in guarding the "Vulnerable Points" in the City.

The Inter-Platoon Championship for the Armed Reserve was held. All events were very keenly

contested and the final results of the championship were extremely close.

14. **Mounted Branch.**—The strength of the Mounted Branch at the close of the year was 61 horses.

Seven horses were destroyed during the year. Two were transferred to the Police Training School, Vellore, and one to the Veterinary College; two were sold. The average age of casualties was 12.

Purchase of remounts.—Nine remounts were purchased from Calcutta where they were selected by Major Campbell Harris (a former Commandant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard). They are turning out to be about the finest lot of remounts we have had.

Stable management.—Stable management was continued at the same high pitch of efficiency as in previous years.

The services of the Sowar Troop, on the numerous occasions on which it was employed, were found most valuable.

Horses were inspected once a quarter by a Veterinary Surgeon from the Veterinary College. Excellent co-operation and assistance was again received from the Principal and staff of the Veterinary College.

It has been found virtually impossible to find suitable recruits for the Mounted Branch under present conditions.

15. **Motor transport.**—The six motor lorries gave a good account of themselves through the year and again performed heavy mileages. Their services were invaluable for escorting processions, taking parties of men to meetings, fires and other emergent bandobasts.

The running cost per mile for each vehicle was as follows :—

		RS. A. P.		
No. 1	..	0	4	0
" 2	..	0	3	6
" 3	..	0	3	1
" 4	..	0	3	1
" 5	..	0	2	3
" 6	..	0	3	8
Ambulance ..	..	0	3	0
		0 2 0 (exclusive of private).		

Ambulance.—A sum of Rs. 685-2-0 was collected from private individuals for the hire of the motor ambulance during the year.

16. **Harbour Police.**—Crime has been light on the whole with two cases of housebreaking against 4 in 1938, 39 cases under section 380, Indian Penal Code, against 30 in 1938, and 28 cases under section 379, Indian Penal Code, against 19 in 1938. Pilfering, however, has been on the increase in spite of, or perhaps because of, increased vigilance. Pilfering in the harbour is a difficult matter to deal with and it is not possible for all cases of pilfering to be reported. Increased vigilance may have led to the discovery of cases which would otherwise have gone unnoticed. 119 cases under the preventive sections were put up as against 66 last year.

Sergeants who have been more or less wholly engaged on fixed duties at the gates or in connection with "Floating Duty" were during the year attached to sections, and given more responsibilities for patrolling the harbour and supervising subordinates. This change seems to be working well. A change in uniform was introduced for the Boat Crew establishment. They are now supplied with three pairs of blue shorts, three banians, a sailor cap, a sailor blouse and a woollen jersey as against the supply of two khaki suits and a cap, in previous years. The relations between the Port Trust authorities and the Police were cordial.

PART II.

* Crime.

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

Offences.	Year.	Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
		Report- ed.	True.	Tried.	Convict- ed.	Lost.	Recov- ered.
<i>Total Crimes.</i>							
Classes I to V—Statement A (Police)—	1937	2,941	2,782	1,294	1,034	rs.	rs.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code	1938	3,178	3,038	1,499	1,205	1,76,360	57,900
excluding nuisances and offences	1939	4,063	3,913	1,943	1,746	4,16,776	37,648
against religion.						3,25,888	49,119
Statement AA (Police)—Nuisance and	1937	84,245	84,234	89,899	89,752	..	..
offences against special and local laws.	1938	87,842	87,781	93,090	92,837	..	..
	1939	104,819	104,819	109,231	108,954	..	..
<i>Grave crime:</i>							
Murder	1937	18	17	26	3	..	..
	1938	13	13	13	6	..	..
	1939	7	7	10	8	..	..
Dacoity	1937	1	1	..	..	20	..
	1938	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1939	3	2	..	..	33	15
Robbery	1937	22	6	4	1	238	145
	1938	17	10	6	2	256	65
	1939	9	7	4	3	497	455
Housebreaking and lurking house tres- pass.	1927	342	335	104	86	36,614	3,813
	1938	343	343	116	100	53,585	6,274
	1939	390	386	122	108	41,487	8,665
Cattle theft	1937	21	19	26	21	255	240
	1938	25	24	24	19	629	402
	1939	66	66	68	61	861	590
Theft (ordinary)	1937	1,825	1,746	650	599	1,06,765	43,691
	1938	2,157	2,074	812	722	1,03,256	18,711
	1939	2,838	2,756	1,191	1,110	1,13,970	20,605

* The figures of crime given in this part exclude magistrates' cases.

	1937.	1938.	1939.
Total cognizable crime ..	3,018	3,217	4,145
Total reported to police ..	2,782	3,038	3,913
Grave crime	2,141	2,479	3,234
Cases reported direct to courts.	236	179	232

The total number of true cognizable crimes recorded during the year under the Indian Penal Code excluding nuisance cases was 4,145 as against 3,217 in 1938 and 3,018 in 1937 while the number reported to the Police was 3,913 against 3,038 in the previous year. In 232 cases the complainants complained direct to courts as against 179 in 1938 and 236 in 1937.

The increase in crime during the year has resulted from the continued economic depression and the prevalence of unemployment in the City as well as from the disturbed conditions consequent on labour strikes and the closure of mills. The premature release of criminals has also contributed to the increase in crime. The general failure of the monsoon and the continued economic depression in the districts led to an influx of criminals into the City. This has noticeably contributed to the increase in crime as can be seen from the number of outside criminals arrested during the year. As many as 199 outside criminals were spotted during the year as against 161 in 1938. 35 of these criminals belong to places outside the Madras Presidency. The increased demand for metal and the consequent rise in the price of metal has been responsible for an appreciable increase in thefts of brass and silver articles, iron gratings, water meter covers, etc. There has also been an epidemic of cycle thefts consequent on the ease with which such thefts can be committed and the property disposed of, due mainly to the indifference of cyclists to take the necessary precautions against such thefts in spite of repeated warnings and instructions from the police.

The total number of true grave crimes reported to the police shows an increase of 760 cases which are accounted for as follows :—

Murder	..	..	6
Dacoity	..	..	2
Robbery	..	..	3
Housebreaking	..	..	43
Theft, ordinary	..	..	682
Cattle theft	..	..	42
			760

This increase has, however, been compensated for by an added increase in the percentage of detection under all heads, the percentage of detection under housebreakings being particularly encouraging.

The gazetted officers of the Crime Department continued to watch carefully and maintain records of the work of all men in the Crime detachments. Men who were found to lack keenness and interest or who were found to be unsuitable for crime work or who showed no detective ability were removed from the Crime detachments.

The necessity for treating all classes of the public with courtesy has been impressed on all ranks. There were welcome signs of increased co-operation and assistance from the public in the prevention and detection of crime.

There were as usual a number of instances in which the same criminal or set of criminals were

responsible for a series of occurrences of the same kind such as housebreaking, cycle thefts, and thefts of jewels from children. To deal with such crimes, special patrols were organized and criminals responsible for several of such series were traced and convicted.

18. **Nuisance and obstruction cases.**—There was a considerable increase in the volume of nuisance and obstruction cases put up during the year; there was, however, no proportionate improvement in the result. This was due mainly to the inadequate sentences awarded by the trying Bench Magistrates, who continue to labour under a false sense of sympathy for the offenders and apparently have very little understanding of the scope of sections of the City Police Act (Section 71, clause 9). The average amount of fine in obstruction cases has been steadily decreasing from year to year, viz., Re. 0-6-0 in 1937, Re. 0-5-8 in 1938 and Re. 0-5-7 in 1939. Unless magistrates award deterrent fines in these cases there can be no improvement in the conditions, however many cases are charged by the police and it merely becomes a waste of valuable police time which might be more profitably employed otherwise.

440 rowdies were bound over under the security sections as against 398 in 1938. Great improvement in this respect was shown by the division police. The large increase in G Division is due to the communal disturbance on the last day of Muharram.

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

Number arrested.		Number convicted.	
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
2,502	113	2,496	110

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 1 to V of statement A, Police).	Cases dealt with under Section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Percentage.
1937	2,941	125	4.3
1938	3,178	58	1.8
1939	4,063	49	1.2
Theft (ordinary).			
1937	1,825	120	6.6
1938	2,157	57	2.8
1939	2,838	47	1.7

20. **Murder.**—7 cases, all true, of murder were reported in the year, 3 cases ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 2 are pending trial.

The motives for these cases are as follows :—

Sexual	..	..	3
Private quarrel	..	..	2
Other causes	..	..	2

There has been a decrease in the number of murders during the year. One case known as the Gramany murder deserves particular mention. Shanmukhasundara Gramany, a rich rowdy, killed one of his maid-servants by beating her to death in a fit of anger and secretly disposed of the body by tying it up in a gunny bag and burying it in the Mylapore burial-ground. About a month later on receipt of an anonymous letter, police investigation was started. The investigation and

detection of this case was an uphill task for the Crime Branch. Shanmukhasundara Gramany was sentenced to death and two others concerned in the case were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

21. Dacoity and robbery.—Dacoities and robberies require no comment. They were not due to organized professional criminals. Most of them were technical offences and none are worth mentioning. Three cases of dacoity were reported during the year of which two were true. One case has been treated as undetectable and the other is pending trial.

Nine cases of robbery were reported during the year of which seven were true, one ended in conviction, one in acquittal and one was reported as undetected. Three are pending trial and one is under investigation.

22. Housebreaking.—386 true cases were reported during the year as against 343 in the previous year. Though housebreakings by day increased by eleven cases there was an appreciable improvement in detection, more than one-third of the cases being detected. Many of the cases were technical offences committed by casuals and the property involved trivial.

Housebreakings by night show an increase of 32 cases and here also the increase was due to petty offences coming technically under this head.

The heavy burglary in the Jeypore Palace of over Rs. 10,000 early in January deserves mention. During the investigation of this case, the activities of one Annachi alias Ramalinga Pandaram, a notorious bad character of Travancore State, who was posing as a motor mechanic in the City came to light. He was found responsible for a number of housebreakings in the City and has been successfully booked in several cases. His complicity in this housebreaking was proved solely by the evidence of finger prints found on one of the suit cases in the bungalow, thus demonstrating the utility of scientific methods.

The gang case which ended successfully in the High Court Sessions in the conviction of the leader and all the chief members of the gang has in no small way contributed to the decrease of grave housebreakings in the City particularly those which were frequently committed in Marwari shops.

Several local and non-local organizations were found to be committing housebreakings in the City and were booked by the Crime Branch. The result of this has been to bring professional crime under housebreaking well under control.

23. Thefts.—Thefts increased from 2,074 in 1938 to 2,756 in 1939. With this increase, there has been corresponding improvement in detection under this head, over 33 per cent of the cases being detected. Independent of the several series of thefts that have been detected during the year, an important case of detection which is worth mentioning is the case of the capture of a gang of local criminals (adults and juveniles) who were found specializing in children-jewel thefts. There were 190 cases of children-jewel thefts, 401 cases of cycle thefts and 88 cases of pick-pocketing as against 115, 440 and 61 cases respectively in the previous year.

In January 1939, 26 bicycles were recovered from various pawn shops where one Roberts had pledged them. 24 bicycles out of 26 were identified in cases. The peculiar *modus operandi* adopted by him in securing the confidence of the pawn-shop keepers was as follows:—

He used to purchase accessories for a few annas from responsible cycle shops and thereby obtain a cash bill for the purchase. Later on he erased one or two items in the cash bill and substituted the maker's name and number of the stolen bicycles which he was pledging in the pawn-shops.

Investigation was refused in 47 cases as against 57 in the previous year. Due care was taken to see that this provision of law was not abused. Steps were taken towards the prevention of cycle thefts by advising the public by printed notices to use lock and chain whenever they left their cycles unattended and by advising several institutions and public offices to introduce "the token system." In view of the fact that bicycles stolen in Madras City are generally taken out of Madras by train or bus, men were sent to railway booking offices to note the description of cycles that were booked to mufassal and buses were also checked.

66 cases of cattle thefts, all true, were reported during the year. 50 cases ended in the conviction of 58 persons. Detection was very satisfactory under this head. The average value of property lost in theft cases was Rs. 42 against Rs. 51 last year per case.

During the year under review three stray cases of counterfeiting coins came to light. One case ended in conviction and the remaining two cases are pending trial.

24. Criminal breach of trust.—Cases of this kind increased from 152 in 1938 to 225 in 1939. 97 cases ended in conviction and 100 persons were convicted.

The only case worth mention is that known as "the Gaffar Khan's gang case" which has been committed to the Sessions. The depredations of this gang and the deception practised by its members on the Madras public for the last five years and more have been considerable.

25. Cheating.—109 cases were reported during the year as against 107 in the previous year.

26. Property lost and recovered—

Offences.	Number of cases.		Property lost.	Property recovered.
	Property stolen.	Property recovered.		
			RS.	RS.
Theft in conjunction with housebreaking.	349	87	41,487	8,565
Other thefts	2,777	1,007	1,14,866	21,216
Murder	..	..	..	..
Dacoity	2	1	33	15
Robbery	7	5	497	455
Criminal breach of trust, Sections 401, 403 and 409, I.P.C.	224	94	1,69,005	18,866
Total	3,359	1,194	3,25,888	49,119

Remarks.—Recoveries made in the year of property lost in cases of previous years—Rs. 2,136.

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

	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage
	RS.	RS.	
1937	1,76,380	57,900	32.8
1938	4,15,776	37,648	9.05
1939	3,25,888	49,119	15.1

There has been an appreciable increase in the percentage of recovery.

27. Results in cases prosecuted.—The number of cases (excluding cases under Nuisances and Special and Local Laws) brought to trial and decided was 1,628. Of these 1,468 or 90 per cent ended in conviction. In these cases 1,943 persons were tried and 1,746 or 89.9 per cent were convicted. Of the 106,454 cases of cognizable crime prosecuted by the Police under the Indian Penal Code, Nuisances and Special and Local Laws, 106,115 or 99.7 per cent ended in conviction.

28. Prosecuting staff.—The prosecuting staff prosecuted 3,901 cases as against 3,801 in the previous year and 3,325 or 85.2 per cent ended in conviction.

29. False cases.—14 cases were struck off as wilfully and maliciously false as against 17 in the previous year. In 5 cases the complainants were prosecuted for preferring false complaints. Of the total cognizable crime prosecuted by the police during the year under the Indian Penal Code and Local and Special Laws, no case was declared false after trial.

30. Escapes.—Four prisoners escaped from police custody and were recaptured during the year. Five constables were departmentally punished for this.

31. Cases referred by magistrates.—The number of cases referred to the police by the magistrates under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, increased from 9 in 1938 to 15 in 1939.

32. Gambling and opium dens.—92 gambling dens were successfully raided during the year as against 63 in 1938 and 76 in 1937. The average fine in 1937 was Rs. 53, in 1938 Rs. 38 and in 1939 Rs. 46. More vigorous action was taken in all divisions in this respect.

Street gambling.—720 persons were convicted in 1939 as against 771 in 1938. The average fine in 1939 was Rs. 4-4-0 per person as compared with Rs. 4-7-0 per person in 1938.

Bucket shops.—A vigorous and more sustained drive against bucket shops was carried on with the result that 301 successful raids were conducted in 1939 as against 141 in 1938 and 57 in 1937. 269 persons were convicted in 1939 as against 191 persons in 1938. The average fine per case was Rs. 29-15-0 in 1939 as against Rs. 32-2-0 in 1938. The average fine per case in 1937 was Rs. 44-2-0 and there has been a gradual fall to Rs. 32-2-0 in 1938 and Rs. 29-15-0 in 1939. Here again the trying magistrates have failed to realize the demoralizing effects which this evil has on the public and continued to impose totally inadequate fines. The remarks of my predecessor in the administration report of 1938 in this connection may also be perused and Government may be pleased to take necessary action in the matter.

As most of the bucket shop cases were put up against the agents of the proprietors of the bucket shops, and as the fines levied were generally paid by the proprietors themselves who are, as a rule, wealthy persons, the inadequate fines imposed have had very little effect in controlling the evil of bucket shops in the City. Unless the magistrates award deterrent sentences including imprisonment, much improvement cannot be expected in this direction. It would also be useful to have some provision in the City Police Act to enable the police to book the organizers of the bucket shops and also to have legislation enacted with a view to preventing the publication and distribution of race literature a day before the races.

In this connection it would be of interest to mention that during a bucket shop raid in 1939 against "The New Sports Club," one of the chief bucket shop organizations in the City, their account books for the year 1938 were seized by a gazetted police officer.

The accounts were maintained with details for each race day by this organization and the profit and loss was also worked out at the end of each day's transactions. The accounts were maintained in the Gujarati language and the translation disclosed the colossal profit of Rs. 2,18,531 excluding payment of 10 per cent commission to their agents. This represents profits for about 100 race days during the year.

When these organizations are found to be making such huge profits, raids, etc., unless followed by the imposition of the maximum fine of Rs. 500 including imprisonment not exceeding three months (the penalty provided under the section) will do little or no good.

Sentences of imprisonment will have more effect on the organizers than even the maximum fine.

33. Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—A vigorous campaign against brothels was again carried on during the year. 47 brothels were successfully raided in 1939 as against 23 in 1938. In spite of the amendment of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, as amended by the Madras Act VII of 1938, it has become more and more difficult to secure convictions under this Act as the trying Magistrates insist upon the evidence of the persons who have previously visited the brothels before the raid, to prove that the place has been habitually used as a brothel. It is needless to say that such evidence cannot be easily secured.

43 girls were rescued during the year as against 9 in 1938 and sent to the Rescue Home. In this connection I would like to point out that the Madras Vigilance Association Rescue Home has been of great use in not only affording shelter to the girls rescued from brothels, but also in preventing the brothel keepers from tampering with their evidence.

34. Criminal Tribes Act.—During the year six Koravars (two males and four females) were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Twenty criminal tribe members were removed from the register, ten on their death and ten for good conduct.

Details of the registered resident criminal tribe members in the City on 31st December 1939 are furnished below :—

	Males.	Females.
Madras City Koravars	297	20
Chingleput District Koravars ..	17	..
Chittoor District Koravars ..	12	..
Chingleput District Adi-Dravidas ..	8	..
Do. Kal-Oddars ..	6	..
Do. Jogis ..	17	..
Madras City Jogis ..	15	1
South Arcot District Irulars ..	2	..
Madras City Yenadis ..	7	..
Nellore District Yenadis ..	7	..
Guntur District Yerakalas ..	..	1
Cuddapah District Yerakalas ..	2	..
Salem Melurnad Koravars ..	1	..
North Arcot District Sakkarathamadai Koravars ..	13	..
Nellore District Dommarava ..	1	..
North Arcot Chengampundi Koravars ..	1	1
Do. Ponnai Koravars ..	19	..
Do. Dubai do. ..	4	..
South Arcot District Veppur Parayas ..	4	..
Madura District Piramalai Kallars ..	1	..
Tanjore District Uppukoravars ..	1	..
Chittoor District Donga Dasaris ..	1	2
Nellore District Donga Dasaris ..	8	2
Kepmaris or Thogamalai Koravars ..	1	1
Total ..	436	28

Of these, 9 are in jail, 11 out of view, 3 exempted from reporting under rule 18 of the Criminal Tribes Act Rules and the rest under obligation to report under section 10 or 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Orders to report were in force against 30 as against 19 on 1st January 1939, the remainder being under abeyance.

In 15 instances criminal tribe members who violated the conditions imposed on them were warned while in the case of 17 members who persisted in violating the rules and who were also suspected to have been absent with criminal intent, prosecutions were launched. 13 of them were convicted while 4 are still under trial.

35. Prevention.—There has been a very large increase in the volume of work turned out by the City Police under the preventive sections during 1939. Many of these preventive arrests disclosed long series of unreported cases. As many as 1,194 persons were arrested under the preventive sections as against 402 in 1938 and 307 in 1937.

The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on 31st December 1939 was 600 as against 546 in the previous year. 189 bad characters were convicted during the year. 158 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 75, Indian Penal Code, 87 persons were ordered to notify residence or change of residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. 22 persons were convicted for failure to notify residence or change of residence. Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 100 persons of whom 79 were bound over. Of these 45 were K.D.s. and 13 petty thieves. 70 persons were sent to jail for failure to furnish security. 112 persons were convicted under Section 64, City Police Act, and 183 persons under Section 65 of the Act. 745 finger print slips were sent for record. 2,553 references were made to the Finger-Print Bureau and antecedents were traced in 762 cases. During the year, two ex-convicts

were prematurely released and of these one went out of view. None reverted to crime after release nor were any provided with jobs.

36. Crime Record Section.—44 new histories were opened and the histories of five persons were brought from the "Inactive" to the "Active" list, as they reverted to crime. The histories of 25 persons who died were destroyed and the histories of 75 persons were discarded during the year. The total number of histories at the end of the year was 1,487 comprising 994 for resident criminals, 130 for Chingleput district criminals and 363 for other district criminals. Of the resident criminals, 784 were classified as "active" and closely watched.

The number of index cards opened during the year was 2,000 and the number eliminated 100. The total number of cards at the end of the year was 18,000. The number of general information files at the end of the year was 651.

The number of out-of-view known depredators was 206 and strenuous efforts were made to trace them.

Investigating sub-inspectors and divisional inspectors regularly visited the Record Section. The section published a daily Crime and Occurrence Sheet, Fortnightly Summary and other publications regularly. During the year a printed list of all the City pawn shops arranged stationwar was issued. The current printed list of resident criminals of the City was printed last in 1935. It has been revised up to 31st December 1939 and is now in the press. The retention of the temporary staff of 3 sub-inspectors, 6 head constables and 5 constables was sanctioned for another year from 4th August 1939.

37. Photographic Section.—The Photographic Section continued to do another year's useful work.

Card albums of 25 active pick-pockets of the City were prepared and distributed to all the stations in the City, to the Traffic department and to Chingleput district to enable the police officers and men to spot out easily such of the bad characters as were in the album in any crowd or at any counter or at bus stops.

38. Intelligence Section.—The additional staff of 4 sub-inspectors and 3 head constables which has been temporarily sanctioned year after year since 1933 was permanently sanctioned in view of the considerable increase in work in connection with political, labour and socialist activities.

The work in connection with the Registration of the Foreigners Act was undertaken in this section and a temporary clerk was sanctioned to do the additional clerical work involved. The work in the section was particularly heavy immediately prior to and on the outbreak of the war.

During the year 6,786 references were dealt with in this section as against 3,958 during the previous year.

Assistance was also rendered to the Harbour police in checking passports of passengers arriving by the Rangoon and French boats and in keeping a look-out for suspicious arrivals, smuggled arms, prohibited literature, etc. 1,440 foreigners as against 1,300 in the previous year were noted and reported to the Special Branch.

Political meetings.—326 meetings as against 236 in the previous year and 282 labour meetings as against 270 in the previous year were attended by shorthand sub-inspectors and the proceedings were recorded and reported. Three political conferences as against 4 and one labour conference as against 3 in the previous year were held.

Press work.—Security was demanded under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act in respect of 3 periodicals and 2 presses. As usual particulars were supplied to Government regarding newly started and revived journals and their editors and publishers and keepers of presses. The annual return of newspapers from the Chief Presidency Magistrate to Government having been cancelled and monthly returns ordered instead, particulars necessary for the compilation of such returns were supplied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate every month.

PART III.

Traffic Department.

39. Considerable reorganization took place in the Traffic department during the year, which has already resulted in increased efficiency. Formerly only more serious accidents were investigated by the investigation staff attached to the traffic department. All other cases, trivial though they may have been, were investigated by the divisional police. Final orders on these cases were passed by the traffic authorities and the resulting correspondence between the traffic department and divisional police stations caused inordinate delay in the disposal of cases. As for statistical work, classification of accidents proved practically impossible when figures had to be collected from every station in the City.

In June, orders were issued that every accident, however trivial, would be dealt with by the Traffic department and the existing staff of sub-inspectors was supplemented by withdrawing from the existing strength of head constables and constables on traffic control duty a suitable number to give each sub-inspector a number of assistants sufficient to deal with the total number of accidents that might be expected daily. Although it seemed that centralization would be impossible and that it would be too difficult to form a staff from the existing staff capable of dealing with three thousand cases annually instead of three hundred, in practice the change was effected with the greatest of ease and with very striking results. It is now the rule to dispose of all but the exceptional cases in 24 hours so far as investigation is concerned and in the City there will be no difficulty in complying with the time limits laid down in the new Motor Vehicles Act for the prosecution of offenders. It cannot yet be claimed that the investigation staff is composed of experts in their profession but in the near future an approximation to this state may be expected. Every man obtains the maximum of practical experience in the investigation daily of accidents of every description; at the same time the sub-inspectors have been encouraged to aim at higher standards of investigation by the provision of cameras, which they have been taught

to use. Although the fullest use has not been made of these cameras as yet, they have proved valuable already and have enabled the sub-inspectors to obtain photographs which they could not have obtained had it been necessary to send for the police photographer to the scene.

In other directions improvements have taken place. It was found that the mounted sergeants when confined to their ranges had only a limited scope which negated to some extent the advantages that should have been derived from the use of their motor cycles. The mounted sergeants were therefore withdrawn from the ranges and now work directly under the traffic inspector with the traffic office as their headquarters. This enables the traffic department to deal with emergencies far more promptly and affords an opportunity to concentrate on a particular area when it is necessary. These men have been entrusted with the task of experimenting with portable loud speakers three of which were purchased during the year. It is hoped that with experience these will prove of the utmost use to the department.

Propaganda in connection with the inculcation of 'Road Sense' was carried on vigorously. For the last two or three months of the year with the co-operation of the Corporation educational officers, school teachers attended lectures every Saturday given by the traffic sub-inspectors on the subject of teaching children the rules of the road. The Corporation also distributed pamphlets prepared by the department containing advice and instructions to cyclists. A copy of these instructions will now be issued with every Corporation cycle licence. They are also distributed on the roads to offending cyclists by the police. It remains to be seen whether this leaflet campaign will lead to an improvement in the behaviour of cyclists on the road and to a reduction of their casualties.

There was close co-operation also with the Engineering department of the Corporation and no road lay-out is now carried out by the Corporation without previous consultation with the Traffic department. These regular consultations may in time lead to the appointment of a full-fledged Traffic Engineer to the Corporation, an official who is essential to every modern municipality.

Administering the new rules issued in 1938 caused no difficulty during the year, and both the motoring public and the police became well acquainted with the new law and procedure. There should be no difficulty in Madras in dealing with the introduction of the New Indian Motor Vehicles Act and Rules during 1940. Deliberate evasion of the law, however, is quite clearly not the cause of the hopeless state of traffic in Madras. Ignorance combined with thoughtlessness is the real cause.

Only non-official efforts on a large scale, continuous publicity through the press, radio and cinema, and the unremitting attention of the Corporation to the problem will serve to eradicate any of that ignorance and thoughtlessness which encourages, or at least can contemplate unmoved, the spectacle of several thousand human beings employed as draft animals. Unemployment on a large scale need not necessarily be the result of the elimination of hand carts and rickshaws if, instead of dragging vehicles, so easy to overload,

the hand cart coolie and the rickshaw coolie becomes a porter. But on grounds of humanity as well as utility the hand cart and rickshaw must be totally eliminated.

40. Statistics—

Registration of vehicles, issue of permits, etc.

	1937.	1938.	1939.
Private cars	1,229	903	984
Motor cycles	65	49	79
Buses	124	60	67
Lorries	272	176	124
New taxis	28	16	10
Permits for buses ..	396	304	495
Permits for lorries ..	108	670	512
Permits for taxis ..	101	105	134
Hackney carriages—			
Victorias	19	18	17
Jutkas	652	613	506
Bullock carts	790	783	725
Rickshaws	4,011	5,293	4,298
Cycles	29,549	33,085	32,518

All classes of vehicles have increased this year with the exception of hackney carriages and lorries. It cannot be said that cycles have decreased as the figures are only of those licensed by the Corporation and tend to vary with the rigour or otherwise with which the Corporation authorities work the by-law.

A clerical error was made in last year's report for jutkas and bullock carts which has been corrected in this year's statement. Rickshaws show a reduction which may be a result of more rigorous elimination of those not up to specification. The orders of the Government are awaited on a proposal submitted last March to amend the Hackney Carriage Act to enable the present staff to control hackney carriages more efficiently.

41. Control of traffic.—Whenever possible disciplinary action was resorted to rather than prosecution.

229 cases of overloaded lorries were dealt with and the erection of a weighing platform in the traffic office has been of the utmost use. The following is an analysis of the overloading cases which have been detected since the machine was in use :—

Month.	Number of cases.	Average overload.	
		Tons.	Cwt
April	31	..	17
May	28	..	15
June	19	1	5
July	12	1	2
August	17	1	2
September	12	1	15
October	16	..	17
November	21	..	19
December	11	..	18
	167		

209 cases of exceeding speed limits were dealt with of which 108 related to buses and 82 to lorries.

Altogether disciplinary action was taken in 837 cases compared with 248 in 1938.

The following statement gives a comprehensive view of police action taken in their attempt to control road traffic in Madras :—

Motor Vehicles Act and Road Traffic Rules (cycles separately).

	1938.		1939.	
	Division.	Traffic.	Division.	Traffic.
Warnings issued for excessive use of horns, no tail lights or head lights, in distinct number plates, parking without lights, etc.	..	625	..	1,595
Prosecution under Section 304-A, Indian Penal Code.	..	..	..	4
Prosecution under sections 338 and 337, Indian Penal Code.	..	..	..	11
Prosecution under Section 5, Motor Vehicles Act (rash driving).	73	44	2	12
Prosecution under Section 5, Motor Vehicles Act (without driving licence).	31	30	22	36
Rule 254, Motor Vehicles Rules (without due care).	42	48	45	125
Overload, buses ..	42	..	14	..
Overload, lorries ..	537	8	184	17
Motor Vehicles Rules and Madras Traffic Rules.	485	114	188	94
Total ..	1,210	864	405	1,894
Disciplinary action ..	..	248	..	837
	1,210	1,112	405	2,731
Grand total ..	..	2,322	..	3,186

Cycles.

Prosecution for neglect of traffic signal.	Without lights.	Without reflectors.	Carrying second person.	Average fines.
1,298	2,511	973	1,375	10
Total number of cases—6,157				

Hackney carriages.

Unlicensed rickshaws	299
Without plates	143
Without puller's licence	5,419
Allowing unlicensed persons to pull or drive.	589
Without badge	413
Plying with time-expired badge	425
Rash driving	712
Without lights	3,501
Carrying more than one person	9,486
Obstruction	54,956
Using counterfeit plates	6

We received no encouragement to extend one-way traffic schemes. One-way traffic was introduced in half a dozen streets of Georgetown least used by hand carts or animal drawn carts. With two constables patrolling such streets the effect was excellent. But immediately the patrol was withdrawn cyclists and rickshaws paid no attention to mere signals and the percentage of observance would not have amounted to over 33½ per cent. It is clear that we have a long way to go before a civic sense can be generally expected in Madras City and what I have stated above to be the remedy should be introduced and applied by all the means at the disposal of the Government, namely, encouragement of non-officials to take action, wide-spread and continuous propaganda and the formation of a department in the Corporation to deal with traffic conditions.

A scheme was worked out for the "roundabout" method of dealing with the Round Tana traffic. A note on the scheme was widely circulated and met with general approval. We are now waiting for the removal of the Ripon statue to a less awkward position and the arrival of suitable signs.

The most discouraging element in any comprehensive road scheme in Madras is the number of authorities who have to give their consent to the different parts of the scheme. The removal of a statue or other ornamental construction seems to be an impossible task but it will be deplorable if it proves as difficult to shift the Ripon statue to a suitable site as it was to attempt to shift the memorial fountain which has caused so much trouble in the Spencers roundabout.

Very little can be done to improve lay-outs in Madras since any effective scheme would ordinarily involve acquisition. Even if funds could be found for acquisition the length of the process is enough to deter anyone from pursuing a scheme involving acquisition.

An alternative to fitting the streets and roads of the City to the needs of the different classes of vehicles, a process under present conditions which is almost impossible of achievement, is to reverse the process and make the classes of vehicles using the roads fit existing roads. There are three types of vehicles which are impossible to control, utterly obsolete, and cause by far the greatest inconvenience. These are the tram, the hand cart and the rickshaw. With these vehicles off the road, the road will start on a new lease of life and serve without alteration the needs of the community for a generation to come. Trams have been abolished elsewhere in favour of trolley buses. In other Indian cities rickshaws and hand carts have been abolished. If Madras wishes to earn the title of "The City Beautiful" these eyesores should be one of the first to disappear.

Until some radical mode of approach to the problem is used the efforts of a traffic department less than three hundred strong can make little appreciable difference to present conditions.

42. Accidents.—A detailed analysis is available only for major accidents, that is, 237 out of 2,946 reported as against 284 out of 2,725 in 1938.

The 237 cases were composed of the following types of accidents :—

Moving vehicles	80
Vehicles and pedestrians	129
Moving and stationary	1
Multiple collisions	2
Not due to collision	25

Of these cases responsibility was fixed in 194 as follows :—

Those involved.	Number in which definitely held responsible for the accidents.		Percentage of total.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Private motor cars	101	44	35.56	22.68
Public conveyances—				
(a) Public service vehicles.	13	6	4.58	3.09
(b) Motor cabs	2	1	0.70	0.51
Goods vehicles	25	5	8.80	2.58
Motor cycles	6	3	2.11	1.55
Pedal cycles	51	27	17.28	13.91
Pedestrians	49	92	17.25	47.43
Miscellaneous—				
Mechanically propelled vehicles.	1	..	0.35	..
Horse and bullock drawn vehicles.	19	7	6.70	3.60
Hand carts and rickshaws.	17	9	5.60	4.65
Total ..	284	194	100.00	100.00

By far the largest percentage of these accidents was caused by pedestrians. The next in order is the private motor car, and thirdly the cyclist. Pedestrians and cyclists punish themselves through their own carelessness, and fatal cases occurred as follows :—

	1938.	1939.
Drivers of vehicles other than motor vehicles	3	4
Passengers	2	3
Cyclists	4	5
Pedestrians	15	21

Although there has been an increase in fatalities there has been a decrease in the total number of major accidents.

Out of the 2,946 accidents of all kinds, both serious and trivial, 1,333 private cars, 33 taxis, 432 buses, 162 lorries, 105 motor cycles, 463 trams, 711 cycles, 397 animal drawn vehicles, 442 hand-carts and rickshaws and 762 pedestrians were concerned.

An examination of all these cases proved that sudden and unexpected actions on the part of pedestrians, usually in crossing a road without seeing whether it was safe to do so, and swerving without warning on the part of cyclists were the commonest cause of accidents in which pedestrians and cyclists were concerned. Motorists usually cause accidents when overtaking or turning.

43. Traffic investigation staff.—Fortunately there were few really bad accidents during the year, none of them being worthy of any mention. The investigation staff did good work in one or two cases which proved the value of observation during the course of investigation.

A tiny shred of skin on the hub of a side car wheel proved that it was this machine which had brushed past a drunk pedestrian.

A leaf in a motor car which had been involved in a serious accident near the Esplanade conclusively proved that the same vehicle had also met with an earlier accident the same night when it ran into the masonry construction built round a particular type of tree on the Marina.

In another accident which the owner did not report, prompt examination of the car showed the presence of blood stains and torn clothing inside the car, and prevented a complete denial from the owner that his car was concerned.

The investigation staff have tackled their work under reorganized methods with enthusiasm and it is to be hoped that experience will definitely result in the formation of an expert branch.

A really specialised traffic department is not possible, however, with the periodical transfers that must take place according to the rules. No sub-inspector, still less his assistants who are only head constables and constables, can become expert motorists in a period of 3 years particularly when the only form of conveyance he can afford to keep is an ordinary bicycle.

44. Taxation department.—A notable event this year was the first audit ever conducted of the department since it was first started in 1931. A very satisfactory report was the result but it clearly showed that a change in the methods of dealing with the work was urgent called for. In addition to the audit, a special investigation of the system of work was carried out by the Accountant-General's staff and reorganization should, I hope, be sanctioned in the near future.

There is little evasion of tax. A continuous lookout was kept for foreign cars and notices were served on 159 car owners in this connexion resulting in the collection of Rs. 2,311. 189 cases for late payment or non-payment were taken to Court. This, however, was the result of routine checking by the staff of over 150,000 vehicles apart from general checking on specified days of another 13,000.

Number of vehicles which paid tax in Madras City.

	1938.			
	For the quarter ending 31-3-38.	For the quarter ending 30-6-38.	For the quarter ending 30-9-38.	For the quarter ending 31-12-38.
1. Motor cycles ..	496	343	399	375
2. Lorries ..	428	484	452	471
3. Taxis ..	109	92	103	99
4. Buses ..	311	327	340	379
5. Pleasure cars ..	5,337	4,913	4,626	4,865
Total ..	6,681	6,159	5,920	6,189

	1939.			
	31-3-39.	30-6-39.	30-9-39.	31-12-39.
1. Motor cycles ..	410	381	494	424
2. Lorries ..	527	497	533	414
3. Taxis ..	108	117	113	109
4. Buses ..	351	433	357	361
5. Pleasure cars ..	5,136	4,982	4,968	4,654
Total ..	6,532	6,410	6,465	5,962

Number of short-term licences issued to pleasure cars in Madras City:

	Weekly.		Monthly.	
	Quarter ending 31-12-38 ..	Do. 30-9-38 ..	Do. 30-6-38 ..	Do. 31-3-38 ..
Do. 31-12-38 ..	60	14	42	7
Do. 30-9-38 ..	38	14	39	7
Do. 30-6-38 ..	61	13	52	6
Total ..	201	48	171	27

	Weekly.		Monthly.	
	Quarter ending 31-12-39 ..	Do. 30-9-39 ..	Do. 30-6-39 ..	Do. 31-3-39 ..
Do. 31-12-39 ..	40	8	40	6
Do. 30-9-39 ..	39	7	39	7
Do. 30-6-39 ..	52	6	52	6
Total ..	171	27	171	27

45. General licences—

Arms Act.

	1938.	1939.
Licence to import arms and military stores (Form II).	56	51
Licence to import arms and military stores by land (Form III).	5	3
Licence to export arms and military stores by sea (Form IV).	14	14
Licence to export arms and military stores by land or river to Indian States and foreign territories (Form VI).	..	..
Licence to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VII).	247	219
Licence to manufacture, sell and possess arms (Form IX).	..	..

Arms Act—cont.

	1938.	1939.
Licence to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form X).	20	26
Licence for safe custody of arms, ammunition, etc. (Form XIII).	4	4
Licence to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XIV).	12	10
Licence to possess fire arms (Form XIV).	29	30
Licence to possess arms and ammunition for personal use, including renewals during the year (Form XVI).	1,791	1,870
Temporary licence for possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journey from the port of arrival (Form XVII).	7	12
Licence to go armed on a journey (Form XX).	2	2
Sales of arms and ammunition ..	7,073	6,757

Explosives Act.

	1938.	1939.
Licence to import explosives (Form I).	77	70
General licence to transport explosives (Form II).	66	68
Licence to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A).	10	9
Licence to possess and sell explosives (Form B).	259	218
Licence to possess gunpowder, etc. (Form C).	3	4
Licence to possess gunpowder for bona fide blasting purposes (Form B).	..	..
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).	3	..

Petroleum Act.

	1938.	1939.
Licence to possess carbide of calcium (Form B).	1	2
General licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form C).	..	..
Special licence to transport carbide of calcium (Form D).	..	..
Licence to possess and transport petrol for owners of motor vehicles (Form F).	..	..
Licence to store dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons) (Form I).	22	26
Licence to import dangerous petroleum (not more than 60 gallons) (Form H).	30	36

Poisons Act.

	1938.	1939.
Licence to possess and sell poisons.	76	84

City Police Act.

	1938.	1939.
Licence for hotels, eating and boarding houses, etc.	1,246	1,386
Licence for toddy, liquor, ganja and opium shops, etc.	132	147
General licence for music and religious institutions.	173	182
Occasional licence to sell foreign liquor.	88	65
Licence for gymnasium, licence for places of public resort.	58	82
Other music licences ..	2,734	2,252

Cinematograph Act.

	1938.	1939.
Number of licences issued to cinematograph theatres.	20	20
Number of certificates issued in respect of cinematograph films.	89	67

Motor Vehicles Act.

	1938.	1939.
Number of motor vehicles registered.	1,204	1,264
Number of duplicate certificates of registration granted.	134	163
Number of drivers' licences issued.	12,310	11,881
Number of buses licensed to ply for hire.	304	495
Number of lorries for which G-I permits have been issued.	670	512
Number of endorsements granted to drivers of motor buses and lorries.	365	544
Number of endorsements granted to conductors.	127	462
Number of 'I' permits issued to bus owners.	164	27
Number of taxi-cabs registered ..	105	134
Number of taxi-drivers' licences issued.	148	157

Hackney Carriage Act.

	1938.	1939.
Number of hackney carriages registered.	1,414	1,248
Number of rickshaws registered ..	5,293	4,298
Number of drivers' licences issued.	1,480	1,292
Number of rickshawmen's licences issued.	5,293	4,586

PART IV.

Miscellaneous.

46. **Fire Brigade.**—The Fire Brigade continued to work efficiently. Its re-organization is still pending with the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.

It was decided by the Corporation that fire engines may be sent outside city limits for fire-fighting operations, provided the suburban municipalities or boards requisitioning the services of the fire engines accepted certain conditions in respect of payment of fees for their employment.

The necessity for the supply of smoke respirators to Fire Brigade Crews was very keenly felt. When heavy smoke and fumes from burning substances, such as celluloid, rubber, etc., are encountered, it has been impossible for men to work efficiently without respirators. They should be supplied at the earliest opportunity.

Only 2 of the fire engines can be considered as at all efficient, the remaining 2 are definitely unreliable and should be replaced without further delay. It is understood that the Corporation have placed an order for one new Dennis Fire engine but another is urgently required.

The Fire Brigade turned out for 56 fires during 1939 at which engines actually worked.

The proposal to introduce blue uniform for issue to the Fire Brigade instead of khaki, as at present, has been approved by the Corporation and will be taken up in 1940.

47. **Stray children.**—216 injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals or other institutions. 69 foundlings, 346 boys and 175 girls under the age of 17 years were reported missing. Of these 322 boys and 160 girls were traced.

48. **Inquest.**—341 inquests were held against 346 in the previous year.

49. **Mentally deranged persons.**—164 mentally defective persons were sent to the Mental Hospital against 178 in 1938.

50. **General.**—1939 has been another strenuous and eventful year. There were many labour strikes, prominent among them being the Madras Publishing House, Dhinamani Press, Diocesan Press, Choolai Mills, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and the beedi workers. The strike in the Madras Publishing House lasted for about 4 months and that in the Dhinamani Press for over a month. These two strikes were strongly supported by the workers of other presses and there were big demonstrations, processions and meetings all over the City.

The Dhinamani Press strike culminated in the successful prosecution of Sri A. S. K. Ayyangar, the General Secretary of the Madras Labour Union and Sri Srinivasa Rao, both prominent labour leaders.

The Choolai mill strike ended with the closing down of the mill itself for good.

The strikes gave an anxious time to the police and necessitated elaborate police arrangements to maintain Law and Order.

The year has not been completely free from communal troubles between Hindus and Muslims. On the last day of Muharram, Hindus and Muslims of the Vyasarpadi area suddenly came in conflict. The prompt and firm action of the division police resulted in the arrest of 43 Hindus and 36 Muslims who were convicted and bound over. This brought the situation under immediate control and there was no further trouble in that locality.

Immediately after the Muharram there was a series of communal assaults in the Triplicane area in which Hindus attacked lonely Muslims in the streets and on the beach. A trap was laid by the police which resulted in some useful arrests and the disclosure of the organization at work. This success eased the tension between the two communities before it took a serious turn.

The Anti-Hindustani agitation which had started in June 1938 continued till the out-break of the War, but not with the same amount of enthusiasm as in the previous years.

On the outbreak of war, 38 German residents of Madras City were rounded up during the night of 3rd/4th September and were handed over to the Internment Camp at Saint Thomas Mount.

Vulnerable points in the City have been guarded since the war started.

The co-operation between Law and Order, Crime and Traffic departments continued to be satisfactory.

Monthly meetings of gazetted officers, inspectors and sergeants-major of the 3 departments were held during the year. They continued to be of good use in furthering co-operation between the various branches.

Station inspections.—All the stations were satisfactorily inspected by the superior officers during the year.

Polish fund.—The Polish fund continued to be of great benefit to members of the City police in selling necessary articles, such as polish, soaps, cycle tyres, banians, boot brushes, stockings, etc., at rates considerably below the bazaar rates.

A small profit is made by the fund to cover overhead expenses and to build up the capital. Any surplus capital will later be used for supplementing sports fund, etc.

A scheme for supplying a good quality of rice at wholesale rates which was steadily increasing in popularity, had to be abandoned on the outbreak of war, owing to fluctuation in prices and the introduction of the Turn-over Tax.

The Kardex system for maintaining the Polish fund accounts and stock ledger was introduced and proved to be extremely helpful.

In G.O. Ms. No. 2089, Home, dated 15th April 1939, Government permitted the payment of the sums of Rs. 500 each donated by His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1929 and the Archbishop of Madras in 1938 to the Polish fund. This has been placed towards the capital account.

CITY POLICE OFFICE,
EGMORE, MADRAS,
14th February 1940.

Sanction for the payment of an honorarium of Rs. 10 per month to the Armed Reserve Sergeant in charge of the Polish fund was accorded in G.O. Ms. No. 3216, Home, dated 13th June 1939.

The capital of the fund stood at Rs. 1,214-4-8 on 31st December 1939.

Kardex System.—During this year sanction of Government was accorded in G.O. Ms. No. 5543, Home, dated 23rd October 1939, for the introduction with effect from 1st January 1940 of the Kardex system of loose card filing for maintaining the Long Rolls in place of the present system of keeping them in bound volumes. Accordingly the system has been introduced and is working as from 1st January 1940. The main advantage that is expected from the system is that it will result in increased efficiency and afford considerable relief to the already overworked staff of the pay and audit branch of this office.

Typewriters were supplied to all No. 1 stations in November 1938 which has had the effect of improving efficiency and saving time.

L. B. GASSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX C.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION
REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PROVINCE FOR 1939.

Vizagapatam.

I was in the district for less than three months during the year covered by the report.

2. The report discloses a satisfactory year's work.

3. The large number of cases connected with bus and cart traffic is reported to account for the large decrease of offences charged under nuisances, as the police were preoccupied with the former class of case. I do not think this is very satisfactory. Particular attention in dealing with one kind of offence should not be allowed to lead to slackness in dealing with another—and just as important kind of offence.

4. Relations between the police and magistracy have on the whole been good. There has been some trouble with the Bench Courts over realizing fines and executing warrants but I hope matters in this respect have now been put right.

5. The Village Vigilance Committees worked satisfactorily during the year.

17th Feb. 1940.

C. H. MASTERMAN.

Remarks by K. M. Unnithan, Esq., I.C.S.

I was in Vizagapatam from the middle of May to early October. The police administration during this period was characterized by what I would call unobtrusive efficiency. The Chittivalasa shooting took place in February 1939. The relations between the police and the public and the police and the magistracy were generally cordial, though there was some evidence of friction between the police and the magistracy in certain areas. These were however isolated cases and due to clashes between individual officers.

East Godavari.

The fall in the percentage of detection is disquieting. It is hoped steps will be taken to improve detection.

2. Discipline was well maintained and the morale of the Force was satisfactory.

3. The labour troubles at Cocanada and Samalkot put considerable strain on the Force; and the situations arising out of these and the anti-war activities of the Socialists were adequately handled by the police.

4. The working of Village Vigilance Committees has on the whole been fair.

9th Feb. 1940.

M. V. SUBRAHMANYAM.

West Godavari.

As I was in this district for only a very short time in 1939, I am not in a position to offer any really useful remarks on the work of the police from my own observation or experience.

2. There are, however, one or two points in the report on which I would like to comment. They are these:

the adverse remarks on the inefficient work and unsatisfactory conduct of the majority of the sub-inspectors; the increase in the number of cognizable crimes, particularly under thefts and slight fall in detection; the latter two facts must, in my opinion, be partly attributed to the incompetency of the sub-inspectors, a disquieting feature on which the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, has had occasion to remark in his notes of inspection of the various stations which he has inspected.

3. There were not many cases of trespass on railway lines and so there was no need to take any special action in this regard.

4. It would appear that the Village Vigilance Committees have been of some use and it is hoped that their activities will increase.

5. Traffic in Ellore town is under better control—thanks to the efforts of Mr. Chadwick in inducing the Municipality to construct concrete umbrella stands for traffic constables at crowded centres.

6. It is encouraging to note that the number of the members of the registered criminal tribes has increased in the year under review.

7. I have not had an opportunity of seeing the work of the Armed Reserve except when they took part in the Stevenson Shield Competition when their marching was good.

15th Feb. 1940.

I. M. FRASER.

Remarks, dated 10th August 1939, by Sri Rao Bahadur K. C. Manavedan Raja.

In the matter of property crime there has been a slight increase from 320 for the corresponding period of last year to 330 in this year. But there has also been an increase in the detection by 2.8 per cent. It is gratifying to note that active steps are followed to round up the habituals and criminal tribe members who are out of view from the settlements in the tracing of crime. There has been very satisfactory progress in the direction of preventive work under security sections.

2. The most important features in the period I was in charge of the district were (i) the Kalipatnam agrarian trouble and (ii) the sensational murder at Bhimavaram of the retired Deputy

Collector. In Kalipatnam the situation was very delicate to be handled. The police showed considerable restraint and tact in dealing with the situation and any kind of excesses was scrupulously avoided under very provoking circumstances. The Armed Reserve taken there for bandobast behaved excellently under very trying circumstances. I can bear personal testimony to it.

3. The grave crime in Bhimavaram gave no small work to the police in their investigation. Influential parties were pulling at different ends both attempting to frustrate the attempt by the local and the C.I.D. police at the detection of the crime. The matter has now been placed before the court of law for disposal.

4. The Armed Reserve is in an efficient condition. These men did excellent work even at the risk of their lives in the vast and numerous and disastrous fires that occurred in the villages during the hot weather of this year. But for their timely help several lives and much more property would have been lost.

5. The traffic control has improved. Due to the persistent and insistent demands from the District Superintendent of Police, the town is to have some suitable bus and jutka stands in central places. Their parkings on the roadsides are less common and are better controlled. The provision of a few concrete umbrellas for the men at the different traffic points still remains a thing to be done by the Municipality.

*Remarks, dated 20th November 1939, by
V. S. Hejmadi, Esq., I.C.S.*

The police administration has been satisfactory during my three months' stay in the district. The bus routes in the district are a little complicated and overlap in several places. The outbreak of the war and the proposal of the District Board to take up some of the routes have held up the redistribution of the routes according to the needs of traffic.

2. The turn-out of the Reserve at the two parades I attended was very smart. The Reserve gave valuable assistance in dealing with a fire in Ellore town in August.

Kistna.

I have little to add to Mr. Karamatullah's remarks except that the District Special Branch has been of invaluable help to me and that the police bandobast during the recent District Board elections was all that could be desired.

25th Feb. 1940.

C. J. PAUL.

*Remarks, dated 7th October 1939, by
M. Karamatullah, Esq., I.C.S.*

The District Superintendent of Police asks me to place on record my remarks on the police administration as I am leaving the district.

I have been here now for about five and a half months from the 22nd of April 1939. In this period, the most outstanding events were the

coming to a head of the agrarian troubles in Munagala and the outbreak of war with Germany.

The situation in Munagala was an excellent test of the efficiency of the police administration. The detective work prior to the outbreak of the 'violent satyagraha' came quite up to my expectations, and the actual management of the situation subsequently in fact surpassed them. I have nothing but praise for the restraint and firmness of the Reserve and general police forces in a situation which called for the utmost self-control; for it was part of the plan of action of the leaders of the movement to try to incite members of the constabulary by arrogance and abuse into some acts of indiscretion in order that allegations of police excesses might be made. And when eventually the allegations were made, there was not a single authentic instance upon which they could be based and it did not take the general public very long to discover that they were entirely hollow. I take this opportunity of placing upon record my appreciation of the efficient and skilful control of the situation by Rao Bahadur T. G. Sanjivi Pillai, the District Superintendent of Police, and Khaja Muhiuddin Hussain Sahib, the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Again in the arrangements made and the action taken immediately prior to and after the outbreak of war, the police administration was an example of quiet efficiency.

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

Guntur.

I was in the district only for two months and in that time was not able to form an opinion.

3rd Feb. 1940.

E. C. WOOD.

Nellore.

With the exception of the detection and successful prosecution of the coin-counterfeiting case, the end of the year was unfortunate. Taking the year as a whole, there was a great increase of housebreakings, thefts and cattle thefts. The amount of property lost per case rose from Rs. 80 and Rs. 71 in the preceding two years to Rs. 128 and the percentage of recovery fell from 28.7 and 25.3 in the previous years to 21.5. Finally, there was a regrettable Hindu-Muhammadan clash at Dasra in Nellore town itself in which a Hindu and a Muhammadan were killed.

2. With regard to the riot, it is proper to say that the police took very prompt steps as soon as the trouble occurred and the riot might have ended in some more or less harmless stone-throwing in the dark if some of the Hindus had not gone off and upset and pilfered Muhammadan bunks on the trunk road. The Municipal Council should not have allowed the bunks to exist and the general public should have prevented this damage to private property.

3. It is said that 55 Hindus and 65 Muhammadans are now taking their trial for various offences. These trials are likely to be protracted and can hardly be expected to end in mass

obtained by search ostensibly but I am not convinced that all these were genuine.

The tackling of festival bandobast and Hindu-Muslim tension revealed that the lines of dealing with them require reconsideration. The use of Section 144 was becoming mechanical and I have given instructions in the matter.

The need for a Hindu Deputy Superintendent of Police to be in charge of the Srisailem temple was realized this year when the District Superintendent of Police was a Christian and the Assistant Superintendent of Police a European and both could not satisfactorily control bandobast inside the temple.

There have been a number of police torture allegations especially in Nandyal Division, Sirvel, Koilkuntla, etc. There was some basis of truth in them but on account of exaggeration and vagueness and discrepancies in evidence none could be brought to book. The District Superintendent of Police is alive to the need for a higher standard and I have also drawn attention to this in particular cases.

The control of motor vehicles was satisfactory and there was a tightening in several directions. The case of one bus owner Sanjeevayya showed that wholesale frauds regarding tax had been going on with connivance of police subordinates."

2. The following are my own remarks:—

In 1939 there was an outburst of trouble by the criminal tribe called Nir Shikaries. Their operations spread not only in this district but also in Bellary and the Nizam's Dominions. In 1939 in this district alone they committed 48 offences under the Indian Penal Code while the number in Bellary and the Nizam's Dominions in the same year was 13 and 44 respectively. In no year since 1929 was the number of crimes by these dangerous people so large as in the year under report. The Kurnool District Police courageously broke up the gang of these Nir Shikaries and put up a number of cases against them. Just now there is a big gang case against a large number of them in the Court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Kurnool.

3. The Kurnool District Police seized a large number of fire-arms including ten revolvers and a police musket, which was said to have been lost from Mahadevapuram station some years ago. This is another outstanding item of work done by the police during the year 1939.

4. Both the District Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Inspector-General spoke to me about the necessity of sending back to their old places, the Pudur Chenchus about whom reference has been made in the administration report. I am looking into this matter.

5. The strict working of the Motor Vehicles Act has had a very good effect on the bus traffic in the district.

6. There has been an increase by 70 in the number of cases of theft as compared with those in 1938. After considering in detail all the reasons, which might have led to increase of thefts, I have come to the conclusion that in 1938 the number of cases of theft was small on account of the provision of labour to many poor people at famine camps. In 1937 the number of cases of theft

convictions. A trial for the murder of the Muhammadan has just ended in acquittal in the Sessions. As I remember that the body was found early one morning on the river bank, it was unlikely that reasonably satisfactory eye witnesses would be forthcoming later to speak to the manner of the man's death. Other evidence in the other cases may be found equally unsatisfactory.

4. It is seen that there has been a very heavy increase in rewards, ordinary rewards from Rs. 827 in 1938 to Rs. 1,865 in 1939 and special rewards from Rs. 866 to Rs. 2,903 and further rewards are foreshadowed for the convictions in the coin-counterfeiting case. It is said that no instance of really good work done by Government servants or private persons went unrewarded. On the other hand, only one reward of Rs. 6 is recorded as given by a private individual to the police. I have some doubt as to whether Village Vigilance Committees ought to be spurred on by the hope of cash prizes.

5. There are said to be 38 untrained coastal watchers, costing Rs. 304 monthly on account of the War. Judging by the few reports which I have received I should think that this money was not being usefully spent.

6. It is recorded that there were unsuccessful strikes by agricultural labourers for higher wages and settlements were reached by mediation of the authorities. From another source, I have been told that one of the main causes of these strikes was the continued use of false measures by tradesmen in dealing with the poor. It is most regrettable that no compulsion can be put upon merchants to use a standard measure. If such standard measures could be enforced, I consider that the police would be justified in using their ingenuity in disguise, generally seen at police sports, in visiting shops and purchasing small amounts of food grain. Buying over-measure and selling short measure is the meanest of crimes and one that flourishes, it seems, widely in Nellore district.

7. My predecessor, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Humayun, left on record that during the year, the police had shown considerable tact in the Venkatagiri estate in dealing with the trouble from Arava Malas, who claim the right to remove forest produce for sale without permits and also with regard to a movement to withhold the payment of rent. The trouble with regard to the Arava Malas has cropped up again this year (1940). But there is no complaint that rents are not being paid in the estate.

8. The relations between the magistracy and the police were good.

26th Feb. 1940.

E. M. GAWNE.

Kurnool.

My predecessor, Mr. N. S. Arunachalam, I.C.S., left the remarks copied below:—

"The tackling of crime was satisfactory. There was a drive against Nir Shikaries and considerable property recovered and their connection with numerous cases unearthed.

The question of recovering unlicensed fire-arms was taken up and a number of such fire-arms

was almost the same as that in the year under report. There was no decrease in the year under report either in the number of suspects and K.Ds. registered by the police or in the number of cases put up under the Security Sections. In fact there was an increase both in the number of suspects, etc., registered and in the number of security cases put up. Though the number of small thefts increased considerably, there was no case of dacoity while there were three cases of that kind in 1938. There were only five cases of robbery while there were eight and nine respectively during the previous two years. The number of housebreaking cases was almost the same as in 1938. The total number of cases put up under the Indian Penal Code was 830 while it was 787 in 1938. The difference is mostly due to the increase in the theft cases referred to above.

7. Another feature of the year under report was the better morale of the subordinate police officers, resulting in a small number of punishments than in 1938. The fall in the number of rewards awarded is said to be due to the new restrictions imposed on grant of money rewards. Proposals are pending for rewarding subordinates who tackled the notorious Nir Shikaries, the Chenchus and the unauthorized possessors of fire-arms.

8. There was a concerted attempt to prevent crime under the Towns Nuisances Act.

9. The health of a larger number of men than that in 1938 was bad owing to malaria, which increased on account of late rains during the year. The District Superintendent of Police states that preventive measures against malaria will be taken. Housing arrangements might be made for a still larger number of men.

10. The relations between the police and the magistracy have on the whole been cordial. It is impossible for a District Magistrate to punish a Sub-Magistrate whose decision is disliked by the police but confirmed by the Sessions Judge. In the matter of securing co-operation of village officers and other revenue subordinates assistance will be duly given to the police whenever necessary.

11. The Village Vigilance Committees, which number 761 in the district, have been functioning satisfactorily on the whole. They have been heartily co-operating with the police in the prevention and detection of crime. The institution of Village Vigilance Committees has proved an unqualified success in this district. The District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, reports that six unlicensed weapons were recovered in Koilkuntla circle with the assistance of the concerned Village Vigilance Committees.

28th Feb. 1940.

M. HUMAYUN SAHIB.

Bellary.

The report shows that the work of the police in the district during the year has been very creditable. Notable features are the general decrease in grave crime, improvement in detection and the high percentage of convictions in security cases. It is also satisfactory to note that there has been a marked improvement in the number

of rewards earned by village officers, private individuals and that steps have been taken to improve the quality of the Village Vigilance Committees. Some good work has been done by them during the year.

2. The relations between the police and the magistracy have been cordial.

3. *Trespass on railway lines.*—Cases have been confined to the broad gauge line. Trespass on the metre gauge should also receive attention.

28th Feb. 1940.

A. D. CROMBIE.

Anantapur.

The administration report shows a good year's work. The District Superintendent of Police and his staff are to be congratulated.

2. The Village Vigilance Committees seem to be of some substantial help to the police except when faction is dominant.

15th Feb. 1940.

W. R. S. SATHIANATHAN.

Cuddapah.

The year is marked by an increase in the incidence of grave crime in general and of property crime in particular. To the impetus given to the activities of criminals and criminal organizations by the very unfavourable seasonal conditions which at one time threatened to culminate in a famine rather than to any slackness on the part of the police, must be attributed the increase in the number of thefts and burglaries. Good work has been done in rounding up criminal gangs, notably in Rajampet taluk which suffered most in the recent crop of burglaries.

2. After the introduction of Prohibition the contact between the police and the public has become more intimate and the relations between them, generally speaking, more cordial.

3. A case of alleged torture, wrongful confinement and rape against two sub-inspectors and three constables of Rayachoti station is pending enquiry before the Joint Magistrate, Rajampet. I defer comment as the matter is *sub judice*. The officers are under suspension.

4. I am thoroughly satisfied with the turn-out of the Armed Reserve.

5. The abeyance system is being worked satisfactorily.

6. The Village Vigilance Committees have on occasions assisted the police in the detection of offences. Their usefulness is bound to be limited in a district like Cuddapah where faction is rampant.

7. The police have shown commendable energy and keenness in working the Prohibition Act and their efforts have been ably seconded by the village officers and Prohibition Committee members whose helpful attitude has been a most potent factor in bringing illicit distillation under control in the Jammalamadugu division which had a notoriety for that form of crime in the pre-Prohibition days. While Prohibition itself has

generally been acknowledged to be a success, the statistics of grave crime during the year under review have falsified the hope, at one time entertained, that the introduction of Prohibition would result in an appreciable decrease in the volume of grave crime. Murders are as numerous as ever, Prohibition notwithstanding. Though liquor might have been a valuable ally of the assassin in the past, it is fairly clear that the incentive to murder has its origin, in this district at any rate, in causes other than those attributable to drink.

21st Feb. 1940.

T. SIVASANKAR.

Chittoor.

The police administration for the year has been smooth. The Vigilance Committees have worked well. The Armed Reserve is quite up to the mark.

2. The relations between the District Superintendent of Police and myself have been quite cordial and those between the magistracy and police and the latter and the public, smooth.

11th Feb. 1940.

J. HUSSAIN KHAN SAHIB.

Chingleput.

The economic distress consequent on a bad season led to a considerable increase in crime, but despite this increase, the percentage of detection improved. The percentage of detection in robbery cases is extremely high. The percentage of lost property recovered also is very high. The co-operation between the Madras City Police and the District Police is largely responsible for the success achieved.

2. Labour at the Western India Match Company factory at Tiruvottiyur has been restless as the result of agitation by Congress Socialist leaders. On 8th February 1939 there was serious rioting there during which acts of sabotage occurred. Four accused out of 15 were convicted of minor charges but the main offence of mischief by fire was held to be not proved.

3. One case of looting of grain shops occurred at Ponneri. It is a matter for congratulation that this was a solitary case.

4. Telephone wire thefts are causing some concern. It is hoped that the arrests made in Sembiam and Mount circles will check this type of crime.

5. *Motor Vehicles Act.*—The control of motor lorry traffic still presents difficulties. Over-speeding and over-loading are not uncommon.

6. I have seen little of the work of Village Vigilance Committees but the fact that there were 93 instances in which Village Vigilance Committee members either made arrests or gave clues leading to the detection of crime shows that they are doing some good work.

7. The deputation of members of the district police force for duties connected with the War has imposed a considerable strain on the force

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in general. The strength of the force allotted for ordinary civil duties requires to be maintained in the interests of efficient administration.

28th Feb. 1940.

J. B. BROWN.

North Arcot.

There was slight decrease in the number of Village Vigilance Committees functioning during the year but on the whole they appear to have done some useful work. The success or otherwise of these institutions, however, depends on the measure of co-operation that is forthcoming from the public. Crimes can be effectively tackled if the average law-abiding citizen would take his proper place in the scheme of administration and facilitate its work by a stricter adherence to the standards of truth and integrity and willingness to help justice, which wholesome attitude on his part is bound to react on the morale of the forces to the best advantage of all concerned.

2. The relations of the police and the magistracy continued to be cordial.

3. The handling of crimes was generally satisfactory but better results could not obviously be achieved in some cases, consequent on the heavy additional strain imposed on the Police by the communal tension prevailing in Vellore town and other parts of the district. Owing, however, to the insidious insinuation of politics into communal affairs by irresponsible and self-seeking busy-bodies, the situation shows no signs of easing off, with the result that elaborate armed precautions have to be taken every time either of the communities involved proposes to celebrate a festival or organize a major procession. This involving as it does an unnecessary and wholly disproportionate drain on the financial resources of the country is fair neither to the tax-payer nor the State. The police force engaged on these rather unpleasant duties has invariably acted with commendable discipline and devotion under conditions calculated to try its patience and forbearance to the utmost limit.

4. On more than one occasion I participated in route marches by the Armed Reserve and I must compliment the men and their officers on their smartness and fine bearing.

14th Feb. 1940.

S. AHMAD ALI.

Remarks, dated 26th September 1939, by Khan Bahadur Sharif Ahmad Ali Sahib Bahadur.

There was no event of importance during the four months from June to September when I was in charge of the district except the "kavadi" procession in connection with the Adi-Krithigai festival. Though at first some trouble was apprehended, the procession was allowed to take the usual route under proper bandobast and it passed off without incident. The relations between the police and magistracy were cordial. The police administration during the period has been quite efficient.

Remarks by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zindah Sahib Bahadur.

The police administration in this district continues to be efficient and smooth. Unfortunately there was an outbreak of rowdyism in the beginning of May 1939 on account of some trivial matter. It was a time when the Police Force was tested and tried under exceptionally provoking and wholly aggressive circumstances. The police kept their heads cool and behaved in a most wonderful manner. The allegation that there were excesses by the police in the recent riots is absolutely false and baseless. It is curious that those who alleged police excesses cringed for police aid and police help which was unstintingly given.

The Village Vigilance Committees are continuing to do good work.

The relations between the magistracy and the police remain cordial. I have still a belief that the relations between the public in general and the police are cordial. I congratulate the whole Police Force on their loyalty and their sense of duty. Mr. Frederick, the District Superintendent of Police, was very useful to me during the recent riots.

Salem.

Due to various causes there was a large number of transfers of inspectors and station-house officers during the year, a good many stations were in charge of head constables, and due to Prohibition, there were an unusual number of raw recruits. Despite these handicaps, the Police Force can look back on a satisfactory year's work. The additional strain thrown on the Police by Prohibition work was no less marked than in the previous year for, while more assistance was received from village officers, co-operation from non-officials in preventive work was rather disappointing.

2. The Armed Reserve is smart and efficient, and did good work during the year.

3. The effects of the bad agricultural season of 1938-39 were felt most severely in the first part of the year under review and this contributed to the rise in property crime.

4. The relations of the Police with public were good. There were no serious riots or other disturbances during the year.

13th Feb. 1940.

A. F. W. DIXON.

Remarks, dated 18th March 1940, by R. M. Sundaram, Esq., I.C.S.

Village Vigilance Committees.—I have no remarks to offer as Mr. Dixon has not left any note on these Committees and I am new to the district.

Coimbatore.

The morale and discipline of the police, Reserve and District, continued to be very good. The police co-operated with the famine staff during the long famine in Dharapuram, Palladam and Udumalpet taluks.

2. I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that the increase in cattle thefts and robberies must be attributed to the famine conditions.

3. It is gratifying to note that there was increased activity in seizing unlicensed arms and improvement in the detection of reported crimes.

4. The Village Vigilance Committees have helped in the detection of crimes in parts of the district. Undesirables should be removed from the Committees.

23rd Feb. 1940.

D. D. WARREN.

The Nilgiris.

The Village Vigilance Committees have worked satisfactorily.

16th Feb. 1940.

E. BENNETT.

Remarks, dated 8th January 1940, by P. Macqueen, Esq., I.C.S.

The good administration of the Nilgiri Police under Mr. Ward Close has continued under his successors Messrs. Lonsdale and King.

Malabar.

There have been three District Magistrates throughout the year and my first-hand knowledge of the district is confined to the last quarter.

2. A noticeable feature of the report is the increase of 20·7 per cent in the total number of Indian Penal Code cases. The increase is most marked in the case of ordinary thefts and cattle thefts. This is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police mainly to economic causes, and it is certainly true that there was a poor second crop at the beginning of the year following a deficient north-east monsoon. There has fortunately been a good second crop this year.

3. I do not think the increase of prices since the War has had any general effect on crime. It may be mentioned in this connection that during the last few months the Commonwealth Trust have maintained a cost of living index figure based on elaborate and detailed enquiries among twenty typical families in Calicut. These calculations show an increase of 9 per cent in the cost of living between September and December 1939.

4. It is satisfactory that with this increase of crime there has been an increased percentage of detection, substantial in the case of thefts.

5. The report deals in some detail with the somewhat disturbed conditions in the district since the outbreak of War. In addition to labour strikes and the teachers' agitation, which resulted in a number of convictions for obstructive picketing, there were numerous anti-War speeches, some of which tended to be objectionable and three prosecutions were initiated under the Defence of India Rules. These disturbed conditions no doubt reflect the activities of Congress Socialists. They involved extra demands on the police which were cheerfully and efficiently met.

6. On one occasion at Ponnani, when I was myself present, it was necessary to turn out the detachment of the Armed Reserve at short notice. I was impressed with the rapidity with which the detachment turned out and with the alert bearing of the men.

7. Village Vigilance Committees have been of some assistance, mostly in property cases. One Subdivisional Magistrate observes that they are chiefly useful in supplying information which enables the police to get on the track of criminals quickly.

19th Feb. 1940.

C. F. V. WILLIAMS.

Malabar Special Police.

The Inspecting Officer's report in December 1939 shows that the Malabar Special Police continues to maintain its high reputation.

2. I was much impressed with the efficiency of recruits' training which I saw when camping at Pandikkad in November when the Auxiliary Force (India) was doing its annual training, in which the Malabar Special Police assisted.

31st Jan. 1940.

C. F. V. WILLIAMS.

South Kanara.

I have not been in the district long enough to offer any remarks on the Administration Report.

2. I should, however, like to say that the prosecuting staff seems to need strengthening. All Courts complain that they are unable to dispose of cases quicker, because members of the prosecuting staff are unable to give their courts more time.

3. The looting case at Udupi referred to in the report has just been disposed of, the accused being released under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

4. *Village Vigilance Committees.*—I have no remarks to offer.

5. *Medico-legal work.*—I have no remarks to offer.

6. As regards trespass on the railway line, I find that the First Class Bench at Mangalore is fining people 8 annas for trespass. The Bench's attention has been drawn to a District Magistrate's circular of 1936 suggesting deterrent punishments in cases of this kind. I notice, however, that the circular was issued in consequence of similar fines by the same Bench in 1936.

10th Feb. 1940.

A. C. WOODHOUSE.

Remarks, dated 23rd July 1939, by Sri Diwan Bahadur M. V. Vellodi.

The district has been generally peaceful. There was some little trouble from the members of the Karshaka Sangham in the second half of last year. The general public became uneasy by the extreme socialistic doctrines propounded by the members of the Karshaka Sangham but they did not take

any active steps to thwart the activities of the Sangham by laying their real grievances before the authorities. Meeting with little opposition the Karshaka Sangham began to exhibit activities of a character rather militant. But the situation was tactfully handled and quiet and peace restored in the locality.

2. The number of grave crimes, namely, murders, is, I fear, on the increase; but, presumably there is no way of stopping such outrages.

3. The feelings between the employers and the employees of the Canara Public Conveyance Company has been rather strained during the last several months and a lightning strike of the workers, mostly garage workers and clerks, occurred on the 11th of July. The strike was called off in about 4 or 5 hours, both parties agreeing to an arbitration, but later on they did not apparently seem to agree to submit to an arbitration. Feelings are still strained and till something or other is definitely settled it is going to be a source of some anxiety not only to the police but also to the District Magistrate. Altogether the police administration has been very good.

Trichinopoly.

I have no remarks as I am new to the district and did not hold charge in it during the year under report.

2. *Village Vigilance Committees.*—I took charge of the district in January 1940 and the administration report relates to 1939 when Mr. Bennett was in charge. As far as I am able to gather there was effective co-operation between the police and the members of the Village Vigilance Committees and they were helping the police regularly and frequently in the prevention and detection of crime.

16th Feb. 1940.

J. R. BETT.

Remarks, dated 17th January 1940, by E. Bennett, Esq., I.C.S.

I offer the following remarks:—

2. The relations between the magistracy and the police were uniformly cordial.

3. Detection of crime was definitely good.

4. The attitude of the police towards registered members of criminal tribes was sympathetic. A member who obtained work and wished to lead an honest life was recommended for the necessary exemption to enable him to do so.

5. I consider the police administration during the period when I held charge of the district, 10th June to 31st December 1939, to have been definitely efficient.

South Arcot.

The police deserve to be congratulated on their handling the situation caused by the strike of the students of the Annamalai University and of the strike of the labourers of the East India Distilleries

and Sugar Factories, Nellikuppam. They have also been successful in arresting some notorious criminals who have been hiding in this district after committing grave offences in the French Territory, and this has been appreciated by His Excellency the Governor of the French Establishments in India.

2. It is also satisfactory to note that there has been an increase in the registration of crimes during the year. This was no doubt due to the increase in the activities of the Village Vigilance Committees and of the disciplinary action taken against village officers on police reports. There is however further scope for improvement in the work of the Village Vigilance Committees.

3. The increase in the grave crimes of murder and housebreaking is no doubt disturbing, but the percentage of detection has been high. There is, however, a noticeable fall in the detection of crimes, such as robbery and ordinary cattle thefts. This is not surprising in view of the fall in punishments on the police subordinates in this district. As I thoroughly agree with the District Superintendent of Police that the standard of work of the sub-inspectors as a class (also of the work of the officers of the Revenue and other departments of corresponding rank in this district) is not very high, I am of opinion that unless their work is closely scrutinized and deterrent punishments inflicted without any hesitation, the quality of their work is not at all likely to come up to the mark. From this point of view, it is satisfactory to note that a number of inquiries are now pending against several police subordinates.

4. The relations between the police and the magistrates have been cordial and the administration has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

15th Feb. 1940.

V. N. KUDVA.

Tanjore.

The report shows a substantial improvement in police administration during the year. The morale and discipline of the Force have been well maintained.

2. The relations between the police and the magistracy continued to be good as also the relations between the police and the general public. It is satisfactory to note that an increasing use was made of Village Vigilance Committees and the village police in the detection and prevention of crime. The system of special rewards also worked well and I am glad to see that informants were promptly paid for the information given.

3. Although there has been an appreciable decrease in crimes under the Indian Penal Code including grave crime, a substantial increase in cattle thefts is observed. It is unfortunate that a large number of stations were left without sub-inspectors for long periods during the year as the District Superintendent of Police had no alternative but to grant sick leave to them on production of medical certificates from the District Medical Officer.

4. The rounding up of the Mannargudi gang was a particularly smart piece of work although it is unfortunate that the leader and master brain behind this organization, viz., Tiruvankata Kone,

again successfully outwitted the police. The rounding up of this and other gangs this year was no doubt responsible for the decrease that is observed in the number of cases of dacoities, housebreaking and ordinary thefts. Another clever case of detection for which the local police must be congratulated is the Tanjore Co-operative Bank burglary, in which Rs. 25,000 disappeared overnight from the vaults of the Bank but was recovered in full the following day.

5. I endorse the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police that the new Madras Motor Vehicles Rules have thrown considerable extra work on the District Superintendent of Police. The rules have on the whole worked well.

6. The Armed Reserve have done good work at festivals and elections as in previous years and everything went off peacefully even at Papanad where some trouble was anticipated in connection with the election to the District Board.

7. The Police Force is to be congratulated on the percentage of detection which is the highest on record for the last ten years.

21st Feb. 1940.

C. K. VIJAYARAGHAVAN.

Madura North.

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

2. The working of Village Vigilance Committees in both the districts continues to be satisfactory.

3rd Mar. 1940.

F. R. BRISLEE.

Remarks, dated 15th February 1940, by
J. R. Bett, Esq., I.C.S.

During my period in Madura district (until the end of November) the Madura North Police were severely tested on several occasions and came out of the tests well. Labour unrest—the high spot of which was the strike in the Madura Knitting Company's factory—was handled with firmness and intelligence, with the result that no serious incident developed. Temple entry and the subsequent campaigns of the protagonists and antagonists of that question also created a situation requiring much patience and firmness on the part of the police, which qualities were always present. The measures following the outbreak of War were carried out smoothly. During all this time the ordinary work of the police was increased by a bad season which stimulated crime against property.

Relations with the public and the magistracy were good. I received very close and cordial co-operation from Mr. Hamilton. The Force is to be complimented on a good year's work.

Madura South.

I held office only for the last 5 weeks of the year under report and I have no remarks to offer.

28th Feb. 1940.

F. R. BRISLEE.

Remarks, dated 15th February 1940, by
J. R. Bett, Esq., I.C.S.

During the part of the year that I was in the district—until the end of November—the Madura South Police under Mr. Devasahayam increased in efficiency and showed their competence to deal with anything that came up. Labour troubles at the Minakshi Mill were properly handled. The administration of the Kallar Reclamation Scheme was hampered by the activities of self-seeking Socialist agitators, which made the work of the police thankless and difficult. In spite of this, the scheme was carried on with firmness and sympathy. Relations with the public and magistracy were good and Mr. Devasahayam was always ready to co-operate with me closely.

2. It is a pity that the automatic operation of an age-bar should deprive the community of the services of Rao Sahib Krishnaswami Ayyar just after he had, by an act of conspicuous gallantry and initiative, shown himself at the height of his powers and usefulness.

Kallar Reclamation, Madura (North and South).

I was in charge of the district only for the last five weeks or so of the year under report.

For this reason I reserve comment upon the proposal of the District Superintendent of Police, Madura North, that the Kallar Advisory Committees should be abolished as serving no useful purpose only pointing out that experience in the South district seems to be otherwise and suggesting that the matter is one of sufficient importance for previous discussion with the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, Madura South.

2. Co-operative activities appear to be going strong and the set-back to reclamation work referred to by my predecessor in his remarks last year would appear to have been checked.

23rd Feb. 1940.

F. R. BRISLEE.

Ramnad.

I have the following remarks to make on the report:—

Section 12.—Nearly half the Police Force in this district is without quarters. This is particularly regrettable in a district like Ramnad.

Section 18.—Village Vigilance Committees.—I note that these committees have done good work. A place on these committees is, I think, appreciated. Members of doubtful character should be weeded out. I have on occasions noted that when a member applies for a gun licence the police report on his character is not always flattering.

Section 23.—The increase in crime is, I think, not extraordinary in view of the undoubtedly bad season.

Section 34.—The decrease in the percentage of detection in grave crimes is explained by the large decrease in the detection of dacoity cases, most of which come from Mudukulattur circle. I trust that with the increase of police in that area there will be an improvement in the current year.

Section 38 (b).—There is no doubt that the prosecuting staff is hardly large enough for the work it has to do and the number of courts it has to attend. I note that the District Superintendent of Police considers that the system of allotting three or four days turn a month to the different Magistrates which I introduced in Ramnad is a success. The advantages are (1) that less time is taken in travelling, (2) there is more chance of continuous trial.

Section 40.—The number of escapes was unduly large.

Section 48 (d).—At the time when Road Traffic Boards were formed I pressed very strongly for Special Officers to be appointed as Secretaries of these Boards. Crime gives the District Superintendent of Police in this district quite enough to do without this work. It would be quite convenient to have a Joint Secretary for the Ramnad and Madura Boards.

Section 55.—The year was a difficult one for many reasons and I am agreeably surprised to find that crime was not heavier and detection no worse than this report indicates.

The season was a very bad one, there being widespread failure of wet crops, though this was redeemed in some areas by good cotton crops. A number of roads and other works were executed to provide employment.

In the beginning of the year there was some unrest in certain zamindari villages over forest rights which came to a head in two places. It was checked by prompt executive action in one case against the landlord and in the other against the tenants.

The bad season led to widespread apprehensions and rumours of looting but few instances of this actually occurred.

The outbreak of war led to further nervousness about food supplies but this soon subsided as there was no real shortage of staple food-grains.

Other unsettling factors were also found in the political crisis and District Board and Panchayat Board elections.

General.—The inspection of the Courts of the Sub-Magistrates at Aruppukottai and Tiruvadanai showed that the police were not prompt in serving and returning processes.

There was friction between the Madura Company and its labourers at Dhanushkodi and between the master weavers and the weavers at Aruppukottai. In the latter place the Circle Inspector interfered with good effect to bring about a settlement.

The year has undoubtedly been a difficult one for the police and I think the results achieved, all things considered, are creditable.

27th Feb. 1940.

A. R. C. WESTLAKE.

Tinnevely.

There was a notable increase of crime during the year largely due to a disappointing north-east monsoon. The dry areas, particularly Sankarankoil taluk which is inhabited by a large number of Maravas, has had another bad season following on the failure of crops last year. It is satisfactory to note that detection has improved a great deal during the year.

2. The Criminal Tribes Act and the Abyeance System are working satisfactorily. There are 709 Vigilance Committees in the district. Their work was fairly satisfactory and some instances of useful help given by them to the police are reported. Kasi Tevan and Kandaswami Naick have been creating some sensation in the district since the last quarter of the year. It is fortunate that the police succeeded in arresting Kasi Tevan soon after the close of the year. The special arrangements made to arrest Kandaswami Naick ought to result in his early capture.

3. Tuticorin was peaceful as a result of the order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting meetings and processions. The Government was not in favour of renewing the order after the close of the year. The situation is being watched but the task of the local police is rendered difficult by the inadequate strength of the station.

4. There have been some instances of delay in the prosecution of cases. I have given instructions to the magistrates that they should invite the co-operation of the police prosecuting staff in the speedy disposal of trials and particularly of preliminary enquiries.

5. I have no comments to make about medico-legal work during the year. Instructions are being issued from time to time to prevent trespass on the railway line.

6. The relations between the magistracy and the police have been cordial. The police administration during the year has been satisfactory.

7. I attach copies of the remarks left by my predecessors, Messrs. E. Bennett and E. C. Wood.

22nd Feb. 1940.

V. S. HEJMADI.

Remarks, dated 17th May 1939, by E. Bennett, Esq., I.C.S.

So far there has been a decrease in the number of murders which is an encouraging feature.

2. Kandaswami Naick who was causing much alarm along the Ramnad border has been arrested in Madura district.

3. In spite of the application of Section 30 of the Police Act to Tuticorin it has proved impossible to prevent clashes when large processions have been taken out. Section 144 has had to be used for a month and is now in force. There was a danger that the trouble might develop into Maravar-Nadar fights as the former were pro-Congress and the latter anti.

4. Road Traffic Board work continues to be very heavy. There is a real case for an increase of staff.

Remarks, dated 11th August 1939, by E. C. Wood, Esq., I.C.S.

Some politicians have shewn a tendency to act, as though their position in a political party entitled them to break the law with impunity. It is to be hoped that the impartial enforcement of the law will discourage this tendency.

2. Riots and murder due to faction provide the most difficult problems for the police. In Tinnevely there is the danger that the entry into temples of excluded castes, which has now been condoned by law, may lead to serious inter-caste riots.

3. In my short experience of the district I have found that the departmental control of the subordinate police is good and that difficult cases have been well handled.

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 3259, 5th August 1940

Administration Report—Police—1939—Reviewed.

Order—No. 3259, Home, dated 5th August 1940.

The partial failure of both monsoons over considerable areas, contributed to an appreciable increase of crime during the year. The total number of cognizable cases, excluding offences under special and local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, increased from 40,958 to 45,795. The total number of grave crimes also increased very considerably, from 25,897 to 30,617, including dacoities (from 100 to 156), robberies (from 456 to 535), house-breaking (from 5,957 to 6,865), ordinary theft (from 15,294 to 17,877) and cattle theft (from 2,933 to 4,031). On the other hand the number of murders showed practically no increase during the year.

2. The Government are pleased to note that in spite of the increase in crime the percentage of detection has not been adversely affected and has in fact risen slightly, from 43 to 43.5 per cent. The percentage of detection in grave crimes also increased slightly, from 44 to 44.3 per cent. There was a steady increase in the percentage of detection of grave crime from 1931 to 1937, in which year it reached the highest percentage on record. There was a fall in 1938, from 46 per cent to 44 per cent, and the Government trust that the present improvement on 1938 will be maintained.

3. Riots and unlawful assemblies increased from 672 to 703, but the public peace was well maintained on the whole. The police were compelled to open fire on rioters in five cases, as against four cases last year. Nineteen districts were free from serious cases of rioting; these included Tinnevely district, which in this respect improved considerably on its previous record.

4. The communal tension between Hindus and Muslims in Vellore town and neighbourhood and in Nellore town resulted in disturbances, accompanied by loss of life, but in both these areas the situation was quickly brought under control by the police, who exercised considerable tact and restraint. Close supervision and prompt action by the police and the magistracy averted any serious development of communal tension in certain areas, notably in Kurnool, Ramnad and Malabar.

5. Subversive agrarian movements in the Madgole area of Vizagapatam, in the Munagala Zamindari of Kistna and in North Malabar were firmly dealt with, and on the whole the year's record in this direction was satisfactory.

6. There were sixteen cases of looting stated to be due to the sudden raising of prices just after the outbreak of war in certain areas.

7. There was a decrease from 54 to 31 in the number of strikes during the year. Strikes were generally peaceful and were unattended by serious disturbance, except for a stay-in-strike in Chittivalasa jute mill where the police opened fire on the rioters causing several casualties.

8. The agitation against compulsory teaching of Hindi in schools continued until the last quarter of the year when the Congress party relinquished office. The question of temple-entry in Madura caused some anxiety but the police were able to control the situation and prevent clashes between the Sanatanists and supporters of temple-entry.

9. Recruitment to the Force offered no difficulty and literate men of the right type were available. The Inspector-General considers that the revised curriculum of training, which completed its first year in October 1939, has justified itself, and the Government trust that the greater emphasis laid on the practical and scientific investigation of crime on modern lines will result in raising the standard of detection.

10. The percentage of departmental punishments was 3.1 per cent against 3.2 per cent in the previous year and the number of departmental appeals was roughly the same as in 1938. The Government are pleased to note that the number of members of the Force who were convicted by courts decreased from 43 to 27, and that there were no convictions under the Police Act.

11. The armed reserves and the Presidency general reserve continued to maintain their high standard of efficiency and discipline and discharged their duties satisfactorily on the many occasions when they were called out for bandobast duty. The Malabar Special Police continued to be a highly trained and proficient arm of the force.

12. The scheme for the replacement of prosecuting inspectors and sub-inspectors by Assistant Public Prosecutors recruited from the bar was put into operation as an experimental measure in five districts. The reports on the working of the scheme were based on too short an experience to be a reliable basis for a satisfactory estimate, and the Government intend to watch the working of the scheme for another year before coming to a decision.

13. The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, which came into force on the 1st July 1939, together with the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules and the Madras Traffic Rules, resulted in stricter control of motor vehicles and traffic. The number of accidents due to motor vehicles decreased from 1,269 in 1938 to 953 in 1939, and the number of deaths due to motor vehicles and the total number of road accidents decreased from 259 and 1,633 to 194 and 1,324, respectively. The Government trust that the efforts made to spread "safety first" propaganda will increase. There is, in their opinion, no ground for complacency in these improved figures.

14. The provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act were extended to two municipal areas and three panchayat board areas. Government are aware that the control of this evil calls for the provision of adequate rescue homes, and, to meet this requirement, they have recently increased the grant to the Madras Vigilance Association, to meet the increased demand for accommodation.

15. The Government are pleased to note the success that has attended the scheme of village vigilance committees since its adoption. The experimental scheme, introduced in 1938, of organization by the police of sports and games in certain selected villages has continued to work satisfactorily and it was extended during 1939.

16. Prohibition continued to be in force in Salem, Cuddapah and Chittoor and it was extended to North Arcot during the year. The Government wish to record their appreciation of the work done by the prohibition committees and the public in general in co-operating with the police in the working of the Act.

17. The Government consider that the Inspector-General's report shows a satisfactory record of efficiency and progress and trust that the standard will continue to improve.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

A. R. MACLEWEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
 .. Commissioner of Police, Madras.
 .. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
 .. Accountant-General, Madras.
 .. Board of Revenue, Madras.
 .. Revenue Department.
 .. Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.
 .. Home Department (C and F sections).
 .. Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission (with C.L.).
 .. District Magistrates.

Press.

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